

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE CHALLENGE OF THE SEAS

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, December 6, 1969

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, this year has been one in which all Americans have shared in a great achievement—man has reached the moon. But here on earth there is still much to explore. Just as man is reaching into space, so he is descending into the depths of our oceans.

Oceanographers feel that we have much to gain through marine research. They cite the possibility of a multitude of untapped natural resources at the floor of the ocean and the food that can be reaped through proper cultivation of the sea.

In Delaware, much marine research is currently underway in both private industry and the University of Delaware. The expanding program at the university is certainly stimulating. The president of the university has stated previously that one of his goals is to develop a top marine science program, and I am proud to say, that because of his leadership and the geographical position of the First State, this goal is rapidly becoming a reality.

A recent newsletter entitled "Delaware Business Conditions," published as a public service by the Diamond State Telephone Co. spotlighted the challenge of the seas and the development of marine research in Delaware and the Nation. I ask unanimous consent that this fine article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

FOOD FROM THE SEA: A CHALLENGE FOR THE 1970'S

For centuries man has utilized the sea as a highway, a hunting ground, battle ground, playground and unfortunately sometimes as a dumping ground. Now with the pressing need to find new sources of food to supply the world's growing population he is again looking to the sea. Within the next 20 years it is estimated that the world's food production must be increased by at least 50 percent. Currently about one-tenth of the total animal protein in the world's diet, or roughly 55 million metric tons of fish valued at \$8 billion, are harvested annually by the world fisheries. Yet, according to the authorities this catch could be tripled or even quadrupled with relative ease.

Many feel that the ocean, which covers more than 71 percent of the earth's surface, is a vast reservoir of untapped resources, and oceanographers see the coming decade as one of intense scientific activity, much of it with commercial applications. Many expect that by 1980 men will live and work at depths up to 2,000 feet; manned submersibles will explore deep waters to 20,000 feet; and animals of the sea such as shrimp and shellfish will be raised like cattle. Yet, so little is really known about the ocean that if man is to reap these rich benefits, he must first begin to understand much more about its many intricacies and complexities. This then is the challenge of oceanography in the 1970's.

For the U.S. this challenge is even more meaningful, because of roughly 12 thousand miles of general coastline and nearly 89 thousand miles of tidal shoreline, all with its own special environment. It is essential for our own country to know much more of this vast resource. Since the end of World War II the total catch of this country's fishing industry has remained virtually unchanged, but the demand for fish and fish products has more than doubled. Americans now use roughly 12 percent of the total world's catch, nearly one-third of which is consumed as food. In order to meet this demand, imports of fish and fish meal have grown from 25 percent of the total in 1950 to more than 76 percent in 1968. Last year the commercial fisheries of the U.S. provided 4.1 billion pounds of fish and shellfish valued at more than \$472 million. Yet fishermen other than Americans took nearly twice that amount of fish from the waters most readily accessible to the U.S.

There are a number of interrelated reasons for such a dramatic change. While other nations have forged ahead with construction of large vessels of modern design, equipped with new gear and labor saving devices, the U.S. industry has for the most part stood still. Nearly 8,000 new fishing craft have joined the U.S. fleet since 1960, yet less than 1,000 of these are vessels of 5 tons or over and more than 60 percent of American boats are over 16 years old. Few young men are encouraged to take up commercial fishing as a profession and consequently the average age of the U.S. fisherman is advancing rapidly. Then too, many of the bays and estuaries that provide the nursery grounds for 7 of our 10 most valuable commercial fish species have been adversely affected by construction, channel dredging, draining and filling of salt marshes, as well as human and chemical pollution that now exists near many of the major urban and industrial complexes.

Nowhere has the contraction of the fishing industry been more severely felt than in Delaware. A few years ago, Lewes, Delaware was one of the nation's major ports in pounds of fish caught annually. The menhaden, an inedible fish used for oils and fertilizer, was caught in huge numbers in the waters of the Delaware estuary and the Atlantic Ocean. Now menhaden have all but vanished from Delaware's coastal waters. The large processing plants near the town are closed and the fleet of trawlers once sailing from the port have joined other fleets in southern waters.

Although the annual catch made by Delaware's commercial fisheries has now dropped to less than 800 thousand pounds, the amount of fish caught by sport fishermen has risen substantially, reflecting, to a large degree, the increased amount of leisure time now available to the average person. In 1961, some 213,000 man-days were spent in catching nearly 1,200,000 fish, while last year the total catch exceeded 2,600,000 and the man-days spent reached 457,000. Nearly one-half of the anglers were from other states.

Last year the sea trout was the most important fish, comprising 65 percent of the total catch. In 1954, it was the popular croaker which, along with the menhaden, have now disappeared from Delaware waters.

Until 1958, Delaware enjoyed a long and colorful history in oyster production, and many oyster lovers believed the taste of the Delaware Bay oyster to be far superior to its better known cousin the Chincoteague found further south. In 1956 more than 20,000 acres of bay bottom were under lease for the production of oysters. Some 6,000 of these were in Rehoboth and Indian River Bays. The

beds are owned by the State but traditionally have been leased to private oyster farmers who dump in shells to build up the bottom and cultivate their oyster crops much as dry land farmers do their crops. The difference is it takes three or more years to get an oyster crop ready for harvest. Today there are only 20 oyster farmers in the State who lease roughly 8,000 acres of bay bottom.

In 1958, Delaware's oyster industry, which ranked seventh in the nation, was virtually wiped out by the appearance of a protozoan parasite called MSX. In a period of one year the annual harvest dropped from 900 thousand bushels to less than 100 thousand affecting nearly 4,000 persons employed in the industry. From a high of \$2,750,000 in 1954 the dockside value of Delaware's oyster harvest dropped to less than \$30,000 ten years later.

What caused the crippling blow to strike Delaware's oyster industry? Why did the menhaden leave? Was it because of a change in water temperature, subtle changes in salinity, increased pollution or a combination of these factors? No one is really quite sure what it was, but from the marine research carried on at the University of Delaware's Bayside Laboratory near Lewes has come a much better understanding of these problems.

The oyster, unlike the menhaden or other finfish, could not leave when its environment became undesirable. When MSX started killing oysters in Delaware in 1958, marine biologists immediately started looking for a source of seed oysters that were disease resistant. Various types of oyster species were monitored for four years, and it was found that the surviving Delaware oysters were more resistant to MSX than most oysters imported from other geographic areas. In 1962, University biologists started to breed selectively and to rear MSX resistant oysters in the laboratory. A pilot plant for producing them as seed oysters is currently being operated on a regular basis.

During the past 10 years, there have also been significant technical advances in new methods of culturing and harvesting oysters. The use of supplemental material for the oyster beds, artificially reared seed oysters and new marketing techniques give promise of restoring much of Delaware's oyster industry.

One of the peculiarities of the oyster—the ability to pump itself clean—has long been used to purify oysters taken from rivers and creeks subject to pollution. In this process the oysters are transported to areas where the water is clean and where they remain for at least 30 days. This process, called depuration or purification, is the basis of a new commercial venture which has recently opened near Lewes. The company, Aquapure Inc., uses a technique which has been used in Europe for some time but is the first such venture in the United States.

In operation the oysters are placed on trays and immersed in large tanks filled with constantly flowing sea water which has been completely sterilized by ultra-violet light. The oysters, which normally pump anywhere from one to two gallons of water per hour depending on temperature, are held in the tanks for 48 hours. At the end of this time each oyster has pumped nearly 100 gallons of sterilized water through its system and in the process completely cleansed itself of all impurities. Constant bacteria checks are made throughout the process to assure consistent results. The final product is an oyster which, compared with the normal wild oyster, is extremely clean.

Since a somewhat limited beginning in 1953 the operations of University's Bayside

Laboratory have done much to provide a better understanding of the marine environment of Delaware's river, bay and coastal waters. A total of 45 different research projects are now underway. Because of its broad base in marine research, education and advisory services, the Laboratory is also involved in a number of projects for both the State and National organizations. One of these, a recently approved project for the National Science Foundation, includes representatives from the University's College of Engineering for the design of more efficient oyster culture equipment and from the College of Agriculture Sciences for expertise in marketing techniques.

As space has become available, teaching resource facilities have been enlarged and this summer more than 150 graduate and undergraduate students accumulated over 600 credit hours in the nine formal courses offered.

There is little doubt that Delaware's marine program is coming of age and these facilities as well as those who use them should do much to meet the challenge of the ocean in the years to come.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT VIOLATES LEGAL ETHICS

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, when lawyers paid to represent the U.S. Government donate money to lawyers representing their adversary, at least one of the clients has been unrepresented. And, judging from the record, this unrepresented client has been Mr. and Mrs. American citizen.

Small wonder that the courts ignore the Constitution, overlook the law and facts, and decide cases on the basis of consent agreements between purported adversaries. There was no controversy nor diverse interest when both lawyers worked for the same judgment. Sounds more like a split fee arrangement.

If I hired a lawyer to represent me in a case in court, and then found that he was paying my opposition, I would regard it as highly unethical. In addition to firing the lawyer, I would report it to the bar association for disbarment proceedings.

Mr. Attorney General, the American people have enough unethical conduct with Federal judges. Your staff have no "during good behavior" tenure. If your staff lawyers want to work for the NAACP, give them their liberty—before your Department is faced with demands from the American people for a probe into breach of legal ethics.

I insert a clipping from a local newspaper at this point:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post,
Dec. 4, 1969]

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT LAWYERS GIVE \$1,100 TO NAACP

The NAACP Defense Fund, an opponent of the Justice Department in recent school desegregation cases, received more than \$1,100 yesterday in 37 checks signed mostly by staff lawyers of the Department's civil rights division.

Fund director-counsel Jack Greenberg said in New York that he had received the

checks in the morning mail accompanied by an unsigned letter wishing the fund luck in its money-raising and civil rights pursuits.

In Washington it was learned that many of the contributors considered the donations a form of continuing protest against the civil rights policies of Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Assistant Attorney General Jerris Leonard. Others said their donations were addressed mainly to the fund's most recent fiscal emergency.

Greenberg said the fund, which operates on an annual budget of \$3 million, was running \$200,000 in the red in October and was further behind now. He said fund-raising was becoming increasingly difficult because of reaction to riots and some violent demonstrations and deep division in some communities over Vietnam.

OPERATION SPEAK OUT

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 1969

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on November 13, Congressman RICHARD ROUDEBUSH and other Members of the House commented on Operation Speak Out, the program sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars to encourage the "silent majority" to support the President's policy in Vietnam.

"Operation Speak Out" seeks to counteract both at home and abroad the false impression that the anti-Vietnam demonstrations here in Washington in October and November reflected the true feelings of the great majority of the American people. It must be remembered that the main theme of the three organizations which conducted the demonstrations, the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, the New Mobilization Committee, and the Student Mobilization Committee actually called for an immediate and unilateral withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam—regardless of the consequences to the military forces and people of South Vietnam. This, of course, is contrary to the present policy of the administration and the VFW program helped provide a vehicle for U.S. citizens to put themselves on record.

But "Operation Speak Out" is a continuing effort, Raymond A. Gallagher, commander in chief of the VFW stressed in the December issue of the VFW magazine that citizen participation is not just a vague and meaningless cliché:

Rallies must be held to inspire the people with a patriotic zeal to carry on in the face of adversity. Political leaders must be told what the majority view is. Communities must be mobilized in a drive to counter demonstrations by the radicals. The Flag must be protected from these purveyors of hate. Committees must be organized to defend American principles.

The radicals and the ill-informed who participated in the demonstrations against our policy in Vietnam will be further encouraged unless the call to action cited by Commander Gallagher is heeded and made a continuing mandate by concerned citizens. I include his message, "Let's Be Heard," from the December issue of the VFW magazine in the RECORD at this point:

LET'S BE HEARD

(By Raymond A. Gallagher, Commander-in-Chief of The Veterans of Foreign Wars)

Now is the time for the loyal, hardworking, taxpaying, self-sacrificing Majority Americans to Speak Out loudly and clearly on the most important issue of the day, the war in Vietnam.

For too long most Americans have sat back as spectators at the drama that has been and is being enacted in the streets of our major cities and even in our small towns.

They have watched mutely as student radicals have been busily subverting America's will to win in Vietnam and perhaps ultimately to speed the day when Red-rule will be achieved even in the United States.

For Lenin, whose centennial many of these same radicals will be celebrating next year, predicted "America will fall into our lap like a ripe plum."

Probably the vast majority of those who participate in the Vietnam Moratorium have no idea, nor do they care, what they are doing to this country, to its men in Vietnam who are fighting the war or to the American image abroad where American resolve and determination are vital to freedom's survival.

By conducting these demonstrations, aided and abetted by almost total television coverage and supported by some of the biggest names in the entertainment field, these radicals are actually prolonging the war.

They are giving North Vietnam assurance that if the Communists hang on a little longer the Americans will be so sick of the war that they will be only too anxious to leave South Vietnam. So eager to pull out that they might even be willing to pay reparations to North Vietnam.

Only the other day Henry Cabot Lodge, chief U.S. negotiator, reported from Paris that the North Vietnamese have become even more obdurate since the Oct. 15 demonstration. Thus, the prediction of all responsible persons is coming true.

It is certainly conceded that persons do have the right to express their opposition to a government policy, but as Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes stated in a free speech case "no one has the right to shout fire in a crowded theater."

In a sense this rule should apply here, for the current Vietnam crisis is vastly more serious, more deadly to more people than a false alarm in a crowded theater. The welfare of the nation, the security of nearly a half million of America's finest youth and the safety of the nation itself are at stake.

However, since the radicals of this country and the politicians who seem to be taking their cues from this element intend to step up their cacophony of dissent, their high decibel demand for surrender, the Veterans of Foreign Wars is appealing to the great mass of Americans to say to them, "Halt. We have heard your strident voices long enough. Now it is our turn to be heard."

However, combatting the radicals can be successful only if this organization is joined by other like-minded groups and individuals in every city, town and hamlet across the length and breadth of this land.

Public opinion must be alerted to the danger this country is facing and to do this the V.F.W. must have the cooperation of an aroused citizenry. To stimulate the American people every means must be used. They must be made to understand the issues in Vietnam, the problems facing American leadership as that war grinds cruelly on and the Paris "peace talks" drone along fruitlessly.

Unless the majority of the American people—the ones who are making the sacrifices, the ones whose sons are in Vietnam, or have been killed there—realize the gravity of the situation, all will be lost.

Rallies must be held to inspire the people with a patriotic zeal to carry on in the face of adversity. Political leaders must be told

what the majority view is. Communities must be mobilized in a drive to counter demonstrations by the radicals. The Flag must be protected from these purveyors of hate. Committees must be organized to defend American principles.

The majority of Americans must know the truth about our vital interest in Vietnam and armed with this information, go to television stations and demand equal time. Write letters to newspaper editors, so they will know what Mr. Majority American is thinking.

Don't keep silent while the street mob takes control. Let us not lose by default. Let us not stand aside as this country goes the way of ancient Greece and Rome because its citizens were too indifferent, too apathetic, too slovenly to act.

Again, the V.F.W. cannot do the job alone, but the support of backbone groups and individuals everywhere must be enlisted to meet the challenge confronting this nation.

If the United States succumbs, mankind's last great hope will go aglimmering.

THE MIRACLE OF EVANGELINE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 4, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, great fanfare is currently given to culture and cultural appreciation, but little note is taken of traditional American values.

From the News and Courier of Charleston, S.C., we have a story of community action in the traditional American spirit by free men who are dedicated to perpetuate their American heritage.

The "Miracle of Evangeline" is a short editorial relating how parents in a small Louisiana community have struggled to retain their God-given rights of authority and decision concerning their children.

Now that the bureaucrats in government have federalized the once public schools, this community has converted a cattle auction barn into an independent center of education boasting an enrollment of some 2,500 ambitious and earnest young people—the type who seek and will suffer to attain an education.

Perhaps this story of daring, ingenuity, and community spirit has not been reported by the biased and prejudiced national press because they fear the example might serve as an inspiration to others. Citizens banding together to gain freedom at considerable personal sacrifice, should be news—but it is censored.

Every American who appreciates the struggle of our forefathers against tyranny will join in complimenting the Honorable Mayner Fontenot and his fellow evangelinians of Ville Platte, La., for their display of true American perseverance and courage. We wish them well, and commend them for keeping alive this flame of liberty, no matter how small, for their posterity knowing that it will blaze again across our land.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the editorial from the News and Courier be made a part of my remarks so that all our colleagues may be reminded that people who are determined to be free and to plan their own destiny will do so, not because of Federal programs, Federal aid or someone else's ideas—but in spite of them:

[From the Charleston (S.C.) News & Courier, Dec. 2, 1969]

MIRACLE OF EVANGELINE

From a roundabout source we have obtained an account of a private school system established by citizens of Evangeline Parish in Louisiana. The system, including a high school housed in an abandoned cattle auction barn, is serving 2,500 pupils. The elementary department, housed in various

buildings throughout the parish, has an enrollment of more than 1,800, and more than 600 are in the high school.

Mayner Fontenot of Ville Platte, La., has said in a letter, which was passed on to us, that little publicity has been given to this effort by citizens of a rural region. In a two-week period they contributed more than \$300,000 to set up an alternative school system to the public schools, which had been forced by court order to comply with federal guidelines.

"It is my opinion," Mr. Fontenot wrote, "that something has transpired to prevent the television stations and larger newspapers from publicizing our efforts to retain our God-given right of choosing how to educate our children. Having only a small weekly newspaper in our area, I am reluctant to believe that these larger newspapers will be generous enough to print our efforts . . . We have set the pace for our state, and for myself, I wouldn't trade places with any other citizen of this nation."

A summary of the campaign to establish this "instant" school system—accomplished in about six weeks—is entitled "The Miracle of Evangeline—Fruit from Our Labor." It tells about volunteer work by carpenters, truck drivers, painters, plumbers, laborers, poor and wealthy, parents and children, who worked and planned.

"Dedicated teachers who had come forth to join us worked 13 hours per day," the document reports, "put their skills and experience in high gear to recruit teachers and to plan a system of education second to none. Realizing that they would have shortages of both equipment and facilities, they achieved magnitude with what they had . . . Our giant had then fed its appetite for learning . . . We will have unsurpassed school spirit in our academy and will be demanding of our teachers. And they will send out into our society true Americans dedicated to the survival of their country."

We pass along this story, which was news to us, for the information of readers and the inspiration of the public. Evangeline Parish is not a rich territory in money. Obviously it is populated by people who care, a force greater than money.

SENATE—Monday, December 8, 1969

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

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

O Thou to whom we owe the gift of life and the privilege of work, let Thy truth inform our minds and Thy precepts guide our actions this day. Let no thought command us which might hinder communion with Thee, nor any word be uttered that is not meant for Thine ear. For the welfare of all the people, let the service of this place transcend prejudice and party. In personal life and corporate action, may we witness to that righteousness which exalteth a nation. So may we labor aware of Thy presence that our hearts may be at peace.

In the name of Him heralded by wise men and worshipped by kings. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 6, 1969, be dispensed with.

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

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements be limited to 3 minutes with relation to the routine morning business to be transacted at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS).

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

WAIVER OF CALL OF CALENDAR UNDER RULE VIII

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to waive the call of the calendar of unobjected-to bills under rule VIII.

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

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS) is recognized for half an hour.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 166—INTRODUCTION OF A JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO A FOREIGN POLICY REAPPRAISAL—VIETNAM AND BEYOND

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I send to the desk a joint resolution for appropriate reference.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem-