

erans who are simultaneously participating in certain teaching assistance programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PURCELL (for himself and Mr. CULVER):

H.R. 14206. A bill to improve farm income and insure adequate supplies of agricultural commodities by extending and improving certain commodity programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 14207. A bill to encourage the growth of international trade on a fair and equitable basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 14208. A bill to amend section 4005 of title 39, United States Code, to restore to such section the provisions requiring proof of intent to deceive in connection with the use of the mails to obtain money or property by false pretenses, representations, or promises; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 14209. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to provide that such chapter shall not apply with respect to the sale or delivery of certain ammunition for rifles or shotguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATSON:

H.R. 14210. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to establish certain qualifications for persons appointed as judges or justices of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 14211. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance benefits for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLLOCK:

H.R. 14212. A bill to provide for the settlement of certain land claims of Alaska Natives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 14213. A bill to amend sections 5580 and 5581 of the Revised Statutes to provide for additional members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DEVINE:

H.J. Res. 922. Joint resolution to designate Route 70 of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways as the Eisenhower Memorial Highway; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. DENNEY, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. COWGER, Mr. WEICKER, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. WOLD, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. LOWENSTEIN):

H.J. Res. 923. Joint resolution providing for the display in the Capitol Building of a portion of the moon; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. Con. Res. 398. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress relating to the withdrawal of U.S. Forces from South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. BEALL of Maryland, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. BROZMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BUSH, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, Mr. CARTER, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. COHELAN, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COWGER, Mr. CULVER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DELLENBACK):

H. Res. 564. Resolution concerning withdrawals from Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr. VAN DEERLIN, Mr. WHALEN, Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, Mr. WINN, Mr. WOLD, Mr. WYDLER, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ZWACH, Mr. CLARK, and Mrs. HANSEN of Washington):

H. Res. 565. Resolution concerning withdrawals from Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Wisconsin (for himself, Mr. OLSEN, Mr. PELLY, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PREYER of North Carolina, Mr. QUIE, Mr. REES, Mr. REID of New York, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROGERS of Colorado, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. SMITH of New York, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. TAFT, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. ULLMAN):

H. Res. 566. Resolution concerning withdrawals from Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HUNGATE (for himself, Mr. DIGGS, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. DWYER, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. ESHLEMAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. FLYNT, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. GUDE, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HICKS, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. HUTCHINSON):

H. Res. 567. Resolution concerning withdrawals from Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. JONAS, Mr. KLEPPE, Mr. LANGEN,

Mr. LATTA, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. MCCLORY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts, Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. MESKILL, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MIZE, Mr. MONAGAN, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSHER, and Mr. NELSEN):

H. Res. 568. Resolution concerning withdrawals from Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H. Res. 569. Resolution relative to the anti-trust case brought against the automobile manufacturers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

273. By the SPEAKER: Petition of R. F. Nichols, Los Angeles, Calif., and others, relative to \$100 monthly pensions for veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

274. Also, petition of the board of supervisors, Sutter County, Calif., relative to funding for the Army Corps of Engineers flood control program for fiscal year 1970-71; to the Committee on Appropriations.

275. Also, petition of the board of supervisors, Yuba County, Calif., relative to funding for the Army Corps of Engineers flood control program for fiscal year 1970-71; to the Committee on Appropriations.

276. Also, petition of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, Inc., Washington, D.C., relative to vocational and personal rehabilitation services to the blind and visually impaired; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

277. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, York, Pa., relative to a memorial to the late Honorable Thaddeus Stevens; to the Committee on House Administration.

278. Also, petition of the Congress of Micronesia, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; relative to the use of Eniwetok Atoll; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

279. Also, petition of Banner Council No. 39, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Louisville, Ky., relative to display of the American flag in public school classrooms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

280. Also, petition of the Imperial Valley Grocers Alliance, El Centro, Calif.; relative to "Operation Intercept"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

281. Also, petition of the city council, Worcester, Mass., relative to Federal revenue sharing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ONE THOUSAND SLOVAK PILGRIMS VISIT ROME

HON. RAY J. MADDEN

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, during the week of September 13 of this year Slovaks from many countries throughout the world visited Rome in a united group. They also visited Pope Paul VI at his summer palace, Castel Gandolfo in observance of the 1,100th anniversary of the blessed death of St. Cyril. The memory of St. Cyril was eulogized in the U.S.

Senate by Senator J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on June 5, 1969.

Pope Paul, in addressing the gathering, welcomed the Slovak pilgrims in their native tongue and exhorted them to be faithful to the Christian tradition.

Constantine the Philosopher, the Slovak educator, was the creator of the Slavic script and was generally known after his adopted name of Cyril, which is a contraction of Cyrillia.

Mr. Speaker, I include a newsstory of the pilgrimage which was submitted to me by John C. Sciranka, associate editor of Good Shepherd, the official organ of the Catholic Slovak Federation of America.

Bishop Andrew G. Grutka, of Gary, Ind., and Bishop Michael Rusnak, of Toronto, Canada, spoke at the mass gathering honoring Pope Paul VI at his summer home.

The newsstory follows:

POPE PAUL VI EXHORTS SLOVAK PILGRIMS IN ROME TO BE FAITHFUL TO THEIR CHRISTIAN TRADITIONS

On September 13, 1969 Pope Paul VI received over 1,000 Slovak pilgrims at his Summer residence, Castel Gandolfo, who came to the Eternal City to pay tribute to St. Cyril on the 1,100th anniversary of his blessed death. The Holy Father exhorted the pilgrims to be faithful to their tradition, fearless in their convictions and united in their acts of charity.

"This is the exhortation I want to leave

with you," he told more than 1,000 pilgrims, their bishops, and priests from the diocese of Kosice in Eastern Slovakia who visited him at his Summer residence in Castel Gandolfo.

Also present were hundreds of American and Canadian pilgrims of Slovak descent, including Bishop Andrew G. Grutka of Gary, Indiana, and Bishop Michael Rusnak of Toronto, Canada.

Also present were Bishop Paul Hnilica, S.J., exiled Slovak bishop now living in Rome; and Cardinals John Wright and Confalonieri.

"Be faithful as you have been throughout your history, even in the midst of trials and oppositions, faithful to your authentic Christian and Catholic faiths," he said.

"Be fearless, because by not compromising with the anti-evangelistic mentality which all too often permeates today's world you may profess your convictions."

He also asked them to be united in prayer and charity "in order to give to the world that testimony which is expected of the true Christian: not words but acts; not hesitations but coherence and fusion of mind and of heart," he said.

He said the Slovaks give tangible proof of their charity by their exceptional spirit of generosity.

The Holy Father, Pope Paul VI welcomed the pilgrims in Slovak "Vitame Vás, Milí Slováci" (We Welcome You, Beloved Slovaks).

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Joseph S. Altany, Supreme President of the Slovak Catholic Federation of America presented an award to His Eminence John J. Cardinal Wright, former Bishop of Pittsburgh diocese for his many services to the Slovak people.

Bishop Grutka presented an award to Mr. John Sabol, Supreme Secretary of the First Slovak Catholic Union of U.S.A. and Canada for his outstanding work. And Mr. Sabol presented the Slovak Institution a check for a thousand dollars from his son, a Medical Doctor, who returned from U.S. Naval service.

The First Catholic Slovak Ladies Association was represented by Mrs. Elizabeth Lipovsky, Supreme President and Mrs. Susan Matuscak, Supreme Secretary, who also visited Slovakia and traveled to Europe on the SS. France with Bishop Grutka. Rev. John S. Maro, Supreme Chaplain of the Ladies Association joined them in Rome, where the Rt. Rev. Msgr. M. K. Mlynarovic, honorary President of the Federation stopped on his way from Slovakia.

His Eminence Cardinal Confalonieri welcomed the Slovak pilgrims in the basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, where on February 2, 868 A.D. Pope Hadrian II, of blessed memory, blessed the Slovak Liturgical books, brought to the Eternal City by SS. Cyril and Methodius and approved the Liturgy in the vernacular.

Over 500 pilgrims came from Slovakia with their priests and Msgr. Pán Postenyi, president of the St. Vojtech Society. The pilgrimage was given wide publicity.

EXPORT MARKET FOR COTTON

HON. PAUL J. FANNIN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, for many years the cotton industry has been working diligently to expand the quantity of cotton exported. Aside from its beneficial effects to the cotton farmers and others in the industry, it is important to the entire Nation since any increase in our

exports of cotton and other commodities helps our balance of payments.

Just recently I received from a constituent news that greatly disturbed me. I am told that the Ford Foundation is considering an allocation of funds for the purpose of expanding the production of cotton in Pakistan. The Ford Foundation, which under our laws is not required to pay taxes on its income, is accorded special preferential tax treatment. Accordingly, I think that the Government of the United States and the citizens of this country have an interest in the manner in which the foundation spends its funds. If these moneys are to be spent on projects which have a harmful effect on the U.S. economy generally, specifically on a particular segment thereof, then I am strongly persuaded that Congress should take another look at the Internal Revenue Statute which exempts the income of the foundation from Federal income taxes.

Congress has long recognized the importance of a strong, expanding export market for cotton. It has many times reiterated the need that the United States regain and maintain its fair share of the world markets for cotton and that the exports of 5 to 6 million bales annually be considered the United States fair share.

A special program was instituted aimed at achieving that objective. For several years we did export an average of around 5 to 6 million bales. But then exports have fallen off and for the last marketing season which ended July 31, only about 2¾ million bales were shipped out of this country. In view of this expanded world market for cotton, our share today would not be 5 to 6 million bales as it was in 1956, but a much larger amount. So we are far below the congressional goal. Any increase in the production of cotton abroad, such as the Ford Foundation project is designed to accomplish, would result in reducing exports of U.S. cotton. For many years the United States has been the residual supplier of cotton in the world market. Thus, any increased production in foreign countries means less opportunity to export cotton from the United States.

In addition to the plans of the foundation to attempt to encourage expanded cotton production abroad there have been instances in which the U.S. Government itself has done this. Mr. President, I am opposed to the use of tax dollars to encourage technical and other assistance to foreign countries to produce food and fiber crops for their own consumption, a business that would compete with our U.S. taxpaying farmers. Furthermore, I am also very much opposed to a non-tax-paying foundation operating under the shelter of our Internal Revenue Code, using its funds to establish or expand competitive enterprises abroad which would be inimical to the interest of the United States as well as to the cotton industry.

Mr. President, at the appropriate time I propose to present this matter to the Committee on Finance, of which I am a member, and ask that it be looked into by its staff. If the facts which develop are in accord with the information

I have, I plan to propose an appropriate change in our tax laws which will, to say the least, discourage our great tax-free foundations from using their funds in a manner contrary to the best interest of our citizens.

THE SUPERSONIC "GO"

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's decision to move ahead with the construction and flight testing of a supersonic transport, has, and will continue to generate much discussion and debate.

In order to help throw as much "light" on the subject as possible, I offer an editorial from the magazine *Aviation Week and Space Technology*.

The article to which I refer, presents a learned and interesting discussion of the merits of the so-called SST.

The editorial follows:

THE SUPERSONIC "Go"

The United States will build a Mach 2.7, titanium 300-passenger supersonic transport to compete in the international airline market of the next two decades. This is the import of President Richard Nixon's loud and clear "go" signal to the supersonic transport program last week. The President's decision to proceed with construction and flight testing of two prototypes was firm, his support enthusiastic, and his reasoning explained precisely why he regards the supersonic transport program as a major national goal.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

The British, French and Russians are already flying first generation SST prototypes. Airlines of the world are committed to operate them in the mid-1970s. If the United States fails to compete for this market it would sacrifice 50 years of world leadership in this field and pay a fearsome economic penalty.

BETTER COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Nixon grasps the vital role of any communications technology that shrinks global distances and knits the world closer together. He noted that the U.S. SST will put Buenos Aires as close to New York as London now is with subsonic jets. The vast expanses of the Pacific will be reduced to the time span of the current transatlantic traffic in the same manner that the U.S.-built subsonic jets shrank the Atlantic from an ocean to a river.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Without a successful U.S. supersonic transport program, this country faces a gross debit of about \$18 billion in the critical balance of payments during the 1970-80 period. This includes about \$5.5 billion U.S. airlines would have to spend on Concorde and the loss of an estimated \$12.4 billion in SST sales to foreign airlines.

SPEARHEAD TECHNOLOGY

Without new, vital projects pushing the state of the art, U.S. technology cannot maintain its dynamic pace that modernizes and enhances the national economy. The SST program, like Apollo, will have a national industrial and economic fall-out far beyond the confines of the specific program.

Mr. Nixon's support for the supersonic transport program is far more enthusiastic, lucid and buttressed with more reasoned

judgment than that of his two predecessors. The late President John F. Kennedy hastily counterattacked Pan American World Airways' decision to buy the Anglo-French Concorde by creating the U.S. supersonic transport program overnight in a few paragraphs inserted into an Air Force Academy speech. Former President Lyndon B. Johnson believed in the program and supported it in a subrosa fashion. But he never saw fit to publicize his convictions or explain the need for it to the taxpayers.

Perhaps Mr. Nixon's unequivocal "go" for the supersonic transport is partially a fall-out from the Apollo program. He has been in the company of the Apollo astronauts a great deal recently. Their firm convictions, expressed so eloquently, privately, and publicly, that this country can and must do whatever needs to be done could easily be contagious.

But a major factor was certainly finance. Ironically, the practical bankers who have studied the supersonic transport program have been among its firmest backers while the theoretical economists have been its most virulent critics.

We think Mr. Nixon's decision represents a triumph of the practical over the theoretical in the field of international finance.

Aerospace exports are a key item in keeping the precarious balance of foreign payments. About 85% of the jet transports flying on the world's airlines today were manufactured in this country. They have brought in about \$4 billion in foreign exchange, with an equal amount on future order books. If this country voluntarily surrendered this enviable position of technical leadership in the air transport world, it would be disastrous financially.

There will be some massive flows of money back and forth across the Atlantic during the 1970s for jet transports. This tide is flowing strongly into this country now for Boeing 747s and McDonnell Douglas and Lockheed airbuses. In another year or so, it will ebb toward Britain and France for Concorde purchases. If the U.S. supersonic transport program is successful, the flow will reverse again in the late 1970s for the Boeing aircraft. If it is not, the tide will continue to flow to Europe for more second-generation Concorde.

These are the hard-nosed facts that loomed large in the President's decision making. These were also a factor in the timing and tenor of his announcement last week.

Any further delay in a firm U.S. commitment to prototype construction and testing would signal to the airlines of the world that the U.S. would enter the market too late to counter the Concorde and the Tu-144. This would certainly mean another substantial round of Concorde orders and probably stimulate the Anglo-French partnership to begin design of a large, faster, longer-ranged and more economically viable second-generation Concorde.

As it now stands, unless severe technical problems develop, the airlines will make money from their Concorde for a four-five year period when they will rule exclusively over the blue-ribbon routes of the world. Traditional airline economic yardsticks will prove obsolete in the face of the high load factors and high fares that Concorde can command in this period of exclusivity. Even after the larger, faster, longer-ranged and more economical U.S. supersonic transport pushes it off the main traffic arteries in the 1978-80 period, Concorde will continue to ply a profitable trade on lesser routes. By then it will already have paid for itself and probably turned a neat profit for its owners, too.

This is why the U.S. program has to move into prototype construction now. This program faces no easy road ahead, either technically or politically. Technically, the building and flight testing of two prototypes before commitment to a production program

should overcome the normal development problems inevitable in a major state-of-the-art advance. Politically, the biggest problem is convincing the taxpayers and their representatives in Congress that the supersonic transport funding represents an investment on which they will eventually get their money back, not just another government rathole down which their hard-earned tax dollars will disappear.

Historically, we would not be surprised if Mr. Nixon's firm decision committing this nation to build a supersonic transport eventually ranks with the later President Kennedy's decision to send Americans to the moon.

ROY LEE HARMON, POET LAUREATE
OF WEST VIRGINIA, REVIEWS
LIFE IN BEAUTIFUL POEM

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, occasionally it is our privilege to know a person with the rare capacity for capturing the spirit of the place where he lives.

Such a person is Roy Lee Harmon, poet laureate of West Virginia, who knows our rolling and rugged hills, and writes movingly of the people who love our State.

For many years Roy Lee Harmon has described our State and its people in perceptive verse. His love of the outdoors has brought him into a lifetime of close contact with the mountains. His affection for the good people of West Virginia has given him the insight to interpret their lives.

Mr. President, Roy Lee Harmon's most recent poem is a sensitive summation of a lifetime, a work of reminiscence but also one of joy and faith.

I ask unanimous consent that this poem, "I Shall Remember," published in the August 1966 edition of *Outdoor West Virginia* magazine, be printed in the RECORD.

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

I SHALL REMEMBER
(By Roy Lee Harmon)

I shall remember when the twilight comes . . .
That last twilight . . . remember and be glad

For memories which total valued sums
As I recall the outdoor joys I've had.

I never really lost that day in June
Some fifty years ago when a big bass struck
in Little Coal . . . with all the world in tune;
I was a ragged lad . . . with lots of luck.

I shall recall a frosty autumn night
A coon hunt where the virgin timber grew,
The faithful hounds . . . the mountain
stars so bright
And home-made happiness . . . when life
was new.

I shall remember silver April rains
And chestnut groves in long-gone autumn
days,
The dreams and hopes . . . the failures and
the gains . . .
The hills wrapped in an Indian Summer
haze.

I shall remember many treasured friends
Including some who crossed the Great
Divide . . .

I shall remember hope spring magic blends
And silver dogwoods on the mountainside.

The good things live . . . at least in memory;

To be a hillman is a blessing rare.
I know the God of all was good to me
To let me live within a land so fair.

I shall recall that dim gray years have sped
But still the joy of living never died.
I can look back in joy although ahead
The darker twilight shadows will abide.

My cash is low . . . my race is almost run
(but that is not a strange untimely switch.)
Within these hills I've had my share of fun
and I have memories . . . which make me
rich.

THE DICKEY-LINCOLN PROJECT

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, the need and the feasibility of the Dickey-Lincoln School hydroelectric power project, which was authorized for construction 4 years ago this month by the 89th Congress, has been the subject of intense study by both the executive and legislative branches of this Government. Indeed, there is good reason to doubt that any other multipurpose hydroelectric project authorized by this Congress has received as much close scrutiny.

The project has been approved by all of the Federal agencies concerned with power development—the Interior Department, the Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal Power Commission, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Bureau of the Budget. It has additionally been justified by the findings of an in-depth study performed by the House Appropriations Committee. And it meets all the criteria for economic feasibility and multipurpose resource development required by the Congress and enunciated in the Senate document entitled "Policies, Standards and Procedures in the Formulation, Evaluation, and Review of Plans for Use and Development of Water and Related Land Resources."

The Dickey-Lincoln project, Mr. Speaker, will consist of two earth-filled dams, located on the St. John River in Maine, above the confluence of the St. John and the Allagash River. It would impound a total of 8,096,000 acre-feet of water for power and flood control, and would become an integral part of the comprehensive development and conservation of the water and power resources of the St. John River. It would, moreover, preserve the wild characteristics of the Allagash Waterway, which is one of the few remaining free-flowing streams in the eastern half of the United States.

The Dickey project is the first Federal multipurpose water resource project authorized by Congress for construction in New England. Its generation of 1.2 billion kilowatt hours of power annually from facilities having an installed capacity of 830 megawatts would provide low-cost, nonpolluting power for all of New England. And it would provide this power at a lower cost than any other

means of generation, including the conventional methods, as well as nuclear thermal plants or pumped storage hydro plants. Once constructed, it would save electric power consumers of the Northeast an estimated \$9 million a year.

Every electric system, Mr. Speaker, requires the production of firm power by conventional and/or nuclear thermal plants. A really balanced and efficient system, however, requires more. It requires that the firm power sources be complemented by a source of low-cost "peaking" power. Such is the primary end of the Dickey-Lincoln project—to adequately fill the needs of electric power consumers during the few hours of the day when electric use is at its highest point.

Conventional generating plants can be expanded to meet this need, it is true. But, because fixed charges would then run for 24 hours on plants actually used for only a few "peak" hours, they could do so only at considerable consumer expense. So, too, with high-efficiency thermal units. As for pumped storage projects, which require electricity generated by the operation of thermal plants, high fuel costs would be involved. Not so with Dickey—hydroelectric dams do not burn fuel to provide peaking power.

Studies made by the staff of the House Appropriations Committee have shown that 650,000 kilowatts of peaking power from Dickey could be sold in Boston for about \$17.50 per kilowatt year. A privately built pumped storage plant, on the other hand, would sell power for about \$23.50 per kilowatt year. Some 100,000 kilowatts of firm power from Dickey-Lincoln could be sold in the State of Maine for a little more than \$28, while nuclear facilities would sell the same private conventional plants and private amount for about \$37 and \$33.50, respectively.

And another asset of the Dickey project—in the event of a power failure, such as the blackout of November 1965, up to 24 hours of uninterrupted power would be available at the flip of a switch. Thermal plants need hours to get "warmed up," and the power of pumped storage facilities, with their small reservoirs, can be made available for only a few hours.

The Dickey-Lincoln project will cost an estimated \$229 million—a price viewed as reasonable and "sound" by spokesmen for both the Corps of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission. Its benefit-to-cost ratio in the last year has risen from 1.9-to-1 to 2.0-to-1—which means, of course, that the project will return to the Federal Treasury \$2 for every dollar spent for its planning and construction. Some observers have even predicted that the entire cost, including interest, will be paid for in close to 50 years.

Surely, the life of this valuable asset to both New England and the Nation will far exceed 50 years, and as it does—as it continues to provide revenue even after its cost is recovered—it cannot help but produce power at an even lower cost.

Construction of the Dickey project will itself have a significant economic impact on New England. More than 11,000 man-years of labor and wages totaling in excess of \$12¼ million will be generated.

Close to 2,000 employees will be put to work for 6 years. Nearly 600,000 tons of concrete will be required; 25,000 tons of reinforced steel. The powerplant alone will require \$60 million in electrical equipment.

Beyond its construction, Mr. Speaker, Dickey's economic impact on the great Northeast will be staggering; its positive effects on the people, the businesses, and the industries of the region, incalculable. For the first time New England will realize the benefits that Federal water and power resource development can bring. For the first time New England will have the same yardstick of competition by comparison, which has brought low-power costs and high-power use to the Tennessee Valley, the Missouri and Columbia River Basins, the Central Valley in California, and all the many other areas of the country which are served by public power from Federal dams.

At the present time nearly all of New England's power is generated by private concerns. There is virtually no competition. As a result, New Englanders—homeowners, businesses, and industries alike—pay the Nation's highest electric bills. The yardstick provided by the Dickey-Lincoln project would bring the needed competition, Mr. Speaker, and would succeed, as public power sources across the country have repeatedly succeeded, in moving consumer rates into an equitable range.

The mere authorization of the project 4 years ago caused the private power monopoly to reduce its prices somewhat. Think what the actual construction of Dickey would do.

If, as Maine's distinguished senior Senator suggested not long ago, the merit of the Dickey-Lincoln School project is in proportion to the intensity and ferocity of the opposition to it, then the worth of the project can know no limits. There is no question that the arguments of its detractors have been intense—and increasingly so with the passage of time, with a proportionate diminution of logic, realism, and a genuine concern for the public interest. Nor can there be any question, it seems to me, concerning the merit of the Dickey project. That was established even before the project was authorized in 1965 and has since been reinforced time and again.

It is time, Mr. Speaker, that this House gets on with the building of a source of real equity for the people of New England. Toward this goal I respectfully urge that, when floor consideration of Dickey begins later this week, my colleagues accord the project's \$807,000 appropriation their support and final approval.

THE AMISTAD DAM: A GREAT INTERNATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT:
THE DEDICATION BY PRESIDENTS
RICHARD NIXON AND DIAZ ORDAZ

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, on September 8, 1969, I had the honor to be

invited by the proper national officials to be a part of the official party at the dedication of the great Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande next to Del Rio along the border between Texas and Mexico. I attended the official functions there, including the great luncheon and entertainment tendered President Nixon by President Diaz Ordaz on the Mexican side of the border, after the impressive dedication. The formal dedication took place on the middle of the dam, half in the United States and half in Mexico, before a great throng of people.

The dam is a monument to what can be achieved through international cooperation.

I commend President Richard Nixon and President Diaz Ordaz on the excellent speeches they made on this historic occasion. With the opening of the Amistad Dam, I believe the spirit of cooperation and friendship between the United States and Mexico was strengthened.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the dedication program and the speeches of President Nixon and President Diaz Ordaz be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

DEDICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL AMISTAD DAM AND RESERVOIR, SEPTEMBER 8, 1969
PROGRAM

His Excellency Gustavo Dias Ordaz, President of the United Mexican States, and Mrs. Diaz Ordaz, and the Honorable Richard Nixon, President of the United States of America, and Mrs. Nixon, meet at the international boundary on Amistad Dam at 1:35 p.m., Central Daylight Time (12:35 o'clock, Mexico Time).

The national anthem of Mexico will be played, accompanied by a 21-gun salute.

The national anthem of the United States will be played.

President Nixon will make an address.

President Diaz Ordaz will make an address.

The Presidents will unveil a plaque commemorating the dedication of the international Amistad Dam and Reservoir.

The national anthems of the United States and Mexico will be played.

President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon will cross into Mexico, where they will be guests at a luncheon given by President Diaz Ordaz and Mrs. Diaz Ordaz in their honor at El Mirador.

The huge proportions of Amistad Dam are a measure of the vision and determination held by statesmen and civic leaders of the United States and Mexico over more than two decades. Persevering in their objectives and overcoming every obstacle, they have brought for many people of both countries security from the terror and havoc of flood; they have placed the lower Rio Grande under man's control for man's use; and they offer for his moments of relaxation the beauty and inspiration of a magnificent lake.

Authorized by the Water Treaty of 1944, together with Public Law 86-605 approved July 7, 1960, the International Boundary and Water Commission began construction of the dam in 1963. The private contractors poured the first concrete on July 31, 1965. On May 31, 1968, Amistad Dam first stored water. The dam, six miles long, rises 254 feet above the riverbed. Its concrete spillway supports 16 gates, each 50 feet wide by 54 feet high. The reservoir capable of containing 5,586,000 acre-feet, is the eleventh largest man-made lake situated all or partially in the United States.

It will extend 86 miles up the Rio Grande and reach 7 miles in width. Its maximum surface of about 138 square miles would

have a shoreline exceeding a thousand miles. The highway over the dam opens a new international crossing between the two countries. The total cost of the dam alone is approximately \$78 million. This cost was shared between the two countries in the percentages of 56.2 by the United States and 43.8 by Mexico, this being the same proportion in which they share the conservation pool in the reservoir.

Amistad Dam is an enduring expression in steel and concrete of international collaboration between neighbors in the spirit of mutual good will.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT (RICHARD M. NIXON) AT THE DEDICATION OF THE AMISTAD DAM

Mr. President, Senor Diaz Ordaz, Your Excellencies and our friends from Mexico and the United States:

As I stand here today on this historic site, I think back to another day. In 1953, the first year of his Administration, President Eisenhower traveled to the Mexican-American border to meet with President Ruiz Cortines to dedicate the new Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande River. That structure, he said at that time, was a living testimony to the understanding and cooperation binding our two peoples.

Now, in 1969, in the first year of my Administration, I, too, come to Mexico. I come to talk to President Diaz Ordaz and to dedicate another new dam along that same river; a compliment to the Falcon Dam, and one which was built as a direct result of an agreement President Eisenhower signed in 1960, his last full year in office.

Like the Falcon Dam, the Amistad Dam also testifies to the spirit of understanding and cooperation which binds our two countries. In fact, its very name describes better than any other single word the special spirit of our relationship.

How that name came about is an interesting story. In October, 1959, President Eisenhower in Camp David met with President Lopez Mateos. The dam then was to be known as the Diablo Dam. President Eisenhower thought that was a rather ominous name and President Lopez suggested that the name be changed to Amistad.

So today we have a name which to millions of my countrymen who speak Spanish means "friendship" and friendship for my countrymen is a word which carries a special meaning and a special warmth. As we dedicate this dam today, we also rededicate ourselves to the furtherance of an ideal friendship.

Mr. President, we meet today on an international border. It is a beautiful place where we gather, beautiful for natural reasons and beautiful, too, because we see here what two great countries can accomplish when they work together.

This dam is an impressive achievement. First of all, it is an impressive physical achievement. It will contribute to the conservation and regulation of water supplies and will provide a fine recreational resource for both of our people.

It is also an impressive diplomatic accomplishment, the result of complex and determined efforts which have stretched over a period of many years.

Finally, this achievement is impressive in human terms, impressive because of what it says about the special relationship which has grown up between the people of Mexico and the people of the United States.

It is a relationship based on a full understanding, for each of our countries knows the other way. It is a relationship based on mutual trust, for each of our countries has confidence in the other's good will. And it is a relationship based on mutual respect. Each of us recognizes the sovereignty and independence of the other and the right of each to reach different conclusions in mat-

ters of mutual interest without impairing our basic friendship.

Mr. President, while our visit today is a brief one, this great dam which we dedicate will continue to bear witness to our relationship day in and day out, year in and year out. It stands as a persuasive example to all the people of the world of the advantages which can come from peaceful cooperation between nations. And it will remain always a tangible monument to the spirit of friendship and partnership between our two peoples and our two nations.

REMARKS OF GUSTAVO DIAZ ORDAZ, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, AT THE DEDICATION OF THE AMISTAD DAM

Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is very satisfactory to have this first contact with you, Mr. President, and it is especially satisfactory to have it under the name of this dam—Amistad, friendship.

I certainly hope that this first contact between us will help to establish and continue the friendship between us. It is a good thing President Lopez Mateos and President Eisenhower gave this name to this dam. Can you imagine what might have happened if we had remained with the old name?

We are two countries with a long frontier between us and consequently, with many problems between us. Fortunately, none of these problems are important enough, are serious enough, so that it cannot be solved by mutual comprehension and within the law, and none of them can or will become a barrier between us.

This frontier is not just a frontier between two different countries, but between two different worlds, two different languages, two different cultures, two different forms of life.

In this line is where Latin America ends. Because of this we have two special tasks. One is to be faithful to ourselves as Mexicans and the other is to be faithful to ourselves as Latin Americans.

Taking into account the great complexity of the relations between our two countries, our relations are the best that we have ever had in our history and I believe that with your cooperation we two together can make them even better.

How is it possible that with so many obstacles our peoples have managed to establish friendship, to maintain it and to make it ever closer? It is only as you, yourself, have just said, Mr. President, with comprehension, with friendship and within the law. Whatever unites two that do not respect each other can be called anything except friendship.

We have made efforts through the years to understand and accept that we have two different nations that have different forms of expression and each one of which has its own sovereignty. All the peoples of the world have the right to choose their own road, to construct their own way of life which will lead them to liberty and the prosperity of their inhabitants. We have made every effort to remain within the rule of law.

It took us 100 years to achieve an agreement on the Chamizal. On the other hand, the Bank Los Indios, which the river took from one side to the border in 1967, has been already returned to us and we have already made the canals necessary to clear from salt the flow of water into this river.

You and I, Mr. President, are not only officers of our countries, we are also lawyers. And we know that the application of law is what brings about justice. That is why we both know that any problems that may arise in the future must be resolved within a spirit of comprehension, with mutual respect and within the rule of law that you mentioned a few moments ago.

We are united here by a very special ceremony. We are about to inaugurate this dam which is important in itself by the economic effort it implies and also by the capacity of our technicians and our workers.

But it is even more important because of its significance. One is the one that lies in its name and the other which you yourself have just mentioned is the demonstration of what two friendly countries can do together.

Thus, this dam is only one more part of the road that we have walked together and we will walk further together in order to respect ourselves and to maintain our friendship.

This dam is not only to hold back the waters of the Rio Bravo or to show that nature can be held back, but it is also a bridge, one more bridge constructed between our two peoples.

I am very glad to invite you and Mrs. Nixon to inaugurate, together with me, this new dam and bridge. You are awaited by the land of the State of Coahuila, the fountain of our revolution that saw the birth of Francisco I. Madero and Venustiano Carranza, one who initiated our social revolution and the other who consolidated it in our present constitution in 1917.

Mr. President, to you and your party, we open our arms, the arms of cordiality. You are very welcome to our homeland, to Mexico.

TRIBUTE TO FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATOR FRANCIS J. TURNER

HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Roads, it gives me particular pleasure to pay tribute to the Federal Highway Administrator, Francis J. Turner, who this month is to receive the International Road Federation's Man-of-the-Year Award at ceremonies at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The International Road Federation award is one of the most honored international awards in the engineering field, and the United States has good cause to be proud of Frank Turner as he accepts this honor.

Frank is an old and valued friend, so there is a good deal of personal pleasure in the knowledge that the more than 90 nations who regularly participate in the federation hold him in high regard. But Frank Turner has also been, for 40 years, one of the outstanding highway engineers of this or any other country, and the award is a recognition long and well deserved.

We take our highways so much for granted that we tend to overlook their tremendous contribution to social and economic development. The fact is, the United States would not be the Nation it is today without our vast highway transportation system, for which Frank Turner is in many respects largely responsible.

It is especially appropriate that he receives the award at this year's meeting, which is directed toward achieving productive highway systems in developing countries. The exchange of information among countries at the International Road Federation meetings has been genuinely valuable to every participating nation, and there is probably no man in the United States whose abilities and

achievements have had more to offer highway progress, not only in his own beloved United States, but throughout the world as well.

There is no way in which the people of this country could adequately express our debt to Frank Turner for his 40 years of dedicated and talented service in highway development; we are, therefore, grateful as well as honored that the International Road Federation has in some measure expressed it for us.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION COLOR TELEVISION EXHIBIT

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, a notable achievement in medical and scientific history, in which several distinguished citizens and institutions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania played important roles, is receiving well-deserved recognition at the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of History and Technology.

This milestone achievement was the development of color television as a major tool in medical education.

The camera used in history's first non-experimental color television program—a broadcast of an appendectomy at an American Medical Association convention 20 years ago—has been presented to the Smithsonian by Smith Kline & French Laboratories of Philadelphia.

Officials of the Smithsonian plan to use the camera and associated equipment to broadcast for museum visitors a special film, also presented by S.K. & F., which traces the history of medical television from its black-and-white beginnings in 1947 to color in 1949, to transcontinental broadcasts in the early 1950's, and on into widespread use at hospital and medical centers all over the country.

The broadcast will show a 1951 open-heart operation that corrected a constriction of the aorta for a 20-year-old patient. He was operated on at the Los Angeles County Hospital. Physicians and surgeons watched at an AMA meeting in Los Angeles, at the University of Chicago Medical Center, and at the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, in the first transcontinental use of this teaching technique.

Leading figures in this drama of medicine and science, Mr. President, were Mr. G. Frederick Roll, then director of public relations and now in charge of S.K. & F. government and industry affairs, Dr. Isidor S. Ravdin, then chairman of the Department of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and now vice president emeritus of the university; and Dr. Peter Goldmark, president of CBS Laboratories and inventor of the CBS field-sequential color television system. This was the system used in the early years of S.K. & F.'s medical color television program.

Dubbed "Claribel," the historic camera

is a small, remote-control unit that was placed directly over the operating table to get an unobstructed, far-larger-than-life view of the surgical procedure.

A space-age "descendant" of "Claribel," also utilizing the spinning color disk of the CBS field-sequential system, went to the moon with the Apollo 10 and Apollo 11 astronauts, and was used to send color television pictures back to earth from lunar orbit.

During 20 years of support of this color TV educational activity by S.K. & F. Laboratories, 955,978 physicians and surgeons saw 305 telecasts in 49 cities. They witnessed 1,289 surgical procedures and 2,038 clinical demonstrations.

With the medium and techniques now in use on a routine daily basis, Smith Kline & French Laboratories has discontinued its program.

As the American College of Surgeons put it in its July-August 1969 Bulletin:

The American College of Surgeons is deeply cognizant of the significance of the medical telecast concept, and the part it has played in the over-all advancement of surgical knowledge and professionalism. Its success speaks for itself. In furthering the postgraduate education of countless young surgeons, Smith Kline & French have contributed not only to the profession of surgery per se, but to the entire scientific and medical world. Our working relationship has been a harmonious one, and the college acknowledges with appreciation the enthusiasm and sustained co-operative spirit evidenced by SK&F throughout the past two decades.

Smith Kline & French, we salute you!

I join in that salute, Mr. President, and I ask unanimous consent that the American College of Surgeons Bulletin item and a report on the Smithsonian presentation by the Philadelphia Inquirer be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the American College of Surgeons Bulletin, July-August, 1969]

SMITH KLINE & FRENCH DISCONTINUE COLOR TELEVISION

Smith Kline & French Laboratories, sponsor of Clinical Congress color telecasts of surgical procedures for the American College of Surgeons since 1949, have discontinued their color television operations effective June 1, 1969. With the medium and techniques of medical television today so firmly established that all large teaching hospitals and most medical schools use television for instruction on a daily basis, Smith Kline & French have decided to direct their color television expenditures into other marketing activities.

Accordingly, as reported in the June issue of the College Newsletter, the sponsorship of the 1969 Clinical Congress live telecasts will be shared jointly by Ethicon, Inc., Johnson & Johnson, and Codman & Shurtleff, Inc.

It was 20 years ago, at the June, 1949 meeting of the American Medical Association, that Smith Kline & French first pioneered the use of color television as an educational service to the medical profession. At hundreds of medical meetings since then, the firm's color television facility has been employed in expanding and exploring the techniques of the medium, thereby bolstering and furthering the postgraduate educational aims of most of the professional medical associations of this country, and various organizations abroad as well. Foremost among these, it is fitting to point out, is the American College of Surgeons, for which Smith

Kline & French have been providing color telecasts these past 19 years. The first such presentation took place at the Clinical Congress in Chicago, in October, 1949.

The full story of Smith Kline & French's role in the growth and development of so history-making an achievement is an exciting one.

Actually, it goes back to early 1947 when—following the first effective experiments in televising surgery (in black-and-white) at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore—SK&F, recognizing the inherent potential, quickly entered the closed-circuit television field. In October, 1948, they sponsored a demonstration of surgery over closed-circuit black-and-white TV at the Pennsylvania State Medical Society meeting in Philadelphia, with the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania as a co-sponsor.

Agreeing to co-operate with SK&F at another demonstration, to be held in conjunction with a forthcoming A.M.A. Convention in Atlantic City, the University wondered if something couldn't be done about color. In the autumn of 1948, accordingly, SK&F asked the Columbia Broadcasting System to design portable television equipment which could be used in operating room and clinic for demonstrating surgical and medical procedures at medical meetings. Owned by SK&F, the equipment would be operated by CBS personnel at SK&F expense.

Working closely together, three men provided the motivational force behind the undertaking, becoming, in the course of it all, fast friends. They were: I. S. Ravdin, then head of the Department of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania; Peter Goldmark, CBS Research Laboratories physicist, and G. Frederick Roll, public relations director for SK&F at the time.

By May of 1949, the requested equipment was ready—a small, remote-control color camera which could be placed directly over the operating table to get an unobstructed, far-larger-than-life view of the surgical procedure. On June 6, 1949, at the A.M.A. meeting in Atlantic City, the first nonexperimental color television program became a reality. On 20 specially built receivers placed in two different areas of the meeting hall, as many as 1,000 doctors at a time witnessed what, up to then, only the operating surgeon and his assistants had seen—a surgeon's view of an in-progress appendectomy in full color.

Eventually, the SK&F Medical Color Television program grew to the point where it serviced the medical, osteopathic, and veterinary professions at an average of 20 to 25 scientific meetings each year. SK&F continued its close association with CBS into the early 1950s. In 1952, however, it began assembling its own production staff; and, by the middle of the decade, the firm's color television crew, equipment, and techniques were as sophisticated as any employed by the nation's TV stations.

It has been estimated that in their two decades of operation, the SK&F medical telecasts were seen by some 955,978 doctors at 305 different programs in 49 cities. The doctors witnessed some 1,289 surgical demonstrations and some 2,038 clinical demonstrations.

The American College of Surgeons is deeply cognizant of the significance of the medical telecast concept, and the part it has played in the over-all advancement of surgical knowledge and professionalism. Its success speaks for itself. In furthering the postgraduate education of countless young surgeons, Smith Kline & French have contributed not only to the profession of surgery per se, but to the entire scientific and medical world. Our working relationship has been a harmonious one, and the College acknowledges with appreciation and enthusiasm and sustained co-operative spirit evidenced by SK&F throughout the past two decades.

Smith Kline & French, we salute you!

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer,
Aug. 3, 1969]

MUSEUM GIVEN CAMERA USED FOR AMA'S FIRST COLOR TV

A camera that caused dozens of the Nation's leading doctors to faint in Atlantic City in 1949 has been donated to the Smithsonian Institution by a Philadelphia pharmaceutical firm.

The camera was used for the first non-experimental color television program in the U.S., a closed-circuit broadcast of an appendectomy at the American Medical Association convention on June 6, 1949.

A world-renowned physicist, monitoring the broadcast to hundreds of doctors assembled in Atlantic City's Convention Hall, recalls that "people were fainting all over the place."

COULDN'T STAND BLOOD

"There must have been dozens of doctors there who hadn't seen an operation in years, because they just couldn't stand the sight of blood."

The physicist, Dr. Peter Goldmark of CBS, was a member of the unique association which developed the use of color television as a revolutionary method of medical teaching.

This association among Smith Kline and French Laboratories, CBS and leading members of the American medical profession, led to what Dr. Goldmark has termed "the greatest contribution to medical teaching in medical history."

LONG PLAYING RECORD

In 1948, while Dr. Goldmark, the inventor of the long-playing record, was trying to develop color TV at CBS, SKF had entered the field of closed circuit black and white TV; and in October of that year they sponsored a demonstration of surgery over television during the Pennsylvania State Medical Society meeting in Philadelphia.

Co-sponsoring the demonstration with them was the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, under the direction of Dr. I. S. Ravdin, an internationally respected surgeon.

SERIOUS LIMITATIONS

SKF's then public relations director, Frederick Roll, recently recalled that at that meeting "Dr. Ravdin told me that black and white television had serious limitations for depicting surgery.

"The coloring of tissue and organs was vital to the procedure and this, of course, could not be shown. "When I asked him if the medical school would cooperate with us at another demonstration, at the AMA convention in Atlantic City, he said he would. But he wondered if we couldn't do something about color.

"He told me that he had witnessed a demonstration of color TV that summer at CBS' research laboratories that had impressed him," Roll continued. "I told him we'd contact CBS and see what could be arranged."

After visiting Goldmark, Roll had arranged for SKF to finance the development of portable color television equipment for demonstrating surgical and medical procedure at medical meetings.

Dr. Ravdin and a colleague at the Medical School helped in designing the equipment especially for use in operating rooms and clinics.

CHRISTENED "CLARIBEL"

Thus the unique association was complete and by May, 1949 Dr. Goldmark, Dr. Ravdin, Roll and their colleagues had delivered their new camera, christened "Claribel", to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

Here the first Cesarean section televised in color was performed on May 31 and Claribel was then transferred to Atlantic City where 15,000 doctors were to witness for the first time what up to then only the operating

surgeon and his assistants had seen—a live operation in color.

Dr. David Allman, chief of surgery at Atlantic City Hospital and later president of the AMA, performed the appendectomy.

"The entire demonstration was successful and the reaction on the part of the audience nothing short of amazing, Dr. Goldmark recalled.

"Atlantic City was hectic. It seems like thousands of persons were jammed into two rooms, watching the operation on 12-inch screens. I was in one room, bringing in the telecast, checking the quality of the picture. A CBS colleague was doing the same thing in the other room.

"Soon people were fainting all over the place. My colleague and I were running around with smelling salts, counting the number of people who fainted. We were in competition, telling each other the people were fainting because of the quality of the pictures they were seeing.

"When the telecast was over," Dr. Goldmark laughed, "I said 'I've won, more of my people fainted. I had the best picture.'"

In 1956, when Claribel's parts became too difficult to replace, she was retired in favor of RCA cameras. But she had made her mark.

And on June 1, having realized that the medium and techniques which were new and pioneering have become established and widespread, Smith Kline and French discontinued its medical color television program a few days shy of the 20th anniversary of its Atlantic City debut.

And the star of that debut, a camera named Claribel, now awaits curious tourists and doctors at the Smithsonian's Division of Electricity.

SOME ELIGIBILITY RULES NEEDED FOR MEDICAID

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, a recent impasse in Tennessee over administration of the medicaid program has been resolved in time for the program to go into effect as scheduled in Tennessee.

Difficulties developed because of differences in requirements by the State and Federal Governments and, like others who urged the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to resolve the matter with State authorities, I am pleased that the medicaid program can proceed.

In this connection I am placing in the RECORD herewith an editorial from the Nashville Banner, because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important matter.

The editorial follows:

THE GOVERNOR IS RIGHT: SOME ELIGIBILITY RULES NEEDED FOR MEDICAID

Taxpayers of Tennessee will share Gov. Buford Ellington's expressed satisfaction that state and federal officials have resolved, in time to prevent an impending crisis, their differences over administration of the Medicaid program which became effective Wednesday for recipients of public welfare assistance. They especially will applaud the governor's criticism of the policy adopted by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare which threatened to delay indefinitely needed health services for the 185,000 persons now on the welfare rolls and 75,000 others who are expected to qualify for Medicaid benefits.

Governor Ellington attacked the HEW policy because it would, if enforced, prohibit Tennessee and other states from checking on the eligibility of recipients, either before or after they have been paid public funds. The same puzzling federal directive, which held up HEW approval of Tennessee's program until the 11th hour, bars the states—which are charged with the responsibility of administering Medicaid and other welfare services—from conducting investigations of any nature to determine whether applicants are entitled to receive benefits.

As a "compromise" solution to avoid another postponement in launching the \$50-million-a-year plan, state officials reluctantly agreed to test the HEW system in two small experimental study projects over the next few months. But Governor Ellington and others in his administration were on solid ground in their insistence that tax dollars continue to be disbursed under responsible fiscal policies in welfare just as they are supposed to be for highways, education and other governmental services.

The Governor denounced, and properly so, the HEW rule as opening the door not only to the eventual removal of all regulation from public welfare but, even worse, as an invitation to the type of scandalous abuse which has rocked the Medicaid program already in several other states.

As the Chief Executive noted, Tennessee state law forbids, as it should, the expenditure or distribution of any public monies until a welfare applicant's eligibility has been verified. The state law was enacted for the valid purpose of protecting the public treasury from fraudulent claims, assuring that sufficient funds would be there for those who should receive this assistance.

Although HEW officials suggested that Tennessee remove that safeguard from its statutes, and accept at face value every welfare request from whatever source and under all circumstances, the governor emphasized he has no intention of asking the General Assembly to repeal the law.

The governor believes, and this newspaper agrees, that it is ridiculous to propose spending public tax dollars for any purpose without knowing whether the outlay is justified. Intensifying the concern over the problem is that the HEW regulation, if followed, would involve not only Medicaid funds but the nearly \$100 million a year which goes to all welfare programs in Tennessee.

It is bureaucratic folly for Washington, which conducts no investigation of its own to confirm the need for its share of the skyrocketing welfare program, to direct from afar that States, too, must follow the same reckless method. Fortunately, Tennessee is not alone in insisting through its state law, and through its elected public officials, that eligibility be proven before the checks are written.

The Banner hopes that those responsible for the ill-advised federal regulation soon will realize it must be discarded. Those who drafted it, and are seeking to impose it throughout the land, should stop and consider just whose dollars they are spending.

RADICAL THINK TANK

HON. PAUL J. FANNIN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, many of us who have been on the supportive side of such issues as the ABM, dealing with the national security, have been perplexed and perhaps a little startled at the seeming depth and diversity of at-

tacks on the so-called military-industrial complex.

Previously in speeches in the Senate, I have questioned the wisdom of such totally committed opposition. I believe we had a touch of the same operation last week in connection with the underground nuclear testing in Alaska. That apparently proved to be another cry of "Wolf, wolf." The significant point is that once we have agreed to stop nuclear testing in the atmosphere it is but a short time until almost any other reason is proposed for halting underground testing.

These attacks and criticisms may sometimes be needed. Indeed, it is the hallmark of our free society that critics are free to be unrestrained. But as has often been noted, freedom is necessarily restrained by the responsibilities incumbent upon those who wish to continue to exercise that freedom.

I ask unanimous consent that an article published in the October 6 issue of *Barron's*, concerning the Institute for Policy Studies and its related activities and personnel as they relate particularly to a policy of unilateral disarmament, be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES AIMS TO DISARM THE UNITED STATES

("By giving a tax exemption to an organization like the Institute for Policy Studies, our government is allowing tax exemption to support revolution." *Senator Strom Thurmond (R., S.C.), Congressional Record, December 4, 1967.*)

(By Shirley Scheibla)

WASHINGTON.—The vicious attack, in and outside of Congress, on the so-called military-industrial complex has enlisted the support of an ally as powerful in and around the nation's capital as it is unknown to the U.S. at large, an organization called the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS).

For example, IPS is represented on the staff of the Joint Economic Committee, which, under the leadership of Senator William W. Proxmire (D., Wis.), has spearheaded the assault on the Pentagon's proposed budget. An economist with the committee, Richard Kaufman, is in charge of his staff work; Mr. Kaufman also happens to be an associate fellow of IPS. IPS defines associate fellows as "part-time faculty who have led seminars, participated in social inventions, or have engaged in individual research projects supported by the Institute." It says associate fellows sometimes, but not always, receive honorariums for their work. Mr. Kaufman told Barron's he did not care to comment on whether he has received pay for his work for IPS.

Until 1967, when Mr. Kaufman went to work for the committee, it had left the military budget to the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees. Now the staff economist, undismayed by Senator Proxmire's recent failure to win major Senate cutbacks on military spending, including a halt to purchases of the C5A aircraft, says he is planning a five-year campaign against military spending.

OFF-THE-RECORD BRIEFINGS

Mr. Kaufman wears his two hats with carefree ease. Earlier this year, in his official capacity, he invited 27 Congressional assistants to off-the-record briefings on military spending under the auspices—and at the expense—of the Institute. They lasted several

hours each, included dinner, and were held once a week for several months at the Congressional Hotel.

The Institute has arranged similar conferences for other interested groups, including the National Conference on Military Priorities; IPS officials also have worked with the Council for a Livable World (which now ranks as the third-biggest spender among U.S. lobbyists), the members of Congress for Peace Through Law, and the New National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

What is the Institute, and why is it so concerned with the military-industrial complex? It characterizes itself as a "think tank"; calls most of its officials "fellows," and enjoys tax exemption as an educational institution. It is supported by tax-exempt contributions from foundations, universities, colleges and individuals. And, as will be seen, it is directed by leaders of the New Left, a movement which J. Edgar Hoover, in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, recently called "clearly subversive . . . an ever-increasing danger to our national welfare and security."

Organized six years ago, the Institute has an annual budget which currently runs to \$400,000 a year. Financing has come from the Ford Foundation, Edgar Stern Family Fund, Samuel Rubin Foundation, Irving Lauck, the Institute for International Order, Milbank Foundation, "The Fontaney Corp., through the generosity of James P. Warburg," Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, National Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Field Foundation, Cudahy Fund, Edwin Janss Foundation, Jennifer Cafritz, Walter E. Meyer and Michel Gellert.

ACTIVE FELLOWS

Support for the Institute also comes from publishers, who, according to IPS Co-Director Marcus Raskin, have printed about two dozen books and several thousand articles by its personnel. Mr. Raskin explained to Barron's that IPS furnishes an office and a salary for the fellows who perform such work, and fees and royalties go directly to them. Moreover, IPS principals serve on a number of university faculties, including those at Harvard, Duke, the University of Maryland and the University of Chicago.

IPS had its genesis in the Peace Research Institute, which began operations in Washington on April 5, 1961, with an announcement that it would serve as a private agency to undertake and stimulate research in all fields relevant to peace, security, disarmament and international order. Shortly afterward it obtained a \$20,000 contract for a study for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Signed by Arthur I. Waskow, now the senior fellow of IPS, the document called for an international police force to keep world peace and see that nations disarmed. The author also suggested that disputes in a disarmed world could "be settled by reference to the International Court of Justice, to various mediation services, to various organs of the United Nations, etc." A relative unknown at the time, he had come to IPS from his job as legislative assistant to Representative Robert Kastanmeier (D., Wis.); Mr. Waskow now has become a public figure because of his active role in demonstrations, including those at the Pentagon and the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

JOINING FORCES

Late in 1963, the Peace Research Institute merged with the Institute for Policy Studies, which had just been founded by Marcus Raskin and Richard Barnett, who once served as deputy director of political research for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (Barron's, April 29, 1968). Mr. Waskow

then went to work for IPS as its senior fellow.

In August of 1965, Mr. Waskow represented IPS at a meeting in Santa Barbara, Calif., at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, which produced a "Call for a New Politics," a hope for a united Left in the U.S. A year later, a National Conference for a New Politics (NCNP) was held in Chicago.

Over the Labor Day weekend in 1967, Mr. Waskow attended the first NCNP convention in Chicago; subsequently he was identified on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives as "one of the founders and leaders of the NCNP."

Mr. Raskin's Washington career began in 1960, when he served as clerk and free lance writer to several Congressmen, including Representatives Kastanmeier, Herman Toll (D., Pa.), James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) and William S. Moorhead (D., Pa.). Mr. Raskin soon co-authored a report with Mr. Waskow for Representative Kastanmeier. Copyrighted in 1961, it was titled "Deterrence and Reality," and, so far as can be determined, constituted the first advocacy of U.S. unilateral disarmament on Capitol Hill. Mr. Waskow subsequently expanded the report into a book, *The Limits of Defense*.

THE LIBERAL PAPERS

According to a press release by Representative Kastanmeier, Mr. Raskin also served as group secretary for the Liberal Papers, a collection of essays written by more than a dozen professors for a number of Democratic Congressmen, made public early in 1962. Among other things, the essays urged the U.S. to allow Russia to plug in to this country's warning defense system (DEW); recognize and admit to the United Nations Communist East Germany, Red China, North Korea and North Vietnam; unilaterally abandon Berlin and neutralize central Europe under terms proposed by Communist Poland.

With the advent of the New Frontier, Mr. Raskin was called to the White House to join the special staff of the National Security Council as an aide to McGeorge Bundy, who now heads the Ford Foundation. Mr. Raskin also served as a member of the American delegation to the 18-nation disarmament conference at Geneva.

Mr. Raskin subsequently became chairman of the Committee for the Formation of a New Party. On August 1, 1968, the Committee issued a statement by the chairman in which he said the New Party "will stand for the dismantling of an obsolete, dangerous military establishment that is over-extended and over-reaching. It will insist that there be an arms control and disarmament law in the U.S. applicable to citizen and police as well. . . . It will insist that revolution in other nations or insurgencies therein should not cause interventions and suppressions by the American military."

IN THE HEADLINES

Last January, the New Party announced it had elected Dick Gregory and James P. Dixon, president of Antioch College, as co-chairmen to succeed Mr. Raskin. Mr. Dixon is an IPS trustee, and Antioch is one of the colleges associated with the Institute. Nevertheless, Mr. Raskin remains in the headlines, primarily because of his indictment (and subsequent acquittal) on a charge of conspiring to advise draft evasion, along with Dr. Benjamin Spock and the Reverend William Sloan Coffin, Jr.

Since its inception, the Institute has fought military defense through "seminars," chiefly for members of Congress and their assistants. In 1967-68 (it operates on a school year), IPS held a series of conferences for Congressional assistants on "The Impact of the War on American Society." Besides Co-

Director Barnet, one of the speakers was Michael Tigar, whose subject was "The War and the Draft."

Mr. Tigar is well known as a student leader of the 1964 disturbances at the University of California at Berkeley. He is a former member of the executive board of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union and served as attorney for members of the Students for a Democratic Society charged with seizing and occupying George Washington University's Sino-Soviet Institute in April. Last month he was jailed in Chicago on a charge of contempt of court in connection with his defense of "the Chicago eight," charged with conspiring to incite a riot during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. (The charge against Mr. Tigar has been dropped.)

STUDY ASSIGNMENTS

IPS' 1968-69 schedule for "seminars" describes the aforementioned Mr. Kaufman's assignment as "a work study project to analyze the war machine as a public-private corporate structure. Topics covered will include cost, benefits, public relations and distribution of profits." The project assignment for Mr. Kaufman in the IPS 1969-70 budget is "Defense Procurement."

Senator Proxmire told Barron's he had heard that Mr. Kaufman is associated with the Institute, but that he is not familiar with it. However, Proxmire's Committee has published two essays by Milton Kotler, who the Committee itself has identified as a "Resident Fellow, Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C." Senator Proxmire said further that he considers what Mr. Kaufman does with his time after working hours is his own business.

IPS principals seem to be very busy men. Co-Director Barnet and Trustee Hans Morgenthau, professor of history, government and international relations at the University of Chicago, are advisers to the Council for a Livable World. IPS Fellows Waskow and Leonard Rodberg, former bureau chief with the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, have done work for it.

A Senate report has described the Council's goals as unilateral disarmament and "turning this country into a fourth-rate power at the mercy of the international wolfpack." The Council is the third highest spender of the lobbying organizations which filed reports for 1968. With outlays of \$154,022 (up from \$77,470 for 1967), it topped even such famous lobbying groups as the American Legion and the American Medical Association, and was outranked only by the United Federation of Postal Clerks (AFL-CIO) and the AFL-CIO.

LEADING PEACENIK

According to the same Senate document, the Council takes credit for assuring the original election victory of one of the Senate's leading peaceniks, George McGovern (D., S.D.), by having its membership put \$22,000 into his campaign, enough to win a close contest in a sparsely populated state. Senator McGovern, in turn, is vice-chairman of a group called Members of Congress for Peace Through Law. Its chairman is Representative Bradford Morse (R., Mass.), and its members include Representatives Rosenthal and Kastenmeier (Mr. Waskow's former employer), all three of whom have attended "seminars" at IPS headquarters.

Last July that group issued a report, labeled "personal and confidential," which said that the recommendations of the Joint Economic Committee can serve as guidelines for positive reform in military procurement. Among other things, the report called for moratoria on the construction of aircraft carriers, F-14A planes, advanced manned bombers and chemical and biological warfare centers. It also urged drastic curtailment in Sentinel-Safeguard deployment and the ABM research and development program.

RHODESIA: BOOMING DESPITE SANCTIONS

HON. JAMES B. UTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include two columns by Mr. Ray Vicker, appearing in the Wall Street Journal recently.

Mr. Vicker spent considerable time in Rhodesia, and emerged with the same belief as the Honorable Dean Acheson, former Secretary of State, tagging the United Nations interference in Rhodesia's internal affairs an "act of barefaced aggression, unprovoked, and unjustified by a single legal or moral principle."

I must again refer to the arbitrary, capricious, and stupid position of our State Department in permitting this aggression to continue. I am more than disappointed that, after many requests, I cannot even get a hearing on my resolution to abandon these foolish sanctions and renew trade with a good and friendly country.

The materials follow:

RHODESIA: BOOMING DESPITE SANCTIONS

(By Ray Vicker)

SALISBURY, RHODESIA.—What happens when the United Nations leads a world-wide economic boycott of a little country with only 4.8 million people?

If the country is Rhodesia, it has the biggest boom in its history, with a net inflow of new settlers, an economic revolution that launches dozens of new industries, sets off a boisterous stock market advance, and strengthens wills all around. That's the picture that emerges after talks with dozens of government figures, businessmen, bankers, farmers and ordinary citizens in this ruggedly individualistic land.

Prime Minister Ian Smith, in an interview, underscores the picture of a country on the go. After estimating that the country's gross domestic product will rise 10% this year over last he adds, "This is happening despite the fact that we sometimes must discount prices of our products to sell them on world markets, while paying premium prices for the goods we buy."

That 10% figure comes after deducting a 2½% inflationary factor from an estimated upsurge of nearly 13% this year. Moreover, the estimate is backed by solid figures of exports, interviews with numerous company officials here and first-hand observation.

All this expansion makes for a growth rate matched by few countries on earth, none in black Africa. It's enough to give Rhodesia a GNP of \$1.2 billion this year, well above the \$986 million level of 1965, the year of Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence, or UDI as it is known here.

The Rhodesian leader sits in his parliament building office beneath a drawing of Cecil Rhodes, pioneer empire-builder of Africa. He also voices a racial theme akin to that of Rhodes: "Equal opportunity for all civilized men." He emphasizes that Negroes are getting and will continue to get the vote as they measure up to earnings and educational standards. And he hopes the vote will be expressed in a multiracial society. "Apartheid along South African lines is a practical impossibility here," he says.

In jaunty mood he also outlines developments in this California-sized country. The economic sanctions are being circumvented. African nationalist guerrillas pose no problem, though evidence indicates they are get-

ting strong Communist backing. A new constitution is being prepared that will allow further gradual expansion of the African vote. The country is to become a republic when that constitution is introduced "probably next March, April or May," depending on the mechanics of implementation. Several nations are expected to recognize Rhodesia then, and the sanctions will probably fade away. Indeed many of them seem to have faded already.

LONDON AGAINST SALISBURY

The UN sanctions were initiated at British instigation after UDI. Britain refused to certify the independence of its colony, contending that more political rights must be accorded the nation's 4.5 million blacks by its 228,000 whites. Prime Minister Smith led Rhodesians in insisting that the pace of Negro political development would be set here, not in London.

The sanctions program, which began with all the elements of a spy novel, may be degenerating into gumshoe comedy. Initially, British secret agents poured into Beira and Lourenco Marques, key Mozambique ports through which Rhodesian goods had moved. Agents snooped into cargo manifests, investigated ship loadings, warned the UN about suspicious ships with Rhodesian cargoes. The British foreign office applied pressure on governments suspected of allowing their citizens to trade with Rhodesia.

But Rhodesians are evading the boycott. In Addis Ababa, Diallo Teili, secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, complains that "the UN sanctions policy against Rhodesia is an utter failure." Instead of looking like a besieged city, Salisbury is prosperous. It is an antiseptic city of broad walks, green parks and high-rise buildings. Its outer circle contains an array of ranch-type homes set on spacious lawns, most with swimming pools.

The O. K. Bazaar, like other of the city's department stores, teems with shoppers. Appliance stores display Grundig and Zenith radios, Sony and Akai tape recorders and various other electronic gadgets from major nations of the world. New French-made Citroen and Peugeot automobiles vie with German made BMW cars. There are so many automobiles on streets that parking is a problem. A gasoline station attendant scoffs at suggestions of fuel rationing. "Bring a tank and I'll give you 100 gallons if you can pay for it," he says. Meikles Hotel, one of the best in town, offers French wines on its ample menu in the chic La Fontaine Room. American films such as "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie" and "MacKenna's Gold" are featured at theaters.

Jan Brinker, a long-legged and elegant blonde from San Francisco, packs them in nightly at "La Boheme" nightclub where she is the singing attraction. Also on the program is Nadja, "The Nymph of the Nile," a stripper. Her special 5:30 p.m. show catches numerous tired businessmen on their way home. None seems to be thinking about sanctions when Nadja reaches the climax of her act.

D&M Williams travel agency is advertising 34-day Caribbean cruises at fares of from \$1,236 to \$1,736. Yerman quality footwear is plugging a new shipment of ladies' shoes from Italy, while the Salisbury Jaycees are holding stock exchange investment courses aimed at explaining market operations to potential investors.

The Salisbury stock exchange reflects the boom. Early this month the industrial shares index kept by L. Waugh & Co., a Salisbury stock brokerage, stood at 356.9 (January 1963 equals 100). In October, 1965, just before UDI, it was 171.3. Moreover, the current level is down from the peak attained May 9, 1969 of 434.2.

Rhodesia's diversified economy is a big reason for the country's success in surmounting sanctions. "If we had a single-crop econ-

omy, things might have been awkward," says Prime Minister Smith. "But we make hundreds of different things and it is difficult to enforce sanctions in such a situation."

Rhodesian tobacco production, 132 million pounds annually, now is just about in balance with the country's ability to sell the crop. Of course that total is only half the 260 million pounds produced in the UDI year of 1965. Farmers have shifted to production of cotton, corn, wheat and other crops, which helps conserve foreign exchange.

In manufacturing, too, Rhodesia is becoming self-sufficient in scores of fields, becoming an exporter in others. "We've gone into the manufacture of simple farm tools such as disc plows, harrows, graders and peanut shellers," says John D. Cameron, managing director Bain & Co., Rhodesia Pty Ltd., Salisbury. This farm implement dealership has a volume of around \$2.5 million annually and has the International Harvester agency in Rhodesia. Proudly Mr. Cameron says: "We can produce and sell the items we're now making 10% cheaper than the imports."

Rhodesians now are even manufacturing Dumbartin brand "Scotch" whisky, using sugar alcohol as a base. "The first two drinks are bloody awful. Then it goes down all right for your throat is numb," says one booster of this local Scotch. Rhodesian manufacturing ingenuity is found in scores of other areas from quality textiles to electronics equipment.

Tourism has rallied, too, after falling immediately after UDI. A record 266,421 visitors entered Rhodesia last year, and the total so far this year is 6% higher. The Victoria Falls Hotel had a full house on a recent weekend. The nearby casino does a brisk business at tables. On Lake Kariba a yachting regatta attracts a crowd, while the Zimbabwe ruins draws busloads of tourists. Earnings from tourism will amount to more than \$20 million this year.

Mine production is booming. Union Carbide Corp. operates the world's largest chrome mine, under government aegis. This and another big mine account for about 5,800 tons of ferro-chrome alloys annually. Nickel production is being expanded sharply by the Anglo-American group of South Africa and the RTZ group of Britain. Estimates are that both groups together will be producing at a rate of 28 million pounds of nickel annually next year. This would be equivalent to \$84 million at today's prices says one mining source—a substantial addition to Rhodesia's foreign exchange earnings.

Rhodesia is a gold producer too, and this is a valuable product, with the free market offering more than \$40 an ounce. Like many other things, the rate of output is secret. Evidence indicates, however, that about 455,000 ounces will be produced this year, about \$15.8 million at \$35 an ounce, or about \$18.2 million at \$40 an ounce. The latter price is the likelier for Rhodesian sales.

ALMOST A FIASCO

The sanctions are also failing because few nations support them vigorously. South Africa and Portugal rejected the sanctions outright. Both nations have solid reasons: If sanctions worked against Rhodesia, the UN might well apply them next to these two nations, under pressure from black Africa. So many Rhodesian products can be exported or imported through South Africa or Mozambique that the sanctions have become almost a fiasco. Rhodesian citrus fruits reach markets under a South Africa label.

Many other countries are winking at the sanctions. Officially, black-ruled Zambia is waging an economic war with white-ruled Rhodesia. Nevertheless, a Zambian National Tourist Bureau bus carries travelers from Livingstone airport in Zambia to the Victoria Falls Hotel in Rhodesia. The bus crosses the Zambezi on the joint road-rail bridge just

below the mighty falls discovered by David Livingstone. A Rhodesian Railways freight train trundles northward on the single track, toting about two dozen carloads of South African products plus a half dozen cars of Rhodesian coal for Zambia.

Like Rhodesia, Malawi and Zambia export tobacco. So Rhodesian bills of lading can sometimes be doctored to make it appear as if the tobacco originated in neighboring countries. Rhodesia is paying its farmers about 29 cents a pound for top grade tobacco, though comparable tobaccos sell at 55 to 58 cents a pound on world markets. This gives the government plenty of leeway for discounting. Discounts attract buyers from Continental Europe or elsewhere.

Britain, of course, is supposed to be leading the sanctions drive, and British Overseas Airways Corp. is a government-owned company. Still, the Rhodesian Herald here contains a quarter-page BOAC ad offering to fly Rhodesians to Paris, London, Rome and elsewhere.

BOAC planes no longer land here, but South African Airways does, and BOAC has a cooperative arrangement. After passengers have been whisked away from Salisbury on SAA, they can switch to BOAC at the closest transfer point. To expedite this business, BOAC still maintains an office in Salisbury.

U.S. SUPPORT OF BOYCOTT

The U.S. enthusiastically cooperates in the boycott. "America is one of the worst in trying to make sanctions hurt us," says Prime Minister Smith. The U.S. is even forcing American chrome buyers to deal with Communist Russia at prices 50% higher than Rhodesian chrome.

Still, says the prime minister, "Sanctions have drawn our people closer together. Overnight we have developed into a young nation." He cites that fact that 72% of the voting population voted for the new constitution, while 81% favored creation of a republic. That voting population is primarily white, it is true. Mr. Smith points out, though, that nearly a quarter of the members of parliament are black, a fact often overlooked in discussions of white domination here.

Foot on desk, he leans back in his swivel chair to add: "As far as sanctions are concerned, we expect that they will gradually erode away." He shakes his head as he adds, "Unfortunately, it is the African who is suffering most because of sanctions. We employ the same number of Africans now as at UDI. But the African population is increasing and we should be increasing the total number employed. Sanctions keep us from doing that."

Then he expresses puzzlement about the American position in Africa. "Why is America persecuting us?" he asks. "The United States is one of the most active countries in enforcing sanctions against us. Yet we are holding the line here against Communist encroachment in Africa through Zambia and Tanzania."

Shaking his head again, he says, "We've fought alongside Americans in World War II. Now we've found the same weapons on Communist armed guerrillas here as are killing American boys in Vietnam. We aren't asking for a single dollar or a single American life or a single gun to help us. All we ask is that you leave us alone."

IN AFRICA, A SHIPT IN POLITICAL WINDS

(By Ray Vicker)

VICTORIA FALLS, RHODESIA.—In London, representatives on an African guerrilla organization had contended that this part of the Zambezi River Valley formed Africa's newest battleground between blacks and whites in Southern Africa. Now, as the rented Datsun follows the curves of the river road, nothing stirs.

On the far Zambia side of the island-

studded Zambezi, a cluster of Tonga huts squats on the bank, inhabitants either elsewhere or enjoying a siesta. A crocodile suns itself on a glittering, white sand bar, while somewhere an unseen hippo snorts like an annoyed pig. Softball sized elephant droppings stud the winding road. The elusive elephants are nowhere in sight. Neither are any African Guerrillas.

In fact, a 50 mile drive from Victoria Falls to Kazungula falls to produce anymore action than a few Rhodesian fishermen and picnickers along the river. And at Kazungula, where South Africa's Caprivi Strip, Zambia, Rhodesia and Botswana rub shoulders uneasily, a South African border guard contemptuously says: "African guerrillas? They're all up in Dar-Es-Salaam driving their Mercedes sedans, occupying their seaside villas, and printing statements about imaginary battles along the Zambezi."

Indeed, along the Zambezi and elsewhere in Africa's "guerrilla country" it soon is evident that African nationalism is making little progress against entrenched white Africa. Moreover, the political winds of change may no longer favor the nationalists.

After March, 1957, when Ghana won its independence, it had seemed as if the forces of change were irresistible. One colonial regime after another was swept away, to be followed by independent African rule. An atmosphere of romance and radicalism hung over African nationalist leaders. They attracted liberal support from around the globe.

It became popular to predict that the wind of change would blow white Africans from control pedestals everywhere, leaving Rousseauesque black African states behind. It was also popular to claim that "South Africa is living on a volcano," about to explode, that "Portugal is too poor to hold African territories for long," and more recently that "Rhodesia can't maintain independence" in the face of United Nations sanctions.

MYTH AND FACT

Today, there are 42 independent nations on the African continent, including Rhodesia. And those statements about the white-controlled nations sound more and more like the wild claims of African nationalists regarding mythical guerrilla victories in Southern Africa.

Only a handful of Africa's peoples have won independence since Rhodesia declared its Unilateral Declaration of Independence in November, 1965. Botswana and Lesotho, two geographical appendages of South Africa, obtained independence from British rule in 1966. Swaziland, another such state, followed in 1968, along with Equatorial Guinea and Mauritius. (The Mauritius might more rightly be classified as an Indian Ocean state. But it is looking to Africa for economic ties.)

Meanwhile, South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories of Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique and Angola remain under white rule. And only the most fervent optimist believes the situation will change at any time in the foreseeable future.

"African nationalism has reached the Zambezi river. It will come no further," says Balthazar Johannes (John) Vorster, South Africa's Prime Minister.

Charles E. Bedaux, an American management consultant with offices in Johannesburg, says: "When companies interested in locating here ask me how long this country can go on before the racial explosion occurs, I tell them: 'Whites will be in control here for at least another fifty years. What happens after that doesn't matter, now.'"

That's only an opinion, of course. Nevertheless, it now is evident here that African nationalists have woefully misjudged two factors on this continent: The strength of Southern white Africa; and the strength of tribalism in all Africa.

African nationalism never was a widespread yearning for liberty from black Afri-

ca's 230 million people. Rather it was the creation of Africa's thin stratum of Western educated intellectuals, a group never more than a tiny fraction of the total population.

Admittedly, in the right climate, this nationalism can stimulate a following. Britain, Belgium and France, and to a lesser extent Spain, provided such climate in the post World War II period. They decided to decolonize, come what may, making it relatively easy for the nationalist intellectuals to lead their nations to independence. But these bloodless separations created a false picture of nationalist strength. Only two nations of black Africa—Kenya and Madagascar—actually fought for independence. Other murderous upheavals in black Africa came after independence was achieved, whether in the Congo, in Burundi, Rwanda, the Sudan, Zanzibar (now part of Tanzania) or Nigeria.

Only in white Southern Africa did the nationalists meet real resistance.

There, they turned to violence. Russian and Red Chinese training and weapons have helped to forge guerrilla armies which seek to wage war against Angola, Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique, Rhodesia and South Africa.

But after eight years of trying, Angola still is as Portuguese as it was in 1961. Only a small part of Northern Mozambique is affected by the five-year-old war there.

Guinea, a hot, swampy country of throbbing drums and drenching rain is wedged between two African nationalist nations which provide support for guerrillas. But even with that help, guerrillas are stalemated after seven years of war.

South Africa is virtually unaffected. Rhodesia proves far stronger than nationalists figured. In Salisbury, one Rhodesian government official grimly relates the story of a guerrilla attack in force across the Zambezi about 18 months ago: "Our forces cut them to pieces," says this official.

Then he explains that about a year ago, another buildup of guerrillas was noted on the Zambian side. Rhodesian helicopters hovered over the river while loud speakers carried taped messages which said in effect: "Come on across the river. We're waiting for you." Guerrillas faded into the bush, and haven't been seen here since.

Today it is doubtful that any of the various guerrilla groups in the field can mount more than a few hundred men at any one time. Moreover, units suffer from the fact that "everybody wants to be chief," as one Rhodesian phrases it. So groups splinter, then splinter some more as victory seems further and further away.

Meanwhile, tribal splits have become evident all through Africa. The splits suggest that there is no black-white confrontation in Africa, simply because there is no black front in Africa. An African in South Africa regards himself as a Zulu, or Xhosa or Basuto, or something else, not as a member of a black race where everybody shares common grievances. In Rhodesia the African sees himself as a Matebele or Mashona. In Zambia there are the Bemba, the Lozi, the Tonga and scores of other tribes.

There is no more political unity among most of these tribes than there is between white Swedes, Italians, Poles and Englishmen. There also is a good deal less cultural unity.

Tribal conflict is most evident in the current attempt of the Ibo tribe to carve the new nation of Biafra from Nigeria. It has been a factor in black versus black wars which have cost the lives of 3.5 million Africans since nationalism became a factor in African politics, according to one North Atlantic Treaty Organization source.

ALIEN TRIBES

Often a guerrilla group can wield a sizeable force from one tribe as is the case with Frelimo, the nationalist movement in Mozambique. It has sizeable support in the Makonde

tribe which straddles the Tanzania-Mozambique border. But when the Makonde guerrillas move into another tribal area, they are viewed as the alien enemy. Local Africans betray them to the Portuguese.

This is true in many other places in Africa, too. Rhodesia, for instance, has only two main tribes, the Mashona and the Matabele. "They get along now because whites still are in control," says C. G. Tracey, a Salisbury businessman who was born and raised in Rhodesia. "If we weren't in control, these two tribes would be at each others' throats, as they were when the first settlers came to this country."

This is not a pleasant picture, of course, for the African nationalists. But too often they have substituted wishful thinking for ingenuity in facing problems. For example, they like to aver that history and sheer numbers alone will decide issues in this part of the world.

"This ignores the fact that 40,000 Romans were able to keep a million and a half Britons in subjection for 400 years," says another Rhodesian businessman. And that was before modern technology added a new dimension to the power of industrialized peoples.

Rhodesia, Portugal and South Africa have jet air forces. Portugal has some of the best weaponry NATO can provide, as African nationalists like to emphasize from time to time. South Africa is advanced enough to build its own missiles, and perhaps atomic bombs, too, were they considered necessary. Rhodesia and South Africa have developed economies which produce everything from complex electronic equipment to automobiles. And all three countries have manpower capable of handling the intricate gadgets and weaponry which provide heavy firepower to a comparative few.

If numbers alone decided political fates, little Israel and its two million people would have been beaten long ago by the 100 million Arabs from Morocco to the Persian Gulf. Those 50 to one odds, of course, are longer than the 20 to one odds faced here by 228,000 Rhodesians if all the blacks in the country had one united opposition voice, which they do not.

This is one reason why a visitor can drive along the Zambezi river by himself without much chance of encountering any African guerrillas. That situation could always change if pressure from southern Africa continues and starts to accelerate. But there's nothing right now which indicates that, even with massive Communist help, much progress is being made.

MAGAZINE REVIEWS PROSPECTS FOR HYPERSONIC FLIGHT

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, the jet age of commercial air travel has been with us for just over a decade. The world is accepting the speed with which people can go from one place to another through jet travel.

We are now debating another giant step in the transportation technology, the supersonic transport, which will further shrink the world by making still further reductions in travel times.

Even before the supersonic transport is in service, however, we should be aware that people are at work on even more revolutionary forms of travel. Engineers and scientists already are making plans for the hypersonic transport, an aircraft that would fly at speeds of

7,500 miles an hour, compared with about 1,800 miles an hour for the proposed American supersonic.

This is, of course, long-range planning, but it is a very definite prospect for reality before the end of this century.

The September issue of *Government Executive* contains a comprehensive report on the possibilities of hypersonic flight by the magazine's senior editor, Leon Schloss.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the *RECORD*.

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

BEYOND THE SUPERSONIC TRANSPORTS ROME TO NEW YORK IN MINUS 4 HOURS

(By Leon Schloss)

While the U.S. Supersonic transport project sputters along, a pioneer of supersonic flight states unequivocally that the technology and the materials needed to begin development of a Mach 12 (12 times the speed of sound) hypersonic airliner are in hand.

John Stack, who won the coveted Collier Trophy in 1948 for pioneering supersonic flight in manned aircraft, told *Government Executive* in an exclusive interview:

"The economic justification of the supersonic transport (SST) was proved out 15 years ago. The economics of hypersonic transport (HST) are just as sure a thing today. If we press on with the SST it can become operational in 1975. If we start on the HST it can become operational in 1990."

Stack scoffs at the detractors of high-speed flight who say, in effect: Who needs it?

"Some years ago," Stack recalled, "many great contributors to the aeronautics art said we would never have a commercial jet because it would cost too much. What they failed to foresee is how the jet transport, by the very reason of its speed, could so change the environment in which we live as to make it not only profitable but essential to man's progress.

"For instance," he continued, "consider man's effort to aid the underdeveloped countries of the world. There are men of talent who could accomplish this, but they are in such short supply that their services are spread very thin. If we could cut the travel time of these men by 90 percent—and the hypersonic transport could do this—the amount of time they could stay and work in an underdeveloped country would be radically increased.

BENEFITS OF HST

"Here's another potential benefit of hypersonic flight," Stack said. "Every day billions of dollars in bank paper travels around the world. Consider the savings in interest if the transactions could be completed in one day.

"Again, consider the savings, if, for instance, a defense production troubleshooter—or for that matter any troubleshooter—could get from Washington to the West Coast, do his job and get back within a day and a half, instead of three or four days."

In the hypersonic transport design, which Stack and his small band of colleagues have completed, New York to Rome would take less than an hour.

"Rome to New York, traveling through the time zones, would get you to your destination four hours before you left Italy," he pointed out.

Stack, now engineering vice president for the Fairchild Hiller Corp., began his hypersonic studies while he was still with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), which became the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which he left to become engineering VP for Republic Aviation Corp., which later became the Republic Division of Fairchild Hiller, Republic, a company rich in scientific talent,

had for some time been working on hypersonic flight. This talent was married to Stack's and the work continued.

Another outstanding proponent of hypersonic flight was four-star Air Force Gen. Bernard Schriever. Schriever, who retired from USAF some two years ago, pushed the project when he headed the Air Force Systems Command. He espoused the cause at Air Force Logistics Command headquarters at Wright-Patterson AFB in Dayton, Ohio.

The combined efforts of the proponents kept interest alive in hypersonic flight at NASA, but apparently it was not a consuming interest because the project tailed off with the final flights of the supersonic F-15 research aircraft, which was to have been followed by a hypersonic flight test vehicle.

Now Stack, in concert with B. H. Goethert, director of the University of Tennessee Space Institute at Tullahoma, Tenn., has recently held a symposium there to renew interest in hypersonic flight.

"To renew interest," says Stack, "and see what we can do about it." Fairchild Hiller sponsored the symposium.

USE OWN TIME AND MONEY

Also located at Tullahoma is the Air Force's Arnold Engineering Development Center. It was there that Stack attended a meeting of the engineering vice presidents of companies which maintain offices at the Center. All expressed interest in hypersonic flight and said, in effect: Give us some funds and we'll get on with it.

It is reported that Stack, who didn't win his laurels by reason of outstanding restraint, told the VPs they were not getting the message, that their companies should invest some of their own time and money to build a case for HST before they could go to Government for funding.

Fairchild Hiller has completed a feasibility study of passenger flight at a speed of Mach 12. Two aircraft have been profiled. One would accommodate 100 passengers, the other 328 passengers. Both would cruise at an altitude of 140,000 feet. The most economical, of course, would be the 328-passenger version. This version would be 246 feet long with gross weight of 615,000 pounds. On a short (5,000 nautical miles) trip, the cost of operations would be 2.5 cents per seat mile. At full range (10,000 nautical miles), the seat mile cost would be lower. Flying time for the 10,000 miles—New York to New Delhi, for example—would be one hour and 35 minutes.

In the 100-passenger version, seat mile cost for 5,000 miles would be 5.5 cents, for 10,000 miles four cents per seat mile.

All costs are based on the cost of liquid hydrogen, the fuel to be used. At the time the study was being made, liquid hydrogen was selling for 25 cents a pound. It is now down to 17 cents a pound, so the cost figures would be comparably lower.

At 7,500 miles, the operating cost rates of the SST and the HST would cross, with HST cost (328-passenger version) dipping below that of the SST.

"Make no mistake," said Stack, "you will pay a premium for hypersonic speed, as you will for supersonic speed. The forthcoming jumbo jets will cost a lot less to operate but their top speed will only be Mach 0.9. But in many cases the traveler will not really be paying a premium fare because speed is and has been for four decades the dominant factor in growth and preferences in world air transportation."

SONIC BOOM PROBLEM

The sonic boom problem facing the SST also faces the HST. To help overcome it, the HST will climb out after takeoff at an extremely steep angle. During this 2,000-mile climb-out, 70 percent of total fuel will be consumed, leaving enough for 6,000 miles of cruise. Descent, also at a sharp angle, will cover the remaining 2,000 miles of the total 10,000-mile range.

The Mach 12 top speed was selected for the study because that appears to be the limit for integrity of presently available materials, on which, Stack points out, there is still some development work to be done.

Acceleration to sonic speed will be accomplished by turbojet power at which point a scramjet (supersonic combustion ramjet) will take over. The scramjet is one key to the operation, because it gets its oxygen for combustion from the ambient air whereas a rocket engine would have to carry its oxidant with it (six parts oxidant to one part fuel). Thus a scramjet-powered vehicle can haul five to six times the payload of a rocket-propelled ship.

"For example," Stack explained, "the 1,200,000-pound Saturn 1-B rocket can put a 30,000-pound payload into a 300-mile earth orbit, while a scramjet-powered vehicle of the same gross weight can put a 120,000-pound payload into the same orbit.

"The name of the game," he continued, "is to obtain the highest specific impulse. (Specific impulse is measured in pounds of thrust per pounds of fuel per second.) The turbojet will deliver specific impulse of 4,000 up to Mach 4. Then it falls off. The scramjet, needing no compressor, improves the reading up to Mach 6 or 7. Then it falls off, but even at Mach 20 to 25 it delivers 1,000 in specific impulse reading, and that is far more than rockets can deliver."

A major problem has been that of slowing down the rush of air through the scramjet enough to allow it to be heated sufficiently to provide satisfactory thrust. Stack feels this has been solved by a retractable feature in the engine design which slows the on-rushing air to Mach 5.5 in the combustion section while the overall aircraft continues to fly at Mach 12. Otherwise, the engine would have to be so enlarged in size as to make the project unmanageable.

"EASY STEP" METHOD

Stack disagrees with the "easy step" school of thinking which would develop first a Mach 6 vehicle. He says:

"You would have the powerplant problems at Mach 6 that you have at Mach 12 plus the fact that the faster you go the more miles per pound of fuel you get.

"From the materials standpoint you would have the same problems at Mach 7 that you have at Mach 12, again plus the fact that the higher the Mach number the greater your altitude becomes, resulting in less heat absorption and more heat radiation, simply because the greater the altitude the thinner the air."

As a substantial plus for hypersonic aircraft flight, Stack offers this premise: Take the aircraft slightly above 140,000 feet at a speed a little bit over Mach 25. By use of a small auxiliary rocket power source, the vehicle is injected into earth orbit. From earth orbit, a payload could be launched into space and the launching aircraft brought back to earth. In this way the launching aircraft could be used to put payloads into space two or three times a week. With rockets, payloads only one-fifth as large can be sent spaceward, and the rocket is not reusable.

FIRST BLACK MARINE TO WIN MEDAL OF HONOR

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, recently I participated in a ceremony honoring Pfc. James Anderson, Jr., of Los Angeles, Calif. Private Anderson was awarded the Medal of Honor,

posthumously, in conjunction with his actions in Vietnam for conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary valor, and inspirational self-sacrifice. He was the first black American in the history of the U.S. Marine Corps to win the Nation's highest decoration.

On February 18, 1967, Company F was advancing in dense jungle northwest of Cam Lo in an effort to extract a heavily besieged reconnaissance patrol. Private First Class Anderson's platoon was the lead element and had advanced only about 200 meters when they were brought under extremely intense enemy small arms and automatic weapons fire. The platoon reacted swiftly, getting on line as best they could in the thick terrain, and began returning fire. Private First Class Anderson found himself tightly bunched together with the other members of the platoon only 20 meters from the enemy positions. As the fire fight continued, several of the man were wounded by the deadly enemy assault. Suddenly, an enemy grenade landed in the midst of the marines and rolled alongside Private First Class Anderson's head. Unhesitatingly, and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, he reached out, grasped the grenade, pulled it to his chest, and curled around it as it went off. Although several marines received shrapnel from the grenade, his body absorbed the major force of the explosion. In this singularly heroic act, Private First Class Anderson saved his comrades from serious injury and possible death.

Private Anderson valorously gave his life for his country; and in recognition of that fact, I participated in the dedication of a street in Compton, Calif.—Anderson Avenue—named in his memory. That street remains as a reminder of Private Anderson's exemplary conduct above and beyond the call of duty.

WHAT WAS THE ARMY REALLY HIDING IN FOUR "TOP SECRET" DOCUMENTS?

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Julius Epstein, research associate at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University, has been an indefatigable investigator of the forcible repatriation of over a million Russians after World War II. His fight to force the Secretary of the Army, Stanley Resor, to release classified documents recently resulted in release of a top-secret dossier entitled "Operation Keelhaul."

This is such a fascinating story that I thought the Members of Congress would be interested in reading the article released by the North American Newspaper Alliance:

WHAT WAS THE ARMY REALLY HIDING IN 4 "TOP SECRET" DOCUMENTS?

STANFORD, CALIF., September 12 (NANA).—After a battle of more than fifteen years, including a lawsuit against the Secretary of the Army, Stanley Resor, now pending in the Ninth Circuit Court of San Francisco,

the Secretary has just unclassified and released to me four documents from the top secret dossier "Operation Keelhaul."

"Operation Keelhaul" is the Army's code name for the collection of documents concerning the forcible repatriation of between one and two million anti-Communists to Stalin during and after World War II.

Top secret classification of military records is regulated by President Eisenhower's executive order 10501. It reads as follows:

"The use of the classification top secret shall be authorized by appropriate authority, only for defense information or material which requires the highest degree of protection. The top secret classification shall be applied only to that information or material the defense aspect of which is paramount, and the unauthorized disclosure of which would result in exceptionally grave damage to the nation such as leading to a definite break in diplomatic relations affecting the defense of the United States, an armed attack against the United States or its Allies, a war, or the compromise of military defense plans, or intelligence operations, or scientific or technological developments vital to the national defense."

Now, let us consider the four released documents in the light of executive order 10501.

SIMPLE REQUEST

The first "Operation Keelhaul" document, released to me on August 22, 1969, originated on August 3, 1946, exactly twenty-three years ago. It was then classified top secret and this classification has been maintained on the basis of executive order 10501. It is a request for more Russian speaking interpreters. Its main paragraph reads:

"Alcom is unable to furnish interpreters at separation points or any person who will be able to identify individuals wanted. Imperative that individuals qualified to perform the above-mentioned duties be furnished that headquarters in order that mission may be accomplished."

The mission to "be accomplished" was, of course, the forcible repatriation of the anti-Stalinist and anti-Communist prisoners of war to the Soviets where the leaders were hanged and the rest went to Siberian slave labor camps.

Why this simple request for more Russian-speaking interpreters was considered for 23 years as so explosive its disclosure "could result in exceptionally grave damage to the nation as leading to a definite break in diplomatic relations affecting the defense of the United States," will always remain a mystery.

The final release of this 23-year-old document, a part of the "Operation Keelhaul" file, documents beyond the shadow of any doubt the over-classification scandal in the Pentagon, as few de-classified documents have ever done before.

BATTLE STARTED IN 1954

I started asking the Pentagon about "Operation Keelhaul" early in 1954. As my correspondence with the Pentagon throughout those shows, "Operation Keelhaul" was "reviewed" many times. These "reviews" included, of course the document just quoted. The answer from the Pentagon was always the same: classification must be maintained in the interest of foreign policy and national security.

Why was it proper to release this particular document on August 22, 1969, but not in any of the many preceding years? Would a "definite break in the diplomatic relations" have occurred if this document had been released before August 22, 1969?

Of more importance to the historian is the second "Operation Keelhaul" document released to me by the Secretary of the Army through the offices of the Adjutant General, General Kenneth G. Wickham. It shows the date of December 4, 1946, as was "only" classified as "secret." Its first paragraph reads:

"Subject is repatriation of Soviet citizens who are subject to forcible repatriation under the Yalta Agreement."

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

The document raises several questions: To which Yalta Agreement does the document refer? The only Yalta Agreement on Repatriation, known to the public, is the agreement, signed on February 11, 1945, which was itself top secret until March 8, 1946, does not refer with a single word to the use of force. Therefore, forced repatriation cannot be based upon the Yalta Agreement as published by the U.S. Government, much less can it be justified by reference to this agreement.

Was there a supplementary and still secret Yalta Agreement on repatriation which provided for the use of force? Or, was the Yalta Agreement of February 11, 1945, just arbitrarily interpreted by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as in favor of using force?

On the basis of my own research, I tend to believe that was the case. However, unless the remaining documents of "Operation Keelhaul," probably several hundred of them, are finally released, we cannot be sure there was not a secret agreement, possibly only an oral one which "allowed" forcible repatriation in violation of international law and in violation of many public statements by Truman, Eisenhower, General Marshall, Dean Acheson, etc., all emphatically rejecting the faintest idea of forcing anti-Communist prisoners of war and displaced persons back to Stalin's gallows and slave labor camps.

The third document released to me, dated December 31, 1946, deals with the U.N.'s "consistently upheld principle of not giving names of prospective immigrants to countries of origin (non-Soviet citizens) prior to authorizing immigration."

ANOTHER PUZZLE

The last paragraph of this document reads: "All proposals to submit names of prospective immigrants (made by the USSR) to countries of origin have been defeated." Since this document is very much to the credit of the UN and the United States, it is all the more a puzzle why it was classified secret and not released long ago.

The last of the four documents now de-classified refers to the subject: "Certificate for Ex-Keelhaul Personnel." It states:

"Individuals released from 'Keelhaul' as non-Soviets revert to displaced person status will be issued a certificate of four paragraphs, etc."

It was issued "By Command of Lieutenant General Ike" (CQ) and signed by "U. G. Patterman, Asst. Adjutant General."

These are the four documents now "de-classified" and released to me after fifteen years of hard labor to get a look at "Operation Keelhaul." They show that not a single one—if released years ago—could have endangered our foreign policy or national security, the only valid reasons under the law, for maintenance of classification.

The documents should be of interest to the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations whose chairman is Congressman John E. Moss of California, the principal sponsor of the Freedom of Information Act.

KEY ISSUES AND TRENDS AFFECTING COMMUNITY COLLEGES

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, today there are more freshmen entering

junior or community colleges than entering 4-year institutions. The significance of the community college cannot be over-emphasized.

Accordingly, the House Republican task force on education and training is examining the community college as an educational institution especially geared to meeting the pressing demands for a skilled national work force.

Last Friday, October 3, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Robert Finch, spoke to a national workshop of the American Association of Junior Colleges.

At that time, Secretary Finch defined the key issues and trends affecting community colleges and the Federal response to these developments as he envisions it. His speech, which should be of great interest to anyone concerned with community colleges, follows:

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF JUNIOR COLLEGES

I appreciate very much the opportunity to address your workshop today, and I welcome the chance to continue our efforts together.

When I was first designated Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, I articulated the importance of the community college mechanism. At a recent Governors Conference, I advocated the necessity for long range State planning for the initiation and growth of these institutions. But my California experience with community colleges also injected a note of caution: California made mistakes which should not be repeated. And so today, I want to explore—just as in our HEW initiatives we are carefully exploring—some of the problems and prospects of this high potential institution.

We are confronted at the outset with the explosive growth of the community college—a truly unique American educational effort. It is a development as revolutionary for this era as was the land grant college concept for the nineteenth century.

Community colleges now number a thousand—almost double the 1960 count. The Carnegie Commission on Higher Education has urged the establishment of an additional 500 by 1976.

Enrollment has been growing even more rapidly. Today, 2-year colleges serve about two million students—three times the 1960 count. This year, for the first time, more freshmen entered junior colleges than entered four year institutions.

The mushrooming growth of the community college promises to be the chief means of approaching universal higher education in the United States. It is already of critical importance to poor and otherwise disadvantaged students, notably blacks.

For black Americans, the public community college has the potential for becoming the most promising single avenue of higher education. The reasons are obvious: these are the accessible institutions—geographically, financially, academically. A quarter of all black American collegians are concentrated in public 2-year colleges in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. In virtually every large American city, more blacks study at public community colleges than all nearby institutions combined.

The dynamic nature of today's community college involves problems, I hasten to add, with which you are all too familiar. We have a very uneven template. Prestige is often low. The community college suffers, in some quarters, the same unfortunate stigma as the vocational school—wrongly regarded as dead-end education.

At the same time, to the extent that it goes outside the vocational sphere, it is regarded in some circles merely as a watered down version of the senior college. And in

some instances, let's be candid to admit, it is.

There are dismal statistics behind these impressions. According to one study, a little over 50 percent of all students in 2-year colleges require remedial or compensatory programs. The drop-out rate is over 50 percent for all enrollees, and is especially high among the disadvantaged—maybe as many as eight out of ten. Faculties are often staffed by instructors trained for purposes other than community college teaching.

Community colleges also are handicapped by confused lines of authority and responsibility in their dealings with State and Federal officials. The natural difficulties of institution-building are complicated still further by uncertainties—uncertainties about the community college role in relation to secondary and higher education . . . uncertainties as to research and experimentation, faculty status and community service activities.

Nonetheless, for all the problems it confronts, the community college represents literally one of the most exciting possibilities for educational opportunity in history. I hope, as we proceed, that the dimensions of this possibility will emerge.

Another set of trends that particularly concerns me lies in the imbalance of the labor market. Ironically, unemployment is not the biggest single factor contributing to poverty in this Nation. The majority of those millions classified as poor live in households in which the father or mother both work—and one of them works full time. We thus face major problems with the discouraged worker who is expected to work full time . . . at low wages . . . with little or no chance of advancement.

On the other hand, in nearly all the professions, there are severe and probably growing manpower shortages in jobs which would lead to challenging and fruitful careers.

As important as job training is—to provide equal opportunity, to reduce unemployment, and to end the vicious cycle of dependence—a job is simply not enough. Least of all, let me add, a job that holds out no hope for advancement.

We must be concerned with career education for the young and continuing education for those presently employed. There is no other way to break the cycle of underemployment. There is no other way to prepare our Nation and ourselves for the rapid pace of social and technological change.

The distinction between a job and a career . . . and the importance of maximizing the life-style options at all stages of life . . . can be seen in the frustration today of the middle American—the "forgotten American"—the group of people characterized by one recent article as "The Burnt-Out and the Bored."

Both ends of the contemporary, rigidly-programmed life-cycle press upon this group. It is they who must support the education of the young and the retirement of the old. They have the heaviest responsibilities—emotionally and financially—and the fewest opportunities to escape. These Americans should have opportunities for a new life style. A new career and a new chance for learning . . . quite as much as their sons and daughters.

The Federal response must address both these developments—a burgeoning community college movement still in search of a role . . . and a growing demand for skilled manpower in rewarding careers.

We turn, as seemingly we always turn, to our educational institutions for this dual response. We are now developing—the name is a real jawbreaker—a "Comprehensive Community College Career Education Act of 1970." It will propose that the community college become the capstone institution for a career policy for all Americans.

To insure the commitment of this Administration to deliver career education, the Commissioner of Education is organizing a new office of Community College and Career Education Programs. We plan to give this office the greatest visibility and maximum authority to work not only within the Office of Education, but with other elements of government—the Department of Labor, OEO, HUD, the Veterans Administration, and the Departments of Defense and Commerce.

In these areas lie sources of funding for the disadvantaged and the underutilized. These sources currently lack the effective delivery vehicles which the community college mechanism can become.

The Commissioner will establish priorities under such existing programs as the Education Professions Development Act, the Vocational Education Act of 1968, the Higher Education Act, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. He will also be under mandate to develop new legislation for career education, if it is called for. His search will be for new lines of communication . . . and cross-fertilization . . . among all our educational institutions.

We are out to renew American public education from early childhood through graduate school. We believe that the community college is a key vehicle in such renewal. I include under this general rubric community colleges, junior colleges, technical institutes, university extension centers, and satellite campuses—public and private institutions both, which offer from one to three years of post-secondary education. Federal planning should not constrict the variety of potential institutional models.

Let me hasten now to add some caveats. The mold is not fixed. We do not seek the establishment of a nationally directed and controlled community college system. In pointing to some major tasks that community colleges should undertake, I do not mean to denigrate the healthy pluralism fostered by each community's own definition of how its college should serve it.

For that reason, as our own legislation takes form, we want your opinions in regional conferences we intend to hold, and we would welcome now your letters of advice directed to the Commissioner of Education. We intend to consult closely with Senators Prouty and Williams and with all the other legislators who have greeted the community college concept so warmly.

A second caveat is dictated by severe budgetary limitations—a sheer fact of life within which we are now forced to operate. This must fuel our efforts to obtain support from the private sector—business, churches, unions, and the foundations. And it must fuel our efforts at intergovernmental cooperation—at maximum utilization of the Federal dollar, and maximum coordination of governmental efforts at all levels.

The exact templates are not fixed—nor should they be in so young an idea. Most community colleges are public—but not all. Most are vocationally-oriented—but they also serve the "late bloomer" who seeks remedial training in the basic academic skills. Most of their students are enrolled in terminal curricula, to acquire a specific skill—but many are engaged in the traditional disciplines and may use community colleges as "feeders" into regular four-year institutions of higher learning. Most of their students are young people—yet nearly all community colleges offer adult extension courses, and stress mid-career re-training . . . a chance for a new life-style.

The physical properties of the community college do—and should—vary greatly. Sometimes they are strikingly beautiful traditional campuses . . . sometimes central-city complexes . . . sometimes middle-aged office buildings deep within the ghetto—and this

is the variety of innovative community service that should be explored and enhanced.

No, the mold is by no means fixed. The precise contour of the community college movement is still in evolution—and I, for one, hope that this remains the case.

In preparing a comprehensive national initiative we are dealing with fifty different State systems, fifty different concepts of maximum effective service to the total community, and fifty different patterns of financing.

In some States, community colleges are developed and operated by independent government boards . . . in some, as a division of the elementary-secondary school system . . . in some, as a subcommittee of the board of higher education. New State plans are on the drawing boards. And, for a balanced national perspective, we need to know a great deal more about what consensus, if any, the State planners are reaching.

This is why we are searching for an assistance formula that will accommodate itself to this infinite variety and this need for maximum flexibility.

Essential to this planning is an overall educational strategy that evaluates . . . in both geographic and curricular terms . . . how the community college can best relate to the total educational process—not to replace or destroy, but to enhance our outreach over the entire spectrum.

Running all through the community college phenomenon, there are certain recurring themes—the marks of their distinctive life-style. They are also, I think, the criteria by which your own evaluations should proceed.

They are career centers for young Americans of every class, and every race . . . and for older citizens as well who seek mid-career retraining. They are, today, a largely untapped resource for the returning veterans . . . most of whom are not yet taking advantage of their educational benefits under the G.I. Bill.

They are oriented to the new technology . . . to the practical sciences . . . and increasingly to the development of para-professional disciplines—in health, in computer science, in social services, in teaching itself.

In other words, they are in tune with the vocational skill needs of an evolving technological era . . . whose "useful trades" are all the arts and sciences that must be harnessed to preserving a decent human environment and developing humane social institutions.

The community college must work—as indeed they are working—in close partnerships . . . partnerships of necessity . . . with all the public and private and independent institutions of the social matrix.

As the land-grant institutions were at work on the frontiers of the New American Nation of their day . . . so, too, is the community college a frontier institution—the frontiers, now, of a new technology and a new ecology of human relationships.

I think that you have a right to a grand vision of what your institutions can become—of the educational outreach they can provide. Indeed, I trust you never will aspire to less.

I think back to Aristotle's admonition that "only the educated are free"—and to the measured words of the great architect of democracy, Thomas Jefferson:

"By far the most important bill in our whole code is that for the diffusion of knowledge among the people."

H. G. Wells, with his apocalyptic gift of prophesy, once wrote that "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe."

And that, my friends, literally defines the dimensions of our mutual endeavor . . . and the ultimate test of our success.

WILLIAM ANDERS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL ADDRESSES THE YOUNG PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE IN PHOENIX, ARIZ.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the new Executive Secretary of the President's Space Council, Mr. William Anders delivered an address to the Western Conference of the Young Presidents' Organization on "Space and the Communications Revolution." Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am including Mr. Anders' address:

SPACE AND THE COMMUNICATIONS REVOLUTION (By William A. Anders)

I am pleased to be in Phoenix with the Young Presidents' Organization this morning and share with you some thoughts that I have on how the revolutionary changes brought about by communications will affect your future. The Western tradition of pioneering vitality based on individual effort and worth has always appealed to me. I feel a special admiration for people such as yourselves who have risen to corporate leadership positions while still in your thirties.

As executives responsible for effective decision-making, you already know that communications are the life of any organization. The same operative principle that influences every successful businessman—communicate or perish—controls what we do in space. Possibly my discussion of space communications will open up some new dimensions and provide some new insights into your business problems.

Electronics forms the basic lifeline between man and equipment on Earth and our vehicles in space. Without communications one could not even build a satellite, let alone operate it. It is pointless to send a payload anywhere if you lose touch with it. A satellite which can't communicate is a dead bird.

Space communications has come a long way since the launch of Sputnik I on October 4, 1957, just 12 years ago today. When the "beep-beep" from space was heard around the world on the amateur radio band, the psychological effect at the time was overwhelming. Compared to what we have today, this first step was barely out of the Stone Age. During the Apollo 8 mission, in which I took part, we were able to transmit back to Earth the close-up TV pictures from the face of the Moon. The recent Mariner VI and VII pictures of Mars dramatically extended this capability.

Telemetry is a word taken from the Greek. It means to measure from afar. While here on Earth it's a major effort to get a doctor to make a house call—through telemetry and communications, space doctors were observing my heart rate from a distance of a quarter of a million miles. Sophisticated telemetry ties the distant spacecraft to its watchful sponsors here on Earth. This has great future application in remotely controlled processing of earthly goods.

Today, when you dial a phone, send a telegram, or teletype a message across the Atlantic or the Pacific, the chances are three to one that you are communicating by satellite. Computers linked to automatic switchgear make the decisions as to where the fastest circuitry is available, through cable or satellite. And, of course, at home when you sit before a TV set and watch the Olympic Games or major State ceremonies

overseas, you are witnessing an example of the availability of satellite circuits which can now provide across any ocean the equivalent of 1200 voice channels or 10 full-time color television channels.

Such oceanic television is but a forerunner of instantaneous worldwide communication. The integration of high-speed computer systems with satellites promises important new uses, such as automated libraries, world-wide management of complex inventories, and world-wide banking systems.

In fact, your executives will, in the not too distant future, be able to deal face-to-face over private television circuits with your business colleagues in Buenos Aires, Tokyo, or Melbourne. By using a split-screen, sight and sound conference calls on a global basis will become a standard business practice. In a real sense, we will "communicate to work" across oceans and continents.

If you are an investor, you will have at your fingertips a system which will bring onto a desk screen the latest readings of the principal stock and commodity markets, whether it be Wall Street, the Paris Bourse, or the London Stock Exchange. Decisions can be registered and transmitted over the same system directly to central computers.

If you are an exporter, you will have at instant call, the information you need on your overseas markets, the latest economic and financial developments, purchasing trends and the status of your own inventory in terms of anticipated demand.

During my lunar flight, as in all manned space operations, controllers in the Mission Control Center in Houston studied spacecraft data received from telemetry, sorted by computers and presented on television tubes. This provided vital information of spacecraft systems performance and navigational values. The computers would flag data that was out of allowed limits, and the controllers could send commands to spacecraft components to change their mode of operation. Think how remote display and control capability can revolutionize many industrial operations here on Earth where the situation is too dangerous for men, or the reaction time will not permit a man to give attention to vast numbers of control parameters. For example, in mining a hostile environment such as the depths of the ocean, computer-controlled operations could have a special attraction.

The result will be a new flexibility for you in making investment decisions and better control over your economic destinies—all as a result of improved communications, much of it stemming from the space program.

Incidentally, our space equipment was not always so highly developed. In the early days when space exploration was confined to rocketing small payloads vertically for atmospheric and stratospheric soundings, communications were often quite casual.

Once during a series of sounding rocket firings at Fort Churchill near Hudson Bay in Canada, the nose cone of a rocket ejected just prior to lift-off. The payload, the size of a bowling ball, fell off and was rolling along the ground as the rocket lifted off in fine shape. One of the launch crew saw the sphere, picked it up, and walked to the blockhouse. As he opened the door and entered, a signal monitor who until then had been staring intently into his console display announced happily: "Telemetry is now coming in strong."

Fortunately we have moved a long way since that time.

THE APOLLO COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Today the greatest communications capability that the world has ever witnessed is embodied in what we call the manned space flight system using the Unified S-Band Equipment.

It grew out of the special demands of manned space flight which require transmission of huge volumes of data, television, voice, and electronic command at lunar distances.

Because the ground network was limited by the curvature of the Earth and cable linkages were not available in certain areas, it was evident that only satellites could provide the necessary reliability and capacity for such a communications task. Hence, NASA entered into an early contract with Intelsat for such services. It is an interesting sidelight to history to note that with the contract in hand, the Intelsat Consortium, for which the U.S. Comsat Corporation acts as manager, accelerated its original plans and placed commercial communications satellites into full-time service in both the Atlantic and Pacific, approximately two years earlier than originally planned. *This not only has provided the business community with an increasingly significant resource in terms of day-to-day operations, but provided the whole world with a cockpit seat to witness our Apollo 8 flight last December. The drama of the Apollo 11 landing would have been essentially lost without the high visibility given this event.*

INTERNATIONAL EFFECTS

One of the most striking impacts of the Communications Revolution is its effect on marketing patterns—especially through the mass market created by television. There are now nearly 250 million television sets in more than 100 countries. Each month the count increases by another million sets. Though sometimes I am a bit disenchanted with the media based on the quality of some of the programs my children watch, I must admit it has great potential (and I stress that word "potential") in education.

In more than 70 countries, television is supported by commercial sponsorship and everywhere, even when commercial support is lacking, this communications medium is effecting a transformation of ideas, tastes, and desires which help create a global common market.

All of these communications will lead the executive of the future to operate on an intercontinental, rather than a national level.

It will happen because high-speed and highly reliable communications, spawned by the rigorous demands of the space program, have made it possible to send massive quantities of data from computer to computer.

Just as the computers in the Apollo flights told us where we were at any given time, and gave us the information for course corrections based on calculations running into the millionfold, so computer-based, satellite-reinforced communications systems will accelerate the information process for you. Your statistics will then be current rather than historical.

COMMERCIAL UTILIZATION

There is another dimension of Space and the Communications Revolution which will affect your future as business-oriented executives. I refer to the utilization of space for commercial processes made possible because of our advancing communications skills.

From the standpoint of industrial use, space offers unique advantages—vacuum and weightlessness. The first cannot be duplicated on Earth except at very high cost, and the second is only available in space.

The almost pure vacuum of space offers unique super-clean conditions, compared to which the so-called "white rooms" on Earth seem highly contaminated.

Many drugs must be manufactured under precisely controlled super-clean conditions—an environment which is readily available in space. Microelectronic devices involving tiny chips of material for integrated circuits require similar conditions for their manufacture. In both these cases, the quality of the

final product is so directly related to the environment that manufacture in space itself appears to promise unique advantages.

There is a real possibility that in a weightless environment, hollow metal ball bearings may be manufactured in space to tolerances absolutely beyond the capability of Earth-bound technology. Optical lenses free of flaws and distortion may be cast in the zero-gravity of space. In fact, metal forms using such material as stainless steel, could be made to any specific gravity, so that they can float on water if that is what you order.

These examples, I hope, will encourage you to stimulate your research people to investigate the space domain in terms of putting it to work for your own industrial needs of the future.

EARTH RESOURCES SURVEYS

Through the use of orbiting sensors, we are able to detect energy reflected from the Earth's surface across the entire electromagnetic spectrum. This means that we are able to detect what the Earth is trying to communicate to us in the way of nature's secrets. We are able to appraise this message and communicate its meaning to appropriate users.

The National Academy of Sciences has estimated that in the United States alone we lose \$13 billion each year in agricultural production from insects, disease, and fire. Consider what an enormous loss this must be when extended to all countries of the world.

Thanks to the Communications Revolution we can use these satellite sensors:

To make improved surveys of agricultural and forest resources and classify them as disease-damaged or healthy;

To help prospecting for new mineral and petroleum resources;

To obtain a better inventory of our planet's water resources;

To detect both natural and man-made changes to our geography;

To sense the ocean currents and temperatures as an aid to the fishing industry; and

To improve the routing of commercial shipping.

The possibilities here are fantastic in my opinion.

At present, large areas of the Earth are inadequately mapped in support of their economic development. This is a major shortcoming in the underdeveloped countries. Certain remote areas such as Antarctica are largely unsurveyed. The potential value of using orbital photographs for this purpose has already been demonstrated by the Gemini and Apollo flights, where new geological structures, usually associated with mineral resources were found in areas where their existence was unsuspected.

Satellites can also be used to study the effects of environmental and water pollution to pinpoint its sources, and track the drift of the pollutants to forecast toxic conditions. When you look at the Earth from space, as I have, you can see that the atmosphere is just a very thin film around the globe like the skin on an apple. This atmosphere is very limited and we had better learn to take care of it, for there is no replacement in sight. I have been appalled at the increase in smoke and smog all across our Nation during the 15 years that I have been an aviator. What about the next 15 years? If this keeps up, we'll all need gas masks.

Weather satellites have reached new heights of usefulness to the United States and many nations around the world. I was particularly intrigued in going to and from the Moon with watching the large weather patterns meshing with each other over the seas and continents. Cloud cover photographs taken by cameras on unmanned orbiting spacecraft, equipped with automatic picture-transmission systems, are widely used by weather forecasters. The National Weather Services of 53 countries receive such photo-

graphs daily on their ground station equipment at 500 locations.

Our Applications Technology Satellites, placed at synchronous altitudes, are able to maintain a continuous view of the Earth and its weather from a distance of 24,000 miles. This will give weather scientists invaluable clues to the origin of destructive storms. We have been able to obtain on an experimental basis motion pictures of tornadoes during their formative periods. By 1971, we expect to have such a capability for continuous operational use.

The savings in property and lives each year as a result of advance warnings of severe storms run into the billions of dollars. The savings of lives can hardly be measured in dollars—they are indeed priceless. All such benefits in the last analysis stem from our increased capacity to communicate and collate huge amounts of data on a real-time basis.

COMMUNICATING ABOUT COSTS

There is another aspect of space communications which I would like to call to your attention. I refer to the communicating of facts about the comparative costs of the space program. I would like to put these into some perspective so that as members of the Young Presidents' Organization you can communicate to your friends and colleagues.

We hear a lot of talk of how much the space program has cost in comparison with other Government expenditures. For Fiscal Year 1970 the total national space budget request for NASA and DOD was approximately \$6 billion. In terms of our current \$938 billion Gross National Product, the national space program amounts to two-thirds of one percent. While NASA's expenditures for space were averaging about \$4½ billion a year, our fellow citizens were spending:

Nearly \$4 billion for non-durable toys and throw-away sport supplies.

\$4.7 billion for foreign travel.

Over \$6½ billion in amusements.

Actually, NASA's program costs are about equal to our alcohol tax revenue. Now as I try to put these cost figures into perspective, please don't get the impression that Bill Anders is telling you to drink twice as many Martinis so that we can pay for our space program.

I do say, however, that a sober comparison of our investment in space should be related to the value of a global weather watch, a global communications network, a global school house that can accommodate an unlimited number of students, a system that can constantly observe and monitor the use of this planet's resources, a scientific tool that can probe the most distant planets, and a gravity-free experimental laboratory and industrial facility. Without the space program, none of these could be bought at any price. The taxpayer has a real bargain here!

We spend four to six billion dollars a year on space, and we spend 40 to 100 billion dollars a year on aid to the poor and social welfare programs. While "people problems" are certainly regrettable and must be faced up to, we have to remember that there would be more unemployment and more poverty if the space program were severely curtailed. This is not only because the program provides jobs for many highly skilled people but because the resulting technological stagnation would retard our economy and reduce the number of jobs available across the board. Everyone should try to keep space costs in proper perspective. I am convinced that these facts, when known, speak for themselves.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, let me remind you that we travel through space on a small planet. The Earth looked so tiny in the heavens that there were times during the Apollo 8 mission when I had trouble finding it. If you can imagine yourself in a darkened room with only one clearly visible object, a small blue-green sphere about the size of a Christmas

tree ornament, then you can begin to grasp what the Earth looks like from space. I think all of us subconsciously think the Earth is flat or at least almost infinite. Let me assure you that rather than a massive giant, it should be thought of more as the fragile Christmas tree ball which we should handle with considerable care.

It occupied a special place in the heavens for us when we observed it from the vicinity of the Moon. It was the one place in the Universe where we could return. To me, the lesson was plain. The Earth is our common spacecraft—it is home for all of us. We must learn to live in harmony with it and with ourselves.

President Nixon, in commenting upon the Apollo 8 flight, expressed this feeling most eloquently when he said:

"In that moment of surpassing technological triumph, men turned their thoughts towards home and humanity . . . seeing in that far perspective that man's destiny on Earth is not divisible; telling us that however far we reach into the cosmos, our destiny lies not in the stars but on Earth itself, in our own hands, in our own hearts."

From space, the Earth is indivisible. There are no flags, no national boundaries. Let us on Earth then use the Communications Revolution to break down the barriers which separate us, so that all of Earth's people will be truly brothers.

REGISTRATION OF TV SETS—THE ANALOGY IS CLEAR

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to find humor in the actions of Congress directed toward confiscation of all guns in the United States. The silliness of the gun controller argument which holds that gun ownership is the cause of violence in America is made apparent by the recent statement of the President's Violence Commission concerning "violence and television."

Mr. Jim Fiebig, writing for the Oil City, Pa., Derrick observed the parallel between violence and gun or TV ownership and brilliantly disposes of the argument. The vision of TV registration would be absurd in any normal context, however, I fear there are some in Congress who may take Mr. Fiebig's suggestion seriously. If you think the public is outraged over the "Anti-Assassination Act of 1968," wait until the "ban the tube bill of 1969" is introduced.

The article from the Oil City Derrick of October 1, 1969, follows:

REGISTER ALL TV SETS

(By Jim Fiebig)

That hangover from the Johnson Administration—The National Commission on Violence—said last week that television is definitely "a contributing factor" to violence in America.

It is clear, then, government must insure TVs are kept out of the hands of the wrong people. And the only way to do that is to require all citizens to register their sets. Otherwise, criminals, alcoholics and the mentally unbalanced will go right on watching television whenever they please.

Naturally, if the law is to be effective, all sets must be registered. From the harmless-looking little 17-inch black and white, to the high-powered, more dangerous 23-inch color model.

I realize this proposal will face stiff opposition from the NRA (National Relaxation Assn.). Their lobbyists will argue that bad people will always find a way to see a TV if they really want to. But if we are to legislate against violence in America, the living room is the place to begin.

Besides, if the TV registration law is defeated—as was gun registration—we'll just follow the example of the antifirearms legislators: Anyone who buys new tubes will be forced to give his name and address.

That way, when TV registration becomes law, the feds will know just what doors to knock on.

GUN CONTROL ACT OF 1968 SHOULD NOT BE ERODED

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Gun Control Act of 1968, which was passed only after lengthy hearings and careful consideration by the respective committees in both Houses of Congress, and after full and deliberate debate on the floor of each House, is now in serious danger of having one of its most important provisions eroded by capricious action of the Senate Finance Committee. On September 24, the Senate reported out the House-passed Interest Equalization Tax Extension Act of 1969, with a nongermane amendment that would dismantle the ammunition control provisions of the gun control law.

It is undeniable that the Gun Control Act was sorely needed as an effective law enforcement tool which would go a long way in assisting local law enforcement authorities in coping with crime problems in their own localities. Crime conditions in the country today have certainly not lessened the need for this law. Just 2 months ago, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in testimony before the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, stated that in the Treasury Department's view:

The Gun Control Act of 1968 is working reasonably well and is providing the needed support for state and local controls for which it was designed.

He further suggested to the subcommittee that—

the controls be given a full opportunity to prove their worth.

Yet, not a single day of public hearings was held in the Senate committee on the unrelated amendment to the bill.

It would seem that in a matter of such seriousness—one that would deny the enforcement of the ban on ammunition sales to minors, convicted criminals, dope addicts, alcoholics, the mentally ill and other such categories—the committee would have at least opened the amendment to hearings.

In a recent editorial, the Los Angeles Times frankly appraises the Senate committee action. I share the Times' viewpoint, and ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed at this point in the RECORD. I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

SENATE SHOULD NOT SPIKE GUN LAWS

(Issue: Will the Senate agree to further weakening of the already inadequate federal gun control legislation enacted last year?)

The gun lobby has opened fire on Capitol Hill in an effort to shoot more holes in the federal firearms law passed by Congress in 1968.

Current target is the requirement that purchasers of rifle and shotgun ammunition give their name, age and address and show some sort of identification.

Without such a rule there could be no enforcement of the ban on ammunition sales to convicted felons, minors, dope addicts and other restricted categories included in this legislation.

But to Sen. Wallace Bennett (R-Utah), these are simply "burdensome" questions that sportsmen should not have to answer. Such inquiries, said Bennett, also amount to gun registration, since the ammunition purchased would indicate the kind of firearms owned by the buyer.

This ridiculous contention got nowhere in the House nor in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Sen. Bennett thereupon persuaded the Senate Finance Committee to eliminate the ammunition curbs by means of an amendment tacked on—of all bills—the Interest Equalization Act of 1969.

The basic bill, of course, has nothing to do at all with firearms control. It would increase the cost of domestic borrowing to correspond to the expense of making loans abroad. In the case of Sen. Bennett's amendment, it is simply a convenient legislative vehicle.

But surely the Senate will reject this effort to weaken already inadequate firearms regulations, despite gun lobby pressures. As experts have pointed out, ammunition exempted by the Bennett amendment could be used in .22-caliber handguns, one of the principal weapons in U.S. crime.

The Times urges Congress to strengthen, not soften, the restrictions upon firearms and ammunition. Only criminals and those unfit to possess firearms would find such regulation "burdensome."

PHILADELPHIA PULASKI DAY OBSERVANCE

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege yesterday to attend and participate in the Pulaski Day observance of the city of Philadelphia sponsored by the eastern Pennsylvania district of the Polish American Congress. As I stood on the reviewing stand watching the parade, my eyes gazed across the street to historic Independence Hall and my mind wandered to thoughts of the great contributions which Polish citizens have made to our American heritage.

This year marks the 190th anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski—one of the great heroes of our fight for independence. General Pulaski died of wounds received at the Battle of Savannah and his devotion to the principles of freedom has served as a rallying point and source of pride for all Americans not only those 10 million citizens of Polish descent but freedom-loving people everywhere.

On Pulaski Day we honor the heroes of the Warsaw uprising and the successful soldiers who fought at Monte Casino 25 years ago. Perhaps the most impor-

tant thought which I had as I watched the parade, and one which I am sure was shared by all in attendance and Americans throughout the city and the Nation, was one of support and good will for the people of Poland who remain oppressed but have never lost the dream of freedom.

Judging from the turnout at the parade and the spirit of the participants, I am confident that the people of Poland will know that they are not alone in their desire for a free Poland and I hope that their determination will be reinforced through our expressions of sympathy and support.

WHITE HOUSE WORSHIP SERVICE

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, September 21, President Nixon's worship service at the White House was dedicated to the fine men and women now serving in the Peace Corps.

All the directors of the Peace Corps were in attendance, along with the ambassadors from all the countries in which members of the Corps are active. The service was a fitting tribute to the fine men and women who have made the Corps perhaps the greatest export in the history of this country.

An occasion such as this, illustrating international love and cooperation, demanded a sermon above the ordinary, and it received just that in the stirring remarks delivered by Dr. Charles H. Malik, professor at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, and a former president of the United Nations. The Madrigal Singers of Walt Whitman High School added immeasurably to the beauty of the service.

It was an honor for me to attend this service and a great pleasure to hear Dr. Malik, with whom I have had a close friendship for many years.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the message in Dr. Malik's sermon is as important to each of us in this body as it was to the Peace Corps participants to whom it was directed.

And the solemnity of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the invocation and benediction delivered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. VANDER JAGT).

At this time I include both the sermon by Dr. Malik and the prayers by Mr. VANDER JAGT in today's RECORD:

THE SPIRIT MATTERS FIRST

(By Charles H. Malik)

I am honored indeed to be asked to take part in this service in the East Room of the White House. The symbolism of the East Room is profound, for where would the West be without the East? Never was it more necessary, or indeed more healthy, for the West to remember that *ex Oriente lux* than today. But neither can the East prosper and develop without the active assistance of all those, whether in the East or in the West, who can afford to give from their bounty. Such is the state of interdependence and interaction between East and West and North and South today that we have all become members one

of another. The promotion of this organic membership in the world community is the ultimate calling of peace.

The practice which you, Mr. President, have initiated of pausing now and then for a few minutes, precisely in this center of world power, to consider the eternal verities is most praiseworthy. For time and its exigencies can only be understood in the light and peace of eternity. The momentous decisions which are constantly arrived at under this awesome roof affect not only the destiny of America but the destiny of the whole world. Before this sobering fact I humbly pray Almighty God to grant to this House and its master the necessary lucidity, detachment and strength to fulfill what is eternally expected from America in the service of truth and justice for all men; and, further, to bestow upon him that divine sense of humor without which statecraft can hardly be practiced by mortal man, let alone endured for long.

In history it is always a matter of war and peace, but the crucial question is whether it is war for the sake of peace or peace for the sake of war. This is the deepest distinction which divides men and cultures, namely, whether peace or war is the ultimate nature of things. If peace, then man cannot rest in war, but only in peace, and war must sooner or later be transcended. If war, then man cannot rest in peace, but only in war, and peace must sooner or later be overturned.

The deepest springs from which America has drunk proclaim the rest of peace as the sabbath of the soul.

Where men and cultures differ on this point, it is humanly impossible to reconcile them. When what is in question is the question itself, then it is humanly impossible to agree. The real challenge facing the highest statesmanship today is not so much how to defend hearth and home, nor indeed how to contain and deter external material dangers, as how to make people believe in peace and rest rather than in turbulence and war, how to compose the essentially troubled soul.

I am not thinking of this or that particular situation, nor of specific measures required by the flux of events; I have in mind only the essential character of peace and war in relation to the human soul.

Peace is the perpetual struggle for the preservation and enhancement of the deepest values. Therefore it is always a matter of faith in these values, for where there are no values which man is not prepared to part with, there is no difference between peace and war: man then is like a jellyfish adjusting to and fro to every wind and wave. It is also a question of depth, for to say "deepest" is simply to admit of a scale, so that one can afford to let the deep go, but certainly not the deepest.

The deepest values to preserve and enhance, the values which constitute the very essence of peace, are five: that there is objective, reliable truth open to all men; that there is a power or disposition in man, called reason, which can grasp and assent to this truth; that man can seek and know the truth and therefore be happy only under conditions of freedom; that man is the end, and not nature, nor the machine, nor the state, nor society, nor any institution, nor any compulsive force; and that peace and not war, harmony and not discord, rest and not motion, is the ultimate nature of things.

A moment's reflection will reveal that where there is despair of truth, where reason is derided, where the original freedom of man is denied, where man himself is viewed only as a means, and where the very essence of things is conceived as perpetual change, peace is impossible. In fact life than is not human life at all, and you would want to do something to restore to man his basic humanity.

Nor is it difficult to see that, entirely apart from any external menace, within the West-

ern world itself philosophies have been fermenting for two hundred years or more which preach precisely these false doctrines. It is the maturing of these philosophies in the highest intellectual circles that has, more than anything else, been at the base of the tribulations which have so tragically afflicted the university in recent years. What is at stake is not so much war and peace themselves as the deepest spirit and attitude of the West in relation to war and peace.

Peace, most certainly—but the question is, how in peace, how under conditions of peace, how with the blessings of peace, how just then not to have your deepest values of truth, reason, freedom, man and peace themselves decay and erode. That civilization is strong and sure of itself in which these values flourish and deepen precisely under conditions of peace. And I am absolutely persuaded that there are in America mighty reserves of spirit and mind and care which will in time stem the tide of the rampant philosophies.

Oh come, let us reason together, let us arrive at some fixed point, let us respect one another in dignity, equality and freedom, let us love one another because we are all men, and let us set our heart on peace and not on contradiction and war—Ah this should be blazed today as the living motto of all those in whose hands Providence has placed the fate of nations and men.

The spirit matters first. Therefore, give me the right spirit, the spirit of truth and trust and cooperation and love, no matter how difficult and impossible the conditions, and I give you peace.

The spirit matters first. Therefore, if you are confronted with the wrong spirit, the spirit of contradiction and nihilism and hatred, then, no matter how wonderful the conditions, whether economic or social or political, peace is impossible.

A man has an over-all spirit about him—that is his character, that is his name. So has a culture, so has a philosophy, so has a total epoch. What matters first is that spirit. If it is the spirit of peace and truth, then all problems will be ironed out. If it is the spirit of radical rebellion, then peace is ephemeral indeed. Make sure first of the spirit.

And the spirit is always unitary and original. How to induce the spirit of truth and trust, especially where there is rebellion against it, how to call it forth by patience and example, how to be responsive to its demands, how to plan everything in its service and for its sake; and how to exorcise the spirit of rebellion and darkness—this is the authentic task of statesmanship. And one must have faith that even in the teeth of absolute negation, because the spirit matters first, the spirit of trust and love will ultimately prevail. It is always, always, therefore, a question of faith.

And yet not for one moment may one be caught napping. The ancient dictum, "watch and pray," is of the utmost importance. For nothing is easier than to be tempted into laxity and ease when one should be absolutely on the alert. And the watching and praying should be meant, and should be unmistakably understood as being meant, only for the sake of peace.

In the end of ends one must always be humble before the will of God, for all talk about peace is sheer human rationalization. The peace of God is truly beyond our ken. Again and again in history the peace that supervened could never have been planned or predicted in detail in advance. And again and again the flimsy peace of man broke down because it did not correspond to the inscrutable peace of God.

Perhaps the greatest Anglo-Saxon philosopher of this century, Alfred North Whitehead, who was my honored teacher, said of peace: "Amid the passing of so much beauty, so much heroism, so much daring, Peace is then the intuition of permanence. It keeps

vivid the sensitiveness to the tragedy; and it sees the tragedy as a living agent persuading the world to aim at fineness beyond the faded level of surrounding fact." (*Adventures of Ideas*, New York, Macmillan, 1933, p. 369.)

Therefore, there is no peace without the sacrifice of much beauty, much heroism and much daring, and those who crave for peace without facing the possibility of making this sacrifice are craving the impossible. There is no peace where there is nothing permanent to justify the sacrifice. And there is no peace without sensitiveness to tragedy—the tragedy, according to the philosopher, which "persuades the world to aim at fineness beyond the faded level of surrounding fact."

Gentlemen of the Peace Corps:

I know you know that you cannot meet all the needs of the world. Nor can you impose your own scale of values. You become relevant precisely where your range of possibilities meets others' range of needs. It is there that you can throw in your two mites worth.

I beg you to throw it in selflessly, from the bounty of your heart, with complete respect for the values of others, steering wholly clear from all politics, and accepting the price of possible misunderstanding and attack.

Let it only be said that you came in when asked for and did the best you could and asked for nothing in return.

Let it be said that a mighty nation looking after its own interests in other ways could still afford to be helpful in complete detachment from its interests. For greatness consists precisely in being so sure of yourself as to have the time and the margin to forget about yourself.

Surely this is the spirit of the Peace Corps—the joy of serving and giving in complete detachment from politics.

And if you find yourselves receiving, in terms of wisdom and experience, perhaps just as much as you are giving, do not let that disturb you, for you can never tell when or how the mustard seed will grow into a mighty tree.

We learn from each other in order to teach one another, and we receive in order one day to give. And so the unity of man across the vastness of space and time is deepened and affirmed.

And to you, Gentlemen, who represent the countries which cooperate in this undertaking, permit me to say one word:

You are heirs of great cultures and traditions; hold on to your deepest values; and know with certainty that you are as much giving as receiving—giving, by permitting others to give; giving, by having given so much yourselves in the past; giving, by enabling others now to learn.

And whether rulers or ruled, whether great or humble, whether strong or feeble, whether givers or receivers, it behooves us all in conclusion to listen to the words of a great prophet:

"Thus saith the Lord, Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might, let not the rich man glory in his riches: but let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord which exercise loving kindness, judgment, and righteousness, in the earth: for in these things I delight, saith the Lord." (Jeremiah 9:23-24.)

INVOCATION

Thou God of all nature and all people everywhere, we know that Thou hast promised that where two or three are gathered together in worship there wilt Thou be also. In these moments of worship together wilt Thou still our racing minds and restless hearts so that we may be still and know that Thou art God. From a sense of Thy presence here with us this morning may we renew our dedication to the dream and fact that all men are brothers intended by

Thee to live together in peace and friendship. Fill us with love—love for one another and love for Thee, the source of all love and understanding and peace. Amen.

BENEDICTION

May the peace of the God of East and West, North and South, rich and poor, young and old, be with each of us, both now and forever so that God will be able to say of our efforts to build peace, each in our own individual way, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

AID FINANCED SUPPORT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the incumbent administration has announced a 75-percent cutback in some domestic public works programs.

In this light, it is interesting to compare the public works budget of \$4.2 billion for domestic programs with the AID request of \$2.4 million for foreign programs. On Wednesday, the full House will consider the public works bill, including construction programs in all parts of the country.

For comparison, I asked AID to outline construction activities planned in its budget. I submit the reply for inclusion in the RECORD:

AID FINANCED SUPPORT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The proposed FY 1970 A.I.D. program of \$2,443 million provides funds necessary to sustain long term development programs. These programs for the most part continue the supply of U.S. goods and services to support ongoing activities in agriculture production, family planning, industrial modernization and growth, malaria eradication, and technical services and training.

The requested program will support activities in the following ways:

Development loans totalling \$1,246 million, or 51 percent of the total program, to provide funds for the import of goods and services from the United States;

Technical Assistance grants totalling \$485 million for advisory services, training and limited demonstration commodities for bilateral assistance efforts and voluntary contributions to the United Nations and its related agencies;

Supporting Assistance funds totalling \$577 million concentrated in Vietnam and other East Asian neighbors for commodity import programs and technical assistance activities; and

Funds for Administrative Expenses, Contingency Fund and other contributions and activities totalling \$83 million.

The majority of these requests provide funds for continuing activities—activities which are directed toward achievement of long term development objectives tied to important self-help activities, such as import liberalization or economic stabilization, which require continued availability of raw materials, machine tools, spare parts and agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, pumps, tractors and harvesting equipment.

Funds are also required to support ongoing Technical Assistance activities in university development, family planning, technical skills training or expansion of host country agriculture extension services. Each of these

may require a number of years to build an adequate human resource base to be independent of external assistance.

Under the FY 1970 Technical Assistance program of \$485 million a total of \$110 thousand would provide funds for construction of facilities supporting agriculture and family planning activities in Latin America.

The Vietnam program, which is financed from the Supporting Assistance request, is excluded from consideration in accordance with the President's recent instruction on construction cutback.

Of the \$1,246 million requested for the development loan program, \$763.5 million is needed for the major development efforts under way in Korea, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Turkey and parts of Africa. The Alliance for Progress needs \$482.5 million in Development Loans to continue the present level of activity under way in Latin America. The major portion of this category of aid—\$1,005 million—is allocated for program and sector loans to import goods from the United States.

Only a limited amount of Development Loan and Alliance Development Loan Funds—\$242 million—provides funds for new project lending activity. Of this amount, only \$84 million, or less than 4 percent of the overall program request, will provide development loan funds for new construction activities. On the basis of past experience less than 1 percent—or \$8.4 million—will be spent in the first year after the loan is authorized.

The following table indicates the break between construction and non-construction project loans by region:

PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1970 PROJECT LENDING BY REGION		
[In millions of dollars]		
	Construction	Non-construction
Near East and South Asia.....	15.0	5.0
East Asia.....	25.0	35.0
Africa.....	22.0	35.7
Latin America.....	19.4	85.0
Total.....	81.4	160.7

MEDICAL PROFESSION IN MARYLAND ON TEMPORARY DOWNGRADE

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, on July 24 last summer, an incident occurred in Maryland which served to temporarily downgrade the medical profession. On that date Dr. Herbert Klingelhofer, a dentist in Montgomery County, refused to treat a student from Maryland State College who had made an appointment to see him over the phone. The reason is simple—the girl, Linda Marlene Jones, is black.

While the Southern Maryland Dental Society refused to take any action against Dr. Klingelhofer, a strong statement was issued by Dr. Hubert McGuirl, president of the American Dental Association. Dr. McGuirl rightly pointed out that:

There is no alternative for the professional man in that he must place first his service to the public.

The Southern Maryland Dental Society pointed out that there are no laws on the books regarding the right of dentists to choose their patients for whatever reason. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad commentary on our society that statements such as this are made, for they reflect the imperfection of human justice, the inadequacy of human compassion.

I am pleased to report that while Dr. Klingelhofer had no action taken against him, the Maryland State Dental Association last week voted to add a provision condemning discrimination to its code of ethics. I believe that such a step would never have been taken had it not been for the forthright statement issued by Dr. McGuirl. As fellow Americans, we owe him our appreciation and our thanks.

BROWN RESOLUTION CALLS FOR STRONGER ACTION IN SMOG CONSPIRACY CASE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, despite the enormous cascade of public outcry against the Justice Department's ploy to settle the smog antitrust suit brought against major car manufacturers by closed-door negotiations, the Nixon administration so far has shown no signs that any of the criticisms of this move are being heard and weighed. The time is drawing near to the day when the court must rule on accepting the proposed consent decree, and if that decree is granted, the struggle to keep this Nation's air safe and healthy will have suffered a major setback.

Since the administration is deaf on this issue, I believe that Congress must take immediate and positive action in regards to the proposed consent judgment.

Today I am introducing a resolution, House Resolution 569 which puts the House of Representatives on record against the Justice Department's proposed decree.

My resolution contains four parts.

The first part would express the sense of the House that consent should be withdrawn by the Government from the proposed consent judgment.

The second part would urge a full, public trial of the case.

The third part, offered as a second-choice alternative to a full, public trial, would call for a stronger, better, negotiated consent judgment. Specifically, it would ask for an "asphalt clause"; that is, a provision requiring the defendants not to contest liability in private damage cases filed, on the basis of this judgment, by States and municipalities; a provision requiring the defendant manufacturing companies to install, at their own expense, emission-control devices on all automobiles made by them and registered currently in California, which do not already contain such devices on a

par with those currently required on new cars sold in the State; a requirement that the defendants prepare written records of all their future activities in the area of emission control; that they maintain such records for 10 years after preparation, make them available to inspection by the Government's attorneys, and submit annual summaries to the Government; and that the defendant Automobile Manufacturers Association make available for public inspection and copying all documents prepared and exchanged by the defendants, pursuant to their joint activities on pollution-control devices, for the past 10 years—the present proposed judgment would release such documents to the public only for the past 2 years.

The fourth part of my resolution would express the sense of the House that the full transcript of the 1966-67 grand jury investigation of this conspiracy, including subpoenaed documents, should be made a part of the public record in this action, if it is settled by negotiation and without trial. It is within the power and discretion of the judge to release the grand jury transcript, under rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Mr. Speaker, the content of my resolution contains some drastic steps, but we must remember how crucial the fight for clean air is. Motor vehicles are the main contaminant of our atmosphere, and the costs—in terms of poor health, wasted resources, and remedial programs—resulting from the failures of automobile manufacturers to fully assail the emission problem cannot be termed anything but staggering.

Daily, the list grows of public bodies and other organizations and individuals who wish to intervene in this overall case. Last week, two major southern California counties—Santa Barbara and Orange—voted to seek such intervention; so has New York City, and so has a host of other towns and cities from across the country.

Prompt congressional action on my proposed resolution can be a significant step in reversing the administration's sell-out stance on this issue. I am writing to Chairman CELLER urging that he schedule immediate hearings on this resolution, and I advise my colleagues to do all they can to insure that the right to clean and healthy air will not be compromised.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of my resolution and the text of rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure in the RECORD at this point:

H. RES. 569

Whereas, on January 10, 1969, in the complaint filed in *United States of America, v. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.; General Motors Corporation; Ford Motor Company; Chrysler Corporation; and American Motors Corporation, Defendants*, Civil Action No. 69-75-JWC, in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the plaintiff charged that the defendants had combined and conspired over a period of fifteen years or longer to retard and impede the development, introduction, and installation of exhaust pollution control devices for motor vehicles; and

Whereas, motor vehicles powered by internal combustion engines account for not less

than fifty per centum of the more than one-half million tons of pollutants and poisons emitted into the ambient air of the United States of America every day; and

Whereas, the plaintiff and defendants in the said civil action, on September 11, 1969, filed in the said court a stipulation providing for the entry of a consent judgment on or after 30 days after the date of such filing, unless the plaintiff sooner withdrew its consent; and

Whereas, a negotiated settlement of the said action, without trial and without admission of wrongdoing by the defendants, would gravely disserve the interests of present and prospective private civil litigants, the public interest in full knowledge of the truth or falsity of and the circumstances surrounding the conspiracy alleged in the complaint, and the public interest in the strongest possible incentives to the defendants and others to terminate speedily the contamination of the atmosphere: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) The plaintiff, the United States of America, should withdraw its consent to the entry of a Final Judgment as proposed by and appended to a Stipulation for Entry of Consent Judgment filed on September 11, 1969, in *United States of America v. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.*, et al., Civil Action No. 69-75-JWC, in the United States District Court for the Central District of California;

(2) The plaintiff should insist upon and press forward with a full, open, and public trial of all and each of the allegations of the complaint in the said action;

(3) In the alternative, the plaintiff should, if it be determined to end the case without trial, negotiate a substantially stronger and better consent judgment, containing at least the following provisions in addition to or in lieu of the provisions of the consent judgment presently pending:

(a) an "asphalt clause," which is to say, a provision for the admission of liability by the defendants in civil treble-damage suits filed by State governments and municipal subdivisions thereof, founded upon the conspiracy alleged in the complaint, which provision would be similar to but broader than the provision to a like effect, for the benefit of one State and its municipalities, in the judgement entered in *United States of America v. Lake Asphalt & Petroleum Co.*, Civil No. 59-786-M, in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts (1959);

(b) a provision requiring each of the defendant manufacturing companies to take immediate, affirmative steps, at its own expense, to alleviate the effects of the combination and conspiracy alleged in the complaint, by installing an exhaust pollution control device on each motor vehicle currently registered in the State of California, manufactured by it and containing no such device at present, such devices to be in compliance with standards of emission presently required by California for new vehicles sold in that State;

(c) a provision that each of the defendants shall keep full, written records of its activities in the subject matter of the complaint, shall maintain such records among the records to be available for plaintiff's inspection for a ten-year period after the preparation thereof, and shall file annually with the plaintiff's Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, summary reports of such activities; and

(d) a provision similar to but stronger than section VI(A)(3) of the consent judgment filed on September 11, 1969; such amended provision to require the defendant association to make available for inspection and copying by all interested members of the public all technical reports prepared and exchanged by the defendants during a period

of ten (instead of two) years prior to the entry of final judgment; such amended provision also to omit the proviso contained in section VI(A)(3) of the final judgment presently pending;

(4) If the said action be terminated by negotiation and without trial, whether on the basis of the present pending Final Judgment or another and later substitute Final Judgment entered by consent, the plaintiff should, prior to entry of any such consent judgment, move the court to exercise its discretion and power, under Rule 6(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, to enter into and make a part of the public record of the said action the full transcript of proceedings before, and all documents subpoenaed by, a grand jury which conducted an investigation of the subject matter alleged in the complaint in this action during 1966 and 1967.

FEDERAL RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Rule 6. The Grand Jury

(e) Secrecy of Proceedings and Disclosure. Disclosure of matters occurring before the grand jury other than its deliberations and the vote of any juror may be made to the attorneys for the government for use in the performance of their duties. Otherwise a juror, attorney, interpreter, stenographer, operator of a recording device, or any typist who transcribes recorded testimony may disclose matters occurring before the grand jury only when so directed by the court preliminarily to or in connection with a judicial proceeding or when permitted by the court at the request of the defendant upon a showing that grounds may exist for a motion to dismiss the indictment because of matters occurring before the grand jury. No obligation of secrecy may be imposed upon any person except in accordance with this rule. The court may direct that an indictment shall be kept secret until the defendant is in custody or has given bail, and in that event the clerk shall seal the indictment and no person shall disclose the finding of the indictment except when necessary for the issuance and execution of a warrant or summons. [Emphasis supplied.]

CERTAIN DAYS SET ASIDE TO
REMEMBER OUR PAST

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, America is said to be a melting pot of various nationalities which have come together here to make a great and harmonious nation. For many years we took note of certain days set aside to remember our past, but for some years it was out of fashion.

It is encouraging to note that once again, Americans can look at their diverse past with pride, while not diminishing for a moment their unity today.

Radio Station WXVI of West Palm Beach has undertaken a project of recognizing nationality days with special music and editorial comment. St. Patrick's Day, Columbus Day, and others, have been selected for this special programming; with the Fourth of July and similar American holidays taking note of the united people which has emerged from these different backgrounds.

I think this is a pattern which could well be developed further, by other news

media and by civic and patriotic groups. We are after all one people of many different backgrounds, and our past has played an important role in the development of our unique American institutions. This can be done without any backsliding or division. It should cover the widest possible territory, not just the Irish or Italian or English or Scandinavian or German, but the African, Spanish, and all other immigrant groups which have come together here in America as one people.

I congratulate WXVI for their initiative, and hope that their idea will spread.

IT JUST GROWS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as we continue the frustrating struggle to establish some semblance of control over the huge Federal bureaucracy, it is essential that we remember the taxpayers who bear the burden of the Federal colossus and who sincerely wish it would stop growing.

An editorial carried in the Wednesday, October 1 edition of the Southwest Graphic, a weekly publication of Tri-County Publishing Co., Lemont, Ill., effectively tells the story of the heavy burden of big Government:

IT JUST GROWS

Everyone kicks about big government, but no one seems to be able to do anything about it. Government, like Topsy, just grows. And, as government grows, freedom diminishes. However, the near maxim that the trend toward bigger and bigger government is inevitable and irreversible could possibly turn out to be a fallacy.

The largest farm organization in the country, the American Farm Bureau Federation, representing well over a million U.S. farm families, who have endured more than 30 years of government subsidies and controls, now supports federal legislation aimed at gradually unshackling agriculture from governmental domination.

Businesses, professions and other groups that have been following the path of agriculture toward big government domination may one day look upon the present action of the Farm Bureau as both a turning point and a guide in the endless struggle to preserve independence. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1969, which is strongly supported by the Farm Bureau, is a carefully thought-out program that will gradually restore free market principles to agricultural operation. Under it, as Charles B. Shuman, president of the Farm Bureau, points out: "the transition to the market system would be gradual. Substantial payments would be made during the transition period to help farmers make needed adjustments . . . At the end of the proposed phase-out of acreage allotments, marketing quotas, base acreages, certificates and government payments . . . each producer would be free to . . . make the best uses of his resources in the light of the market outlook. Thus, the way would be clear for farmers to earn and get higher incomes in the marketplace.

With this kind of citizen leadership, it may prove possible to live with relatively "big government" and preserve our liberties at the same time.

KOCH NEWSLETTER

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, this week I am issuing my third newsletter. One hundred and sixty-five thousand copies of this report are being mailed to residents of the 17th Congressional District in New York.

My report outlines some of my congressional efforts during the past 3 months, both here in Washington and in New York City: Tax reform; my bill to establish a Presidential Commission on Marihuana, and the conference I held in New York City in conjunction with this legislation; and an outline of New York City's rent law—which law I proposed when a member of the city council and the passage of which I urged upon the mayor while a Member of the Congress because of the great housing shortage in New York City. It is my position that until sufficient housing units are available to meet the need, something that cannot happen until there is adequate Federal funding, the existing units must be rent controlled to protect against rent gouging.

Commenting with an essay on race relations, the newsletter read as follows:

RACE RELATIONS

Dear Constituent and Fellow New Yorker: This summer our Nation was spared a major racial riot. Yet minor disturbances in our cities continue and overall I think it is accurate to say that race relations in America are deteriorating. This erosion of good will, this deepening of suspicion between the races is the most difficult and vexing problem facing us as a people.

I think it is necessary for those of us who are identified as liberals to give fresh attention to this problem. In doing so I think it is important that we avoid becoming captives of the rhetoric and solutions of the past—when they reveal themselves to be wrong or inadequate or simply no longer relevant.

It is a sad fact about the human condition that community strife appears to be the rule rather than the exception. The unrest caused by tension between French and English speaking communities in Canada, between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, between Ibos and other tribal groups in Nigeria, between Greeks and Turks in Cyprus, between Chinese and Malays in Malaysia—these and many other examples demonstrate how rare is true harmony among different groups living in close proximity.

A great deal has been done in the past two decades to assist the black community and to give it a new place in the national community. We have changed old ideas about the Constitution, enacted major new laws, created new voting patterns and elected black officials in significant numbers.

No doubt a lot more must be done in all of these areas. Laws must be enforced. Funds must be appropriated and responsibly spent to give substance to the legislation of the past eight years.

Nonetheless no one should ignore or belittle the fairly widespread reaction of whites, in particular the working and middle classes who live in and around our cities. These are families who have children in school, who budget their money carefully and who know how much they pay in taxes.

I believe these people at first sympathized

with blacks and supported their goals. Voting irregularities, discrimination in public facilities, inferior education, difficulties in getting a job—all of these are abhorrent to the sense of fairness with which most Americans are endowed.

But with the growth of militancy and the spread of racial violence, the good will of much of white America has disappeared.

Parents are worried about our schools. My conversation with constituents—black and white, conservatives, liberals and radicals—have reinforced my opinion that parents will not sacrifice the education of their children no matter what the cost and no matter how sincere their dedication to the goal of integration.

People are bitter about the taxes they pay. They are particularly angry that a portion of their hard-earned wages are used to support able-bodied men on welfare. We know that most welfare recipients are not able to work. Yet there are able-bodied men presently getting welfare checks—approximately 30,000 in New York City alone—who can work but do not.

There are thousands of jobs in New York City—many requiring no skills—that go begging because of a lack of applicants. I have heard it said by those in charge of our welfare system that welfare recipients will not accept these "dead end" jobs. Yet most of our blue-collar workers took such jobs and worked their way up. They met discrimination and hardship, and overcame them. And now they, wrongly or not, fail to understand why others do not do the same.

There are some obvious answers to some of the racial problems in our great cities. One of course is money. Funds for housing, education, health and other needed programs lag at every level—local, state, and federal. But the hard fact is that even if we had the funds we need, race relations would still be a major concern.

The question which faces legislators and all of us is this—what, realistically, do reasonable men of good will do now? It is easy to advocate a program that is designed to promote the interests of one racial or economic group. But our society is complex, and it requires real statesmanship to speak honestly to and for all communities.

As a liberal, I believe I have a special responsibility to come to grips with this issue. I think that those who have accepted or tolerated violence in pursuit of noble ends and have ignored the decline of neighborhoods, the deterioration of schools, and the problem of law enforcement are doing a great disservice to the cause of economic and social justice.

These are some of my present thoughts. I do not pretend to have the answers; I am soliciting your help in finding them. On this issue, your opinion and recommendations are most important to a public official. Please write.

TAXES

A plea to those interested in lower taxes. The tax bill which passed the House on August 7 lowers taxes for those apartment house dwellers who take the standard deduction by increasing the deduction from the existing 10% to 15% by 1972. The House bill also gives tax relief to single people over 35 maintaining their own households.

Now the Nixon Administration has proposed to the Senate Finance Committee that the standard deduction be reduced to 12% and that the tax relief to single people be cut by one-third.

I urge you to write immediately to Senators Javits and Goodell and request that they support the tax relief provided in the House passed bill.

NEW YORK CITY RENT LAW

Since passage of the new Rent Stabilization Law of 1969 ("RSL"), my New York Office has tried to resolve much of the con-

fusion which tenants have experienced. Here is an outline of the basic provisions set forth under the new law and established guidelines, which though necessarily brief, will hopefully answer many of your questions.

APPLICABILITY

(1) All tenants in privately owned buildings not under rent control which contain 6 or more units.

(2) All tenants in residential hotels paying \$350 or less per month as of May 31, 1968.

ALLOWABLE INCREASES

(1) For renewal leases

(a) 10% for 1 year lease (a tenant must be given an option to extend lease for 1 more year without any additional increase).

(b) 10% for 2 year lease

(c) 15% for 3 year lease

A landlord may not refuse a tenant the right to renew his lease except when the apartment is to be legally withdrawn from the rental market, or when the tenant has violated the terms of the lease.

(2) For new occupants

(a) 15% for 1 year lease (a tenant must be given an option to extend lease for 1 more year without any additional increase).

(b) 15% for 2 year lease

(c) 25% for 3 year lease

For new occupants a landlord is required to attach a rider stating the name of the previous tenant and the amount of rent he or she paid.

OTHER INCREASES

In certain cases, a landlord may apply to the Conciliation and Appeals Board established under the RSL for the approval of increases over and above those allowed under provisions of the RSL. The Board also has the power to arbitrate all disputes that may arise.

The allowable rate of rental increases is to be reviewed annually beginning July 1, 1970.

REFUNDS

The law applies to leases signed since May 31, 1968. To be eligible for a refund, a tenant must have been in occupancy on or after January 1, 1969.

All monies charged since January 1, 1969 in excess of the allowable rent under RSL must be refunded.

IF THE LANDLORD DOES NOT COMPLY

If the landlord is not a member in good standing with an association registered with the Housing Development Administration or willfully violates the RSL, his property may be placed under rent control.

JUNE 18 QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

All responses received from the last questionnaire were tabulated and they produced the following results:

Over 29% of the respondents indicated that the most important tax reform measure the Congress could pass was one closing the loopholes and redistributing the tax burden. This was followed by 17% giving top priority to an increase in the personal exemption to \$1200. Tax relief for single persons and a cut in the oil depletion allowance followed.

90.6% of the respondents favored making "substantial cuts in the military budget"; leaving 9.4% opposing such cuts. And in response to question number three of whether "the federal government should withhold federal funds in cases of campus disorders," 25% said yes and 75%, no.

The final question inquired, "what national problems do you think most urgently require action by Congress this year?" The overwhelming choice was Vietnam followed by taxes and urban problems. Other items mentioned were pollution, inflation and a reduction in the military budget.

52% of the respondents were women and 48% men.

MARIHUANA

Last May I introduced a bill which would establish a Presidential Commission to study

the medical, social, and legal questions pertaining to the use of marihuana.

I think that our existing method of punishing all marihuana users as criminals only exacerbates the problem. Current criminal penalties have failed to solve the problem of increased marihuana use because young people have not been persuaded they do themselves or others any harm.

My bill does not suggest in any way that marihuana be legalized, nor does it prescribe the nature of penalties for its use; those questions should properly be left to the Commission to decide. In light of the ignorance, confusion and controversy about marihuana, we urgently need an authoritative study that sweeps away old myths and shibboleths and establishes in their place intelligent up-to-date conclusions and recommendations.

The bill has also been introduced by Senator Moss and is now the subject of hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Attorney General Mitchell recently voiced his support for the idea of a Commission on Marihuana.

The bill received editorial support from the *New York Times* on September 15 and the following statement from the *Times* encourages me in the forthcoming legislative effort to be made when the House Judiciary Committee holds hearings on the bill.

"There has been nothing in the United States comparable to the investigation proposed by Mr. Koch, either in scope or in the stature of the investigators. It is time the American people had the hard facts on a possible soft drug."

In addition, I included a reprint from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 17, reflecting two opposing congressional views on Vietnam: those of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (WAYNE L. HAYS) and mine.

VIETNAM: TWO OPPOSING CONGRESSIONAL VIEWS

MR. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday President Nixon announced another token withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. Though any withdrawal deserves support, it will still leave 484,000 American troops in that war-torn country.

The President has said that our troop withdrawals will be predicated on three conditions: First, the level of enemy-initiated combat; second, the rate of progress in the Paris peace talks; and third, the increased capacity of the South Vietnamese forces to assume a greater share of the combat burden. And yet, the fighting continues, the peace talks stall, and the Saigon regime remains unwilling or incapable of assuming the full combat burden of their own war.

Almost every week that passes, more than 150 Americans are being killed in Vietnam. If withdrawals remain predicated on the conditions outlined by the President, thousands more American lives will be lost.

It is clear, without assessing blame, there appears to be no prospect of a cease-fire taking place in Vietnam. I believe that the American public will no longer accept a slow, tactical withdrawal if the price for such delay is the continuing loss of our finest young men on the battlefield.

Let the President announce that total American withdrawal is to commence immediately. Let our policy be committed to saving lives rather than saving face. Every American life lost until our troops are finally withdrawn is an unnecessary tragedy and one which no family should be required to bear.

REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE L. HAYS, DEMOCRAT, OF OHIO

MR. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I find myself in general agreement with the minority leader and the gentleman from New York (Mr. STRATTON) on the proposed withdrawal of troops in Vietnam. And if I understood the minority leader correctly I am glad to know that the President has made a decision not

to surrender and not to allow the South Vietnamese to be taken over willy-nilly by the communistic regime of North Vietnam.

The first speaker of the day, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KOCH), if I understand him and his numerous speeches on this subject, is for a quick Communist victory. I would advise the gentleman that the American public opinion, however he may view it, is extremely mercurial and, while American public opinion is for ending the war in Vietnam, it is for ending it honorably. If the gentleman had his way and we surrendered to the Communists and allowed them to murder—which they would do—a few hundred thousand people in South Vietnam who disagreed with them, I believe the gentleman's constituents who sent him here might find his philosophy unacceptable. At least, I hope they would.

(I would like to hear from you. Am I representing your point of view? Or is Rep. Hays correct in his evaluation?)

The newsletter also contained two photographs, one of me in my office with two paintings on loan from the Guggenheim Museum in New York City. The caption read as follows:

CAPITAL TOASTS THE KOCH GALLERY OF ART

Some of the major art museums in the 17th C. D., including the Guggenheim, the Whitney, and the Museum of Modern Art, have lent my Washington office eight original paintings. I wanted my office to reflect the district—the modern art center of the world. In the photograph above, Cameron Booth's "Moment's Insight" is at the left and Paul Jenkins' "Phenomena Blue Carrier" is at the right. My "gallery" opened on July 29th.

The other photograph was of the seven panelists who participated in my June 20, 1969, Conference on Marihuana. Its caption read as follows:

In conjunction with the legislation I have introduced, I held a conference on June 20th on the topic of marihuana at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City. The seriousness of this problem and the community interest were underlined by the fact that over 100 individuals and civic organizations joined in sponsoring the conference in which seven experts participated.

HIGH INTEREST RATES—HOUSING CRISIS

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

MR. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today we have approximately 50 million housing units in the United States. By 1980 we will need approximately 75 million units. This is an increase of 25 million units in the next 10 years. If this goal is not reached, many will not have adequate housing. Thus, I was most disturbed to see reported that Mr. Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, forecasts that housing construction could fall below 1 million units for this year. Secretary Romney placed the blame for the dearth of housing construction on the high cost of borrowed money and soaring wage rates in the building trades. To date, I fail to see where the President has made any attempt to stop inflation by curbing the soaring interest rates. Since last December the Nixon administration has presided over a 37.5-percent increase in

interest rates—the highest rate of interest in American history. Unless some action is taken, there appears to be no end in sight to the rising interest rates.

I totally agree with Secretary Romney that the housing shortage rests with the high cost of borrowed money. Secretary Romney apparently recognizes the problem, but he needs the support of the President if the Nation is going to meet its housing needs.

The President can take measures to curb the cost of money such as was Government policy following World War II when interest rates were held stable. Apparently, the President considers housing of a lower priority than enriching the banking and other lending institutions. Unless the President realizes the implications of an excessively high interest rate, I fear a housing shortage of crisis proportions in the next decade.

WEST FALMOUTH, MASS., BEACHES SPOILED BY OIL SPILL

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, recently an oil barge, loaded with diesel fuel bound for Boston, ran aground in West Falmouth, Mass., and spilled 134,000 gallons of its cargo onto the waters and beaches of this resort community.

The damage was extensive, and it hit the community in several ways. The scientists in Woods Hole, for example, who had long used the area for gathering specimens, have been deprived of their most fruitful collection spots. The beaches—on which so much of the town's economy is dependent—were spoiled for several miles, and although attempts were made to clean up the mess, much of the coastline still shows and smells of oil.

Not the least of those hit by this tragedy were those who made their living by harvesting the abundant sealife of the area. Shellfish and lobsters, both formerly plentiful in those waters, now are either dead or condemned by health authorities. For years to come this once-bountiful coast may be barren of the clams and quohogs that formerly attracted hundreds of residents and dozens of commercial diggers.

One of those hardest hit by this accident is Mr. John Sampson of Buzzards Bay. He has written me a most moving story, and I think it is worthy of the attention of the Congress and the Nation. It follows:

BUZZARDS BAY, MASS.,
September 21, 1969.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HASTINGS KEITH: In regard to the recent oil spill in Falmouth, Mass., waters, I thought it would be in interest to all to know while tending to my lobster traps on Friday, September 19, 1969, in the area of Falmouth, Mass. I discovered over half of the lobsters were dead and many were very weak. I don't believe they will live.

Because of this situation, the loss to my income will amount to several thousand dollars a year. The loss in this area will amount to great damage for at least seven to eight years to come.

I have been a commercial lobster fisherman for 18 years and have never seen such a sickening looking mess in all of my years.

Today, September 22, 1969, I tended to the same traps in the area of the oil spill and found no life in the waters.

The whole area is a complete, total, disaster to marine life.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN SAMPSON.

HUGE INCREASE IN GRAPE SHIPMENTS

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, in fiscal 1969 the Department of Defense purchased 2.5 million pounds of table grapes for our servicemen in Vietnam.

This was a rather substantial—to say the least—increase in grape shipments to Vietnam. The 2.5 million pounds shipped to Vietnam in fiscal 1969 amounted to a 350 percent increase in grape shipments over the previous year.

The development of a voracious appetite for grapes on the part of our fighting men was of considerable interest to some of us in Congress.

As you know, a labor dispute is swirling through the California vineyards. The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has struck many of the grape growers in California's rich agriculture valleys. It has also instituted a nationwide—indeed, worldwide—boycott of California table grapes.

In the past year this boycott has been remarkably effective and the sales of California table grapes has dropped sharply.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon began increasing its orders—sharply.

Some of us questioned the coincidental increase in Pentagon purchases at a time when private sales of grapes were decreasing.

In fact, we advocated then—and still do—a position of neutrality in this labor dispute by all Federal agencies. We suggested that a substantial increase in purchases of grapes did not reflect a neutral position, but in fact tended to help the grape growers during a very difficult time in the labor dispute.

Early this year the special subcommittee on labor questioned the Department of Defense about its grape purchases.

The Pentagon admitted that it had purchased a lot of grapes during fiscal year 1969. But it said it did so because:

In July of FY 69 a shortage of export quality oranges was predicted for the September-November period. All requisitioners in the Far East were advised of this and asked to consider grapes as a substitute.

Happily, there will be no shortages of oranges this year. I recently came across newspaper reports which indicate that the Florida orange growers are anticipating a record crop and expect to harvest 145 million boxes of oranges.

Knowing that the Department of Defense would be interested in this news, I wrote the Defense Secretary, Melvin

Laird, and enclosed a copy of the newspaper report.

I also suggested that he pass the word along to his requisitioners.

A copy of my letter to Secretary Laird and the news report referred to therein follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., October 1, 1969.

HON. MELVIN R. LAIRD,
Secretary, Department of Defense,
The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am enclosing a copy of a news article which I think will be of great interest to those in the Department of Defense responsible for requisitioning food supplies for our military men.

The crux of the news article is this: Mr. O. J. Huff, Jr., Chairman of the Florida Citrus Commission, reports that Florida anticipates a record crop of oranges this year. He estimates that growers in his state will harvest 145 million boxes of oranges. Further, according to Mr. Huff, these oranges will be "vintage fruit," meaning that they will have higher solids and more juice than usual.

As you know, other Members of Congress and I have been highly critical of the past tremendous increase in the purchase of table grapes by the Department of Defense, in the light of the labor dispute now in existence between the California grape growers and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

This year, a reported shortage of oranges of export quality was one of the reasons given by the Department of Defense for increasing its purchase of table grapes during fiscal 1969.

I quote from a Department of Defense reply to questions submitted by the House Special Subcommittee on Labor: "In July of FY 1969 a shortage of export quality oranges was predicted for the September-November period. All requisitioners in the Far East were advised of this and asked to consider grapes as a substitute." For your reference, a copy of the question and the complete DOD answer is attached.

I was pleased—as I know you will be—that the Department of Defense will no longer be forced to resort to the purchase of these grapes in the absence of oranges.

This, I believe, will permit the Department of Defense to return to the status of the true neutral in the grower-UFWOC labor dispute.

Permit me to say, too, that I think Mr. Huff's report will be welcomed by our men in Vietnam who are "fed up to here" with 2.5 million pounds of grapes.

I hope that you will distribute this report promptly to all the DOD purchasing agents and service requisitioners so they can begin ordering the Florida oranges that will be so abundant soon.

I would appreciate a report on your plans for purchasing more oranges for our servicemen in light of this most happy development. And will you please keep me informed of monthly grape purchases by the services.

Very truly yours,

JAMES G. O'HARA,
Member of Congress.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 29, 1969]
NEW CITRUS PRODUCTS

(By Elinor Lee)

CHICAGO.—This year's crop of oranges and grapefruit will be a record one, said O. J. Huff, Jr., chairman of the Florida Citrus Commission at today's opening brunch of the Newspapers Food Editors Conference.

Huff predicted the Florida harvest will be 145 million boxes of oranges and 45 million boxes of grapefruit.

Both oranges and grapefruits will be vintage fruit—higher solids and more juice—

better than in past years. "The first of the season grapefruit now being shipped to market is better than those we got last January," he said.

When asked about prices of this year's frozen orange juice, Huff said that although there's low inventory, carryover prices will continue at about the same levels for the frozen concentrate and fresh because of increased production. In the extreme southern part of Florida there's been a big acreage increase in citrus groves over the last few years.

About 85% of the total orange crop in Florida is processed, about 67% into frozen orange juice concentrate.

Tad Jeffery, marketing director of the Commission, previewed new products developed by the Commission's research department headed by Dr. John Attaway.

One of the most interesting sampled was an isotonic beverage made almost entirely of pure orange and grapefruit juice. This quick energy drink, with the addition of salts to replace various minerals lost during heavy activities, is now being field tested by two football teams in Florida. Jeffery predicted it will be a likely competitor to all the highly touted synthetic "energy" drinks now on the market.

Another newcomer—quick orange juice crystals (these have been used by the armed services for the last few years)—will soon be on the consumer market.

"This will be the first real instant orange juice," Jeffery added.

Other new convenience foods recently developed by Florida Citrus Commission scientists, working with the United States Drug Association at the research headquarters at Lake Alfred, Fla., are fresh grapefruit halves sealed with a thin layer of fruit gel that keeps them fresh for two weeks. This product was developed for hospitals and institutions but may soon be available to consumers.

Loose-packaged orange and grapefruit sections, quick frozen with liquid freon; chilled orange slices; jelled citrus sections, and a jelled orange sauce similar to cranberry sauce were other new products sampled. All these are on their way to retail markets.

But, the speaker pointed out, the Commission is empowered to develop new products only as outlets for the growing citrus industry; the manufacturing, processing and marketing of the products is then the job of private industry.

At today's opening brunch for 136 food editors from 37 states and five Canadian provinces, the menu included grapefruit and crabmeat appetizer, rock cornish hen with orange glaze, rolls and rice (without orange), baked squash with grapefruit sections, and for desert meringue shells with orange Bavarian cream topped with fresh orange sections.

DR. FREDERICK J. HUNTER

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Frederick J. Hunter, University of Texas drama professor and curator of the Hoblitzelle Theater Arts Library, is one of only three American scholars invited to present a paper at the International Federation for Theater Research. This sixth world congress convenes in New York from October 6-11.

Additionally, about 30 pieces from the university's Norman Bel Geddes collection will be on display in a special exhibit of stage and theater design being held in conjunction with the theater meeting.

This congress convenes once every 4 years in some cultural capital of the world. Delegates from more than 20 countries are expected to attend. Professor Hunter will present a paper entitled "Norman Bel Geddes: The Renaissance Man of the American Theater." In the realm of theater research, the Bel Geddes collection is considered one of the most important in the world.

Mr. Speaker, this is but another of many examples of the educational leadership role of the University of Texas, an emerging colossus of American higher education.

USES FOR SAWDUST FIBERS

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, America needs to build 24 million new housing units during the next decade—which will take a great deal of timber.

The Nation's forest managers, meanwhile, are facing this challenge with inventive skills and rigorous conservation techniques.

An example of full utilization of our timber cut is taking place at Simpson Timber Co.'s insulating board plant in Shelton, Wash., and is described in this article from the Simpson Diamond which follows:

EVERYTHING BUT THE SQUEAL: INSULATING BOARD PLANT NOW USES SAWDUST FIBERS

Today it is recognized everything but the squeal is used from each little pig that goes to market. Simpson's version of that record is being established with full use of barked logs down to the fibers from the smallest bits of planer shavings and sawdust.

Our "full use" project is underway at Simpson's Shelton Insulating Board Plant which is phasing in a process for softboard production which eventually will use 110 tons daily of fir and hemlock sawdust fibers. Annually, that means IBP now uses an additional 130,800,000 board feet of logs formerly burned. Orville W. Shelton, general manager of insulating board production in Seattle, announces Simpson has invested over \$500,000 in equipment which makes it possible to combine wood fibers from sawdust and wood chips.

Simpson has pioneered many wood conversion developments. In 1936 the Company eliminated its Shelton mill waste burners by converting sawdust and other leftovers into steam and electric power. Eleven years later Simpson built the IBP as part of its utilization commitment in signing the nation's only cooperative sustained yield forest contract with the U.S. Forest Service.

"Through wood conservation, we are providing 170 jobs and an annual payroll of one million dollars without cutting a single extra tree," explains Woodrow Johnson, IBP production manager. In 22 years IBP has manufactured one billion, 752 million square feet of softboard products from raw materials formerly burned. Each day IBP consumes 150 tons of sawdust, wood chips and shavings from our adjoining sawmills and lumber remanufacturing plant to produce an average of 300,000 square feet of fiberboard.

No softboard is made entirely from sawdust fibers; generally it is two-thirds sawdust and planer shaving fibers to one-third wood chip fibers for building products. Acoustical tile

requires loosely compacted fibers for maximum sound absorption.

Simpson Power Plant is buying more electrical power to replace sawdust lost to IBP.

TOLEDO CITY COUNCIL ASKS NEW NATIONAL PRIORITIES

HON. THOMAS L. ASHLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, as the administration continues high-level funding for defense and space, while cutting back domestic programs, people all around the country are beginning to question the Nixon system of priorities.

Last week, while we were still spending billions of dollars on the unwanted Vietnam war and the largest-ever defense procurement authorization was being railroaded through the House of Representatives, the President stated flatly that nearly \$100 million would be spent this year for the SST, the unproven supersonic transport that will cost the American taxpayers at least \$1.2 billion by 1972 when the first prototypes are scheduled for testing.

But where is the money coming from? Funds for this, as well as for the bloated defense and space programs, are coming from badly needed domestic programs. Thus, medical research programs, low-cost housing programs, pollution abatement programs, education and poverty programs are all going begging for money. It is hardly surprising that people everywhere are questioning the President's choice of the SST as a high-priority program.

In Toledo, the SST was the straw that broke the camel's back. Appalled by the untimeliness of this program, the Toledo City Council passed an emergency resolution—emergency because it "is necessary for the preservation of the public health and welfare"—on September 29 calling on the Congress to relegate the SST to its appropriate order of priority and to use the available funds for more pressing domestic projects, such as pollution control and improved community transportation.

In short, this measure calls for the reordering of our national priorities which will allow us to make expenditures in those areas which are most critical and to defer expenditures in those areas where there can be a temporary postponement of Federal activity.

Today it is the SST that brings into the question the administration's sense of priorities. Tomorrow it will be something else. This is not the first such resolution and I am sure that it will not be the last so long as the administration pursues its present course.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution passed by the Toledo City Council follows:

RESOLUTION No. 267-69

Resolution requesting and urging the support and assistance of the Congress of the United States in subordinating the supersonic transport aircraft program to other domestic requirements of greater importance; and declaring an emergency

Whereas, the President of the United States has expressed the intention of seeking the

authority of Congress to expend \$662,000,000 in the next five years to develop supersonic aircraft; and

Whereas, President Nixon contends that this matter is of extreme urgency and required to maintain the leadership of the United States in the world aircraft industry; and

Whereas, rising budget concern, intensified by astronomical monetary requirements of the Vietnam conflict, the space program, and funds required to fulfill existing domestic needs and government operations, deprives the American people of many essential federal programs and activities; and

Whereas, government spending, born of crisis or otherwise, which appends additional burdens to the already overwhelming tax load of all our citizenry must be regulated by a careful consideration of priorities; and

Whereas, there are existing domestic priorities which include, among others: the urgent need for federal monetary assistance implementing the project of averting man's apparent unbridled intent to exterminate life on this planet by the pollution of our air and water; the imperativeness of obtaining a financing program to resolve transportation problems concerning the rapid conveying of the American people from one part of a community to another, rather than from one country to another; the making available of funds required to cope with an ever-growing, and as yet unresolved waste disposal problem; and the dire need to provide for adequate sewage systems and water treatment facilities; and

Whereas, by the failure of our federal government to fulfill critical domestic needs, America's role of world leadership may, in the future, experience irreparable setbacks far more severe in nature than the prospect of not being the first in the development of the SST; and

Whereas, the proposed program encompassing the development of supersonic air transportation ignores present requirements for financial assistance in fulfilling immediate national needs, thus neglecting the welfare of all Americans, impeding domestic progress, and endangering our very future existence; all of which unquestionably create threatening facets to the world image and leadership role of the United States of America; and

Whereas, in view of the foregoing, it becomes imperative for Toledo, by and through its legislative body representing the people of this community, to explicitly convey its position on President Nixon's proposed program; Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Council of the City of Toledo:

Section 1. That the Congress of the United States be requested and its aid enlisted to firmly support the premise that the President's proposal to immediately seek funds for the development of supersonic transport aircraft be relegated to its appropriate order of priority and that available funds be made accessible for numerous domestic projects, including pollution control, community transportation, sewage and water facilities and other far more critical local and national needs.

Section 2. That intensive measures be immediately instituted to elicit the support of all Americans and of state and local legislative bodies throughout our country and that they be induced to communicate their concurrence with the concept set forth in Section 1 of this resolution to the appropriate federal government authorities.

Section 3. That the Clerk of Council be and he hereby is directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Congress of the United States and to furnish a copy thereof to each of the two United States Senators from Ohio and to each of the Representatives to Congress from the State of Ohio.

Section 4. That this resolution is hereby declared to be an emergency measure and shall take effect and be in force immediately from and after its passage. The reason for the emergency lies in the fact that this resolution is necessary for the preservation of the public health and welfare.

Adopted: September 29, 1969, as an emergency measure.

WILLIAM J. ENSIGN,
Mayor.

Attest:
ROBERT F. REBENSAL, Clerk of Council.

SLOVENIAN SOCIETY HOME CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, October 5, 1969, it was my privilege to attend the golden anniversary celebration of the Slovenian Society Home located at 20713 Recher Avenue, Euclid, Ohio, in the congressional district which I represent. The home, also called the American Yugoslav Center, has served for 50 years as a meetingplace for Americans and their children who immigrated to this country from Slovenia and Yugoslavia and who wished to remember and promote the traditions and culture of their homeland and the homeland of their ancestors. For a half a century the home has been a center for fraternal orders and cultural clubs, which, by their activities, have added immeasurably to the cultural variety and life of the Greater Cleveland community.

I would like to commend all the members of the home and its associated lodges and fraternities for their contribution to the Cleveland community and its culture.

The present members of the board of directors are: Joseph Trebec, president; Edward Leskovec, vice president; Stanley Pockar, secretary; William Frank, treasurer; Mary Kobal, recording secretary; Louis Sajovic, chairman, auditing committee; John Hrovat and Joseph Brodnik, auditors. Members of the house committee are: Stephen Kasunic, president; Ray Bradac and John Troha; other board members: John Evatz, John Adams, Albert Pestotnik, and Joseph Petric, Jr.

There are still four of the original founders among the living: Matija Nemeec, Miha Dolnik, Ignac Klopovic, and John Bolden.

The following men were selected as "Men of the Year" to represent the Slovenian Society Home: Frank Zagar, 1964; John Barkovich, 1965; Joseph Trebec, 1966; John Troha, 1967; Edward Leskovec, 1968; and, in 1969, Mary Kobal was selected as "Woman of the Year."

The occasion of this golden jubilee is an opportunity for the entire community to pay special tribute to the men and women and their families who, coming to this new and strange land, contributed so much to its growth through their distinctive cultural and civic spirit.

GOVERNOR REAGAN ISSUES DRUG STATEMENT

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, California's Gov. Ronald Reagan recently issued a press release that highlights the startling increase in drug abuse and narcotic addiction with which we are now faced. He stated, as I have been saying for some time, that it is almost as easy in many places for kids to buy pills and pot as it is for them to buy soda pop. Addiction, the Governor pointed out, is no longer restricted to high school students but that drug abuse has spread not only to junior high schools but even to elementary schools. To shed more light on the issue and present a variety of views, I present for your information the Governor's statement of support for Operation Intercept and rationale for the accompanying economic hardships and personal inconvenience that it has brought about.

The Governor's release follows:

I want to talk with you today about an epidemic—an epidemic that has infected Californians in every walk of life and has reached into nearly every community from Siskiyou County in the north to San Diego in the south.

The epidemic of narcotics addiction and drug abuse . . . and if you think I'm being overly dramatic, listen to these facts:

In the past eight years, marijuana, narcotics and dangerous drug arrests have increased 300 percent among adults, and more than 2,000 percent among juveniles.

Drugs can be bought easily at high schools in the cities, in the suburbs and even in the smallest of towns.

The facts are that it is almost as easy in many places for kids to buy pills and pot as it is for them to buy soda pop. This is no longer a problem restricted to high school students. Addiction and drug abuse has spread to the junior high schools and even the elementary schools.

Last month in San Diego alone, six deaths were attributed to drug overdose. Los Angeles officially records around 100 deaths a year from drug overdose. Unofficially, we are told that the mortality rate from drug overdose in Los Angeles is closer to 400 . . . more than one death per day.

The Department of Justice reports that while marijuana remains the favorite of users, the use of more dangerous drugs is increasing at an alarming rate.

Over the years many different methods have been tried to stem the flow of narcotics and dangerous drugs into the United States. But the flow hasn't been stopped. It has increased to a flood.

Most officials estimate that as much as 80 percent of the narcotics and dangerous drugs that flow into this country are smuggled across the Mexican border.

The federal government through Operation Intercept is attempting to bring it to a halt.

I fully support President Nixon in this operation and pledged to the federal government our complete cooperation and offered any assistance necessary.

For some time now, Lt. Governor Ed Reinecke and his task force on the border problems have been meeting with federal and state narcotics officials and will continue to do so.

There is no question that this project

has caused more inconvenience to tourists and workers who cross the border regularly. Some are obviously experiencing a measure of economic hardship.

But if this were an epidemic disease that crippled and took the lives of our youth, the economic hardships and the inconvenience to travelers would be considered inconsequential by all thinking Californians.

Narcotics addiction and the use of dangerous drugs is as damaging to this nation and its future generations as any disease spread by a germ.

The economic hardship to some and the inconvenience to travelers can not be balanced on the same scale with shattered lives, heartbroken families and astronomical cost of courts, judges, juvenile facilities, law enforcement agencies and the rehabilitation and treatment costs required to treat the addicted.

There is only one way to stop an epidemic. And that is to isolate the virus that causes it and destroy it. Operation Intercept is trying to do just that.

UNITY OR DISSENT?

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Felix R. McKnight, editor of the Dallas Times Herald wrote a very provocative editorial in his paper on Wednesday, October 1, following President Nixon's appeal for unity in this Nation. I believe Mr. McKnight's article should be read by everyone who wonders what is happening to this country. It is one of the finest I have read in some time.

The editorial follows:

PRESIDENT'S WAR OR THE DISSENTERS?

(By Felix R. McKnight)

On last Friday, President Nixon asked this nation to unite as of old in support of his urgent quest for peace.

He urged on national television that the sideline generals stop proposing an absolute deadline for American troop withdrawals from Vietnam. It could destroy and undercut his peace effort, he said.

"If we can stay on our course," he said, "and have some more support in this nation . . . then the enemy will have some incentive to negotiate, recognizing that it is not going to win its objective by waiting us out. Then the enemy will negotiate and we will win this war before the end of 1970. . ."

But the reply to a President's plea for unity has been negative and wrapped in the tinsel of politics.

Twelve U.S. Senators and 12 members of the House agreed, in general terms, to support a nationwide "student boycott" of classes to protest the war on Oct. 15. It figures that one of the leaders of the "student" demonstrations is a former campaign aide of Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

On the Friday that President Nixon called for this country to pull together, Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, the left-leaning Democratic national chairman, gathered congressional dissenters together to plan their own war-withdrawal strategy.

On Oct. 8 they will propose a congressional resolution seeking U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam. The usual group—Sens. George McGovern of South Dakota, Frank Church of Idaho and Reps. John Brademas of Indiana and Morris K. Udall of Arizona—will draft the proposal.

On President Nixon's side of the political

fence, Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Sen. Charles Goodell of New York, both Republicans, indicated they would team with Harris' Democrats to do precisely what President Nixon asked them not to do—tinker with Vietnam strategy.

It is a strange, almost unbelievable atmosphere that clouds the national scene. In this nation's history, holding right through the Korean War and the classic Truman guts of the Berlin airlift crisis, there was maximum unity and the certain respect for a President's burden.

Opposition was of the loyal mold.

Bi-partisan statesmanship, particularly in World War II, was the order of the day. Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, Republican leader, epitomized this short of unity with his intelligent support of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman in the American struggle for survival, victory and peace. He was the strong man of the American delegation's first United Nations team.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, majority leader, carried President Eisenhower's national defense programs through the critical post-war years—just as he had performed for President Truman.

No shallow party bleatings came from either house of the Congress.

But, today, and in the last years of President Johnson's term, a new breed of pure politician has come on to belittle the defense effort and our posture in the unpopular Vietnam war. It isn't treason; it is just damned disrupting and disappointing.

No one likes the static futility of the Vietnam mess and the obvious hypocrisy and further futility of the bogged Paris "peace" talks. But it's "the only game in town" for a lonely man who is President of these United States.

It does little good to back up and review the chain of action that got us into it—the first rather innocent commitments by President John F. Kennedy and then escalations through circumstance and deeper commitments by two more presidents to honor a pledge to the free world.

But it would do a lot of good to put some statesmanship into the President's hopes for ending a bad war—rather than supporting student boycotts that could send campuses into more turmoil and further divide a country that cries for bi-partisan leadership.

PARTY PREFERENCE, AGES IN COUGHLIN POLL

HON. R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. Speaker, because of the wide interest in public opinion polls, I introduced in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 1, 1969, the results of answers to questionnaires mailed throughout the 13th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Through an error in typesetting, the results on party preference and ages of those responding were combined together in a single column. I am taking the opportunity to set the RECORD straight:

Party preference of those responding: Percent	
Republican	71
Democrat	25
Nonpartisan	3
Other	1
Ages of those responding:	
18 to 21	2
21 to 35	27
35 to 50	37
50 to 65	25
65 and over	9

BIG TRUCK BILL

HON. FRED SCHWENDEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. SCHWENDEL, Mr. Speaker, my editorial for today is from the Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise in the State of Georgia. The editorial follows:

TRUCK DRIVERS GETTING GRABBY; RESURRECTED BILL SHOULD BE INTERRED

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—At one time or another, every motorist has known the miserable experience—sometimes the terrifying experience—of trying to pass a tractor-trailer truck in foul weather conditions. The box-car profile blocks the road ahead.

One gropes through rain and flying spume, hands gripping the wheel. Just a couple of feet to the side, 35 tons of steel are rolling along at 60 miles an hour. At last you get around; and behold: Another truck ahead.

A House subcommittee resumes hearings this week on a bill that brings these recollections vividly to mind. The bill would set new permissible maximum width, weight, and length limits for the interstate highway system. Truck and bus companies are ardently supporting the bill; the American Automobile Association, representing passenger car drivers, is just as dead set against it. For my own part, I wish there were some way to find a compromise down a middle lane.

Proponents of the bill make an excellent case—up to a point. The present interstate width and load limits were fixed 13 years ago, according to standards laid down in 1946. Since then, the interstate highways have come into being. It is a plausible contention that these magnificent freeways are capable of handling wider and heavier loads than the old primary highways could take.

The bill would permit the States to authorize an increase in single-axle loads from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds; an increase in tandem axle loads from 32,000 to 34,000 pounds; and an increase in the gross load limit from 73,280 pounds to a higher figure obtained from a length and axle formula. The maximum permissible width would be increased from 96 to 102 inches.

These changes are recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads. They are not opposed by the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO). The point is made that roughly half the States already permit these higher load limits, under a grandfather clause inserted in the basic Federal act of 1956.

The proposed increase in maximum width would make it possible for trucks to carry cargoes (such as plywood) that come in multiples of eight feet; the extra six inches, it is said, also would contribute to greater stability and to greater safety.

So far, so good. The ordinary motorist may wince at the greater width, but it is hard to object to the proposed new limits on weight. At about this point in the debate, however, the proponents run out of gas; the remainder of their case is much less impressive.

The bill proposes a Federal length limit of 70 feet. It's too much. Oregon now allows up to 75 feet on designated highways, and Nevada has a 70-foot limit, but 27 States hold to 65 feet, Iowa limits length to 60 feet, and 20 States have a 55-foot limit. Both the Bureau of Public Roads and AASHO recommend 65 feet. In asking for this added length, the truckers are getting grabby.

Proponents of the bill emphasize that the bill is "only permissive"—no State would have to approve the higher limits; and they point out that the new dimensions would apply to the interstate highways only. The

answer to this is, unh-hunh, or who's kidding whom? Once the higher limits were authorized, the truckers' lobby would roll into high gear; few legislators would resist.

And as spokesmen for counties and cities have observed, the new behemoth trucks would have to get on and come off the interstate system by way of old highways and bridges not meant for the mastodon size.

The truckers say that larger trucks will produce economies in freight expenses, which economies in turn will be passed along to consumers. It seems doubtful. Consumers have not seen many such economies lately. The truth is that this bill would benefit truck and bus companies. Okay, but let's leave it at that.

Substantially this same bill passed the Senate last year, but died in the House when the 90th Congress ran out of time. On balance, the better arguments still lie against the bill. Unless a reasonable compromise can be found, the resurrected measure ought to be interred again.

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TOUR MCGOGNEY SCHOOL

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, one of the most widespread trends in urban education in this country today is toward the decentralization of school administration and increasing community participation and control over the educational process at the neighborhood and community levels.

The House Republican task force on education and training has been trying to learn more about this trend at first hand by visiting community schools to meet with school and union officials, teachers, parents and community representatives.

The following article, from the September 30 Evening Star, describes our recent visit to the Anacostia community schools project:

TWO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TOUR MCGOGNEY SCHOOL

Members of a House Republican task force on education and training today toured a Southeast Washington school that is part of the Anacostia Community Schools project—one of the city's two major experiments in school decentralization.

Representatives John R. Dellenback of Oregon and Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts looked in on classrooms at McGogney Elementary School at 6th Street and Mississippi Avenue SE, one of eight elementary schools involved in the year-old project.

The tour was part of a study by the task force of the effectiveness of school decentralization projects throughout the country.

Before the tour, Dellenback, Mrs. Heckler, and Rep. Earl F. Landgrebe of Indiana, another member of the task force, held a 2-hour discussion on the project with city school officials.

William Simons, president of the Washington Teachers Union, told the Congressmen that he felt the project could already be termed a success. But the Rev. James Coates, District school board president, said it was "too soon" to make an "objective evaluation" of the project.

"We don't want to try to justify it now on such a short-term basis."

The principal of McGogney, Robert Webb, said the success of the project could not

really be measured until the children at the school now reached adulthood.

"We have 800 kids here whose families are on welfare," Webb said, "and if we can impart worth and dignity on them and make them desire to go into the world and achieve something, then the project will succeed."

Julian West, director of the special project division of the District school system, said the project's success also would be measured in increased awareness by the community of school, housing, health, and other social problems.

The project, which was funded under a \$1 million federal grant last year, is designed to provide community control in the policy making, administration, staffing, and curriculum development.

RETIRED SERVICEMEN'S WIDOWS NEED MORE SECURITY

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, early this year I was privileged to introduce a Fleet Reserve Association proposal to provide widow's equity for servicemen on the same basis as such equity is now provided for civil service workers. In my opinion, failure to do this is one of the greatest injustices ever inflicted against our servicemen and their wives and, if we correct this situation, we will be doing a great deal toward eventually promoting an all-career military service.

Recently, an article appeared in the Tacoma News Tribune by Mr. Frank Macomber, military-aerospace writer for the Copley News Service. This article succinctly points out the problem I am attempting to correct with my legislation, which the Fleet Reserve Association has pioneered. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues. The article follows:

RETIRED SERVICEMEN'S WIDOWS NEED MORE SECURITY THAN CURRENTLY PROVIDED, SOLONS TOLD

(By Frank Macomber)

For years the U.S. Congress has engaged in a sort of brinkmanship. It has attempted to give the survivors of retired military personnel increased financial security but never quite satisfied the serviceman or his widow.

This year Congress is following the same pattern, though with seemingly less enthusiasm in the Senate for a law to bring military retirees' survivors' benefits up to a par with those of families who live on after the deaths of career federal Civil Service employees.

The Fleet Reserve Association, which over the years has represented all the armed services before Congress during its consideration of measures affecting the serviceman, concedes that legislators have not been blind to the need for equalizing military retirees' annuity benefits.

Robert W. Nolan, the FRA's national executive secretary, recalls that in 1953 Congress created the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act to give retired career military personnel a chance to participate in an annuity plan for survivors. It was amended and considerably reinforced in 1961 and renamed the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan (RSFPP).

"FUTILE ATTEMPTS"

Since then there has been a succession of amendments to provide greater survivor

benefits. Nolan calls these seven amendments "well-meaning but futile attempts to provide servicemen with the protection their families need."

Still another proposed revision of the RSFPP is scheduled soon as part of a military pay study being prepared by the Defense Department and due to be submitted to House and Senate Armed Services committees this fall.

Nolan says chief objections to the RSFPP are its excessive cost to participants compared to what Civil Service retirees contribute for more benefits; the plan's complex formulas which many retirees fail to comprehend, and the rigid rules governing participation.

"DISMAL FAILURE"

The fact is, according to Nolan, "testimony before the Armed Services Committees by even those taking the most cautious approach to solving the problem acknowledged that the plan has been a dismal failure and . . . should be scrapped in favor of an entirely new program."

Brig. Gen. William W. Berg, USAF, when he was deputy assistant secretary of defense for manpower (Military Personnel Policy), testified:

"While we are pleased with the existence of a survivor annuity plan, officials of the Defense Department have been greatly concerned over the fact that the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan does not attract more participants.

"Of all retired personnel eligible to participate, less than 17 per cent has chosen to do so."

Estimated participation in the plan in the fiscal year ended June 30 was 104,540 retirees of all services. Total number of retirees the same date was 699,502. Of the participants, 54,815 were commissioned officers and 48,561 enlisted personnel.

Officer participation is 22 per cent and enlisted participation is 10.7 per cent.

ENLISTED MEN OUT

"Clearly," says Nolan, "RSFPP is not meeting the needs of those who have the greatest need for an equitable survivor annuity program—the enlisted retiree."

The "entirely new program" to which Nolan refers is embodied in a bill introduced in the House by Rep. Charles S. Gubser, R-Calif. and others.

All follow the Fleet Reserve Association proposal based on the formula already used in the federal Civil Service survivor annuity program. The formula works like this:

A 2½ per cent reduction in the retiring serviceman's retired pay of any amount up to \$3,600 he specifies as a base for the survivor benefit; plus 10 per cent of any amount up to the limit of his own full retired pay above \$3,600 a year. The survivor benefit would be 55 per cent of whatever amount of his retired pay the retiring serviceman specifies—all or just a portion.

PERCENTAGE OF COVERAGE

Here's an example:

If the retiree specifies \$3,600 as the base for his survivor's annuity, he will have his own annuity reduced by \$90 a year, or 2½ per cent of the \$3,600. His survivor then would receive \$1,980 a year, or 55 per cent of the \$3,600.

If he wanted to provide his survivor with a \$2,000 annuity, he would specify \$3,636.36 as the base. He could do this if his own retirement annuity amounted to this much or more. This would cost him \$93.63 a year, or 4.7 cents per dollar of coverage—the same as that charged federal Civil Service employees. It would be computed like this: 2½ per cent of the first \$3,600, or \$90; plus 10 per cent of the \$36.36 over \$3,600, or an additional \$3.63—a total of \$93.63.

This is what the Fleet Reserve Association wants for its thousands of enlisted career men in the Navy and Marine Corps and for career personnel in the other services. But the organization has sought the formula

or one very much like it for years and today it still is further away than just around the corner. These are some of the reasons:

STILL IN COMMITTEE

The Gubser bill was referred by the House Armed Services Committee to the Defense Department last Feb. 7, with a request for a report on the legislation.

It is still on the Pentagon's "pending" list, with no assurance when a report will reach Capitol Hill.

Nolan says he has been advised that the House group will not consider the Gubser measure or others like it until the new Pentagon military pay study is submitted for review. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird says he hopes to complete the study and send it to Congress sometime this fall.

That means neither the Pentagon's military pay raise recommendations nor the Gubser survivors' annuity measure will get congressional action earlier than next spring.

Chairman L. Mendel Rivers of the House Armed Services Committee, while he supports what is commonly called an improved "widows' equity" bill, may introduce his own version of the measure. That would delay action again, for the Defense Department would have to look at it before the committee would act.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, meanwhile, has received no such legislation this year. Thus it will have to await House action on the bill even to consider it, unless one or more senators meanwhile should introduce a companion or similar measure.

THE GREEN BERETS

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, I think my colleagues will agree that the job done by Congressman RODINO in the case of the accused Green Berets was an outstanding one. Although the Army permitted little information concerning these men to come to light, Mr. RODINO recognized that they were not allowed the rights generally accorded an accused man. His vision was never clouded in spite of the smokescreen that was thrown around the case. I know that it was PETER RODINO's untiring efforts to bring the matter to the attention of the Nation that helped convince the Army and the administration that prosecuting the Special Forces men would be very hurtful to the United States. The dean of the New Jersey delegation never flagged in his belief that the case merited more consideration than it was given, and that the accused men were being used as tools in an internecine struggle. He persevered until justice was done.

Now that the Secretary of the Army has decided to drop the charges against the Green Berets, we in the House must be mindful that these men are not tainted by earlier accusations against them. We must be absolutely certain that they are completely absolved of any suspicion of wrongdoing.

I know that due to Mr. RODINO's efforts, the Army will more carefully investigate similar incidents in the future. I hope that the Army has learned something from Mr. RODINO. I hope also that the lesson sticks.

SDS PLANS RAIDS ON CITY HIGH SCHOOLS

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, while one usually associates the Students for a Democratic Society—SDS—with college campus disruptions, this radical element has not overlooked the high schools as targets for their destructive philosophy and programs. Today's Chicago Tribune carries an excellent example of the lawlessness which SDS seeks to encourage and incite among sensitive and immature youth, our country's high school students. Entitled "SDS Plans Raids on City High Schools," the "Trib" article comes from the efforts of Reporter Ronald Koziol, whose informative accounts of leftist subversive activities have appeared regularly in that paper.

According to the latest Koziol article:

Hit-and-run guerrilla tactics, confrontations with police, and disruption of the Federal building and high schools are among the plans being made by radicals in an attempt to cause havoc in the city (Chicago) beginning Wednesday. . . .

More specifically, the article states that:

On Thursday, a "jailbreak" theme will be used to gain support for the demonstrations from high schools students. Plans are to surround a high school, break into classes, and fight teachers, police, and students. This is a much more violent departure from announced plans to run thru the halls of schools yelling "Jailbreak," and asking for a student boycott of classes.

Whether the SDS carries out its proposed schedule as listed in the article remains to be seen. However, activities such as those planned by these malcontents should serve to wrench back to reality even the most idealistic of school administrators who sought by various concessions to appeal to the better natures of violent dissenters.

I insert the article "SDS Plans Raids on City High Schools," by Ron Koziol of the Chicago Tribune, at this point in the RECORD:

S.D.S. PLANS RAIDS ON CITY HIGH SCHOOLS—PART OF PROGRAM TO CREATE HAVOC

(By Ronald Koziol)

Hit-and-run guerrilla tactics, confrontations with police, and disruption of the Federal building and high schools are among the plans being made by radicals in an attempt to cause havoc in the city beginning Wednesday, The Tribune has learned.

Details of strategy being set by the radical Students for a Democratic Society (S.D.S.) for Wednesday thru Saturday have been obtained by The Tribune.

PLANS ARE DISCUSSED

The plans were discussed by William Ayres, educational secretary of the S.D.S. and other national leaders, at a recent meeting of 350 activists in the East Cleveland Congregational church in Cleveland.

In attendance were S.D.S. members of the so-called Weatherman faction from Chicago, New York, Detroit, and parts of Ohio, authorities said. This is the faction that split from the S.D.S. but retained the national offices in Chicago after a heated convention here in June. Its members are among the most militant of the new left.

Altho there have been several published accounts of plans for the Oct. 8 to 11 demonstrations, S.D.S. leaders have been careful to avoid spelling out too many details.

On Wednesday, a rally under the guise of a 2d anniversary tribute for Che Guevara, Cuban revolutionary, will be held in Lincoln park. The radicals believe that whatever happens on Wednesday will be an indication of how police will react during the entire four days.

Park district officials last week turned down a request by the S.D.S. to sleep in the park during the four days. However, S.D.S. leaders have already publicly stated that they will continue with their plans, with or without permits from the park district or the city.

PLANNED DURING TRIAL

On Thursday, a "jailbreak" theme will be used to gain support for the demonstrations from high school students. Plans are to surround a high school, break into classes, and fight teachers, police, and students. This is a much more violent departure from announced plans to run thru the halls of schools yelling "Jailbreak," and asking for a student boycott of classes.

Friday's action will "try to shut down the conspiracy trial." This is the trial of eight radical leaders charged with conspiring to incite a riot during the Democratic national convention last year. It is being held in the Federal building.

Ayres reportedly made it clear at the Cleveland meeting that the demonstrators would not reach the courtroom, but efforts would be made to disrupt the normal functions of the building.

Saturday's activity will consist of a march thru the downtown area of the city. Ayres told the meeting that it is planned to be a militant march and not peaceful or non-violent, authorities said.

PERMIT IS GRANTED

City officials have granted a parade permit to the S. D. S. for this march, which will begin from Haymarket square at Randolph and Halsted streets, and proceed thru the Loop to the Gen. Logan statue in Grant park near the Conrad Hilton hotel. The statue was the scene of a police confrontation with demonstrators during the Democratic convention.

Discussion also centered on the actions of Detroit S.D.S. members who told of taking over a college classroom, barricading the doors, and beating up two persons who attempted to leave. The Detroit group also told of practicing karate and learning the vital areas of the body that are susceptible to blows.

GUERRILLA GROUPS FORMED

Undercover agents reported that one member of the Detroit S. D. S. said that "when we come to Chicago, we will all be able to defend ourselves and free anyone who may be taken into police custody."

This theme was continually stressed and was emphasized by Ayres when he told of the creation of so-called "affinity" or guerrilla groups, composed of between five and 15 persons who will defend each other and stop police from making arrests.

This tactic already was employed here after S. D. S. members battled police on Sept. 24 in front of the Federal building. When police attempted to arrest known S.D.S. leaders at State and Van Buren streets, several demonstrators stepped in and managed to free one youth from a police van. It was learned that at least two "affinity" groups took part in this action.

Other purposes of the groups are to provide tactical leadership in the street, to utilize hit-and-run tactics, and to serve as look-outs while other demonstrators break windows or cause damage.

COLLEGES IN SESSION

Much of the success of this week's disruptive plans rests on the number of radicals that the S. D. S. can bring to Chicago. As late

as Friday, authorities determined that reservations on buses and trains from out-of-town S. D. S. members totaled less than 500.

These included contingents from Denver, Ohio, Michigan, and New York. Response from California and New York City reportedly has been weak. The fact that most colleges are now in full session may also be a factor in keeping down the number of demonstrators.

Leaders of the S. D. S. in Chicago have been speaking at high schools and on college campuses the last two weeks in an effort to drum up support for the demonstrations.

Already committed to aiding the S. D. S.-Weatherman faction are the Youth International party [Yippies], and certain members of the Black Panther party.

Other factions of the S. D. S. have openly denounced the demonstrations and have withheld support. The same is true of scores of anti-war and new left groups.

MORE ACTION PLANNED

Still another S. D. S. faction that will hold demonstrations this week is Revolutionary Youth Movement II [R. Y. M. II].

This group, much smaller and less militant than the Weatherman faction, plans demonstrations at draft boards and tax offices on Wednesday.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO MEMBERS SUPPORT FULL FUNDING FOR CLEAN WATER ACT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed gratifying to be able to report that 222 Members of the House of Representatives have agreed to support a bipartisan effort to secure full funding of \$1 billion for construction grants authorized by the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966.

This bipartisan effort has received the strong support of the League of Women Voters. In connection therewith I have received a most persuasive letter from Mrs. Bruce Benson, the league's president, which I would like to share with my colleagues. Therefore, I include the text of Mrs. Benson's letter, along with the text of a press statement released by the league on October 3, 1969, at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS,
Washington, D.C., October 3, 1969.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DINGELL: Letters and telephone calls to the League's national office say League members want the full \$1 billion appropriated in fiscal 1970 for construction of sewage treatment plants and interceptor sewers. The public is tired of rhetoric about cleanup; they want action.

The League of Women Voters thinks \$1 billion in federal help is needed and can be used. We have considered the arguments advanced to show that a smaller appropriation would be adequate for the job that needs doing. These arguments we find unconvincing.

Year in and year out, League members work to help pass local and state bond issues for water. Wherever they live, they find that assurance of federal aid is necessary to win public support. If treatment plants are to be built or improved to the extent necessary to control water pollution, the states must be

able to plan firmly on their allocations from \$1 billion in 1970. Unless we can move positively toward facilities with the capacity and degree of treatment needed, the effort that went into setting state water quality standards will be wasted.

The great variety of organizations taking part in the Citizens Crusade for Clean Water demonstrates how widespread is the feeling that more tax dollars should be spent on cleaning up our streams and coastal waters. I am sure that members of all the organizations in the Crusade join with the League of Women Voters in congratulating you and Representatives Saylor, Blatnik, Feighan, McClosky, Reuss, and Wright for spearheading the expression of congressional support for appropriation of \$1 billion for the federal share of sewage facility construction.

All our Leagues have been delighted to see the roll of supporters increase. We congratulate each of the Congressmen who has pledged his support for full funding for clean water! We will be pleased to see them joined by many others when the vote is taken. Passage of the \$1 billion appropriation will be a signal to the people that our elected representatives are responding seriously to public determination to control water pollution.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. BRUCE B. BENSON,

President.

NEWS RELEASE FROM THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 3, 1969.—The League of Women Voters today took a hard line stance in the long-simmering struggle to get significant increases in Federal expenditures for water pollution control.

"The fact that the House Appropriations Committee has increased the Administration's request for clean water funds to \$600 million is commendable but it just isn't enough. We're not ready for compromise," declared Mrs. Bruce Benson, League President.

The League is working closely as part of the Citizens Crusade for Clean Water with a bipartisan group of Congressmen in the fight for full \$1 billion implementation of the Clean Waters Restoration Act in 1970. "We've come a long way from the Administration's request for \$214 million and we're not going to stop now," stated Mrs. Benson. "At last count, 222 Representatives have pledged their support for the full \$1 billion and League members have worked long hours in getting the message to the Hill that citizens are concerned and angry about the water pollution mess."

The League statement was issued in anticipation of the water appropriation bill coming to the House for action on Tuesday, October 7. Supporters of the \$1 billion appropriation point out that the Federal government has reneged on its promises to states and localities by passing laws requiring water control quality standards and then failing to back up their regulations with needed matching funds.

As a result the Appropriations Committee report notes there is more than \$840 million in Federal funds requested in applications now pending in state and Federal agencies dealing with water pollution and an estimated \$1.5 billion dollars in applications currently being prepared by states and municipalities.

IS CHEMISTRY ABOVE THE LAW?

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege Friday night to speak at the

annual general membership meeting of the St. Louis Section, American Chemical Society. The subject of my talk was "Is Chemistry Above the Law?"

Because of the widespread interest among Members of Congress in all aspects of consumer legislation and consumer problems, I submit for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following copy of my remarks Friday night:

IS CHEMISTRY ABOVE THE LAW?

(Address by Congresswoman LEONOR K. SULLIVAN at the annual meeting of the St. Louis Section, American Chemical Society, Busch Memorial Center, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., October 3, 1969)

There is so much reading matter coming across the desk of a Member of Congress each day that it is impossible to read more than a fraction of it. Some of it is absolutely *must-reading*, however, for any conscientious Member of Congress—the mail from his or her own Congressional district. There are stacks of those letters every day, and I read every one. Generally, I try to read all the rest of the mail personally addressed to me, too—letters from around the country based on my known interest in consumer issues, or in housing legislation, or inland waterway safety, or Panama Canal affairs, or in any of the many other issues which come before the two House Committees on which I hold senior membership—Banking and Currency, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

My assignments as chairman of two standing subcommittees of those committees also bring me heavy mail from colleagues in the Congress; that mail, too, is *must-reading*, for Members of Congress expect the same attention from me on matters pertaining to their bills pending before my subcommittees as I expect from them on bills of mine pending before their subcommittees. And, then there are the reports from government agencies on these same issues; the necessity of at least skimming the Congressional Record; the messages to Congress from the President which are important for us to become familiar with; and then there are the newspapers—the two dailies from St. Louis, some of the weeklies, and then the Washington papers, too. These are all essential to my work.

Under those circumstances, it is impossible to find the time or energy to wade through the tons of unsolicited reading matter pouring into each Congressional office from literally hundreds of lobbying organizations, from civic, fraternal, political, and professional organizations, and from the non-profit groups which deluge us with books, magazines, brochures, reports, and assorted other information, usually espousing a point of view on pending legislation. If we tried to read it all, we'd have no time to do a single other thing, and we'd go blind from the attempt.

SOME GEMS OF KNOWLEDGE IN MAIL DELUGE

Nevertheless, I do try to winnow through a lot of this material, and frequently find gems of knowledge. Last month, after I had accepted an invitation to speak here tonight, and was thus more than usually conscious of the importance of the role of chemistry in our society—and conscious of my need to be prepared to talk about that subject—I saw a book just issued by the American Chemical Society entitled "Cleaning Our Environment—the Chemical Basis for Action." It consisted of a report by the Subcommittee on Environmental Improvement of the American Chemical Society's Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs. Since it is priced at \$2.75, I was, of course, glad that I was getting it free. More than that, I was glad that it arrived when it did, for it provided me with a ready example to use here tonight, from within your own organization, of one of the ways—a good and useful way, but not necessarily the best way—in-

formed professionals in any field can exert a powerful influence on the process of self-government in this country.

My reason for accepting your flattering invitation to speak at your annual general meeting had been—and is—to enlist the members of this organization as volunteer assistants to me in my job of representing the people of the 3rd Congressional District of Missouri in the Congress of the United States, and in helping me take greater advantage of the many opportunities available to Members of Congress—particularly one with seniority—to change the course of daily life for the better. We have those opportunities before us in the Congress every day, in a multitude of ways—limited only by our own limitations of wisdom or knowledge, or of our ability to convey our views persuasively enough to our colleagues to convince a majority of them to follow a proposed course of action.

WE NEED TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

A wise course of action for any Member of Congress seeking to write a law, or change or repeal one already in effect, is to learn enough about the facts to be able to answer technical questions on the legislation—in other words, to do your homework. This requires technical guidance—from the people who know the facts.

Thus, I feel I need your help because many of the consumer issues in which I am deeply involved have a basis or foundation in chemistry. And I am not a chemist. I never pretended to be one, either—even in a debate on a technical provision of a bill involving a chemical aspect. Instead, I try to report what qualified chemists—or qualified experts in whatever field of knowledge the legislation deals with—have told me. And, usually, that is enough for me to have—authoritative information from experts, showing that I did not dream up the provision myself out of a superabundance of ignorance of the subject matter.

If it were otherwise, my views would carry no weight. For I even stumble in pronouncing chemical terms whose significance I do know something about—such as the terms Elixir of Sulfanilamide, or thalidomide. As many of you may know, they happen to be two of the most important drugs which ever existed, when you weigh them in terms of the impact they have had on the health and safety of the American people.

The first one was a prescription drug responsible for the passage of our most important consumer statute—the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938. It brought about the enactment of that law because the *elixer*, liquifying an otherwise safe powdered sulfa, killed about 100 trusting patients of conscientious doctors who had been given no warning of its lethal dangers. The second chemical I mentioned, thalidomide, has had more recent importance; it was a European drug which was responsible for enactment of the Drug Safety Act of 1962, because it almost went on sale in the United States at the very time it was causing monstrous birth deformities in thousands of infants born to trusting mothers whose doctors had been led to believe it was a useful and completely safe sleep-inducer for pregnant women.

Prior to the passage of the Food Additives Act of 1958, I had to become familiar with many aspects of chemical interaction—enough to know what the law should contain, not what chemicals should be used. On other issues and bills, my need remains constant to have the considered views and judgments of people with your knowledge. You know, far better than I, what the chemical hazards are which we confront in daily life. Once I know what they are, and how they work, I can try to do something about them. Each of you here has some specialized knowledge of this sort which I could use—effec-

tively, I hope—if you shared it with me in the right way. And, I could use it in a way you cannot use it; I can use it politically.

SOLUTIONS FOR OLD PROBLEMS CREATE NEW PROBLEMS

I hope that word doesn't scare you, I am not asking the St. Louis Section of the American Chemical Society to give me partisan political ammunition to defeat Republicans and elect Democrats. I am asking you to give me information I can use in the legislative arena, or in dealing with government agencies, to enable each of us to live longer and better, safer and more secure—safer from the pollution in the air and water, from death or disability on the highways, from contamination in food, from the allergens in cosmetics, from the carcinogens in many things we buy and use, from botulism, jaundice, product injuries, and a hundred hazards we encounter each day—at home, on the way to work, in the office, at the swimming pool, even in church.

When I went to Congress 17 years ago, I had no more information about these issues than most housewives or office workers. Now I know a great deal about the problems. Mostly, it's the solutions which are the trouble—for the more we learn about ways to cope with one environmental or health problem, the more new ones we create which do not yet have solutions. So, whenever I have had a role in writing a far-reaching new law dealing with any of these problems of daily living, I have never felt that the task had been completed. Like the old style inner tube which we used to fix with an adhesive patch, you never knew when it would blow out the next time. And that's the consumer front today.

Let me put it in more specific terms. I mentioned the report I received—the book—from the American Chemical Society on cleaning our environment. Compiled by expert members of your national organization, it deals with air pollution, water pollution, solid waste disposal, and pesticides—four areas of monumental national concern. But as it states in a preface by Dr. Lloyd M. Cooke of Union Carbide, "it was not written in order to inform the experts—the men and women who must deal daily and directly with the challenging problems of managing the environment. If we refresh the expert, so much the better," Dr. Cooke wrote, "but we hope primarily to buttress the technical awareness of legislators, administrators, and others who must deal with environmental problems at one or more steps removed from direct involvement with the pertinent science and technology."

In other words, Dr. Cooke and his colleagues were writing this book not for you, but for us—the politicians. We write the laws on these issues; we provide the funds (or fail to provide enough, usually); we take the blame from the industrialists who complain that the restrictive laws we pass hurt their businesses; we also take the blame from the knowledgeable consumer who realizes that those laws are usually *comprises*, and that we probably haven't gone far enough.

THE HEAT IN THE POLITICAL KITCHEN

As politicians we should be willing to take the heat—Harry Truman used to say about politicians when he was President: "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the kitchen." But we don't always know what we're *cooking*. And sometimes, a law we whip up in that political kitchen is just froth and meringue—looking impressive, but with not too much substance. The 1966 Fair Packaging Act was such a law. I have never considered it Congress's finest hour. Those of you who work in the food or soap and detergent or other consumer packaged goods industries, however, may remember the bitter fight over this rather innocuous legislation three or four years ago. You'd think it involved a death struggle for the firm in which you are

employed. The issue there was not chemistry—it was cardboard. It was not content—but *net contents*.

The report of the American Chemical Society on air and water pollution, on solid waste disposal problems, and on pesticides, provides us with an excellent summary of issues and the steps we are going to have to take—expensive ones, to be sure—in cleaning the environment of the contaminants and pollutants which befoul this once beautiful land. When you can't find any wildlife anymore without DDT in its tissues—from Antarctic penguins to Alaskan seals, we know that the food chain is contaminated to a deeply disturbing degree, even though the ACA report indicates it is not yet *provably* dangerous. But who needs DDT as a nutrient? Will we ever get it out of our systems?

POSSIBILITY OF REMOVING DDT FROM MILK

Recently, I was pleased to learn that some research into the use of a number of depressant drugs for certain types of diseases had led to the surprising discovery that the people who had been taking those drugs had a lower DDT body content than relatives and neighbors, indicating that the drugs themselves had been responsible for breaking down the DDT. I immediately asked the Public Health Service if this indicated the possibility of removing DDT from milk—a task which I had been told several years earlier could not be done. I knew we had found ways to take Strontium 90 out of milk, but the Surgeon General told me in February, 1966, that it could not be done for DDT residues in milk. As we all know, it is becoming increasingly difficult—and some say impossible—to produce milk without some trace of DDT. But now, suddenly, the possibility arises of taking out the DDT, and experiments are *now under way*, the Surgeon General informs me, in treating milk cows to counteract DDT before it gets into the milk. This is an exciting prospect. Let's hope they succeed.

But I have digressed from the American Chemical Society report. As I said, it is an excellent one—extremely useful to those of us who are not chemists who need to know the kind of information it gives us on air and water pollution, solid waste, and pesticides. The report will be accorded serious study, I am sure, by the Committees of Congress which have jurisdiction over legislation involving these issues, and it should receive—I hope—widespread attention in the press.

WHY DO WE NEED MORE LAWS?

But it is a book, and not every Member of Congress is going to read it, for the reason I outlined at the very start of my remarks. There isn't time to read everything, even all the important books.

However, as I stated earlier, we *do* read our mail, and particularly any letter from our own constituents or neighbors. I get most of my ideas for legislation from the letters which come in to me from the St. Louis area describing individual problems which appear insoluble without legislation—problems common to many people, most of whom, however, neglect to call them to our attention. When some one does call a problem to my attention, I frequently find, in looking into it, how common it really is—how widespread. And I discuss it with other Members of Congress and find that some of them have learned about it, too. Once enough of us know about it to know that some solution is needed, we can usually find one—and get it enacted into law.

We don't always succeed, and certainly not immediately. It takes time. It takes *data*, which is not always immediately available. I can remember introducing some bills which other Members actually laughed at. They suspected I was going to extreme lengths to try to convince some silly person in my district that his silly idea deserved being dignified in the form of a bill introduced in Congress. Those bills became law, however—be-

cause research had established proof that they were really needed.

Why do we need so many new laws? Don't we already have more than enough laws? Well, as chemists, you are a very knowledgeable group of men and women but I'll bet most of you don't begin to suspect the extent of the gaps in our consumer laws, other than in the fields in which you actually work. If you are like most well-educated Americans, you tend to assume—when you don't know—that the government must be protecting you and your family from injurious cosmetics, contaminated foods, unsafe products, and so on. But if you work in the cosmetics industry, you know the government's teeth in this field are not very sharp—the plant managers and corporate executives don't spend many sleepless nights in fear of a crackdown by the Food and Drug Administration. They have never told FDA what is in their products, and of course they don't tell the customer either. If she—or, in increasingly more numerous instances, he—is allergic to some ingredient in that cosmetic product, she or he will find out only through painful trial and error. The big worry is that the competition will get some new product on the market before you do, and if preventing this means cutting some corners in the premarket testing of the product, the corporate consequences do not seem to be too serious. The worst that can happen is that the Government eventually learns the product is not safe to use, and—if it can prove that fact—it seizes the item and destroys it. But the sales in the meantime might have been well worth the modest cost. That's the history in the cosmetics industry.

SHOULD MANUFACTURER—OR YOU—TEST PRODUCTS FOR SAFETY?

What I would like you to do, if you will, is to alert me to practices or products you know about that worry you—that you feel diffident about having your own family use, based on your scientific knowledge. Do you believe it's probably all right to let your children brush their teeth with toothpastes containing chloroform as flavoring matter? No one can prove yet that it is dangerous. But is it safe enough, in your estimation, for your children?

For all 17 years of my service in Congress, I have been sponsoring legislation to require the pre-testing for safety of all cosmetics, including toothpastes, before they go on sale. For the past 9 years, this legislation has been part of an omnibus bill of mine to rewrite the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938. Except for a one-week hearing in 1962, there has never been a broad-scale, complete, overall look at this law, and at its many deficiencies, by any legislative committee of the House or Senate. Yet our 31-year-old Food, Drug, and Cosmetic law was full of loopholes when it was written. And all of you know what at least some of them are! Whatever field you are working in, the chances are you encounter the fact of the law's existence—and the evidence of its shortcomings as it relates to protection of the public.

What disturbs me is that the only time I hear from any St. Louis chemists on legislative issues is when a problem involves the competition. I think I had something to do with the removal of Lindane vaporizers from the market; and tightening of labeling instructions and cautions on the vapo-na strips, which used to be advertised as safe to use under circumstances in which the Federal authorities now say they should not be used. My information on these problems came from a manufacturer of a competing type of insecticide. I was glad to have the leads he furnished me, and to follow up on them. Some good came from that. But what happens when there is no competitive factor to smoke out the dangers in some of these products? If the experts don't tell, how do we find out?

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INFORMED INDIVIDUAL

I feel that with the special knowledge you men and women possess in a field which envelops modern man—chemistry in industry and in daily living—you owe the rest of us some of your special talents to help protect our environment against the excesses—perhaps not deliberate ones, but serious ones nevertheless—the excesses of your own industries. We certainly are not seeking to destroy any legitimate business trying to serve the public honestly and carefully, and we won't act hastily or carelessly. But the people in industry almost always react automatically to any questioning of the safety of their product with the counterpunch that "some communists are out to destroy free enterprise." That has been the complaint against every good consumer bill—and it is nonsense.

A chemist working for the tobacco industry understandably would be concerned about the economic position of his firm in view of the cigaret issue. The tobacco firms, meanwhile, are all diversifying like mad. They will probably end up far bigger and stronger than ever. But are there any tobacco chemists still unconvinced of any connection between the product they make and sell, and the health of the American people? I doubt it.

Your skills and knowledge have given us a marvelous economy in a bountiful nation. Your profession has made life more pleasant, happier, healthier, in innumerable ways. You are valuable national assets.

But, depending upon the field in which you work, some of you may be poisoning our children with candied aspirin, hurting our eyes, fouling our lungs, lacerating our skin, destroying our hair, loosening our teeth, breaking off our fingernails, upsetting our stomachs, giving us hives, nausea, headaches, and perhaps making things which actually promote cancer. None of this is deliberate. I know. It is not you—the person. It is the science you serve, and the industries which sometimes utilize your science without adequate safeguards—like the firms which used to put out x-ray machines for children's shoe stores. Technology is so fantastically dynamic that we never quite catch up with the dangers. We must continue to try to do so, however. And you can help me—as a consumer-oriented Member of Congress—to raise the right questions with the right authorities at the appropriate times about the dangerous products or circumstances or practices you have reason to think threaten the American people—all of us, including your own families.

USEFUL INFORMATION FROM THOSE WHO KNOW THE FACTS

When I learned, from the butchers union, what was happening in the poultry processing plants in this country more than a dozen years ago, and introduced the first compulsory poultry inspection bill, a Congressman from Georgia came to see me in dismay; the bill, he said, would destroy the poultry farmers and the poultry industry. That bill was enacted in 1957. Who would think today of buying processed poultry not produced under government inspection? Would you? As for the poultry industry, once we passed that law, and poultry was certified as wholesome by the United States Government, markets abroad previously closed to American poultry suddenly opened up.

Safe products do not necessarily mean poor business. We're too resourceful a technology for that to happen. But, as the American Chemical Society report on our polluted environment so clearly pointed out, individuals and corporations alone, no matter how public-spirited, cannot solve our environmental problems; the solutions must be industry-wide and nationwide, and, in some

instances, international ones. We know, generally, what is going to have to be done; we are not at all sure, however, that we know how it can be done. If you want it done, as I'm sure you do, people with your talents must help politicians understand enough of the technical aspects to be able to legislate intelligent solutions.

Now, if you have wondered about the implications of the question which your program shows to be the title of my talk tonight—"Is Chemistry Above the Law?", I hope you figured out what I meant in posing that question. Chemistry is subject to many laws—some very stringent ones, some not so stringent. From that standpoint, it is not above the law. But chemical knowledge must be the foundation for many of our laws—what you know must come first, before the law—above the law. Then—and only then—when we have the knowledge only you can give us—we can write the proper laws.

OCTOBER AT THE SMITHSONIAN

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the schedule of events for the month of October at the Smithsonian.

As always there is a variety of exhibits, programs and films which I am glad to call to the attention of my colleagues and the American people.

The schedule follows:

CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Wednesday, October 1, 1969

The Hunters. 73-minute Film Theatre presentation. A documentary recording the lives of the African Bushmen in the Kalahari Desert, Southwest Africa. 2 p.m. in the auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m., National Museum of Natural History auditorium. Introduction by Dr. Gordon Gibson, Curator, Department of Anthropology.

Minerals and man. Adult class. By Prior Subscription only. For information call the Smithsonian Associates, 382-5159.

Eighteenth Century Snetzler Chamber Organ. Restored to playing condition. Hall of Musical Instruments, National Museum of History and Technology. Permanent Exhibit.

Thursday, October 2, 1969

The Hunters. Film Theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium of Museum of History and Technology.

The Creative Screen. *The Violinist*, A delicious spoof on the theory "to create great music, the artist must suffer." Award winning animation. Produced by Ernest Pintoff. Voices by Carl Reiner. *Paintings in a Low Voice*, produced by Clifford Evans, well-known journalist and recipient of the Golden Eagle Award for this documentary film on artist Moses Soyer. Films will be shown every half hour from noon until 3 p.m. Free admission at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Chemistry and Our Solar System. Adult class. By prior registration only. For information call the Smithsonian Associates, 381-5159.

New Towns. Adult class. By prior registration only. For information call the Smithsonian Associates, 381-5159.

Friday, October 3, 1969

Objects: USA. Two hundred and ten American contemporary artist-craftsmen from 37

states will contribute 315 objects to this major survey of U.S. crafts. Works in metal, fiber ceramic, glass, wood, enameling, plastics, beads, mosaics, and leather are included. Objects will cover a wide range from jewelry and silverware to furniture and fabrics. From the Johnson Wax Company collection. Through November 16 at the National Collection of Fine Arts.

Filmmaking. Adult class. By prior registration only. For information call the Smithsonian Associates, 381-5159.

Sales Exhibition—Objects: USA. Selected craft work done by a group of the artisans included in the National Collection of Fine Arts show: Maurice Heaton, Stanley Lechtzin, Richard Marquis, and William Wyman. NCFCA Museum Shop, through November 16.

Saturday, October 4, 1969

The Creative Screen. *The Violinist and Paintings in a Low Voice*, shown every half hour between noon and 3 p.m. at the National Collection of Fine Arts. Free admission. See October 2 for details.

Sunday, October 5, 1969

Plastic as Plastic. The first museum exhibition examining plastic's role as a unique man-made product widely adaptable for innovative design rather than as an imitator of wood, glass, and other material. Among the 246 objects to be exhibited—including a sprayed plastic foam "environment"—are furniture, jewelry, toys, industrial uses, sculpture, housewares, and appliances. Arts and Industries Building. Through January 19.

Tuesday, October 7, 1969

Japanese Porcelain and the Dutch Trade. Lecture by Dr. John A. Pope. This is the 17th in the Freer Gallery of Art's annual series of illustrated lectures. 8:30 p.m. in the Gallery Auditorium.

Wednesday, October 8, 1969

Flat-Woven Rugs of Greece, Turkey, and Iran. Sales exhibition of 30 brilliant, colorful examples selected from the last frontier of Oriental rug collecting. Woven by village and nomad women. Usually found only in the small bazaars of the Middle East. Museum Shop, Arts and Industries Building.

Kon-Tiki. 75-minute Film Theatre presentation. An historical record of the famous voyage from South America to Polynesia made by Thor Heyerdahl. 2 p.m. in the auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m. National Museum of Natural History auditorium, with introduction by Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg, Smithsonian Special Advisor on Tropical Biology.

Thursday, October 9, 1969

Kon-Tiki. Film Theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium of National Museum of History and Technology.

Monday, October 13, 1969

History of Broadcasting. Adult class. By prior registration only. For information call the Smithsonian Associates, 381-5159.

Tuesday, October 14, 1969

A New World From Plastics. Illustrated lecture by Douglas Allan Deeds, eminent industrial designer. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates for members and their guests, 8:30 p.m., Museum of Natural History auditorium. Doors will open at 8 p.m., and the public will be admitted at 8:25 as seats are available.

The Potomac—A Troubled River. The first in a monthly series of lectures/encounters presented by the Smithsonian Institution under the general theme, "Our Troubled World." The first session, in which the audience is asked to participate, will focus on a panel discussion of the Potomac, its past and hope for the future. Panel members are Theodore Samsell, Director of the Department of Natural Resources, West Virginia; Charles Thompson, Executive Director, American

Landowners Association; James Smith, Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior; and Frederick Zimmermann, Professor of Political Science, Hunter College. Introduction by S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian. 8:30 p.m., auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology.

Wednesday, October 15, 1969

Landscapes and Seascapes by Whistler. An exhibition of James McNeill Whistler's landscapes and marine paintings revealing his forgotten role as an avant garde artist whose experimental paintings were a major force in the emergence of abstract art. Some 40 paintings will be displayed. At the Freer Gallery of Art for an indeterminate period of time.

Annapurna. 57-minute Film Theatre presentation. A photographic record of the 1950 French Himalayan expedition led by Maurice Herzog. 2 p.m. in the auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m. National Museum of Natural History auditorium with an introduction by Nicholas B. Clinch, President, American Alpine Club.

Thursday, October 16, 1969

The Bhahar River Tiger, believed to be the largest tiger ever taken in India. From tail to paw the stuffed animal is 11 feet long. It is being presented to the National Museum of Natural History through the generosity of David J. Hasinger of Philadelphia and will be placed on a platform on the Constitution Avenue main entrance to the Museum, seemingly poised as though in the act of springing upon a Chital deer. Permanent exhibit.

Annapurna. Film Theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium of Museum of History and Technology.

Concert by U.S. Air Force Band. Auditorium, National Museum of Natural History. 7:30-11:00 p.m.

The Creative Screen. *Analogies* by James Edward Davis—film-maker, painter, sculptor, and photographer. Dramatic differences are depicted between Nature's reflected forms and those invented by the artistic film-maker. *Two Times Too* by well-known French film-maker and fashion-photographer Jerome Ducrot. A brilliant color cocktail using multi-mirrored sets and electronic music. *A La Folie* also by Jerome Ducrot. An expressionistic journey to a land where fantasies become realities. Continuous showings at the National Collection of Fine Arts every half hour from noon until 3 p.m. Free admission.

Friday, October 17, 1969

The Appalachian Trail. A color film sponsored by the National Parks Association, 8 p.m. Auditorium, National Museum of Natural History.

Saturday, October 18, 1969

The Creative Screen. *Analogies, Two Times Too* and *A La Folie*. Shown every half hour between noon and 3 p.m. at the National Collection of Fine Arts. Free admission. See October 16 for details.

Tuesday, October 21, 1969

Wildlife and Domestic Stock in Africa. Illustrated lecture by world-famous naturalist Dr. Leslie Brown. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates for members and their guests. 8:30 p.m., National Museum of Natural History Auditorium. Doors will open at 8 p.m. Public will be admitted at 8:25 as seats are available.

Wednesday, October 22, 1969

Concert featuring music of Fantini, Frescobaldi, Viviani, Bach, Krebs, Purcells, Jeremiah Clarke. Edward Tarr, baroque trumpet and George Kent, organ. Hall of Musical Instruments, National Museum of History and Technology, 8:30 p.m.

Aku-Aku. 84-minute Film Theatre presentation. Another fascinating expedition led by Thor Heyerdahl; this time to uncover the

mystery of the giant stone heads on Easter Island. 2 p.m. in the auditorium of National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m. National Museum of Natural History auditorium with introduction by Dr. Gordon Macgregor, Professor of Anthropology, American University.

Thursday, October 23, 1969

Music Workshop/Lecture by Edward Tarr and George Kent. Subject: *The So-Called "Bach Trumpet."* 2 p.m. Hall of Musical Instruments, National Museum of History and Technology.

Ensemble Workshop for Trumpeters and Trombonists. Discussion and performance for trumpet ensemble by Tarr and Kent. 8 p.m. Hall of Musical Instruments, National Museum of History and Technology.

Aku-Aku. Film Theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium of National Museum of History and Technology.

Friday, October 24, 1969

Survival Through Design, illustrated lecture by architect Richard Neutra. Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates for members and their guests. 8:30 p.m., National Museum of Natural History Auditorium. Doors will open at 8 p.m. Public will be admitted at 8:25 as seats are available.

Wednesday, October 29, 1969

Iranian Paintings Today. The modern art scene in Iran will be surveyed in this showing of art sponsored by the Iranian Embassy in Washington. Arts and Industries Building through November 17.

Arctic Odyssey, 55-minute Film Theatre presentation. The David Humphreys Polar expedition to the world's northernmost coast, in Greenland. 2 p.m. in the auditorium of the National Museum of History and Technology; 8 p.m. National Museum of Natural History auditorium with an introduction by Dr. Louis Quam, Chief Scientist, Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation.

Thursday, October 30, 1969

Barbara Morgan: Women, Cameras, and Images IV. More than 50 photographs, including photomontages, by famed photographer, author, critic, and designer Barbara Morgan. The subjects of the pictures are varied, but special emphasis is placed on Mrs. Morgan's classic photographs of Martha Graham and other dancers. Hall of Photography, National Museum of History and Technology. Through January 26, 1970.

Arctic Odyssey. Film Theatre repeat. Noon, auditorium of National Museum of History and Technology.

Friday, October 31, 1969

Concert by U.S. Air Force Band. Auditorium, National Museum of History and Technology, 7:30-10:30 p.m.

CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS

British Designer Craftsmen. Arts and Industries Building. More than 200 objects represent a stimulating cross-section of ceramics, glass, woven fabrics, printed textiles, embroidery, tapestry, rugs, wall-hangings, religious fabrics, silversmithing, jewelry and metalwork, this exhibition organized for the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service by the British Section of the World Crafts Council. Through October 20.

The Indomitable Major John Wesley Powell, Scientific Explorer of the American West. Foyer Gallery of the National Museum of Natural History. An exhibition tracing the remarkable career and accomplishments of Major Powell as explorer, geographer, geologist, anthropologist, linguist and prophet of public land policy. This exhibition represents the Smithsonian's major contribution to the celebration of the centennial of Powell's daring descent of the unknown Colorado River in 1869. Through October.

Josiah K. Lilly Collection of Gold Coins.

More than 6,000 gold coins in a collection unequalled in historical and geographical scope typifying the endless number of gold coins circulated throughout the world over a period of about 26 centuries. National Museum of History and Technology. Through December 30.

Energy Conversion. Historical development of various methods for transforming an available energy source to a needed energy product, including batteries, fuel cells, solar cells and steam engines. In the Hall of Electricity, National Museum of History and Technology, through March.

Napoleon Bonaparte, Bicentennial of his birth, 1769. A medallic illustration of Napoleon's eventful life; the epic of his many battles which led him across Europe, from Spain to Russia and from the borders of the Elba to the waters of the Nile and into exile at St. Helena where he died, are illustrated by coins and medals that were produced by him and his adversaries. Hall of Numismatics, National Museum of History and Technology. Through February 1970.

Pharmacy in Prints. A collection of portraits, caricatures, broadsides and labels ranging from the satiric and political to the social and ethical, these prints show the doctor-pharmacist-patient relationship. Figures shown include Napoleon, Gladstone, and Presidents McKinley and Cleveland. Through February. National Museum of History and Technology.

Hurricane Fighter Plane. This plane commemorates the Battle of Britain and the participation of the American Eagle Squadron in that historic struggle. The Hurricane was one of the first and most numerous British fighter planes in World War II, but it is now an extremely rare type of aircraft. It is shown in the Arts and Industries Building.

Atomic Art. An exhibition of art by Alyce Simon of New York. Controlled bombardment of acrylic plastic sheets by a particle accelerator combined with flat areas of color produces a unique art form. Hall of Nuclear Energy, first floor of the Museum of History and Technology. Closing indefinite.

Art of Jannis Spyropoulos. Greece's best known contemporary painter, Jannis Spyropoulos, will be represented by 26 large abstract paintings in an exhibition under the patronage of the Greek Embassy. Spyropoulos has exhibited widely around the world and has won major prizes, including the UNESCO Prize at the 1960 Venice Biennale. At the National Collection of Fine Arts through October 19.

THE SMITHSONIAN ASSOCIATES

You are invited to participate directly in the Institution's far-reaching education and research activities by becoming a member of the Smithsonian Associates. Through numerous programs for members, the Associates provide infinitely varied opportunities to explore the arts, sciences, and humanities. Call 381-5157 for information on fees and programs.

RADIO SMITHSONIAN

You can listen to the Smithsonian every Sunday night from 7:30 to 8:00 p.m. on radio station WGMS (570 AM & 103.5 FM). The weekly *Radio Smithsonian* program presents music and conversation growing out of the Institution's exhibits, research, and other activities—from moonshine on the Mall to a discussion with the British Ambassador about his country in the last third of the Twentieth Century, from the coral reefs of the South Pacific to sweet melody from an antique violin. Fred Gray is producer, Cynthia Helms special correspondent in this presentation by the Smithsonian's Office of Public Affairs.

SMITHSONIAN RESIDENT PUPPET THEATRE

(Third Floor National Museum of History and Technology)

Bob Brown Marionettes through January 7, 1970: The Wizard of Oz.

Advance reservations for school groups on weekdays (special 50c rate in groups of 25 or more) call 381-5407. Performances last about one hour. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday: 10:30 and 12:30. Saturday, Sunday, Holidays: 10:30, 12:30 and 2:30. Admissions: Adults, 90c, Children, 60c.

MUSEUM TOURS

National collection of fine arts

Daily tours at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Weekend tours 2 p.m., Saturday and Sunday. For advance reservations and full information, call 381-5188 or 381-6100; messages 381-5180.

Smithsonian Museums are open to the public 7 days a week. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily.

Cafeteria: Open 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Located in the National Museum of History and Technology, 12th Street and Constitution Ave. N.W.)

National zoo

Tours are available for groups on weekdays 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Arrangements may be made by calling—two weeks in advance—CO 5-1868 Extension 268.

Visitors may purchase animal artifacts and specially designed souvenirs and books at the KIOSK, which is operated by Friends of the Zoo volunteers as a public service and to raise funds for educational programs. Open daily 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Hours at National Zoo: Gates open 6 a.m., close 7 p.m.; buildings open 9 a.m., close 6 p.m.

MUSEUM SHOPS AND BOOK SHOPS

(Open to public during all regular hours)

Museum shops

1. National Museum of History and Technology—Rotunda.
2. Natural History Building—Constitution Avenue Entrance.
3. Arts and Industries Building—Mall Entrance.
4. Freer Gallery of Art—Mall Entrance.
5. National Museum of History and Technology—Mall Entrance.

Book shops

1. National Museum of History and Technology—Constitution Avenue Entrance.
2. Natural History Building—Mall Entrance.
3. National Collection of Fine Arts—Main Floor, 8th and G.
4. National Portrait Gallery—F Street Entrance.

For a Calendar of Events at the National Gallery of Art, which is separately administered, please write to the Office of Information, National Gallery of Art, 7th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20565, or call 737-4215.

Dial-A-Museum—737-8811 for daily announcements of new exhibits and special events.

Dial-A-Satellite—737-8855 for daily announcements of satellite passages and other astronomical data, prepared by Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, Cambridge, Mass.

(The Smithsonian Monthly Calendar of Events is prepared by the Office of Public Affairs, 381-5911. *Deadline for November Calendar: October 15.* Mailing list requests and changes of address should be sent to the Smithsonian Calendar, 131 Old Smithsonian Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20560.)

LAND CLAIMS OF ALASKAN NATIVES

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to provide for the settle-

ment of certain land claims of Alaskan natives. This bill is the third piece of legislation which I have introduced during this session of Congress to resolve the native land claims. The bill proposes the solution of the Alaskan Federation of Natives to the land claims question.

In order to present as complete a picture as possible of the divergent approaches to settlement of the aboriginal land claims issue, I am pleased to introduce this legislation. By providing us with a third alternative for resolving the land claims, the bill will contribute a great deal to the discussion which has already been engendered by the introduction of H.R. 10193 and H.R. 13142, the other two land claims bills. Each of these bills differs from the others in several important ways, thus insuring that a wide spectrum of thinking will be presented to this body for its consideration.

Mr. Speaker, at this stage in the history of the native land claims, the precise terms of the ultimate settlement are, perhaps, not as important as the fact of settlement itself. For 102 years—since Alaska was first purchased from Imperial Russia in 1867—Congress has reserved to itself the right to determine the nature and status of native ownership in land and the means of its disposition. Meanwhile, the claims of Alaska's Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts have been held in abeyance. These claims have been recognized from time to time, but little or nothing has been done to resolve them. Thus, in 1884, it was stated in the Organic Act, which established Alaska's first civil territorial government, that:

Indians and other persons shall not be disturbed in the possession of any lands in their use or occupancy or now claimed by them.

However, the exact terms under which Alaska's natives were to acquire title were reserved by Congress for its determination at a future time. Finally, after a century of congressional inaction, the Department of the Interior imposed a "super land freeze" on Alaska's selection of the 103 million acres of land which Congress agreed to give the fledgling State when, in 1958, statehood became a reality.

While the land freeze is necessary to protect the claims of Alaska's native citizens, it has seriously impaired the economic development of the State. Every time a road is planned, a power project is contemplated, or an airport runway extension is required, permission must be obtained from the Department of Interior which, in turn, seeks the advice of the appropriate congressional committees. This arduous procedure has resulted in the abandonment or delayed construction of many necessary and worthwhile public works projects in Alaska.

In addition to its undesirable economic consequences, the land freeze has other serious implications for Alaska. As of today, Alaska has selected only about 23 million acres of the 103 million acres of land which Congress promised the State in 1958, and time is running out. Following statehood, Congress set a time limit of 25 years for the selection of Federal lands by the State; only 15 years are left. To insure the orderly and prudent

selection of Federal lands, the land freeze must be lifted as quickly as possible.

Some hearings on the land claims question have already been held and more are planned for the immediate future. On August 4-6 and September 9, hearings were held in Washington at which time Government witnesses presented their views. Next week, in Fairbanks and Anchorage, Alaskan natives and nonnatives will be given the opportunity to express their opinions before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The bill which I have introduced today will provide this subcommittee with an excellent reference point for its discussion of the Alaskan Federation of Native's solution to the land claims issue.

Mr. Speaker, the land claims of Alaska's natives pose serious legal, moral, and economic questions for all Americans. Some have said that our Indian policy has been a failure and a blight on our democratic traditions. A prompt and equitable settlement of the native claims will help to silence this criticism. Moreover, these claims must be settled if Alaska is to make its full contribution to the economic prosperity of the Nation. Recent developments, such as the north slope oil bidding, serve to illustrate the vast economic potential of my State. However, this potential will remain largely untapped until the land claims issue is settled.

My distinguished colleagues, we are confronted with a serious and complicated problem. The AFN proposal, which is embodied in the bill I have introduced today, presents a carefully considered solution to this problem. The problem and its resolution deserve our prompt attention.

I am hopeful the best provisions of each of the bills can be blended into a meaningful resolution of the land claims issue that everyone can accept, and I am hopeful also that history will record that the matter was finally laid to rest in the 91st Congress.

THE FORGOTTEN AMERICANS
OF THE VIETNAM WAR

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the story of our POW's in North Vietnam has not been adequately told. Their plight is difficult to "cover." Reporters have been reluctant to tell the truth or expose the facts because they did not want to offend the Communists in Vietnam or the Communist sympathizers or assisters in this country.

But our citizens are entitled to know the facts. Our citizens are involved. Their families are affected. Our Nation is affected by the manner in which we tolerate the treatment of our POW's.

The POW's have been generally forgotten until recently. The MIA's—missing in action—and not yet reported as

prisoners or deceased have been forgotten. Their families suffer untold anxiety and agony. Their suffering and sacrifices ought to be made known to every Member of the Congress, every U.S. citizen, and every inhabitant of this planet.

Mr. Louis R. Stockstill is one of the most knowledgeable writers and competent reporters on the subject of POW's.

I ask to insert here an article by Mr. Stockstill entitled "The Forgotten Americans of the Vietnam War." I hope every Member will read it:

PRISONERS OF WAR: THE FORGOTTEN AMERICANS
OF THE VIETNAM WAR

(On the following pages you will find one of the most important articles ever published in this magazine. Telling you this may seem redundant. If an article is unimportant, we should not be publishing it at all. At the same time, we have always acknowledged to ourselves that not all readers are interested in everything we print. Our job is to supply a balanced buffet table—not intravenous feeding.

(But the matter of our American servicemen who have sacrificed their freedom, their health, and the peace of mind of themselves and their families in behalf of freedom for others—this is a matter that concerns us all. By the hundreds, these men languish in North Vietnam prisons and in Viet Cong jungle camps—unprotected by the Geneva Conventions which are supposed to guard the rights and persons of all prisoners of war. That the bulk of these American prisoners are airmen brings their plight a little closer to us, perhaps. That others have lost life and limb in the same cause is even more saddening. But death and wounds are irretrievable, and all we can do is to make suitable provision for the wounded and the survivors of the dead. The prisoners, on the other hand, are alive and are retrievable. We can do something about them. We must.

(The author, who has done such a thorough and painstaking job, served for many years on the staff of the Journal of the Armed Forces, ultimately as its Editor. Lou Stockstill has devoted his professional life to the examination and explanation of the problems of the armed forces of the United States. He is now a free-lance writer in Washington. This article represents, in our judgment, the finest effort of his distinguished career. It explains the POW problem better, and in more detail, than anything published to date. It includes some concrete suggestions as to what you can do to help.

(Read it, and let your conscience be your guide.—THE EDITORS.)

(By Louis R. Stockstill)

Once a month, from her living room high up in an Arlington, Va., apartment building, removed from most brutalities of life except her own thoughts, Gloria Netherland walks a long hallway to the mail chute and deposits a letter.

She watches it drop from sight on the first leg of a journey into an unknown void halfway around the world. The letter begins "Dear Dutch." But whether Dutch will read it, or someone else will read it, or whether it will go unopened is impossible to say.

Gloria and Dutch have been married eighteen years, but she doesn't know—hasn't known for a long time now—if he is alive or dead. And if alive, she doesn't know where he is or how he is.

For more than two years she has written the monthly letters—limited to six lines each, according to current Communist rules. None are answered; none are returned.

But, in the pattern of "dreadful uncertainty" that characterizes her daily life, she never fails to write.

"I realize," she says, "there is just a fifty-fifty chance he is alive, but feel that I cannot afford to let anything go undone."

Capt. Roger M. Netherland, USN, who was shot down over North Vietnam in May 1967, is one of the senior U.S. pilots missing in the Vietnam War. Flyers reconnoitering the site where his burning plane plunged to the ground believe they heard his voice. But no word has come through since.

"When you are married to a flyer," Gloria Netherland says, "you learn to live with potential disaster. But you expect it to be black and white, not like this. I can't think of him as being gone, but it is very difficult for me to think of him as a prisoner."

She says, "The worst day for me was not the day they came to tell me he had been shot down. The worst day was the day his clothes and books and personal things came back. To have to unpack a man's life is not an easy experience.

"And if he is gone, I will have to do it all again. There will be another complete healing period to go through."

Gloria Netherland is but one of hundreds of wives and parents who live on an emotional roller coaster of grief, hope, faith, anxiety, and raw courage. For some, the waiting has lasted more than five years.

Their husbands and sons are the forgotten men of the Vietnam War—approximately 1,400 men captured by the enemy or missing and possibly in enemy hands. Most of the known captives are imprisoned in North Vietnam, others by the Viet Cong in the jungles of the South. A few are interned in Laos and Red China. Files of 981 men have been stamped with the heart-wrenching legend "MIA"—missing in action.

Some 3,000 "next of kin"—wives, children, and parents—in every state now endure what one calls "this limbo of anguish."

The other side has revealed tragically little about these "casualties" of the war. North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, defying international agreements and basic codes of humanitarianism and decency, have consistently refused to discuss the whereabouts of the missing men. Similarly, they have dribbled out only limited and distorted information about selected prisoners in infrequent propaganda movies tailored to their own purposes, often peddling doctored film to foreign outlets. Many wives quite rightly believe that "our husbands are being sold for so much propaganda."

On the shoddy pretext that U.S. captives are not prisoners of war but "criminals," North Vietnam will not allow neutral inspections of its prisoners. Yet such inspections are required under the Geneva Conventions, signed by North Vietnam in 1957 and by 119 other governments.

Using the "criminal" charge to mask its defiance, Hanoi not only has rejected inspection of its camps, but has refused to:

- Identify the prisoners it holds;
- Release the sick and wounded;
- Allow proper flow of letters and packages;

or

- Protect U.S. prisoners from public abuse.

The Viet Cong and Communist forces in Laos have followed Hanoi's lead by imposing an even more rigid blackout.

The curtain of secrecy the enemy has thrown around the prisoners and missing men has, until recently, been duplicated to some extent by the U.S. government. But this is now changing. A brighter spotlight has been turned on the problem. The change has been wrought by the Nixon Administration. The United States government has now opened up some of its previously closed files of information on the imprisoned and missing men. New initiatives and a tougher approach are the order of the day. Further steps may be in prospect.

NEW HOPE FOR POWS

For the first time, Administration officials are waging an open fight for the prisoners. The diplomatic maneuverings which shielded many aspects of the problem from public view during the Johnson Administration—

although perhaps rightly so for that time—have been partially cast aside. The United States is speaking out.

Two of President Nixon's top Cabinet officers have embarked on a strong public offensive in which they stress concern for, as well as facts and figures about, the treatment of the U.S. prisoners and missing men.

"I don't understand how the North Vietnamese can be so lacking in humanity that they won't even give us the names of the prisoners they have," declares Secretary of State William P. Rogers. "All they have done is to be more intransigent, more unreasonable, and more inhumane."

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird says there is "clear evidence that US prisoners are not being treated humanely," and that conditions in the prison camps are "shocking."

Yet, in order for the tough and forthright new policies to produce desired results, citizens must join the attack. Their assistance could be crucial. Many citizens may never have asked themselves how, or if, they can help. Many still may not be aware of the full story of our forgotten men.

Here then are the sobering facts about the prisoners and the missing, the details of the obscure existence they live, the way they are used and abused by Hanoi. And here, too, is an account of what the US is doing to aid the men and their families, and suggestions as to how you might lend a hand:

Of the known prisoners—the 401 the armed forces have been able to positively identify as captured—192 are Air Force, 140 are Navy, forty-six are Army men, and twenty-three are Marine Corps personnel.

Nearly 1,000 others are missing in action and thought to be captives. The largest number missing from any single service is 516 from the Air Force. More than 260 are missing in the Army, more than 100 in the Navy and ninety-four in the Marine Corps.

The prisoners and missing men range in rank from private to colonel, or Navy captain. They include such men as Col. Robinson Risner, of Oklahoma City, one of the top AF pilots, and Navy Lt. Cmdr. J. S. McCain, III, son of the US Commander in Chief Pacific, Adm. J. S. McCain, Jr.

Several of the known prisoners have now been behind bars more than five years. More than 200 have been imprisoned or missing for more than three and one-half years, more than 500 for over two years.

Some military intelligence the United States has gleaned about these men must be kept secret or couched in guarded language to protect the prisoners.

Nevertheless, accounts of torture and inhumane treatment have emerged. The widely publicized story of the capture, escape, evasion, and rescue of Navy Lt. (j.g.) Dieter Dengler in 1966 presented stark examples. Captured by the Pathet Lao but eventually turned over to North Vietnamese soldiers, Dengler was spread-eagled by his captors and at night left to the mercy of jungle insects, tied to a tree for harassment target practice, repeatedly beaten with fists and sticks (once into unconsciousness) for refusing to sign a statement condemning the US, and tied behind a water buffalo and dragged through the bush. The once 180-pound flyer weighed ninety-eight pounds following his escape and rescue.

STORIES OF MALTREATMENT

Other escaped prisoners have told of similar maltreatment in Pathet Lao and Viet Cong jungle camps.

Most recent evidence about those imprisoned in North Vietnam discloses that many have been tortured by being deprived of sleep, refused food, hung from ceilings, tied with ropes until they developed infected scars, and burned with cigarettes. At least one had his fingernails ripped from his hands. The broken bones of another, set by Communist doctors and still in a cast, were rebroken by guards.

It is difficult to know how typical these examples may be. But, regardless of the continuing secrecy in certain areas, substantial information is available on some prisons and the basic treatment of some prisoners. Portions of the record are cloaked in "it is believed" language, some is official hard fact, and some has come from those foreign news sources Hanoi has permitted to peek into selected prison keyholes.

Prisoner treatment, of course, varies, and often the enemy attempts to camouflage the worst conditions. With that in mind, consider these details about three types of prisons—a jungle camp operated by the Communist Pathet Lao; a Viet Cong jungle camp; and a North Vietnamese institution known euphemistically as the "Hanoi Hilton."

The Pathet Lao camp is a bamboo stockade of primitive thatched huts. Prisoners are fed twice a day, mostly rice but with occasional supplemental foodstuffs. Many suffer from malnutrition. Some are afflicted with intestinal parasites. Except when allowed outside to empty toilet pails, prisoners are confined inside the huts, often locked in crude wooden foot blocks or handcuffs. Barbaric treatment, including beatings, is not unique. Prisoners are forced to listen to Radio Hanoi.

The Viet Cong prison or jungle camp houses fewer than a dozen men. The prisoners are fed three times a day, again mostly rice, supplemented by some meat, fish, or vegetables. They are supplied with soap and toothpaste, fifth-rate medical treatment, pills thought to be antimalarial, and even occasional vitamin injections for those in most obvious need. Between meals, prisoners are allowed to smoke, exercise, or just sit. About once a month, they are furnished news of the outside world. They have been told, for example, of the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, of the release of the *Pueblo* crew and the election of President Nixon. They are allowed to write occasional letters, but have no way of knowing the effort is futile. No letters have ever arrived in the US from prisoners held by the VC. To maintain the pretense of a mail-exchange, however, at least one prisoner in this camp was permitted to receive two letters over a ten-month period.

DAILY ROUTINE IN HANOI

In the North Vietnam prison camp (in central Hanoi), daily routine is more formalized. Prisoners are awakened between 5:00 and 6:00 in the morning by a gong, followed by a thirty-minute Radio Hanoi (English language) broadcast piped into their cells. At mid-morning they are taken out to empty toilet buckets. About 11:00 a.m., seventeen to nineteen hours after they last ate, they are fed the first of two daily meals. Food consists mainly of pumpkin or squash, pork fat, a vegetable resembling wild onion tops, and bread or rice.

One former prisoner said, "The main diet is based around bread, and during the summer we get a squash soup and pig fat." Prisoners receive three daily cigarettes and sometimes, possibly for propaganda purposes, have been given sweets. (Propaganda films staged by Hanoi have shown tables laden with food, including mounds of fresh pineapple and bananas. But no one was eating.) After the morning meal—picked up on a wooden tray and eaten in their individual cells—prisoners are allowed to "nap" on their bareboard bunks until 2:00 in the afternoon, when their cells are flooded with another half-hour Radio Hanoi broadcast. Between 4:00 and 6:00 p.m., they are fed the second and final meal of the day. The day ends around 9 p.m.

Each prisoner is provided with two sets of pajama-like clothing, two blankets, and toilet articles. Each is allowed to shave twice a week and wash his clothing once a week.

CONSTANT INDOCTRINATION

Brainwashing efforts do not follow the hard-line techniques employed during the

Korean conflict, but prisoners are subjected to constant lower-key indoctrination. Not only does Radio Hanoi bombard their cells with slanted news and propaganda a full hour out of each day, but prisoners also are furnished with Communist propaganda periodicals and are lectured on the "history of Vietnam" and the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Accords as conveniently interpreted by their captors. Sometimes men reportedly are taken from the prison to visit state institutions where they can "learn" more about North Vietnam's "culture."

Attempts also are made to induce them to write or record statements expressing sympathy with the North Vietnamese cause and condemning US involvement in the war.

Within the confines of the prison, the captives generally are isolated from contact or communication with more than one or two other prisoners who may share the same cell. Many men are kept in solitary confinement. As they are moved around in the prison to pick up food, empty toilet buckets, wash, etc., they are carefully shepherded so that one prisoner or group of prisoners seldom encounters another.

At infrequent intervals, certain prisoners have been allowed to write to their families, although few letters ever reach home.

That the prisoners are allowed to write at all, and that they are accorded other elemental amenities, may likely be because the so-called "Hanoi Hilton" is anything but typical.

PROPAGANDA SHOWPLACE

US officials, with reasonable suspicion, regard the "Hanoi Hilton" as a propaganda showplace. While foreign newsmen have "seen" prisoners, who have been transported to a central location for that express purpose from at least eight other camps, the "Hilton" is the lone place outsiders have been allowed to enter. And it is the only prison from which US prisoners have ever been released. Obviously, the open-door policy at only one prison creates real doubt that the North Vietnamese can afford to let the world, and in particular the neutral nations, see the conditions that prevail elsewhere.

No prisoner has ever escaped from the prisons of North Vietnam. Those who have managed to struggle back to freedom from the VC jungle camps add up to fewer than two dozen (the specific number is classified). And the Communists have been extremely callous when it comes to returning American prisoners. To date only a handful has been set free. Sixteen have been released by the Viet Cong, nine by Hanoi.

Procedures followed by Hanoi in releasing prisoners are particularly meaningful since North Vietnam has been the bellwether in establishing what might be regarded as overall policy guidance in the treatment of prisoners elsewhere. And it is in North Vietnam that the greatest number of men are believed to be imprisoned. Of the more than 1,400 captured and missing, nearly 800 (mostly pilots) were downed over North Vietnam. The Defense Department believes "a substantial percentage of the missing" may be prisoners.

POW RELEASES FOLLOW PATTERN

All the prisoner releases by Hanoi—two last year and one this August—have followed a similarly disturbing pattern. First, they have been but token gestures, letting just three men out at a time. Second, they have been accompanied by blatant propaganda announcements in the guise of either "humanitarianism" or "good will," or coupled with some "special" day. Third, the names of the men to be freed are withheld for periods of more than a month, thus creating untold agony for thousands of hopeful next of kin. Fourth, releases are carried out through dissident US intermediaries instead of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the traditional go-between in matters affecting war prisoners.

As a condition of each of the three prisoner releases, Hanoi has insisted that US pacifist groups be sent to North Vietnam to take custody of the prisoners and accompany them out of the country.

After a protracted wait, the identities of the prisoners are presented to the world in a staged ceremony. Finally, they are allowed to depart for home with their pacifist countrymen, who are merely used by Hanoi in a grossly overt effort to foment further unrest among American citizens and abet militant critics abroad.

The first two prisoner releases took place last year. Three men were released in February, three more in July. All six were "short termers"—that is men who had been held prisoner for relatively brief periods of time.

The February 1968 group consisted of two Air Force officers, Lt. Col. Norris M. Overly and Capt. John D. Black, and twenty-three-year-old Navy Lt. (jg.) David P. Matheny. None had been in captivity as much as six months. Lieutenant Matheny had been captured only four months earlier.

The three prisoners released in July 1968 were all Air Force officers: Maj. James F. Low and Capt. Joseph V. Carpenter, imprisoned for seven and six months, respectively, and Maj. Fred N. Thompson captured less than four months before.

The man designated by Hanoi as the principal go-between for the releases is a fifty-four-year-old pacifist named David Dellinger. Chairman of an organization known as the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, he has traveled frequently to Communist bloc nations and to North Vietnam. Currently, he is under indictment on charges of conspiring to incite a riot in Chicago during last year's Democratic Convention.

As the main contact in the prisoner releases, Dellinger, in turn, has named other US pacifists to act as "escorts" in bringing the prisoners out of Hanoi.

THREE RELEASED IN AUGUST

The most recent release—three men, again—came in August of this year and illustrates how completely Hanoi milks the prisoner situation for its own purposes. However, it marked a minor breakthrough of sorts. For the first time, North Vietnam released prisoners who had been held captive for fifteen to twenty-eight months.

The new policies of the Nixon Administration may have had something to do with the release of the longer-term prisoners. Publicity about two of the men had been widely aired by DoD several months earlier.

Like the two preceding releases, the third also was carried out under the banner of David Dellinger. On this occasion, he designated a somewhat ragtag escort group. The group was substantially larger than any previously dispatched. There were four escorts. They took along three cameramen.

Leader and spokesman was Rennard C. Davis, twenty-nine, National Coordinator of Dellinger's National Mobilization Committee. A member of Students for a Democratic Society, Davis is also under indictment on charges growing out of the Chicago riots. He had to obtain a court ruling in order to leave the country.

With Davis in the escort group were Linda Sue Evans, twenty-two, an SDS regional organizer; Grace Paley, forty-six, a member of antiwar and antidraft organizations; and James Johnson, twenty-three, Negro, former GI who served a stockade term for refusing to fight in Vietnam. The three cameramen, from an underground movie-making outfit, were identified as Robert Kramer, thirty-six, an SDS member during a stint at Columbia University; Normal Fruchter, thirty-two; and John B. Douglas, thirty-one.

TEAM FLEW TO HANOI

The seven-member team flew to Hanoi in mid-July, about two weeks after North Vietnam announced plans to release the prison-

ers. For the next couple of weeks they received Hanoi's "grand tour," were escorted on a 500-mile trip into the DMZ, met with the Prime Minister, and were ultimately entertained at a farewell party well-oiled with rice liquor and propaganda.

At the farewell ceremony, according to details churned out by the North Vietnam News Agency (VNA), the prisoners were "handed over . . . to the American antiwar delegation" with a Madame Bui Thi Cam denouncing the "monstrous crimes" perpetrated by the "US imperialists" who had destroyed towns and crops and massacred . . . women, children, and old folk."

She said US pilots "caught in the act of committing grave crimes" are not entitled to the protection of the Geneva Conventions, but are, nevertheless, treated "in accordance with the humanitarian policy of the government."

James Johnson, accepting the prisoners "on behalf of the American antiwar delegation," said, "We know, as these pilots must know, that all over the world the United States has been branded an outlaw nation." His statement, running some 500 words, might almost have been written by Hanoi.

The North Vietnam News Agency said, "The three released American military men then took turns in expressing, each in his own [way], their deep gratitude to the Vietnamese People, the DRVN government, and the Vietnam People's Army, for this humanitarian act as well as for the humane treatment all of them had received throughout the period of their detention."

The names of the prisoners were revealed. Two were Navy men: Lt. Robert F. Frishman, captured twenty-one months earlier, and Seaman Douglas B. Hegdahl, imprisoned for two years and four months. The third was Air Force Capt. Wesley L. Rumble, held for fifteen months.

The prisoners and their escorts left Hanoi on August 5. Arriving in Vietnam, Laos, that night, they were seen for the first time by US newsmen. They were described as "pale and gaunt," clad in "dungarees and sandals."

The press accounts noted that Frishman, acting as spokesman for the prisoners, selected his words "carefully." He said only that he was happy "to be returning home, to be back with my country and my wife."

There then followed a question-and-answer session. Here are revealing excerpts from Frishman's interrogation by the newsmen:

Question. How was the treatment you received. . . ?

Answer. I received adequate food, clothing, and housing.

Question. Would you describe it as humane treatment?

Answer. Sir, I believe I have answered that question.

Question. Did they make any attempt to indoctrinate you or brainwash you in any way?

Answer. I have no comment.

Question. Was their treatment better at all when they decided you were going to be released?

Answer. As I say, my treatment has been adequate.

Question. Are you concerned that other prisoners might be harmed by something you might say here?

Answer. Yes. I in no way want to jeopardize any of the others who have been . . .

The sentence trailed off.

When the prisoners arrived in Bangkok the following day, Frishman was quoted as saying, "It's great to be back." Nothing more. At some point during the return journey, Frishman had indicated the desire of all three men to be furnished with military clothing. "We left in uniform," he said. "We intend to return in uniform." The clothing was rushed to Frankfurt, last stop before New York.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

When the three men arrived at Kennedy International Airport in New York, I was

there to see them for myself. To television audiences, the returning prisoners may have looked reasonably well cared for. But their appearance on the hot, noisy flight line was deeply saddening.

When the general passengers and the pacifist escorts had disembarked, the families of the prisoners were allowed to board the plane for a brief reunion away from the eyes of the curious. Twenty minutes later, the men and their families began emerging.

There was no brass band, no flags, no clamoring throng to welcome them. Only a cluster of newsmen, cameras, government representatives, police, and a small crowd of onlookers.

Lieutenant Frishman, followed closely by Seaman Hegdahl, was first off the plane. Both wore their new uniforms, the Navy blue contrasting starkly with their drawn, pallid faces. Captain Rumble, ill, stooped, pale, was assisted down the steps, helped into a police car, and rushed to a waiting medical-evacuation plane.

The two Navy men and their families were led to a small platform, barren but for a gaggle of intertwined microphones. Uncertainly at first, and then with alert precision they returned the salute of Air Force Col. Milt Kegley standing nearby.

They were ashen in color. Their eyes were deep, hollow circles of darker gray, much like the exaggerated eyes of starving children. They smiled, but somehow their smiles seemed macabre; not forced, but not exactly real; joyful surely, but with an underlying tautness; perhaps nearer to tears than laughter.

Lieutenant Frishman once again spoke for all three men, repeating what by now had become his stock statement. They were happy to be home, they had received "adequate food, clothing, and housing" from their captors.

He, himself, had been "seriously wounded." The North Vietnamese doctors had removed his elbow and tied the muscles together. "I am glad to still have my arm," he said.

THE ARM WAS WASTED

It hung at his side, the loose sleeve of his jacket emphasizing that the arm was wasted, thin, far shorter than the other. When the suggestion had been made to him earlier that, "They'll fix it better at home," he replied, "Oh, no. They won't. It's impossible now."

Now, as he extolled the "adequate" treatment he and the others had received, and praised the North Vietnamese for saving his arm, Frishman voiced the "hope that there will be some more releases."

At his side, Douglas Hegdahl, once a robust heavyweight, continued to smile, his face almost skeletal. A reporter asked how much weight he had lost. He had "no comment."

But then Frishman addressed the microphones. "I lost forty-five pounds; Seaman Hegdahl lost sixty pounds," he said. It was the first detailed confirmation of their deprivations.

A newsmen asked Frishman why the North Vietnamese had selected him for release in preference to some other prisoner.

"I am sure they released me for some reason . . . this reason I do not know," he said.

What about the welfare of other prisoners still held by Hanoi?

"No comment," Lieutenant Frishman said.

PRESS SESSION QUICKLY ENDED

The session with the press was over quickly, the final questions muffled in the roar of a nearby jet. The men were tired; they had been traveling for thirty-six hours.

"I want to be with my wife now," Lieutenant Frishman said. He placed his good arm around her. The prisoners and their families moved off the platform.

As Frishman turned, I saw him for the first time from the side. His shoulders were incredibly thin. The collar of his shirt hung

loosely about his neck. The lines of his nose, his cheeks, and his chin were sharply drawn, haggard. So were Hegdahl's.

If the two men had been well-treated, there was nothing in their appearance to verify it. The almost corpse-like pallor of their skin, tightly stretched, almost translucent, mutely testified to long seclusion from the sunlight.

The men and their families moved to waiting transportation for the short trip to the medical-evacuation plane and the final leg of their journey to military hospitals. I turned with the other newsmen to walk back into the International Arrivals building for the meeting with the pacifist escorts.

We waited for an hour in a small, stuffy room intensely illuminated by bright klieg lights.

Finally, the pacifists straggled in, having been delayed in customs. The four escorts and the three cameramen gathered on a platform at one end of the room. By any standards, they were unprepossessing in appearance.

The leader and spokesman, Rennie Davis, was the most presentable, dressed in neat trousers and shirt, hair slightly long but combed and parted.

Peering from time to time at notes clutched in his right hand, Davis began a recitation of what the seven-member team had seen and done in North Vietnam. His monologue had little to do with the prisoners. It mainly emphasized the "devastation" that US bombing forays had inflicted on a "determined" and "unbeatable" people now instilled with a "mood of victory." The North Vietnamese believe, he said, that they have President Nixon "trapped."

He introduced Grace Paley, a short frumpy woman in a cotton dress. She said North Vietnam considers US prisoners criminals, but releases them to "show good faith" and as a demonstration of their "humanitarian" treatment.

PRAISE OF HANOI'S TREATMENT

Next up was Linda Sue Evans, young, blond, wearing tightly fitting flared blue jeans. "We believe," she said, "that North Vietnam should win." She praised Hanoi's "humane" treatment of the prisoners.

The young Negro, Johnson, principal pacifist speaker at the Hanoi ceremony, was next. He said with obvious pleasure that the North Vietnamese "feel they have defeated the United States."

Davis opened the press conference to questions.

Are our prisoners being mistreated? he was asked.

He had seen no such evidence. The group had met a "total of twenty-five to thirty all told," and had been informed by the prisoners that they had been protected within the very villages they had bombed, been given immediate medical attention, and "better" food than is provided for their guards.

He said continuing concern is voiced about the treatment of US prisoners, but he is more concerned about the treatment of prisoners from the other side held in camps in South Vietnam.

Davis was asked to comment on a statement by Secretary of Defense Laird that Hanoi's treatment of prisoners is in "flagrant violation" of the Geneva Conventions.

Davis said he thinks North Vietnam "legally regards the United States as an outlaw nation." (An interesting comment. James Johnson had used the same "outlaw" phrase in his Hanoi remarks, but attributed it to the pacifists themselves.)

"You say our prisoners are being treated humanely," I asked Davis. "How many prison camps did you visit?"

Repeatedly, he sought to evade a direct answer, but I kept hammering "how many prisons" at him. Finally he admitted he had "no information at all" about any of the prison camps.

The press conference produced nothing of any kind about the status of U.S. prisoners held by North Vietnam. The pacifists had returned believing what they wanted to believe. They brought back no list of prisoners held by Hanoi, no hint that North Vietnam might consider changing its policy on prisoners.

Except for some fifty letters Hanoi had permitted them to carry home, they had returned only with an array of sugar-coated propaganda. They had swallowed whole as much as possible and stuffed the rest into their luggage.

The press conference could only raise serious doubts about the value of continuing to allow Hanoi the luxury of using such groups to bring back tiny numbers of prisoners. Some Administration officials, even some wives and families of prisoners and missing men, also are beginning to question the validity of this practice.

At the current exchange rate, it would take well over 400 years to get all the men home. And the current release procedures in the words of the Washington, D.C., *Evening Star*, are "a little like Oriental water torture—and just as humanitarian."

Twenty-five days after Frishman, Hegdahl, and Rumble reached New York, I went to Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland to hear the two Navy men tell about their prison life. Sunshine had improved their color; they had regained some weight. They were ready to open up.

Frishman recounted how he had been blindfolded after his capture and, despite serious injuries, driven in a truck to other locations where he was removed from the truck and stoned by the populace. When he reached the prison, he was refused medical treatment and told he "was going to die in four hours" unless he talked. He "finally passed out" and was taken to a hospital. "Then, even with my bad arm, they tied me up with ropes."

Doctors operated on his arm but failed to remove missile fragments. It was six months before the incision healed over. "I would wake up and find my arm stuck to the blankets . . . the scab would come off . . . the wound would drain again." One of his legs was left with "a seeping sore," still draining when he reached the U.S. almost two years later.

During much of his ordeal, Frishman was isolated in a tin-roofed cell, vented by "a few holes." In forty-five-degree winter weather, he froze. In summer, it was "like an oven." Sometimes, he was forced to sit on a stool in the stifling room—"just sit . . . and sit"—until he passed out.

Early this year when interviewed by *L'Europeo*, his captors wrote out what he was to say and then "practiced" it with him.

Did they try to "fatten" him in his final weeks of imprisonment, I asked?

"Yes, they did." On July 4 they took him before the camp commander who "had a real nice table with some fruit on it. . . . I knew then that I was going home."

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

Hegdahl, too, had been subjected to solitary confinement—in all, for more than a year. The longest stretch lasted "seven months and ten days."

He was permitted occasional mail, but the letters were riddled of enclosures (including money) sent by his parents. The lone package he was allowed also was plundered before it was handed to him.

For propaganda purposes, he was photographed "reading" a U.S. magazine which he was allowed to hold "just long enough for them to take the picture."

Frishman said he was threatened before his release. If he embarrassed North Vietnam, they would "have ways of getting even with me," he was told. He was cautioned "not to forget that they still have hundreds of my buddies."

But those still imprisoned want the facts out in the open, he said. One told him "not to worry about telling the truth," that if it means more torture, "at least he'll know why he's getting it and he will feel that it will be worth the sacrifice."

While North Vietnam's claims of "humane" treatment of the prisoners have failed to stand up to public scrutiny, it is equally apparent that Hanoi's policies and those of the Viet Cong have been cruelly lacking in compassion for the families of the prisoners and missing men.

Take Andrea Rander, whose husband, Army SSgt. Donald Rander, is held by the Viet Cong. He was first reported missing during the January Tet offensive last year. Four weeks later she was officially notified that he had been wounded and imprisoned. She has been waiting almost two years for a letter that has never come. She has great difficulty, she told me, in making decisions. "I keep putting everything off. I keep telling myself I will wait until Donald comes home. It's my way, I guess, of convincing myself that he will be back."

SPORADIC LETTERS

Billie Hiteshew, wife of AF Maj. James Hiteshew, who was captured by North Vietnam in March of 1967, has lived with the problem longer, but at least she has heard from her husband. She receives sporadic letters, including two this year. And she has seen photographs of her husband. Shortly after his capture, CBS purchased a film of Hiteshew—confined in a hospital with a broken leg and arm—being interviewed by Felix Greene, a British antiwar journalist. She watched her husband say he agreed with Senators who feel "we need to take another look at our foreign policy," a view she had never heard him express or even hint at before.

Evelyn Grubb's only knowledge of her husband came from a similar Hanoi propaganda gesture. An unarmed reconnaissance aircraft, piloted by AF Maj. Wilmer "Newk" Grubb, was shot down in January 1966 while a Christmas bombing halt was in effect. Hanoi gloatingly publicized his capture, conveniently obscuring the true nature of his mission. The day Mrs. Grubb heard of his capture, it was snowing, two of her three sons were ill, and she was three months pregnant. Each time she writes she tells him about their sons (there are now four; one he has never seen), and sends photographs of all of them stapled to the letter so he will know if they have been removed. She doesn't know whether he has received a single photograph or letter. In four years, she has had no further official word of her husband.

Elizabeth Hill is another wife I talked with. Only twenty-three, she was married to AF Capt. Howard J. Hill (both are AF "brats") in August 1967. Two weeks later he returned to Southeast Asia, and just before Christmas was shot down. Nine months passed before she learned that his capture had been confirmed. As she told me this, she smiled. "I can't help smiling," she apologized. "After Howard was missing for so long, I just have to smile when I say he is a prisoner." She has written faithfully for almost two years, but there has never been an answer.

Although regular exchange of mail between prisoners and their families is guaranteed under the Geneva Conventions (even when two countries are not formally at war), the Communists have permitted only a trickle of letters to flow out of North Vietnam.

Efforts of the American Red Cross and the International Red Cross to improve the situation have been essentially futile in the face of Hanoi's obstinance.

NO INSPECTIONS PERMITTED

Not only has North Vietnam rejected Red Cross efforts to establish improved flow of mail and packages to and from U.S. prison-

ers, and to permit inspections of their prison camps, but they persistently have refused to even acknowledge the existence of, or accept mail from, their own men held as prisoners in South Vietnam. The latter camps are regularly inspected by the neutral International Committee of the Red Cross, and names of all captured North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers are prepared for Hanoi and the VC, but are spurned.

Although the Red Cross has tackled the problem again and again through all potential channels (even seeking help from the USSR)—and keeps on trying "all the time," according to ARC Vice President Robert Lewis—most of the effort has fallen on deaf ears.

Mr. Lewis says the Red Cross also has made it clear that it is prepared to send representatives to Hanoi at any time to accept released prisoners, but the North Vietnamese prefer to stick to their practice of using dissident go-betweens.

MAIL FOR PRISONERS

Mail for all prisoners and missing men is sent through a variety of channels and addresses. Some is handled by the Red Cross, some is mailed direct to foreign post offices, but little is known to have reached the men to whom it is addressed.

Letters written by the prisoners themselves have fared somewhat better because of their propaganda value. But none ever has arrived in the States from prisoners held by the Viet Cong. And fewer than 100 men held by North Vietnam have been allowed to write over the past five years. The average for this small group has been less than two letters a year.

Currently the letters from prisoners are written on a prescribed form, about five by seven inches, which makes its own envelope when folded. Six lines are provided for the message. Instructions tell the prisoners to write "legibly and only on the lines" and "only about health and family." The form states that "Letters from families should also conform to this pro forma."

Not all wives and parents abide by the advice, but many, like Gloria Netherland, do. Forms are provided by the armed forces. All carry a mailing address in the Vietnamese language reading: "Camp of detention for US pilots captured in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

But for most families, whether they use the six-line form letter or a longer page, the return on their investment is slim at best.

For families of men listed as "missing," even the lack of mail might be bearable if Hanoi and the VC would release the names of all prisoners. But they have consistently refused. Some US Senators say Hanoi "could devise no subtler cruelty."

While no solution to either the mail problem or the list of missing is in sight, the US armed forces, meanwhile, do what they can to ease the plight of the next of kin.

It is not a simple job, nor has it always received top marks in every area, but as the list of prisoners and missing has grown and as the services have learned from past mistakes and found out more about what the families want and need, they have moved increasingly into programs that now garner well-deserved praise.

All of the wives I talked with feel that their husband's service, as one put it, "is doing everything humanely possible."

NOTIFYING NEXT OF KIN

In the early days when a man was captured or turned up missing, next of kin sometimes were advised by telegraph. This impersonal approach proved highly unsatisfactory and has long since been abandoned.

Today when catastrophe strikes, a service representative is sent to the home to call on the family, break the news in person, give whatever details are immediately available,

and offer such solace and assistance as he can provide.

Either this representative or another is thereafter permanently assigned as an "assistance officer" for all future contacts. He makes sure the families are informed of breaking developments, if any, answers their questions, or refers the queries to someone who can; and ensures that they receive such legal, financial, or other aid as they may require.

The main Air Force effort is performed from the personnel center at Randolph AFB, Tex. Service is available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and next of kin may make collect telephone calls any time day or night.

Families are told everything the services can tell them about the circumstances surrounding the capture or disappearance of the man. Any subsequent news is passed along as quickly as it is received.

On a broader front, all services have put together special informational programs for the next-of-kin to keep them informed about over-all prisoner developments. These most often take the form of newsletters. But the Army's Adjutant General, Maj. Gen. Kenneth G. Wickham, writes a personal, individually prepared letter to each Army family once a month.

The letters and newsletters are supplemented by personal meetings with individual family members or with groups. This practice was instituted early by the Navy, but has now been made uniform for all services, under expanded policies of the Nixon Administration.

Beginning this past spring, group meetings were instituted under the aegis of a joint Defense/State/military team, with families from several services attending at a central location for each given area. At the meetings, the next of kin receive a full briefing on the prisoner problem.

Much of what they can be told is not new, but it has demonstrated to the satisfaction of many, if not all, of those attending that the government is giving the prisoner problem priority consideration, and sincerely wants, and is trying, to help in every way possible.

MEETINGS WITH NEXT OF KIN

The meetings have been spread all across the country. Scheduled mostly at Air Force bases, they are generally held in Service or Officers Clubs, in an informal atmosphere, with local volunteer-wives serving coffee or punch to the families—normally about 100 wives and parents.

One meeting held at Bolling Air Force Base near Washington, D.C., was attended by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge (home to report to the President). He told the group what was happening at the Paris peace table. Another briefing session was conducted at the Pentagon itself. Defense Secretary Laird met and talked with the families.

One member of the briefing team, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard G. Capen, Jr., said, "We are always frank about telling the families there have been no great breakthroughs. I review the over-all situation; Frank Sleverts [State Department representative] discusses the Paris talks and other State Department efforts conducted through diplomatic channels. Then we spend the remainder of the time, about an hour or an hour and a half, responding to questions."

Mr. Capen says reaction to the briefings has been excellent. Sometimes "wild suggestions" are offered or family members give vent to angry frustration. ("Some cannot understand why we learn so little about the men.") But the meetings, Capen feels, have been extremely useful and have helped to partially satisfy the yearning of many families for some closer contact with their government in Washington.

He has been through many heartrending

conversations, but what remains most vividly in his mind is the meeting at which one wife stood up and declared, "I want my husband back, but I don't want to give my country away to do it."

Most of the families, he says, "have real understanding and appreciation of the problems. We want to assure them that when the men do come back, we will be in a position to say we did all we could." He thinks most of the families now feel, if they didn't before, that this is the case.

In addition to the programs designed for the next of kin, the armed forces also carry out certain procedures for the prisoners and missing men themselves.

All, for example, are considered for promotion at the time they normally would have been considered if not in captured or missing status. Their full pay and allowances are continued indefinitely, and they receive whatever general pay increases are authorized for others on active duty. Allotments the men provided for their families are increased as needs dictate.

New laws also have been enacted, and others are being sought, to protect rights of the men that might otherwise be jeopardized.

The military "savings deposit" program, for example, encouraged overseas servicemen to bank a portion of their pay in high-interest accounts as a means of cutting down on the U.S. gold-drain. But the law contained no provision for men who were captured or reported missing. This inequity was corrected only to have a second develop. The maximum that can accumulate in such accounts is \$10,000. Anything above that amount draws no interest. With deposits of some men now approaching or exceeding the ceiling, the Defense Department recently asked Congress for authority to invest "excess" amounts in the purchase of U.S. savings bonds and notes.

Yet, despite these and other continuing efforts on behalf of the men and their families, it is all too apparent that the combined activities of the armed forces, the State and Defense Departments, the American and International Red Cross, and the efforts at the Paris talks have reunited few prisoners with their loved ones. Nor has there been any new hope for proper medical care of the sick and injured, neutral inspection of prison camps, full disclosure of the names of all captives, or proper flow of mail.

The new Nixon Administration initiatives are helpful, but only full and continuing exposure of the plight of the prisoners and their families, together with relentless public pressure at home and abroad, are likely to produce desired action.

An occasional newspaper editorial is not enough. Limited news coverage of developing prisoner stories is not enough. An infrequent letter-to-the-editor is not enough. A statement inserted in the back pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is not enough. A business-as-usual attitude on the part of the American public can only make apparent to Hanoi that these men who have given so much to their country have indeed been forgotten by those for whom they made the sacrifice.

Some wives of the prisoners and missing men have reached the same conclusions. Some are taking steps to counter public apathy, and to arouse the Congress.

Mrs. James Bond Stockdale of Coronado, Calif., wife of a senior Naval officer held by North Vietnam, has encouraged other wives to send telegrams to the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris, and helped to organize prisoner families. Mrs. James Lindberg Hughes of Santa Fe, N.M., wife of a captured Air Force lieutenant colonel, and Mrs. Arthur S. Mearns of Los Angeles, wife of a missing Air Force major also have been urging the Congress and others to act.

Many of the wives are essentially satisfied that the services and the Administration are doing all they can. But some feel, as

Evelyn Grubb says, that "there is a bargaining point for everything; we have to find it." The wives are convinced that more public pressure is essential.

Some have been particularly critical of the inaction by Congress. "Usually," Mrs. Stockdale has said, "they put something in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and then forget about it."

A check of the RECORD discloses that this practice was, until very recently, more or less standard. But there is hopeful evidence of a growing change—partly as a result of appeals by the wives, partly as a result of the more open discussion policy encouraged by the Administration.

In August, shortly before Congress went into brief summer recess, forty-two Senators banded together in a strong statement condemning North Vietnam for its "cruel" treatment of the prisoners and their families. Instigated by two opponents of our Vietnam policies, Charles Goodell (R-N.Y.) and Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), the declaration says if North Vietnam thinks it can "influence the policy of the United States toward the Vietnam conflict" through its intransigent position on the prisoners, it is "doomed to failure."

"Neither we in Congress, nor the Administration, nor the American people as a whole, nor indeed the families directly affected, will be swayed by this crude attempt."

Those signing the statement included both Democrats and Republicans representing thirty-three of the fifty states. Three names that might have added weight but were absent from the list of signatures were those of war critics J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), George McGovern (D-S.D.), and Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.).

The Senate statement ended with a specific plea to "the governments, the statesmen, and the ordinary men and women around the world" who spoke out in 1966 against Hanoi's proposed "war-crimes trials"—a plan that was abandoned by North Vietnam after a wave of world protest.

The Senators said those who protested in 1966 should "make their voices heard once more. Then, as now, the issue was not political but humanitarian—and Hanoi responded to the force of world public opinion. If that force can again be mobilized, this too may contribute to inducing from Hanoi greater respect for human decency and for the rule of law." On August 21, the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris vehemently rejected the protest as "slander" and an attempt "to deceive public opinion."

In the House of Representatives, Congressman William L. Dickenson (R-Ala.) sent a letter to his colleagues asking that they join him, after the August recess, in making floor statements protesting the treatment of our war prisoners.

Whether these moves are one-shot efforts remains to be seen. What members of both houses seem to have overlooked is the potential force of a Joint Congressional Resolution condemning Hanoi's prisoner policies.

Whatever action Congress may take, what will count most significantly is the time and effort the American people are willing to expend in helping solve the problem.

In my numerous interviews with government officials, representatives of the Red Cross, members of the armed forces, and next of kin of the prisoners, I asked each person what he or she thought would be the most effective attack that could be launched. They agreed that a four-pronged letter campaign could produce dramatic results. The letters should be directed to:

- Representatives of foreign nations;
- Newspapers and magazines in foreign nations;
- Members of the US House and Senate; and
- Xuan Thuy, chief North Vietnamese negotiator in Paris.

The letters to the foreign nations and the press in those nations should urge that pressure be brought to bear on Hanoi to live up to the spirit of the Geneva Conventions by putting into practice the Conventions' rules on the treatment of war prisoners.

The letters to Xuan Thuy should demand the same points. And those individuals who are not necessarily in sympathy with the war should make it clear that proper treatment of the prisoners is nevertheless an overriding consideration. All should note that continued intransigence on the part of Hanoi will only stiffen the resolve of the American public, not weaken it.

Letters to members of Congress (addressed to the Representative from your own congressional district and to either or both of your US Senators) should call for a Joint Resolution demanding proper treatment for the prisoners and missing men, and stressing the solidarity of the nation in this aim.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

If you want to help, send a postcard to Air Force/Space Digest at 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, and you will be mailed a list of Washington, D.C., addresses of ambassadors of foreign nations whose assistance could be crucial, together with a list of selected foreign newspapers and publications.

Letters to Xuan Thuy can be addressed, in simplified form, as follows: Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam Delegation, Paris Peace Talks, Paris, France.

There is a chance—possibly a good chance—that world opinion might force Hanoi to honor basic codes of human decency.

"By any human standards," the position of North Vietnam is "totally inexcusable," Secretary of State William Rogers says. "I don't understand why we have not become more excited about the prisoner question."

The Secretary is telling the people of the United States that their concern is important. The rest is up to you. If you want to help the men many Americans have forgotten, you can. Your letter could be the one that spells the difference.

THE POSTAL UNIONS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, since so many of the Members return to their districts over the weekends, they might have missed the editorial broadcast of October 2 and 3 over WTOP radio and television.

Since the subject material involves legislation pending before the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and quite accurately describes the attitude of unions representing post office employees, I feel that the editorial deserves the attention of the Members who might have missed it and include it in the RECORD at this point:

THE POSTAL UNIONS

The postal unions are still doing their utmost to prop up a dilapidated postal service. The unions are badly misguided.

The U.S. Post Office is like a giant Rube Goldberg machine out of control. It's the most inefficient business in the nation. Unless major alterations are made soon, the Post Office will finally choke on its own mail some unhappy morning in the foreseeable future. Those of us who have blind faith in the system are going to be horrified.

The Nixon administration has the makings of a solution. Congress is being urged to create a quasi-public postal corporation to take charge of the U.S. mail. It makes eminent good sense, for it would deliver businesslike management to a vast enterprise which is now quite literally unmanageable. It also would provide both security and opportunity for postal employees.

But the big postal unions have lobbied furiously for the defeat of the proposal. To avoid an entirely negative appearance, they're backing an alternative set of reforms, but these amount to first aid in a case requiring radical surgery.

The unions are most fearful of losing their longtime political liaison with Congress on matters concerning pay. The administration has made a major concession in this regard by agreeing to a binding arbitration plan between the unions and the proposed corporation. The unions still are balking.

The issue is much too large to turn on such a narrow, political point. Three consecutive Postmasters-General—appointees of both parties—have warned of impending chaos.

Congress has an obligation—not to the unions alone but to the whole nation—to rescue the U.S. mail.

This was a WTOP editorial . . . Norman Davis speaking for WTOP.

ANTISMOG LETTER

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, as another component in the campaign for clean and healthy air, I have mailed copies of the following letter and notice to a large number of residents of Los Angeles County:

I NEED YOUR HELP!

The fight against smog has reached a critical stage.

We have only until Oct. 28 to show the United States Department of Justice that public concern is so overwhelming that the auto makers must be made to take positive action NOW to put an end of smog. (See reverse side for details.)

To cast your vote against smog, please sign, stamp, and mail the clip-out coupon below before Oct. 20.

Sincerely,

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,

Member of Congress.

Yes, Congressman Brown, I believe that a public trial should be held, and the facts revealed.

Signature _____

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C.

An open letter to Los Angeles Residents: For more than 15 years, during my entire service in public office, I have been working to try to prevent the continuous deterioration of the quality of our environment. In addition to my past efforts I have now introduced a bill in the Congress of the United States which probably is the toughest ever proposed.

I am writing to you today because of a new and far-reaching development and I am asking for your help.

The situation is this: As a result of a five year investigation including nine months of presenting testimony and other evidence to a Federal Grand Jury, the Justice Department may have gathered enough evidence to ask for a criminal indictment

against the auto industry for restraining the development and marketing of auto exhaust control systems.

We now find that possible criminal charges have been set aside and a civil suit has been substituted. In addition to that, auto industry and the Justice Department, publicly announced at a press conference in Los Angeles that they were virtually dropping the matter by proposing a settlement negotiated behind closed doors between the auto industry and the Justice Department.

The date of October 28 has been set as the hearing date for a final decision.

I have been making a substantial effort at my own expense, to inform our citizens and ask for public support for an open trial. Without a trial the evidence gathered in this case can remain secret. I urge you to join me in this effort.

Sincerely,

GEORGE E. BROWN,
Member of Congress.

HUMANISM—A NEW RELIGION
IN THE CHURCH

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, last week I spoke of the desecration of the National Cathedral here in Washington.

According to today's news Soviet Embassy personnel are using the church to promote tourism in the Soviet Union; others to divide the Christian community.

It seems the Lord's property is to be exploited to fulfill a long-time Communist objective of replacing religion with humanism—substituting man for God.

Pertinent news items follow:

CHURCHES OFFER TALKS ON REBELLION AND RACE

Aspects of the rebellion and racial change of our times will be discussed at several religious-sponsored forums next week.

Dr. Robert E. Williams, professor of educational psychology at D.C. Teachers College, will talk about issues in the youth rebellion as part of a series, "Generations Out of Touch," at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in Shiloh Baptist Church, 1500 9th St. NW.

Another District professor, Dr. Leopold Edwards of Howard University's Center for Community Studies, will speak on "The Psychology of Prejudice" at 8 p.m. Wednesday in DuVal High School, Glenn Dale and Telegraph Roads, Glenn Dale, Md. This is the second in a series on "Is Suburbia Prejudiced?" sponsored by Project Commitment of Lanham-Seabrook.

"The Need for Revolution" will be the topic of a lecture at 8 p.m. Monday in Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H Streets NW. The speaker will be Michael Novak, provost of the Disciplines College, State University of New York, Westbury, Long Island. An active opponent of the draft and the Vietnam War, Novak will open a workshop sponsored by the George Washington University Board of Chaplains on "Revolution and Human Values."

Novak also will speak at a Tuesday noon luncheon at Union Methodist Church, 814 20th St. NW. His topic will be "Politics, Realism and Institutions."

Edmondas Yushkis, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy, will talk about tourism in the Soviet Union at the 7:30 p.m. meeting tomorrow of the 1830 Club of National Presbyterian Church, Nebraska Avenue and Van Ness Street NW.

The Washington Ethical Society's leader, Edward Ericson, will address the Sunday Evening Club of National Presbyterian Church, meeting at 7 p.m. tomorrow. His subject will be "Ethical Humanism in Today's Religious Dialogue."

Mrs. Paul Johnstone will review the book "Eleanor of Aquitaine," by Regine Pernoud, at 11 a.m. Thursday in All Saints' Episcopal Church, Chevy Chase Circle.

RUSSIANS TO ATTEND PARLEY

St. Louis.—Nine church delegates from the Soviet Union will be among persons attending a conference on "This Christian Concern for Arms Limitation" here beginning Friday. The conference is being sponsored jointly by the National Council of Churches and the United States Catholic Conference.

The Soviet delegation will be headed by Bishop Juvenaly, vice chairman of External Church Affairs for the Patriarchate of Moscow. Besides Russian Orthodox representatives, churchmen also will represent Lutheran and Baptist interests.

LT. GEN. LEONARD DUDLEY HEATON ENDS BRILLIANT MILITARY CAREER

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, the 30th of September marked the end of 43 years of military service by one of America's most distinguished physicians. I refer to Lt. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, Surgeon General of the Army.

During his brilliant career, General Heaton made not only great contributions to military medicine, but to the entire field of public health. I thought it appropriate to bring to the attention of the Members the following article which appeared in the Service Stripe, which traces his unusual career of public service in the field of medicine:

[From Service Stripe, Sept. 25, 1969]

LT. GEN. LEONARD DUDLEY HEATON ENDS BRILLIANT MILITARY CAREER

The physician who has served as Army Surgeon General under four presidents will retire at the end of this month after 43 years of service, 10 as the Army's Surgeon General.

On the first of June in 1959, Major General Leonard Dudley Heaton was named the Surgeon General of the United States Army. Three months later he became the only Surgeon General ever to hold three star rank.

The former Walter Reed Army Medical Center commander was congratulated by his warm, personal friend, commander-in-chief and former patient, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, his peers and distinguished friends and associates. Also offering their congratulations at that time were four former Surgeon Generals who had watched him grow from a promising young junior medical officer to a gifted surgeon, outstanding soldier, and skilled administrator of world renown.

His appointment as Surgeon General climaxed a military-medical career which began in 1926 when the young physician, an honor graduate of both Denison University and the University of Louisville School of Medicine, was commissioned as first lieutenant in the Army Medical Corp.

He completed his internship at Letterman General Hospital, returning some years later as commander, and attended the Army Medi-

cal School and the Medical Field Service School. In 1947 he was graduated with distinction from the Army Command and General Staff College.

His surgical ability had been demonstrated early in his career while serving successively on the surgical staffs of William Beaumont General Hospital, Tripler General Hospital, the Station Hospital at Fort Sam Houston, and Fort Warren, Wyo., during the 1930's. During World War II he served in both the Pacific and European Theaters.

For his skillful handling of mass casualties resulting from the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, he was awarded the Legion of Merit. He was chief of the Surgical Services of the North Section General Hospital at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, when the surprise attack occurred.

A tour as executive officer at Woodrow Wilson General Hospital in Staunton, Va., was followed by service in Europe as commander of the 160th General Hospital and commanding officer of the 802nd Hospital Center in Blandsford, England from 1944 to 1945.

In May 1948 he was named to command Letterman General Hospital and in 1953, then a major general, assumed command of Walter Reed General Hospital and Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Despite the heavy burdens of office as commander of the medical center, and later as Surgeon General, he continued to employ his great surgeon's skill. Trustees of Brandeis University noted when awarding him an honorary degree, that he "cared for his country's heroes, the famous and the little-known."

The roster of his famous patients include names which live in history. He attended General Joseph W. Stillwell, hero of the Burma campaign in World War II. In 1956 he was sent by President Eisenhower to Nicaragua, where President Anastasio Somoza had been wounded by an assassin's bullet. Three years later General Heaton operated on Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and in 1963 was dispatched to Thailand to aid the ailing premier, Sarit Thanarat.

The world, already aware of his reputation as a surgeon, became even more cognizant of his talents as he cared for President Eisenhower, General of the Army George C. Marshall and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

A man who uses words sparingly, he is known as a dedicated teacher as well as a practicing surgeon, and one who gladly shares credit with others.

A gifted physician and surgeon, General Heaton continued to operate regularly at Walter Reed after being named Surgeon General. He instilled talented, young surgeons with his high standards of medical practice, and imbued them with his sense of dedication, winning their gratitude and devotion for his interest in their careers.

With his seemingly limitless drive and ability, he shared his vast knowledge of surgery and medical administration with a multitude through the publication of innumerable articles.

Honor upon honor was conferred upon the general during his tenure. The Nation honored him with the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Distinguished Service Medal with two clusters. The Government of Thailand honored him with its two highest decorations, rarely accorded a foreigner.

He was awarded the Guthrie Medal in March 1968 by the Royal Army Medical College for his services to military surgery and unflinching cooperation with the medical services of the British Army. In April 1969 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The medical profession has recognized his talents with the diploma of the American Board of Surgery and fellowship in numerous medical organizations.

Honorary degrees have been conferred by

Denison University, the University of Louisville, the University of West Virginia, Brandeis University, Seoul National University, and Gettysburg College.

In 1963 President John F. Kennedy accorded him the honor of being the first Surgeon General in 30 years whose tenure in that office was extended beyond the usual 4-year period.

President Johnson followed suit when he too shattered precedent by extending his assignment as Surgeon General again until May 1969.

The President said at the time, "Your leadership has been marked with a consistency of wisdom and compassion that is rare to any executive level. . . ."

General Heaton who had served so ably under three presidents, continued his tenure under a fourth, when President Nixon formally extended his term of Office until October 1, 1969.

The mission of the Army Medical Department has remained the same since its beginning—to maintain the health of the Army so as to conserve its fighting strength and to prepare in time of peace for service in time of war.

The only changes since the Revolutionary War have been in the scope of the task involved and in the conditions and circumstances under which the mission must be accomplished.

These changes have been monumental in the decade that General Heaton has served as Surgeon General. Not only has the scope of professional medical care steadily broadened, but the medical problems of military preparedness have increased in magnitude and intensity. Responsibility for the execution of this great mission is vested in The Surgeon General.

In contrast to the formal and official delineation of his responsibilities, General Heaton expressed his view of the scope of his duties when he became The Surgeon General in 1959.

"The responsibilities of The Surgeon General are numerous indeed, ranging from daily operational actions to the broadest of policy decisions; from signing routine correspondence to advising the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of the Army. However, there is one responsibility that looms above all others. One responsibility on which there can be no buck passing. The Surgeon General must direct the course of the Army Medical Service . . . the operating philosophy of the Army Medical Service, if you please. He and he alone is responsible for that . . ."

He considered it his duty, he stated, as he took his office as Surgeon General, "to see that the progress of the Army Medical Department is not only continued but accelerated during my period of office."

As a means of attaining increasing perfection to foster progress, he recommended adoption of the methods and techniques he had successfully employed throughout his career. He emphasized the importance of attention to details, the need for balance and proportion in planning as well as the simultaneous pursuit of improvement in all programs.

In addition to the reorganization of the Office of the Surgeon General for greater efficiency and effectiveness, General Heaton has nurtured and supported the development of medical commands overseas. The establishment of the U.S. Army Medical Command, Europe, and the U.S. Army Medical Command, Japan, which reflect his interest in keeping in step with major organizational trends in the Army, have also contributed significantly to the flexibility and efficiency of the Army Medical Department.

General Heaton's military-medical career comes to an end on October 1, but he will neither lay down his scalpel, nor put aside

his interest in Army medicine. He will continue to advise in matters of military-medical importance.

GRAND PRAIRIE PLUMBER HAS GOOD ADVICE

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, Here is an interesting letter that I received this morning from my plumber who lives out in Grand Prairie, Tex.:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COLLINS: Recently as I made a plumbing call to your home I was telling you about my son going to Vietnam. You asked me to write his opinion of this country. When he saw this country, it made him realize what a great country we have. But he feels as others that the people of this country should do the fighting for their own country. Especially since there has been ample time to train their own soldiers. We should continue to help them financially and advise but not with our boys lives which is so precious to us.

It seems to me since this is the type of war that it is some comforts could be provided for the boys that they may not have to sleep in the rain. Even to a foot of water.

My greatest concern is we are letting these same type of outside forces destroy this wonderful government. I am enclosing this report from one who should know just in case you have missed this report. I would like to suggest a campaign be made to promote patriotism by leaders which is you and others. That the government owes no one a thing because if we did there would be ex-soldiers which sacrificed, the Indians, and others that contributed anything to society. This would make it impossible to repay every one.

Yours truly,

I. J. TAGGART.

He then enclosed an article by J. Edgar Hoover which he had clipped out of the July 23 Baptist Standard. The Baptist Standard had in turn reprinted it from the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. The article is headed "The New Left Danger," and the basic thought by J. Edgar Hoover is "Never before in this country has there been such a strong revolutionary Marxist movement of young people which is so eager to destroy established authority." It follows:

It should be readily apparent that the students in the New Left revolutionary movement are not on college campuses to seek education. Rather, this conglomerate of malcontents is engineering a drive to destroy our educational system.

More and more, the New Left is being controlled by the followers of Karl Marx through the Old Left organizations of the Communist Party, USA (pro-Moscow), the Progressive Labor Party (pro-Peking), and the Socialist Workers Party (Trotskyites).

Not since the New Left came into being has the influence of Marxism-Leninism been so strong.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), largest of the New Left groups, is rapidly gaining a definite Marxist-Leninist coloration. At the SDS National Council meeting in Austin in March, one of the organization's top leaders was quoted as stating, "Our primary task is to build a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary movement."

NEW LEFT ACTIVITIES

While the New Left movement may or may not make the dean's list this year, it rates an A plus in revolutionary exploits. The SDS and its adherents have rocked campuses from coast to coast with violence, riots, and sabotage.

At the SDS National Convention last summer a workshop on violence and explosives was held. Literature explaining how explosive devices can be manufactured and used against Selective Service installations, ROTC buildings, and university facilities has been distributed. The results are a disgrace to a society which owes its very existence to democratic processes under the rule of law.

Many of the criminal acts of the New Left were, and are, committed as expressions of rights under the first amendment. Corruption of the first amendment would be a better term for such antics.

Certainly, free speech and dissent are not synonymous with despotism and obstruction and force. The wild and insatiable demands of the New Left for unlawful power and its blind determination to silence and destroy all who stand in its way are tyrannical acts of the first order.

Under the first amendment, a person may hire a hall and speak on any subject to as many people as he can persuade to listen. However, he has no right to disrupt classes and assemblies and prevent other persons from hearing a speaker of their choice.

RESTRICTION ADVOCATED

Neither the New Left nor any other group should be allowed to plunder, riot, and terrorize our educational institutions and impose its will upon a majority of students who do not share its views. Crime under the ivy-covered arches of a college campus is no more excusable than crime in our city streets.

SDS leaders know that if a revolution is to be brought about, they must inject more discipline and organization into the movement. The anti-discipline, freewheeling, individualistic, anarchistic mood of the New Left must be controlled and molded into a strong, centralized, Marxist-Leninist revolutionary force. The Old Left groups, of course, are working hard to capture at least a part of the movement.

The Progressive Labor Party already has a strong beachhead inside the SDS. On some key issues the PLP comes close to having enough strength to swing votes in national meetings.

While considerable factionalism now exists within SDS ranks on "how to bring about a revolution," the pro-Peking, the pro-Moscow, and the Trotskyites all agree that students alone cannot bring about a revolution. One well-known communist youth leader wrote,

"We must view the worker-student alliance as a mutual necessity and do everything in our power to insure its growth and endurance." The PLP and the Trotskyites also supported similar linkage of the students and workers.

Not all SDS members accept the Old Left organizations. Many feel that SDS can promote a viable revolutionary youth program free of parental tutelage from a foreign or internal Marxist party. Whether this is possible or not remains to be seen.

BASIC FACT

Meanwhile, a basic fact looms. Never before in this country has there been such a strong revolutionary Marxist movement of young people which is so eager to destroy established authority.

The New Left movement has made it emphatically clear that mere change and revision are not its objectives. Armed with a long list of "non-negotiable" demands, its immediate goal is the complete overthrow and control of our educational system. We all know what its ultimate goal is.

Concessions and appeasements will not satisfy those bent on anarchy and nihilism. America should take note before it is too late.

SLASH IN FEDERAL AID WOULD HAVE DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, private agencies, no less than public officials, are seriously concerned as to the impact of the urban renewal policies announced by the Department of Housing and Urban Development on our major cities with their massive, urgent problems.

I submit for the attention of the Congress and the administration a thoughtful letter from Mr. James W. Tindall, president, Council of Social Agencies of Essex and West Hudson, N.J., who is fully aware of the tremendous needs of our urban areas. What are the people in our decaying cities—with shameful housing and schools—to think of their Government's sense of proportion and of values? We abandon our cities with the excuse of lack of funds but money can be easily found for the SST that will make flying easier and swifter for the privileged few.

Mr. Tindall's letter, dated October 2, follows:

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES,
Newark, N.J., October 2, 1969.

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MINISH: The threatened slash in federal aid to Newark's urgently needed urban renewal program, if effectuated, would have disastrous consequences for the city, with attendant serious repercussions nationally.

The scars of Newark's 1967 riot are not only still clearly evident, but they have been aggravated by the resulting mass exodus and shutting down of retail establishments. Fires, the levelling of overage, dangerous and abandoned housing and the tearing down of uninhabitable buildings, have left large cleared areas awaiting redevelopment. The decreasing availability of housing in the city, has been forcing the continuing flow of poor, immigrant families into the remaining, already overcrowded and dilapidated old frame houses, which are representative of most of the city.

The combination of Newark's critical social-economic problems, its serious housing shortage, and its battle-scarred appearance, contain all the elements that could translate that appearance into a grim reality. Policy decisions should not ignore such a smoldering threat, which it might be charged, could amount to colossal neglect and complete indifference to human values.

Our organization and its 168 member agencies is deeply concerned about the inevitable consequences that would result from further pursuing the proposed course of action.

We urgently request that you contact and lead those who can move toward a reconsideration of this whole matter and a reexamination of the critical factors involved.

Sincerely,

JAMES W. TINDALL,
President.

CXV—1813—Part 21

SALUTE TO MARIE SUTHERS

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, my longtime friend, Marie H. Suthers, a member of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners since 1952, is being honored at a testimonial dinner at the Furniture Club of America in Chicago on Tuesday, October 14, 1969.

This "Salute to Marie Suthers" sponsored by the Republican Business Women's Club of Chicago and other organizations will honor a woman who has brought honor and credit to her sex and has served in many important political and public offices in the course of her distinguished career.

Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to serve with Marie Suthers in 1951 during the 67th session of the Illinois General Assembly. While this was the only term in the Illinois House which either of us served, it provided a splendid opportunity for a close and abiding friendship and enabled me to gain an appreciation of her political philosophy and to learn of her determination to contribute to the improvement of society in the State of Illinois and in the Nation.

Marie Suthers marched with other young women in the early days of her career to gain voting rights for women. This early activity was indicative of her latest service in behalf of equal justice for all Americans—particularly in the area of voting rights.

As a member of the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners, Marie Suthers pursued an unceasing campaign to reduce vote frauds and other voting inequities. During my service later in the Illinois State Senate, I was privileged to receive her frequent advice and suggestions in behalf of sound State legislation to protect the sanctity of the ballot box. This was the primary mission of Marie Suthers' work as an election commissioner.

Mr. Speaker, while Marie Suthers always supported the public welfare above partisan interests, she was a devout Republican worker during the entire period of her public career. Marie Suthers served as the first president of the Illinois Federation of Republican Women and later became president of the National Federation of Republican Women, a post which she held between 1942 and 1946. At the 1944 National Republican Convention, she introduced the then presidential candidate, Thomas E. Dewey.

Mr. Speaker, the activities and accomplishments of Marie Suthers are legion and I will not endeavor to recount them all here. But let me add that many other Members of this House, particularly my Republican colleagues from Illinois, join in this expression of felicitations to Marie Suthers. It is reported to me that our former colleague, Marguerite Stitt Church, who was my immediate predecessor in the Lake County portion of the

12th District of Illinois, and Mrs. Everett McKinley Dirksen as well as the Honorable Ray Page will be featured speakers at the dinner meeting honoring Marie Suthers.

Miss Gertrude Miller, president of the Republican Women's Club of Chicago, and Mrs. Alan—Virginia—Macdonald are dinner cochairmen.

Others who will attend are: Ray Page, State superintendent of public instruction; Joseph I. Woods, Cook County sheriff; William Fetridge, president of the United Republican Fund of Illinois; Robert H. Hanrahan, Cook County superintendent of schools; Patricia Hutar, public relations chairman of the National Federation of Republican Women; Mary Brooks, newly appointed Director of the Mint and former Illinois national committeewoman; Gladys O'Donnell, president of the National Federation of Republican Women; Hazel Watson, president of the Illinois Federation of Republican Women; Virginia Kenney, past president of Illinois Federation of Republican Women, and Mary M. McDonald, chairman of the women's division, Cook County Republican Central Committee.

It is with genuine regret that I find it impossible to attend personally. However, my thoughts and good wishes will be with Marie Suthers and with her devoted husband, W. Glenn Suthers, to both of whom I extend my congratulations and affection.

THE PULASKI DAY PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body who were privileged to witness the Pulaski Parade move impressively up Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon, viewed and sensed with intense appreciation and gratification the spirit of patriotism and loyalty manifested to this Nation of ours. All of us observed with great pleasure the thousands of children in their gay costumes. All of us took satisfaction in seeing their bright faces and watching their enthusiastic parading. All of these paraders were of Polish birth or lineage, but all of them were true blue Americans. For more than 30 years I have not missed these annual Pulaski Day parades. Since their inception in 1937, I have marveled at their growth in participants, in color, and in their deep significance. I have marveled, too, in the ever increasing crowds who line the famous Fifth Avenue to watch the parade and to applaud the groups from their own communities, their lodges or other fraternal societies.

This year the Pulaski Parade and the observance of the 190th anniversary of the tragic and untimely death of that gallant Revolutionary War Hero, Gen. Casimir Pulaski, have special meaning for me because of a visit I was privileged

to make only a few weeks ago to Pulaski's homeland, Poland.

The thousands of words of tribute which are annually paid Pulaski for his bravery, for his dedication to freedom and independence, for his selflessness in the service to his fellow men and for his willingness to die for his adopted country take on new meaning since I was able to talk face to face with Polish men, women, and children.

As I visited the magnificent American Children's Research Hospital in Krakow, built by our American taxpayers, I was not only tremendously impressed with the dedication of the hospital staff, but I was interested in the spirit of the young patients and their parents. Our conversations convinced me that the same love of independence and freedom which characterized Casimir Pulaski is a dominant trait of the people of Poland today, particularly with respect to their children.

The expressions of gratitude for our help and of hope for firmer bonds of friendship made a marked impression upon me.

Pulaski Day this year has added significance for me for another reason. On August 15 last I had the pleasant opportunity of speaking to the assembled thousands gathered at Monte Cassino in Italy to mark the 25th anniversary of the successful defeat of the Nazi defenders of this famed monastery by the Free Polish Army under the leadership of Gen. Wladyslaw Anders.

Not only was it a distinct honor for me to be invited to address the gathering, but it was a most gratifying experience to be a part of the great throng of people mostly of Polish birth or descent who were commemorating the historic event and paying moving tribute to those who died on the blood drenched slopes of Monte Cassino or who survived the gory battle which raged for 8 hellish days.

It was thrilling indeed to witness the crowd pay tribute to these revered veterans, many wearing the tattered and long unused uniforms in which they were clad when they wrested control of the ancient abbey from the German defenders. But the high point of the ceremony was the emotional and heartfelt tribute which was paid to their heroic Polish general who had risen from a sick-bed to join them.

I was struck with the great similarity of this modern-day hero with the hero of our own struggle for independence, General Pulaski. As I listened to General Anders and as I chatted with him and as I conversed with men who had fought with him, the likeness to Pulaski became more pronounced.

Both were Poles, possessed of intensive military training. Both possessed the same unquenchable thirst for liberty and freedom of mankind from any bond of servitude.

Both, upon being forced to absent themselves from their own beloved homeland, their families and their friends, joined with other nationals in the pursuit of liberty, offering their talents, their experience and their very lives in the cause of freedom.

Pulaski paid with his life on the battlefield of Savannah, the victim of a burst of grape-shot from the British guns. General Anders paid with his health and vitality in battles waged from Norway to Tobruck, but he lives today as a monumental symbol of the courage and dedication of Polish fighting men to the cause of universal freedom.

Mr. Speaker, this recent privilege of meeting with General Anders, whose feats of military strategy and whose daring exploits are still a vivid memory of our time, all intensify my own appreciation for the contribution which the thousands upon thousands of Polish fighting men have made to my country and to our gallant allies. These countless legions who bled at Bunker Hill, who froze at Valley Forge, who died at Bull Run, who stormed San Juan Hill and held back the Kaiser's onslaught at the Marne, who withstood the brutal beating inflicted in World War II and who later followed our flag through the hills of Korea and the jungles of Vietnam are all called to mind as we pay tribute to General Pulaski.

May the observance of this historic occasion whereupon we honor the glorious sacrifice of a great Polish general to his adopted and dearly beloved second homeland become more and more a day upon which we as Americans remember and acknowledge with gratitude the magnificent contribution which the unnumbered thousands of American heroes of Polish extraction have made over the years. In paying tribute to such heroes, we intensify the tribute we pay to Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

CHICKEN LITTLE'S OLD TALE

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the dissenters who protested the atomic device test on Amchitka Island, 1,400 miles west of Anchorage, caused considerable fear to spread among the people of Alaska.

I was present on Amchitka when the test occurred and I am pleased to report that there was no tidal wave, no radiation release, and no harm done to the ecology of Amchitka or elsewhere.

I had occasion to read copies of the Anchorage Daily Times for several issues before and after the test date. I wish to compliment the Times on its balanced reporting, and its objective treatment of the atomic test program.

Under unanimous consent, I include an editorial from the October 3 issue of the Times, in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Anchorage (Alaska) Daily Times, Oct. 3, 1969]

CHICKEN LITTLE'S OLD TALE

Well, well, well.

The Sky didn't fall after all.

The Atomic Energy Commission's one-megaton underground blast at Amchitka Island Thursday afternoon went just about like the government scientists said it would.

The only real surprise was in the effect of the explosion as it was recorded here. The blast, equal to one million tons of TNT, socked the seismic instruments in Anchorage with a reading of only 5.8 on the Richter scale, compared with an 8.4 reading for the 1964 earthquake that smashed at South-central Alaska.

Elsewhere, the blast was recorded at 6.5 on the Richter scale, precisely on the button with the responsible forecasts made in the planning for the test.

Such seismic pounding is common out in the Aleutians, where nature stages quakes of that size with frequency and without terrible consequences.

The Ban-the-Bomb crowd, including Sens. Mike Gravel of Alaska and William Fulbright, had forecast the possibility of awful things happening in the wake of the blast, however. They managed to terrify thousands of housewives and children in the process, and lifted a goodly portion of the population of Anchorage to its tip-toes in trembling during the hours before the detonation.

The fact that nothing did happen to send tidal waves crashing across British Columbia, the West Coast, Hawaii, Alaska, Russia and Japan won't stop the campaign of fear, however.

The organizers of the protest marches and demonstrations care little about Amchitka Island. Their campaign is against the nation's commitment to the Anti-Ballistic Missile system and a posture of defensive armament in an unsettled world.

Their target is the nuclear device that will be the warhead of the ABM, and the probably correct assumption that the planned series of Aleutian tests involves that weaponry.

In stirring up their fear and flim-flam, these protesters dismissed as biased bureaucratic propaganda the assurances of the AEC scientists and engineers that they knew what was likely to happen on Amchitka.

They probably will do the same as the results of the Thursday test are analyzed and the findings put under study to see whether the series of underground shots can be safely continued with an even larger nuclear punch.

This time, however, people who had their wits rattled by the dire claims of the opponents may be able better to judge the situation. The next time, before they let their nerves get on edge, they might be better able to consider the source of the subtle campaign of fright.

We won't know for some weeks, probably, what the prospects are for the next detonation at Amchitka. But hopefully most of Alaska now will not make prejudgments, and will feel more confident about the words of the scientific advisors to the President, who bear the responsibility of saying yea or nay to a continuation of the tests.

THE SUPERSONIC IS SUPERFLUOUS

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, the President's decision to proceed with Federal financing of a supersonic transport prototype has stirred up a great deal of controversy.

Proponents of the SST maintain that it is the next logical step in aircraft development. They further argue that if

the United States does not keep pace with French and Russian efforts in this area, we will face a severe technology gap and a possible deficit in the balance of trade.

However, Mr. Speaker, there are two sides to this question. The case against SST has been forcefully and persuasively stated in an editorial which appeared recently in the Cape Cod Standard-Times. In order to bring the dissenting views of the Standard-Times to the attention of my colleagues, I include the editorial at this point in the RECORD under unanimous consent.

THE SUPERSONIC IS SUPERFLUOUS

The SST's are on their way!

Hold on to your pocket books!

Comes now a flat statement by President Nixon: "The supersonic transport aircraft is going to be built. I want the United States to continue to lead the world in air transport."

Nixon then proceeds, without batting an eye, to say that he will ask for \$662 million in the next five years to develop this airborne monster.

The president candidly notes that his decision to support the big bird was arrived at after a "spirited debate within the administration."

For spirited debates we recommend that the president pay close heed to the howling and growling which will emanate from the sacred halls of Congress when funding this project is debated.

Perhaps we may be accused of quaint 19th century thinking on this subject, but why in Heaven's name does this world need a passenger plane that will travel 1,800 miles an hour? Is time so precious, is life so fleeting, that we can't sit back and enjoy a few hours on the rather swift jets which have thus far been developed?

For instance, it now takes 6 hours and 45 minutes to fly from New York to London on a 707. A relatively short interlude of relaxation.

Hop on an SST for the same journey, however, and you scarcely will have time to adjust and get comfortable, with the trip being accomplished in 2 hours and 45 minutes.

A great cause for concern about this SST proposal is the deafening crack of the sonic boom which will extend out 75 miles from the plane when it breaks through the sound barrier.

A greater cause for concern, however, is the threatened escalation of the price tag. It has been estimated that the costs will skyrocket, with the government, once committed, pulled along to billions of dollars of appropriations, when the money could be put to so much better use helping to solve so many pressing human problems.

The President made a big point that the United States must get in the SST race with Russia and the English-French combine, both of which are working on SST's.

"We must continue to maintain leadership in this field," he said.

Why the deuce must we always spend, spend, spend to be first, first, first.

We agree wholeheartedly with Sen. William Fulbright who stated: "The administration talks about saving money and then decides to allocate huge sums for this plane. To make it a matter of prestige for this country represents the worst form of vanity."

If you feel as we do, we suggest that a strong communication to your representatives in Washington might do a world of good. They listen, you know.

We prefer to call the SST the Super superfluous Transport.

THE RIGHT TO READ

HON. ALBERT H. QUIE

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, it is a tragic fact that about half of the unemployed youths of America—ages 16 to 21—are functional illiterates, that half of the students in large city school systems read below expectation, and that there are more than 3,000,000 adult illiterates in this country.

The ability to read and the desire to read are the cornerstones of success in life today. Without the skill to read, a man is stymied in the pursuit of almost any occupation. Reading can open the doorway to skills and knowledge necessary for meaningful participation in our society. If a person reads well, he can educate himself.

A concerted effort to improve reading skills and eliminate the causes for slow reading must be made. I commend Commissioner of Education James E. Allen, Jr., for making the right to read the goal for the 1970's. I commend his speech to the annual convention of the National Association of State Boards of Education held September 23 to my colleagues and urge active support of his recommendations:

THE RIGHT TO READ—TARGET FOR THE 70's
(Address by James E. Allen, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Education and U.S. Commissioner of Education)

Imagine, if you can, what your life would be like if you could not read, or if your reading skill were so meager as to limit you to the simplest of writings, and if for you the door to the whole world of knowledge and inspiration available through the printed word had never opened.

For more than a quarter of our population this is true. For them education, in a very important way, has been a failure, and they stand as a reproach to all of us who hold in our hands the shaping of the opportunity for education.

These individuals have been denied a right—a right as fundamental as the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—the right to read.

The suppression of the individual which for so long characterized the governance of nations rested on the ignorance of the many and the learning of the few. With the invention of movable type there was created a source of widespread learning that held hope for the eventual abolishment of ignorance and for removal of the barrier to the participation of the common man in the determination of his destiny.

The education for all, necessary as a foundation of a democratic society, became a possibility, making feasible the quest for the realization of this concept which honors the dignity and worth of the individual.

Thus, from the beginning of our Nation, the importance of education has been recognized. Education has come to mean many things and to encompass a wide range of information and experiences, but certainly it must still include, as it did in the beginning, the ability to read.

Those who do not gain this ability in the course of their early education lack a skill necessary to all other areas of learning and

are being denied a fundamental educational right—the right to read.

It is true, of course, that the inability to read effectively is only one of the many vexing problems facing American education, just as heart disease and cancer represent only limited dimensions of our National health problems. Yet, we have seen the value of concentrating attention on such medical concerns.

The inability to read effectively, contaminating as it does every other dimension of education, is clearly one challenge deserving of our concentrated efforts. As we learn how to attack this deficiency cooperatively we will not only be getting at this foundation of learning, but will be gaining the strength and the skills to meet together many other educational problems.

From a variety of statistical information accumulated by the Office of Education regarding reading deficiencies throughout the country these shocking facts stand out:

One out of every four students nationwide has significant reading deficiencies.

In large city school systems up to half of the students read below expectation.

There are more than three million illiterates in our adult population.

About half of the unemployed youth, ages 16-21, are functionally illiterate.

Three-quarters of the juvenile offenders in New York City are two or more years retarded in reading.

In a recent U.S. Armed Forces program called Project 100,000, 68.2 percent of the young men fell below Grade Seven in reading and academic ability.

The tragedy of these statistics is that they represent a barrier to success that for many young adults produces the misery of a life marked by poverty, unemployment, alienation and, in many cases, crime.

It must be recognized also, however, that for the majority who do acquire the basic reading skills, there can also be a barrier which limits the fulfillment of their right to read. This barrier exists when the skill of reading is not accompanied by the desire to read. We fail, therefore, just as much in assuring the right to read when the desire is absent as when the skills are missing.

It is inexcusable that in this day when man has achieved such giant steps in the development of his potential, when many of his accomplishments approach the miraculous, there still should be those who cannot read.

While still in New York State, I had begun to develop plans for launching a Statewide, concentrated, attack on reading deficiencies. Now I have national responsibilities and my view of the educational scene from this level convinces me that there is no higher nationwide priority in the field of education than the provision of the right to read for all, and that the Office of Education and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare can do no greater service for the cause of education than to spearhead a nationwide attack to eliminate this failure of our education efforts.

Therefore, as U.S. Commissioner of Education, I am herewith proclaiming my belief that we should immediately set for ourselves the goal of assuring that by the end of the 1970's the right to read shall be a reality for all—that no one shall be leaving our schools without the skill and the desire necessary to read to the full limits of his capability.

This is education's "moon"—the target for the decade ahead. With the same zeal, dedication, perseverance, and concentration that made possible man's giant step of last July 20, this moon too can be reached.

While it is obviously impossible to expect that our target could encompass the complete elimination of the reading deficiencies of the out-of-school population also, this

decade devoted to the improvement of reading should include a new and intensive attack in this area of need bringing to bear the kind of widespread concentration of effort and resources that will be given to in-school youth.

I have chosen to set forth this target at the meeting of the National Association of State Boards of Education because you bear the responsibility for shaping basic educational policies for the primary and secondary schools of our Nation. The responsibility for the provision of educational opportunity, traditionally and legally, rests with the States. The public education system of our Nation has developed on the premise that education belongs to the people and its control shall be in the hands of lay boards. It is you, therefore, who have the original responsibility and authority, within the framework established by your respective legislatures, for the setting and enforcement of standards, and for the evaluation of performance. It is you also who must be accountable for your stewardship. You are at the center of any effort to raise the level of achievement in our educational system.

State boards are, of course, not alone in this responsibility, for its falls also upon all those who participate in the administration and operation of the educational enterprise. Therefore, in presenting the challenge of this target to you I am also presenting it to groups such as the Education Commission of the States, the Council of Chief State School Officers, State education departments, local school boards and their staffs, the National Education Association and the American Federation of Teachers and their State and local affiliates, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, students and their organizations—indeed, to all individuals and organizations comprising the total educational endeavor of our Nation. Essential also, of course, will be the intensive participation of the colleges and universities and their schools of teacher education.

But to hit the target by the end of the 70's, to achieve a goal of such enormous dimensions, involvement will have to reach far beyond the courses of education.

Necessary will be committed participation and support of the Congress; State and local political leaders and legislative bodies; business, industry and labor; civic and community groups; publishers; advertising organizations; television, radio and the press; research and scientific organizations; foundations; the entertainment industry; the sports world; and, perhaps most essential of all, the understanding and support of an enlightened and enthusiastic public. In other words, I am calling for a total national commitment to and involvement in the achievement of the "right to read" goal.

This is a proper goal for our society because it will not only correct the injustice done to individuals by the denial of their right to read, but it will also, because of its widespread social and cultural effect, benefit and strengthen the entire fabric of our society.

I hope that by this point in these remarks I have succeeded in arousing your enthusiasm, but I suspect that certain doubts as to the practicability of the timing and scope of the goal have also crept into your thinking. Indeed I can already hear the excuses, the expressions of fear and reservation, the "yes, but" with which many will greet this challenge. To accept these is to continue the rationalization, the justifications for failure that for too long have persisted, demoralizing our will and generating a defeatist attitude.

Of course this goal cannot be easily attained. It will be far more difficult than the landing on the moon. But the time is right, I believe, to try, for so much is at stake and there are so many favorable auguries for success.

This is a time when we have accumulated an enormous amount of research and exper-

tise in the field of reading. Few other areas of learning have been so thoroughly and widely studied. May I add here parenthetically, however, that we must avoid the danger of allowing education's reading "moonshot" to become bogged down in debate over methods of the teaching of reading. It is the goal with which we must be concerned.

This is a time when science and technology have given us a whole new array of resources to apply to the solution of the reading problem.

This is a time when school boards and school administrators are less preoccupied than at any time since World War II with the pressing problems which have been created by ever-increasing student enrollment.

This is a time of growing understanding of the effects of environment and other factors on the ability to learn.

This is a time when preschool educational opportunities are being more generally incorporated into the public education system.

This is a time when new Federal legislation has provided increased funds for attacking problems such as that of the improvement of reading.

This is a time when there is a great latent readiness to support a program that holds promise for the improvement of reading. The concern of parents, public officials and the general citizenry about the effectiveness of the schools seems to find a focus in the problem of reading failures. The failure to teach everyone to read is a strong factor in the loss of full confidence in our schools that is finding expression in large numbers of defeated budgets and bond issues, in student and community unrest, and in the growing tendency to seek new instrumentalities for educational reform outside of the traditional system. This is in a sense a negative situation that needs only a believable expectation of success in solving the problem to transform it into a tremendous positive force. The relatively simple, universally understood objective, implicit in the "right to read" goal, standing out clearly amidst the confusions of the complexity of the educational endeavor of these days, can be the rallying point for the renewed confidence in our schools that will gather to them a new surge of enthusiastic public support.

The cumulative effect of the conjunction of so many positive factors at this particular time, can but serve to reduce doubts and to support that reasonable degree of assurance of success that mandates the attempt.

While the main task of carrying out the activities necessary to achieve the goal of right to read for all by the end of the 70's will fall upon the States and localities, the Federal Government has a vital supportive role to play. It is not the role of the Federal Government to make specific plans, nor to prescribe the programs and methods to be used. The diverse needs and conditions of the various States and their communities require the flexibility of approach that our decentralized system makes possible. The main contribution that can be made at the Federal level will be the coordination of the effort, the marshalling of forces and resources on a nationwide basis and the provision of the technical, administrative and financial assistance required, all done in a spirit of total and fervent commitment.

Once more then, I proclaim my belief that it is possible for the 70's to be the decade in which the right to read becomes a reality for all, with no one leaving our schools lacking the skill and the desire necessary to read to the full limits of his capability—and that it is our duty to set for ourselves this target.

The months immediately ahead should be a time of preparation in the hope that next summer will see the beginning of the countdown, with the launch scheduled for the opening of the 1970-71 school year.

I therefore call upon you to take upon yourselves the obligation of assuring that

every child in your State will learn to read, and I request that you begin immediately in your own State to consider how this goal can be achieved, to assemble resources, to plan, and to report back to me what actions you have taken under State leadership so that the school year 1969-70 can be recorded as the year when together we set in motion the Nation-wide effort that will erase this intolerable deficit in American education.

The Office of Education has already begun this kind of activity, and we shall be consulting with you and all other educational forces, as well as with representatives of the total national community, as to procedures.

The decade of the 70's will see the 200th anniversary of our Nation. A most appropriate celebration of that event—a celebration that would honor the true spirit of the democratic concept, and recognize the fundamental importance ascribed to education from the beginning of our Nation, would be to secure for all of our citizens that right to read which so long ago made possible the feasibility of a democratic society and continues to undergird its strength.

Continuing toleration of the failure to give everyone the ability to read breaks faith with the commitment to equality of opportunity which is the foundation of our public education system. Having arrived at a time which holds forth the possibility of eliminating this failure we must, in all justice, seize the opportunity with the utmost vigor and determination.

Remarkable success has been achieved by our educational system, but so long as there is one boy or girl who leaves school unable to read to the full extent of his capability, we cannot escape the charge of failure in carrying out the responsibility entrusted to us.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MITCHELL
ADDRESSES POLICE CHIEFS

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, Attorney General John N. Mitchell recently addressed the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Miami Beach, Fla., and in that talk "laid it on the line."

The Attorney General said unashamedly that his first and foremost task was to enforce the law. He said that persons who break the law ought to be properly arrested and tried today. Attorney General Mitchell said:

While I sympathize with physical conditions and emotional problems which may cause persons to commit crimes. I cannot sympathize with those who seek only to excuse criminals.

Mr. Speaker, I find this attitude of the present Attorney General a refreshing change from the views of former Attorney General Ramsey Clark who, at times, seemed more concerned about the excesses of a few policemen than he did about the thousands of criminals murdering, robbing, and raping in this country every day.

Newsweek magazine recently featured Attorney General Mitchell on their cover and referred to him as "Mr. Law and Order" and I agree. With the crime rate being what it is in this country, Americans should be thankful that we have such a fine Attorney General as John Mitchell.

Attorney General Mitchell's speech follows:

ADDRESS BY ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN M. MITCHELL

I. INTRODUCTION

1. It is a pleasure to address the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

I understand that I am a last minute substitute for President Nixon. Unfortunately the President is unable to be with you today. I know that he wanted to be here to assure you of his support of your efforts in the field of law enforcement.

During the past eight months, I have been in close communication with the IACP, especially with your most able Executive Director Quinn Tamm.

Several months ago, I participated in your working seminars held in Washington. A major portion of these discussions concerned student violence and civil disorders. What particularly impressed me was the awareness, by the participating police officials, of the necessity for preventive law enforcement. These seminars emphasized that law enforcement is not merely the application of force. Enlightened police officials recognize that careful pre-planning, communication and negotiation can frequently avoid serious confrontations.

I was pleased that the IACP stressed that law enforcement officials should be flexible in order to solve new law enforcement problems within the currently prevailing social and legal philosophies of the nation. The American law enforcement community would do well to look at your leadership.

Your high standards of professionalism, your openness to new ideas, and your desire to bridge the gap between law enforcement officials and certain alienated parts of our citizenry, have made you leaders in the administration of justice at the state and local level.

We, at the Justice Department, have called on you in the past for your help and advice. We will continue to call on you in the coming years.

We will continue to support this organization and its more than 7,000 members in every way possible, especially through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant program. We hope that you will seek our counsel when you have problems to be solved.

I have come to Miami Beach today to speak to you about the single most pressing problem that I face as Attorney General and that you face as concerned and responsible police officials—crime in America.

The latest FBI Uniform Crime Reports show that in 1968 there were 4.5 million serious crimes committed in the United States, a 17 percent increase over 1967.

There was a 30 percent increase in armed robbery; a 15 percent increase in rape; a 13 percent increase in murder and an 11 percent increase in aggravated assault.

From 1960 to 1968, the volume of serious crime has risen 122 percent, while the population has increased only 11 percent. The citizen risk of becoming a victim of a crime has nearly doubled from 1960 to 1968.

In February 1967, the President's Crime Commission reported: "There is much crime in America, more than ever is reported, far more than ever is solved, far too much for the health of the nation. Every American knows that. Every American is, in a sense, a victim of crime. . . . The most understandable mood into which many Americans have been plunged by crime is one of frustration and bewilderment."

Despite the Presidential report and the ever increasing crime rate, there has been a tendency in the past to shrug our shoulders and to hope that if we talk about crime it will eventually disappear.

There has been a tendency to ignore the law enforcement community in favor of the

social scientists who can explain the motivations of the criminal, but who can do little to protect the innocent against the mugger or armed robber.

Let me tell you that, as Attorney General, I am first and foremost a law enforcement officer. I believe the Department of Justice is a law enforcement agency. I think that persons who break the law ought to be promptly arrested and tried *today*.

While I sympathize with physical conditions and emotional problems which may cause persons to commit crimes, I cannot sympathize with those who seek only to excuse criminals.

When this Administration took office eight months ago, we decided that the time had come to stop talking, to stop offering excuses and to start acting *now*. And we did act—we have put forward a carefully-planned, well-financed, and aggressive action program to combat crime *now*.

Of course, we recognize the need for and we strongly support research and development projects which may help us solve crime tomorrow—sometime in the future.

But tomorrow is too late for the ghetto housewife who is many times more likely to be mugged than the suburban housewife. Tomorrow is too late for the small store owner who is killed in a holdup by a narcotics addict.

Indeed, tomorrow may be too late for all of us. That is why we have launched a comprehensive anticrime campaign as a first priority in our domestic program.

As President Nixon has said: "The public climate with regard to law is a function of national leadership."

The leadership of this nation believes that any effective anticrime campaign must rely primarily on law enforcement officials. The police are the first line of defense, and they must be given every reasonable tool if they are to meet the challenge of crime in an increasingly complex society. For this reason, the Administration's executive, legislative and budgetary proposals to combat crime concentrate strongly on the law enforcement function.

I think that you will find that this Administration is sympathetic to law enforcement and that, in areas of doubt, we tend to put our faith in the good intentions of the police, rather than to rely on the bad intentions of criminals.

Let me give you some examples of how we have exercised our federal leadership—how we have resolved areas of doubt in favor of law enforcement.

The previous Administration refused to use Congressional authority—Title III of the Omnibus Crime Bill—to wiretap except in national security cases. We have reversed that policy. We have authorized wiretapping for organized crime and narcotics crimes on a highly selective basis. So far, we have found court-approved wiretapping to be extremely productive and a major aid to law enforcement.

The prior Administration failed to suggest any method for detaining criminal suspects prior to their trial even if these suspects showed a substantial likelihood of committing another crime. We have proposed a pre-trial detention bill which would, on a rational basis, deny freedom to those who appear likely to commit another crime pending their trial.

The prior Administration declined to utilize Congressional authorization in Title II of the Omnibus Crime Bill for the admission of voluntary confessions which did not strictly adhere to the *Miranda* warning requirements. We have reversed that policy.

While we still require federal law enforcement officers to give the complete *Miranda* warning, we will not automatically concede if, by inadvertence, the complete warning has not been given in obtaining a voluntary confession.

We hope that these actions will aid our

federal efforts against crime. We also hope that these actions will say to state and local law enforcement officers: "The Justice Department is with you. We want to help you whenever and wherever possible."

As further evidence of our commitment to law enforcement, I would like to outline for you briefly some highlights of the federal government's anticrime program in terms of Executive action, legislative proposals and fiscal appropriation requests.

II. WASHINGTON MODEL PROGRAM

By far the most serious aspect of crime we face as a nation is crime in the streets. I have told you of the latest FBI Uniform Crime Reports which show a 17 percent increase in serious crime.

What the FBI reports do not show is the increase in fear and national anxiety. For every law-abiding citizen who is the victim of a crime, there are dozens of friends, relatives, business associates and neighbors, who fear that they may be next.

Basically, the federal government has very limited jurisdiction over street crime. We can set the tone for leadership. We can initiate pilot projects. We can offer financial and technical assistance. But the primary responsibility is still with the state and local governments.

One place where the federal government does have substantial jurisdiction over street crime is in the District of Columbia. In the first six months of this year, the District of Columbia crime rate increase has exceeded the national average.

In many ways Washington is a microcosm of the national crime problem. It has had a major racial disorder. It has a high welfare and unemployment rate. Some of its downtown area suffers from economic blight. Many of its citizens are afraid to walk alone in the evening.

Very early in his Administration, on January 31st, President Nixon launched an ambitious program to combat crime in the District of Columbia. It was generally designed to be a model for other cities.

As the President said: "By searching for new ways of applying the resources of the federal government in the war against crime here (in Washington), we may discover new ways of advancing the war against crime elsewhere."

A critical part of the model anticrime program for Washington is massive aids to law enforcement.

We believe that the well-trained beat patrolman is our most effective single weapon against the street criminal.

Therefore, we asked for the addition of 1,000 policemen to the authorized force and for more effective recruiting methods to fill the existing vacancies.

As a result, the Metropolitan Police Department is now recruiting about 115 officers per month as opposed to 18 per month in 1967. We have agreed with the Department of Defense to participate in a pilot project which would permit a six-month early release from military service of individuals who qualify and agree to become police officers.

Our plan so calls for improved management and manpower utilization. For example, we have asked for an increase in police cadet and civilian positions which will hopefully release professional policemen for patrol and law enforcement functions.

We have asked for an expansion of the police Legal Advisors who are available to advise police officers on the street about complex legal requirements which arise during investigations.

We have proposed or supported legislation which would aid the police in apprehending criminals—by authorizing police to wiretap under judicial supervision, by making it illegal to resist an unlawful arrest, by permitting police to stop and frisk criminal suspects and by eliminating the "no-knock" bar to searches where the evidence is in danger of being destroyed.

As part of the model District of Columbia plan, we have also placed great emphasis on criminal trial and court procedure. We have proposed a complete reorganization of the local court system where, unfortunately at present, the median time from indictment to disposition of a criminal case is now 10 months.

We have asked for more judges so that the guilty may be convicted quickly and the innocent may be cleared.

We have asked for more prosecutors in the United States Attorney's office. We have established a Major Crimes Unit which will handle serious criminal problems such as professional narcotics traffickers and organized gangsters. We have set up two and three-man Crime Teams who will be able to devote enough time to difficult and important prosecutions.

We have proposed legislation which would correct some of the technical barriers that now unnecessarily tie up criminal trials and exclude otherwise reliable evidence of guilt.

Justice must be evenhanded to be effective. Therefore, we have proposed legislation which would establish a full-fledged Public Defender Service, capable of offering free lawyers for about 60 percent of the indigent persons who appear in most criminal, juvenile and civil commitment proceedings.

We have also supported legislation which would increase payments to private lawyers who represent indigents and which would permit these payments in a wide variety of cases in Washington and in other federal jurisdictions.

We have proposed legislation which would expand the District of Columbia Bail Agency to permit more effective investigation of the background and personality of an arrested suspect in order to determine whether he should be released pending his trial.

We have made special provisions for the juvenile who now accounts for 38 percent of our crime index arrests.

We are asking for the establishment of a combined Juvenile-Family Court which can more sensibly handle many of the problems of juvenile offenders and intra-family offenses. We have asked for an expansion of a juvenile group rehabilitation project and for a well-staffed psychiatric-care residential facility for delinquents.

We have also requested major reforms in the local corrections system with new physical facilities, more use of halfway houses and expanded rehabilitation counseling. About 46 percent of arrested suspects have previously been in prison.

This is just a brief summary of our model anticrime package. The federal government and the District of Columbia government have implemented much of the Washington plan by Executive action.

But the Congress has not approved a single legislative proposal. Nor has the congress approved a single dollar of the \$22 million in additional monies which was requested for fiscal 1970, which commenced on July 1, 1969. Without the money, the District of Columbia anticrime program will be paralyzed. Without court reorganization and the other legislation we have requested, our anticrime efforts may fail.

Crime continues to rise in the District of Columbia.

The citizens of Washington—and the people of this country who look to Congress for leadership—should not be forced to wait longer.

III. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

The other major area where the federal government can lead the way to combat street crime is through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice. The LEAA is the federal government's major commitment to help

states and local communities improve their police and criminal justice systems.

In its first year of operation in 1968-1969, it expended most of its \$63 million budget—\$19 million in planning grants to states and local communities; \$29 million in action grants, including special funds for 11 major cities; \$3 million for research and development into crime problems; and perhaps most promising was \$6.5 million to finance college studies for law enforcement personnel.

For the current fiscal year, we have asked for \$296 million for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. If appropriated, \$250 million of this is scheduled to go to the states for action programs.

The greatest single emphasis in the LEAA program has been the funding of police efforts to decrease street crime.

For example, one large midwestern state received \$1.3 million last year. Of this amount, \$236 thousand was awarded for police civilian disorder control; \$120 thousand for the development of police training programs; \$30 thousand for a study of how to use civilians in police departments; \$48 thousand for a special program to train promising young police officers; \$180 thousand for management studies of the efficiency of local police departments; and \$60 thousand to establish model community relations units.

In other states, we have funded experiments in using helicopter patrols; in setting up new electronic alarm systems in high burglary rate areas; in establishing special teams to deal with youth gangs; and in funding statewide criminal teletype networks.

Our studies of plans submitted by all 50 states show a most promising and continued emphasis on law enforcement, with 77 percent of the funds going to the police and to anti-street crime programs. The larger breakdowns show 18 percent for police training, salary increases and career development; 22 percent for police civil disorder control programs, and 11 percent for detection and apprehension techniques.

Unfortunately, I must tell you that not only has the Congress failed to pass this \$296 million appropriation request, but it appears to be headed toward a substantial decrease.

Law enforcement agencies all over the nation will suffer if the full appropriation is not passed promptly.

IV. NARCOTICS

Another area in which the federal government has substantial jurisdiction involving street crime is the battle against illegal narcotics and dangerous drugs. Between 1967 and 1968, there was a 64 percent increase in arrests for narcotics and marihuana. Half of those now being arrested for drug abuse are under 21 years of age.

The battle against narcotics is an integral part of the Administration's anti-street crime program. A narcotics addict may need \$70 or \$80 a day to satisfy his habit. Thus, he turns to robbery, mugging and burglary in order to obtain money. It was recently estimated that in New York City alone \$2 billion a year is stolen by narcotics addicts and that about 11 percent of those arrested for violent crimes have a history of narcotics addiction.

Last July 14, President Nixon delivered a statement on the problem of drug abuse and promised that action would be taken by this Administration now. The President said: "A national awareness of the gravity of the situation is needed; a new urgency and concerted national policy is needed at the federal level to begin to cope with this growing menace . . ."

One of the most significant parts of the program so far has been a landmark proposal called the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act of 1969. It would consolidate and reorganize all the existing drug laws—some of which date back to 1914. It would sub-

stantially expand federal law enforcement authority to control narcotics, barbiturates, amphetamines and marihuana.

For example, it would authorize agents of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to arrest persons for violations of any federal, law and not just for violations of the federal narcotics statute. It would permit agents to break into suspected premises without knocking and would also permit them to conduct administrative searches for illegal drugs and marihuana.

I know there is a great deal of controversy surrounding the use of marihuana. But marihuana is an illegal substance. Most medical authorities have stated that it is at least a hallucinogenic with no known medical purpose. If used excessively, it can be dangerous. Furthermore, current statistics indicate that many hard narcotics users started off on marihuana.

Under these circumstances, we decided to stop closing our eyes to the marihuana problem in this country. Two weeks ago, we launched the first major search and seizure border operation in history aimed at stopping the importation of illegal drugs from Mexico.

It is estimated that the Mexican border traffic accounts for 80 percent of the illegal marihuana in this country, 20 percent of the heroin and large amounts of barbiturates, amphetamines and other dangerous drugs.

By utilizing the resources of the Department of Justice, Bureau of Customs, the Department of Defense, and other agencies, we have started a coordinated and intensive land, sea and air operation against border smuggling.

We realize that the wide publicity given to this operation will probably deter many smugglers and may not result in large scale seizures. But if we can keep marihuana and other drugs out of the United States by whatever means possible, then I think we will have succeeded. Our goal is not the occasional user. It is the large scale professional trafficker who makes a living out of smuggling illegal narcotics.

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in the Department of Justice is our main agency concerned with the enforcement of federal drug laws. We have asked for an increase in its appropriation from \$17 million in fiscal 1969 to \$25 million in fiscal 1970, and an increase in its personnel from about 1300 to almost 1500.

These increased appropriations and manpower will permit the Bureau to step up its enforcement program in our cities, to implement its plan to train 22,000 state and local law enforcement officers and to expand its international operations.

Our goal is not long jail sentences for the average narcotics addict who must sell a bag or two of heroin in order to sustain himself. He should be the object of research and rehabilitation. I am interested in prosecuting those who make their living by dealing in substances which ruin men's mental and physical health, and which pose a danger to our general welfare.

V. ORGANIZED CRIME

Another aspect of crime where the federal government has broad jurisdiction is organized crime.

Relying on the hopelessness of ghetto residents, organized criminals sell heroin and cocaine; playing on insecure credit, they loan shark the honest working man; recognizing elector indifference, they corrupt labor unions and political leaders.

Here again, President Nixon proposed an aggressive program to combat this interstate network of criminal syndicates. He said that "the moral and legal subversion of our society is a life-long and lucrative profession" for the organized racketeer.

The core of the federal effort against or-

ganized crime has been to reorganize the Strike Forces. They are interagency teams designed to throw a whole net of federal law enforcement over an organized crime family in a particular city. We have expanded these teams from four to seven, and we plan to reach 20 by the end of fiscal 1971.

In addition, we have set up a federal-state racket squad in New York City. If this joint venture proves to be successful, we plan to organize others in an effort to cooperate with state and local authorities in our Strike Force assault.

The LEAA has also made several initial grants to states and cities to aid them in establishing organized crime units. If their appropriation is approved, we hope that more localities will apply for funds to combat organized crime.

We have also asked for additional legislation to help us in the battle against the organized gangster. Among the bills we have proposed or supported are a general witness immunity law which would have a broad scope for many potential witnesses against organized crime; an amendment to the Wagener Tax Act which would expand our current ability to prosecute gambling; and a law designed to make it a federal crime to corrupt local police and other public officials.

While we have had only limited experience with judicially approved wiretapping authorizations, this experience has proved to be very successful in combating organized racketeers, especially in the field of narcotics.

In New York City, 124 pounds of heroin was seized as a result of a wiretap. In Washington, 41 persons involved in an alleged narcotics trafficking ring were apprehended as the result of one wiretap. Some of them reportedly had organized crime connections. In Ohio, a wiretap led to the seizure of \$100,000 in counterfeit bills and the arrest of seven persons; and in Buffalo, 23 persons were arrested on a charge of being involved in a United States-Canadian gambling organization.

In order to mount this broad attack on organized crime, the Administration has asked for a \$25 million increase in funds for all government agencies involved in this effort—a 40 percent increase over the previous Administration request. About \$16 million of this will go for more FBI and IRS personnel, to work with the Strike Forces. Almost \$3 million will go to the Criminal Division of the Justice Department and the remainder of the money will be spread among the Secret Service, the Department of Labor, and other government agencies.

The result of our activities so far has been promising. In fiscal 1969, 44 indictments were returned against 59 suspected organized crime figures (38 more than in 1968) and 29 suspected organized crime figures were convicted. In total, 71 organized crime figures were either indicted or convicted in this fiscal year as compared with only 48 the previous year.

Furthermore, we have arrested a number of crime figures who are members of the ruling commission of the organized crime syndicate in Buffalo, in Newark, in New Orleans, in Rhode Island and in Chicago. We think that this new assault shows great hope of success against this difficult problem.

VI. CONCLUSION

A model program for the District of Columbia, direct federal grants to states and local communities, and aggressive new programs against narcotics crimes and organized crime—these are some of the highlights of this Administration's action plan to reverse the flood of crime now.

In each one of these programs, there has been special emphasis on law enforcement. I want criminals off the streets and there is no better way to get them off the streets

then by relying upon you—the law enforcement community in this country.

You can be sure that this Administration will, to the best of its abilities, marshal all of its moral, political and economic power to support law enforcement officers in our battle to defeat crime.

We all know that with your help we will succeed and without your help we will only face a national disaster.

CONSERVATIVES SHOULD BE SUPPORTING CONSERVATION EFFORTS

HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, no conservative in the Congress can feel very good these days after receiving the recent blast delivered by Mr. James J. Kilpatrick. He said in effect that conservatives have "lost their way," and proceeded to document his case. Coming from one of the leading columnists in the country, his remarks were sobering. That we have a "negative image" is well known and deplorable. That we have missed opportunities to present a different image is equally well known. That so far we have failed to change our ways, is also evident.

The touchstone for Mr. Kilpatrick's remarks dealt with an area in which I claim some knowledge: the preservation of our Nation's environment. I cannot fully explain the "why" of the conservative's disinclination to lead in the battle to conserve our natural heritage but I can make a guess or two. We have, as a group, become so dollar conscious with our continued and justified apprehension over inflated budgets, wild Federal spending, and impossible social experimentation, that we have lost sight of some of the deeper and more significant concerns of the Nation at large. We have been emphasizing the present when we should have been equally solicitous of the future. In fact, to be truly conservative, we should be protecting the environment now rather than waiting until a time in the future when the costs of having failed to act will be out of reach of our technological or financial ability to make environmental repairs.

I sincerely hope that Mr. Kilpatrick's remarks have been conscientiously studied by the Republican leadership; the hope of the party's future must be down the path of more affirmative policies. In my opinion, there is no better way to help change the conservative's image than by assuming leadership of the drive to preserve our natural and national heritage for the future.

Mr. Kilpatrick's article follows:

CALL FOR ACTION

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—Several hundred leading conservatives gathered at the Sheraton-Park last weekend to take the waters and toast the Republic. The occasion was an awards dinner sponsored by American Conservative Union, Human Events, National Review, and Young Americans for Freedom, honoring

Senator John Williams of Delaware and Congressman H. R. Gross of Iowa.

The sponsors of the clambake invited me to make a few remarks. I am not at all certain that this is what I said, but it is what I had in mind to say:

On the record, gentlemen, our cause goes well. In both the House and Senate, the number of conservatives gradually increases. The same modestly encouraging picture may be seen in statehouses across the land. Our peerless leader in the White House may not be a true-blue conservative—not as true-blue as Messrs. Williams and Gross—but he is far more congenial to our views than, say, Hubert Humphrey. He is as conservative a President as we had any hope of electing, and we are lucky to have him.

Yet the conservative cause, if it would continue to prosper, must in some fashion overcome its image as the negative party. Dammitt, gentlemen, when will conservatives apply their talents to affirmative answers to American problems?

One of the most serious problems in American society goes to the quality of life in the world around us. Our rivers and lakes are dying of pollution. Our greatest cities stifle in smog. Our littered streets insult the eye. Concern mounts at the residual damage done to man's environment by such pesticides as DDT. Year by year, our loveliest countryside are yielded up.

The problem essentially is a problem of conservation—of conserving some of the great values of America; and conservatives, of all people, ought to be in the vanguard of the fight. Yet if one were asked to name quickly the political figure most identified with pollution, it would be Muskie of Maine. If beautification of the highways is identified with a single person, it is identified with Ladybird Johnson. Think of pesticides, and one thinks of Nelson of Wisconsin. Where lies the leadership in preserving wild rivers, redwood forests, wilderness areas? Gentlemen it is not to be found on our side of the aisle.

Ours is the party most identified with commerce, business and industry. We defend their interests well. But isn't something more demanded in the name of an affirmative conservatism? Why do we let Ralph Nader monopolize the duties of right conscience? Do we not have an obligation to wage our own war upon fraud, shoddy merchandise, and exploitation of the poor?

One of the great principles of our philosophy goes to the right of privacy—to man's right to be left alone from the harassments of the state. Yes, we have done better here. Ervin of North Carolina, for one, has been in the forefront of an admirable effort to protect the privacy of federal workers. Yet conservatives, by and large, are not identified with this effort. Liberals have beaten us to it.

What are we doing—really doing—about our cities? Where are our leaders in relieving racial tensions? What effective answers have we offered for the housing of low-income families? Do conservatives have a program for elderly Americans, caught in the vise of inflation? We are bold and fearless, to be sure, in the cause of law and order. But where are our voices for penal reform?

It is a feeble response, my brothers, to insist that of course conservatives are "for" something: We are for the greatest personal freedom consistent with ordered liberty. We are for the proposition of limited government under a federal system. We are for balanced budgets, sound dollars, strong defense, and honest work. We are for the church, the home, the flag. We are keen on clean movies. Our strength is as the strength of ten, because our hearts are pure. Great! But if I had only one political wish, conservatively speaking, I would wish to see us translate broad conservative principles more frequently into specific, affirmative action.

AGAINST AMENDMENT TO PREVENT
LIMITED DEPLOYMENT

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, when the House considered the military procurement bill last week, I voted to proceed with limited deployment of the Safeguard ABM, as recommended by the President.

Having closely followed the debate in Congress and in the press for the past year, I have been impressed with the logic and concern of those who oppose the anti-ballistic-missile system. At a time of inflation and serious domestic crisis, it would be unjustifiable for us to waste money on unnecessary weapons systems. And, at a time when limitations on the arms race appear possible, it would be a mistake to upset the balance of terror and perhaps trigger a new round of nuclear weapons buildup.

Nevertheless, Mr. Speaker, while charges of waste and destabilization may be made against other weapons, I do not believe they apply to the Safeguard ABM. The Soviet buildup in SS-9 supermissiles raises serious doubts about their intentions and about the continued integrity of our retaliatory force. Faced with uncertainty concerning the reliability of our second strike force in the 1970's, it is incumbent upon us to take protective measures. The Safeguard ABM is such a moderate protective measure. The carefully drawn plan for phase-by-phase deployment as, and if, the threat develops, insures review of the strategic situation before more funds are committed. The money we are authorizing is for phase I, a limited deployment of missiles and radar at two sites.

Essentially, this amounts to an expansion of research and development to include testing and evaluation. After we have reviewed the interaction of the radars at the two sites we will be in a better position next year to pass on the feasibility of an ABM defense. Next year, too, we will have a clearer idea of Soviet intentions and the possibilities for arms control. If things are brighter in these two areas, then clearly we should halt further deployment. At present, however, the threat which seems to be developing and the long leadtime necessary for deployment of protective measures make this first step toward a Safeguard ABM advisable.

Mr. Speaker, another serious charge made against the ABM is that it will undermine the possibility for arms control and will lead to an escalation of the arms race. In response to this I would point out that a limited deployment of antimissiles, having the capability of protecting only missile silos is not destabilizing; it is defensive.

And in this respect, we know that the Soviets have over 240 SS-9 missiles, each of which can carry three heads of 5 megatons apiece. Those warheads, Mr. Speaker, would only be used to strike at our Minuteman missile sites—not at our

cities. This is clearly intended to be used for a first-strike capability. As far as our arsenal is concerned, our warheads are only 1 megaton in destructive power. They are designed to retaliate against Soviet cities if we were attacked first.

Our ABM's are designed to preserve this second-strike capability and are therefore purely defensive in purpose. If by the deployment of our ABM's, we can preserve some of our retaliatory ICBM's, the leaders of the Soviet Union will not be tempted to launch a first-strike against us.

Furthermore, the ABM can be a useful bargaining card for the President as he proceeds with the strategic arms limitation talks. It would be most unfortunate if Congress were to deprive him of this on the eve of negotiations with the Soviets.

Mr. Speaker, a year ago when this committee considered the more ambitious and less debated Sentinel ABM system, I raised a number of questions on the floor. With some reservations I voted then to proceed with deployment. Now a new administration has proposed a less extensive system—one less likely to upset the existing weapons balance. This system has been overwhelmingly approved by the members of the Armed Services Committees who obviously were privy to much secret data of a technological and intelligence nature. Furthermore it was supported by the leadership on both sides of the aisle. Even so, a number of doubts remain in my mind; a number of unanswered questions await clarification. Nevertheless, I believe, in the area of national security one must call the close ones in favor of preparedness and our Nation's defense. For this reason I voted against the amendment which would have prevented the limited deployment of the ABM.

* SILVER

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 6, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, is there a shortage of silver in the United States?

A letter from the president of the Idaho Mining Association, a report from the Silver Market Annual Review, and an article from the Wall Street Journal present an interesting discussion of the matter.

The material follows:

IDAHO MINING ASSOCIATION,

Boise, Idaho, October 2, 1969.

Thanks for your letter of September 26, enclosing copy of a letter received from Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint. In her letter, Mrs. Brooks states that the shortage of silver in the United States for industrial use has necessitated the request for legislation to remove the silver from our coinage. This has already been done with the exception of the small amount of silver used to mint the sandwich-type Kennedy half-dollar.

To mint 300 million Eisenhower sandwich-type dollars containing 40% silver would require 32 million ounces per year for a period of three years.

These dollars probably would not circulate any more than the silver Kennedy half-dollars. The silver used would be distributed to the people at a profit to the Treasury considerably more than they are realizing from the sales presently being made through GSA. If the use of silver is not justified in the Eisenhower silver dollar which people desire, how is it any more justified when used in silverware or jewelry by the same silver users who oppose a silver Eisenhower dollar?

There is no shortage of silver. To emphasize this point, may I quote Handy and Harman, the leading domestic supplier and dealer in silver metal, who in their 1968 Annual Review of the Silver Market said, "We have continually emphasized that there will be no shortage of silver for future industrial needs, and this has been confirmed by events." I have xeroxed pages 18 and 19 of this report and this copy is attached and appropriately marked for your attention. Note also attached, xerox copy of a Wall Street Journal article which quotes Mr. M. W. Townsend, Chairman and President of Handy and Harman, on July 25, 1969 as saying there is an estimated 400 million ounces of contract silver stored in vaults.

We submit that it is only a question of time until the U.S. Treasury must stop selling silver through GSA, and when such sales cease, the silver market will be subject to the natural forces of supply and demand. We believe the present market is artificially depressed and further argue that this is hurting not only the silver producers, but consumers as well. Ultimately, silver consumed by industry will have to come from the ground and if exploration for new deposits is to proceed vigorously, a higher price set in the give and take of the market place could provide the required stimulus.

I would also like to point out that the U.S. Treasury in selling its silver through GSA has done a remarkable job of obtaining the lowest possible price. How can the Treasury Department account to the taxpayers for such action? (Mexico bought \$1.29 an ounce silver from the United States, minted it into 30 million 25-peso Olympic medals, and thereby made a \$40 million profit!)

Sincerely,

W. H. LOVE,
President.

P.S.—Let's not put Ike on the first "cheap" non-silver dollar ever minted by the United States!

[From the Silver Market Annual Review]
THE SILVER MARKET IN 1968—53D ANNUAL
REVIEW

(Compiled by Handy & Harman)

THE OUTLOOK

We have continually emphasized that there will be no shortage of silver for future industrial needs, and this has been confirmed by events. Over the past few years speculative or investment stocks have been accumulating at a very rapid rate throughout the world, and in 1968 alone some 170,000,000 ounces were added to these stocks. At year-end there were nearly 90,000,000 ounces of silver in New York Commodity Exchange warehouses alone, and perhaps another 80,000,000 ounces elsewhere within the United States. In addition, an estimated 200,000,000 ounces are stored in England and on the Continent. In total, speculative and investment stocks, worldwide, must be close to some 370,000,000 ounces. This is equivalent to about a full year's demand for world industrial and coinage needs combined.

These stocks are not the only source over and above new production from which silver will be obtained in the years to come. During 1968 some 60,000,000 ounces came out of India and Near Eastern countries, and silver is continuing to flow into the market from

that part of the world. Also demonetized coin accounted for some 40,000,000 ounces during 1968, mostly from Australian and Canadian coins. More and more countries are moving away from silver coinage, and this tends to have a two-fold effect. In the first place less silver is used, and secondly the old coins are a potential future source of silver.

The United States silver coins represent the largest such source, and it is estimated that theoretically some 2,000,000,000 ounces of silver are outstanding in these coins. Undoubtedly a substantial part of this silver will never be recovered, but even if only half ultimately finds its way into the market, it is a very significant potential supply. It is estimated that the United States Treasury has already withdrawn enough coins to account for some 300,000,000 ounces of silver, and that perhaps as much as 700,000,000 ounces of recoverable silver remain outstanding. Government stocks of silver in bullion and in unmeted coins at the end of 1968 amounted to about 240,000,000 ounces according to our estimates. At the present rate of sale of 2,000,000 ounces a week these stocks will last for over two years, even without allowing for future collections.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 25, 1969]
HANDY & HARMAN SAYS 1ST HALF NET ROSE 10 PERCENT—COMPANY ALSO EXPECTS RESULTS FOR ALL OF 1969 TO REFLECT THE SAME RATE OF GROWTH

NEW YORK.—Handy & Harman estimates first half earnings increased "in the general magnitude of 10%" from a year earlier, M. W.

Townsend, chairman and president, said in an interview.

He also expects the year's results to reflect the same rate of growth. In the first half of 1968, the company, a leading supplier and fabricator of precious and specialty metals, earned \$1.7 million, or 85 cents a share, on sales of \$100.2 million. In all 1968 Handy & Harman earned \$4.1 million, or \$2 a share, on sales of \$200.7 million.

As a result of the acquisition of Attleboro Refining Co., Attleboro, Mass., last year, Mr. Townsend said, Handy & Harman is involved in its biggest capital expansion program, with \$3.5 million earmarked for this year against \$2.5 million for the three previous years. Much of the \$3.5 million is being spent to develop a new plant for Attleboro Refining near its present site. The plant should be in operation shortly after Jan. 1.

Handy & Harman is hoping to achieve a product mix that will enable it to derive about half of its earnings from precious metals and the remainder from nonprecious metals. But the company still is in the position of a year earlier, deriving two-thirds of its earnings from precious metals and the rest from specialty metals.

"Last year we made four major acquisitions as a step toward this goal," Mr. Townsend said, "and yet the combination remained about the same. In fact it was rather like walking a treadmill just to maintain the balance we already have."

The company has made only one acquisition this year—a small company named American Clad Metal Inc.—"But we expect to do as well this year as last" with regard

to new acquisitions, he said. He described the clad metal process as "one of the good growth opportunities in the next decade since you can get out of two metals things you can't get out of one." He expects the market for clad metals to grow tenfold within the next six to eight years.

Mr. Townsend said he expected the price of silver—currently about \$1.65 an ounce—"to wander somewhat higher than it is today" during the next six months to a year, barring any international monetary crises. He said speculators in the metal have become "disillusioned as they discovered that the price could go down as well as up" and that "many people weren't choosing to wait until the price went up before selling."

Currently, he said, there is an estimated 400 million ounces of contract silver stored in vaults. "This has nothing to do with mining production," he said. "This is silver that is immediately available for sale, and its presence has been a depressing factor on the market." Another factor tending to hold the price down, he said, was the decision of the Federal Government to lift the ban on the private melting of silver coins. "However, present price levels haven't brought out any coins," he said. "To tap this source there'll have to be a higher price."

On the subject of gold, he said that—barring any international monetary crisis such as a precipitous change in U.S. monetary policy—"the price will continue to be where it is, like a Yo-Yo." Much of course depends on South Africa, the source of most of the Free World's gold. "If South Africa's gold were turned loose," he said, "the price could only go down and down."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, October 7, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. James E. Rogers, chaplain, Veterans' Administration hospital, Columbia, S.C., and national chaplain, Disabled American Veterans, offered the following prayer:

May the God of light, who hast set up candlesticks and kindled many lamps in man from the spark of love from Heaven, give you—

The light of faith to sustain you;
The light of courage to strengthen you;
The light of hope to embrace you;
The light of truth to guide you; and
The light of love to enfold you.

And may the endowments of the focused light bring a continuing beam of holy concern for justice, mercy, and compassion for all mankind.

O God, who went before preceding generations in a pillar of fire to light the way for night and day, burn brightly in our lives and those near and dear to our hearts. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 3165. An act for the relief of Martin H. Loeffler;

CXV—1814—Part 21

H.R. 3560. An act for the relief of Arie Rudolf Busch (also known as Harry Bush); and

H.R. 11249. An act to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize additional funds for such Center.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 476. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marjorie Zuck;

S. 533. An act for the relief of Barbara Rogerson Marmor;

S. 981. An act to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland shall sit at one additional place;

S. 1775. An act for the relief of Cora S. Villaruel;

S. 1797. An act for the relief of Dr. Waguth Mohamed Abdel Bari;

S. 2096. An act for the relief of Dr. George Alexander Karadimos;

S. 2231. An act for the relief of Dr. In Bae Yoon;

S. 2443. An act for the relief of Dr. Silvio Mejia Millan; and

S.J. Res. 143. Joint resolution extending the duration of copyright protection in certain cases.

REV. JAMES E. ROGERS

(Mr. DORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues, it is my great privilege this morning to welcome to the House of Representatives our Chaplain for this occasion, Rev. James E. Rogers, who is the

national chaplain of the Disabled American Veterans. He was recently reelected at the national convention at Miami Beach as the national chaplain. He is chaplain of the South Carolina Disabled American Veterans, chaplain of the South Carolina Wing of the Civil Air Patrol, State chaplain of the Forty-and-Eight of the American Legion, and a distinguished American who served his country with honor and distinction during World War II as Army chaplain and as radio minister for the Armed Forces in the Pacific area. He is a Methodist. For the past 22 years Chaplain Rogers has been active in hospital ministry with the Veterans' Administration. He now serves the VA hospital in Columbia. He has won many honorary degrees and awards from various universities, colleges, and organizations. He has received the Distinguished Service Award from the Spanish-American War Veterans for long and faithful service; the Distinguished Service Award from the Veterans of Foreign Wars of America for long and unselfish service to the veterans of America; commendation from the General Commission on Protestant Chaplains for meritorious service to God and country during World War II as a chaplain in the U.S. Army, and received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the John Marshall Law School of Atlanta, Ga.

He has received degrees from Atlantic Christian College and Duke University Divinity School. He also attended graduate school at Northwestern University, Concordia Lutheran Seminary, Garrett Theological Seminary, and the