

Muir, Theodore E.  
 Murphy, Richard A.  
 Oshields, Paul W.  
 Rochford, Philip  
 Rucker, William H.  
 Jr.  
 Scott, Gale L.  
 Shaffer, Richard G.  
 Shell, Ronald A.  
 Short, George A.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, MEDICAL SERVICE  
 CORPS

Barboo, Samuel H., Jr.  
 Boone, Harry M., Jr.  
 Boudreau, Harold J.  
 Breidenstein, Fred-  
 erick W.  
 Clark, James L.  
 Cooper, Thomas G.  
 Davis, William P.  
 Devane, James J.  
 Fletcher, William E.  
 Formeller, Frank J.,  
 Jr.  
 Fowler, Ephraim E.,  
 Jr.  
 Fussell, Edsel M.  
 Gallagher, Thomas J.  
 Gillenwaters, John D.  
 Halverson, Charles W.  
 Hammel, James W.  
 Hawkins, Kenneth L.  
 Hunt, James A.

Stevens, Mark M.  
 Terhune, Raymond C.  
 Toth, Wayne J.  
 Turner, Donald W.  
 Vernino, Arthur R.  
 Williams, Robert E.,  
 Jr.  
 Wingard, Charles E.  
 Yacabucci, James E.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, NURSE CORPS  
 Effner, Dorothy J.  
 Perreault, Madelon  
 M.  
 Cordell, Billie E.  
 Gendron, Marie M. T.  
 Marble, Ella E.  
 Dyer, Norma G.  
 Martin, Ruth S.  
 Krisanda, Sylvia M.  
 Olson, Marilyn F.  
 Nicholson, Anna B.  
 Schley, Doris C.  
 Tudor, Betty L.  
 Melcer, Marjorie I.  
 Yohanan, Barbara J.  
 Carleton, Ethel R.  
 DeCicco, Virginia A.  
 King, Dorothy C.  
 Dunn, Dorothea J.  
 Elsass, Phyllis J.  
 Hassell, June R.  
 Elliott, Ruth L.  
 Mason, Ruth A.  
 Rudd, Donna R. E.  
 Gampper, Mary E.  
 Brakke, Josephine D.  
 Millard, Arlys M.  
 Mack, Beverly T.  
 Hinckley, Colleen  
 Johnson, Patricia R.  
 Guzman, Frances F.  
 Steinocher, Anne M.  
 Joyce, Jane P.

MacClelland, Doris  
 C.  
 Nylin, Esther D.  
 Jones, Kathaleen R.  
 Nickerson, Lois E.  
 Verdier, Ellen P.  
 Walker, Marilyn J.  
 Butler, Phyllis A.  
 Shaw, Joan S.  
 Dennis, Joan T.  
 McGuckin, Dorothy E.  
 Trudgeon, Joyce A.  
 Parker, Helen C.  
 Nelson, Marilyn V.  
 Lindsay, Magdalene A.  
 Morton, Jo A.  
 Slater, Patricia A.  
 McIntyre, Lora J.  
 Barker, Elizabeth A.  
 Weiss, Jean C.  
 Fitzgerald, Helen M.  
 Boone, Kathleen L.  
 Long, Rose M.  
 Parnell, Maryann C.  
 Patmore, Nancy M.  
 Garlutzo, Kathryn R.  
 Birkhlmer, Marion L.  
 Gaughan, Rose A.  
 Altenhofel, Dorothy A.  
 Adams, Louise "J"  
 Moris, Patricia J.  
 Wilson, Lela B.  
 Chisholm, Marie A.

Butler, Lois J.  
 Frazier, Frances M.  
 Williams, Erlene I.  
 Gillespie, Jacquelin C.  
 Thomas, Betty A.  
 Schulze, Charlotte I.  
 Walsh, Eileen C.  
 O'Beirne, Eileen B.  
 Halsema, Grace M.  
 Noble, Frances A.  
 Elsiminger, Vetah M.  
 Dorian, Emma T.  
 Jacobson, Dorothy M.  
 Sisk, Elizabeth A.  
 Gomes, Alma M.  
 MacEnery, Joan M.  
 Rosenquist, Hilde-  
 garde  
 Rohde, Esther J.  
 Bell, Lou E.  
 Whitesell, Margaret L.

Goleblewski, Rita J.  
 Kinney, Eleanor J.  
 Sabold, Sarah R.  
 Allen, Patricia M.  
 Schreiber, Marilyn T.  
 Herrington, Dalsy J.  
 Miller, Eleanor J.  
 Miller, Eva F.  
 Jones, Beverly J.  
 Beran, Irene L.  
 Yelle, Dorothy A.  
 Kearns, Joyce C.  
 Gedrys, Patricia C.  
 Emond, Lucille G.  
 Higgins, Margaret J.  
 Marcotte, Natalie  
 M. G.  
 Morlock, Ruth E.  
 Cabay, Cecelia H.  
 Pechulis, Verna M.  
 Burrell, Margaret M.

### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by  
 the Senate April 18, 1969:

#### OZARKS REGIONAL COMMISSION

E. L. Stewart, of Oklahoma, to be Federal  
 cochairman of the Ozarks Regional Com-  
 mission.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

John D. J. Moore, of New Jersey, to be Am-  
 bassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
 of the United States of America to Ireland.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### LETTER FROM A SOUTH CARO- LINA FATHER WHOSE SON WAS KILLED IN VIETNAM

#### HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I have received a copy of a letter to the editor which appeared in the March 16, 1969, issue of the Anderson Independent newspaper concerning the views of a father whose son was killed in action against Communist forces in Vietnam.

It is a letter that cannot be read without experiencing a feeling of great compassion for this man and his family, and this compassion is compounded by the sad realization that had this Nation, the most powerful military force in the world, applied the full might of that military power, this unfortunate sacrifice could probably have been avoided.

I ask unanimous consent the letter be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

A FATHER WRITES: HEROES DIE, HIPPIES LIVE  
 AND HEARTBREAK IS BITTER

Mr. Editor: Forgive my bitterness, but today my son's personal belongings came to us from Vietnam, just six months after we laid his body in its resting place to await the Final Assembly call.

The sum total of his earthly possessions, other than two winter uniforms, were one pair of shoes, one pair of socks, one fountain pen, one silver identification bracelet, one 14K gold ring, one Confederate flag, riddled and torn and one battered, wrinkled billfold, with half a dozen pictures. Some one had

washed his blood from the billfold and had carefully tried to wipe it from the pictures, but had not been successful in doing so.

These items could be held in one hand, palm up. His other things had been lost or stolen while he was under siege on Hill 861 at Khe Sanh.

My bitterness grows when I think back and recall that the sum total of all his earthly possessions, other than clothing and shoes, could be carried on his battered old bike. My bitterness grows deeper and wider when I look at his income tax forms that came to my mail box promptly on Jan. 1.

It almost goes beyond my power to control when I think of the people in Washington who would tax a man fighting for what he believes is his country, yet will sit idly by while the scum of the earth tear down our colleges and wreck our educational process.

These same people in government will cry and wring their hands about poverty and at the same time vote themselves a thousand dollars a month raise. And our sons go on fighting and dying and having their shoe string salary taxed.

I wonder if these sons of ours who gave their all could look back on the scene and see just what is happening, would they be willing to go through it again? Would they be proud to be called Americans? What would they think of the stinking bum who only last week on a nation wide television network proudly showed some of his North Vietnam movies and bragged about showing them across the nation on the college campuses?

And there is where my bitterness reaches its peak. Mr. Editor, it just wouldn't do for me to meet this filthy looking rascal face to face. When I see this type, I see the man who ambushed my son on the trail northwest of Camp Corral.

I thank God for the fact that my son's earthly possessions were not and could not be measured in material things. A humble home with love was all he owned, yet he would proudly tell anyone that he was rich beyond measure.

He was a man's man, a Marine's Marine, who could lay down his life for his friends.

The heartbreak will never mend, the bitterness grows deeper, sleep only comes from exhaustion. And daily we watch our other two sons as they grow closer to the time when some politician decides to boost the economy with a "step-up" in Vietnam or a "holding-action" somewhere else thousands of miles away, while the "hippie types" keep chipping away here at home.

Heartbroken? Yes. Bitter? Yes. And I'm sure that thousands of other parents feel just as deeply as we do. So I would beg you, please ask your readers to pray for all of us who have lost a son. And for those whose sons are still in Vietnam and elsewhere. And especially for our country that we may some day stop this senseless down-hill rush toward destruction.

PAUL L. PETTIT.

ROUTE 2, LIBERTY, S.C.

### NORTH KOREAN AGGRESSION

#### HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, with the lingering memories of the shameful Pueblo incident still fresh in the minds of Americans, our country has suffered another outrageous attack by North Korea when they wantonly destroyed one of our military aircraft in which the lives of 31 Americans were taken.

We cannot afford to stand idly by and permit these unprovoked assaults with impunity. Diplomatic protest and exhaustive oratory will not bring back 31 American lives, nor will it deter any future hostile acts. Insurance against these contemptible acts of aggression can only be realized by immediate, firm, and positive action.

Last fall in Miami, Mr. Nixon promised prompt and effective reaction to such incidents and pledged that the American flag will not be a doormat for anybody at home or abroad.

North Korea has just wiped her feet on the American flag. Millions of Americans hope Mr. Nixon's pledge will be honored.

#### UTILIZATION OF LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, at a time when the delivery of health care services to our people is impaired by shortages of vital personnel, it is important to note the role of the licensed practical nurse—the LPN or LVN—who, along with the registered nurse—R.N.—the medical doctor, and the medical technician, is a key member of the health service team. The January/February 1969, issue of *Bedside Nurse* contains an informative article on this subject, written by Evelyn Hamil, R.N. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the *Extensions of Remarks*.

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

#### EFFECTIVE USE OF THE LVN'S MANY TALENTS

(By Evelyn M. Hamil, R.N.)

I have no illusions about an end to the "shortage in nursing" problem during my lifetime. I believe, unlike many of my friends, that the tremendous advancements in medical science will accelerate not decline and because of this, the need for more and more numbers and kinds of health workers will continue. To stand idle, waiting for numbers to solve this problem is indeed to wait.

#### THE PROBLEM

In a complex medical community the size and scope of the Los Angeles County U.S.C. Medical Center, this problem is of course magnified. I believe, however, that the practical solutions we have found should be shared since they involve better, more imaginative use of a large segment of our nursing staff, the licensed, vocational or practical nurse.

Let me give you some figures. In September 1965, we had 688 RNs and 400 LVNs on our staff. The average daily inpatient census was 2,367. Three years later, in September 1968, we had 845 RNs and 435 LVNs on our staff and a smaller daily census—only 1,908. Nonetheless, even though we have 162 more nurses (RN and LVN) and 259 fewer patients, all reports tell us that we are just as short of help as we ever were. I'm sure you can see why I have little hope of solving any shortage.

What does such a situation mean? I suspect it represents a rather general trend in health care, particularly that part centered in a hospital. It probably means a combination of a number of factors.

(1) Expectations for the quality of nursing have gone up by both patients and physicians.

(2) Patients need more complex and involved procedures such as neurological diagnostic procedures and organ transplants.

(3) More specialty units now are being used which require concentrated nursing care including intensive care, coronary care, renal dialysis and various research units.

(4) The emergency room visit and admitting load has increased even though the average daily census is down. Hospitals are replacing visits to the family physician who is no longer available around the clock seven days a week.

(5) Clinic visits have increased and even more important, hospitalization is looked upon generally as only part of a patient's existence—he came from a home or community and, hopefully, will return to one. Our role is to help him move in and out of the hospital environment successfully.

#### OUR ATTACK ON THE PROBLEM

What does this have to do with new responsibilities for the LVNs? Just this—in accepting the idea that we do not have and cannot expect to have enough nurses to take care of our patients, we have been forced to look at our use of all levels of personnel, from our housekeeping aides through our nursing attendants, our LVNs, our RNs—even the head nurses and nursing supervisors. In doing so, we first broke down responsibilities into those tasks which could be performed by any level of nursing; those which required special skills; and those which required professional judgment and knowledge and could not be delegated.

In order to do this we looked at the strengths and weaknesses in all our employee groups. In looking at the LVN group, certain conclusions were reached.

(1) This was our most stable nursing group. They lived in our hospital community and had families or ties which kept them from moving frequently.

(2) The LVNs were eager to learn and to accept new challenges.

(3) They were loyal to nursing and to the hospital.

(4) They were mature adults with an average age of 35 to 40.

(5) A rather high percentage were active in their churches, community groups such as PTA and in social action groups.

(6) Although a minimum of 10th grade education is required for an LVN, we had many people with one or two semesters of college work and several with college degrees. A number of them had completed two years or more of professional nursing programs.

We believed that our LVNs were being used to maximum capacity—that is, they all gave medications and even some treatments but we decided to look at some of the things we did not allow them to do and why. Our findings surprised us. It may not come as a surprise to you to know that many of their capabilities lay dormant and I am sure the following experiences will be as pleasing to you as they were to us. Here are some of the services which we found LVNs well able to perform although they had not been permitted to do so before.

#### PRE-TRANSFUSION BLOOD CHECK

In some cases, we could not remember any valid reason for the restrictions we made on LVNs' duties. A very simple example comes to mind. In our hospital, a doctor must start the blood transfusion. But the blood which is brought from the blood bank must be double-checked by a doctor and an RN before the transfusion is started. This means verifying name, identifying numbers, type and so on. Since this required only ability to read and record, there was no reason why an LVN could not do this equally well. The rule was changed.

#### TEAM LEADER

We thought that only RNs were trained team leaders but we found LVNs had leadership skills and could direct and assist aides in giving patient care. To do this well, help was needed in assigning, correcting, demonstrating, managing and evaluating. Selected LVNs were taught *Basic Management* with exactly the same content as courses given to young RNs who were to be team leaders.

LVNs showed their concern for quality care and were very critical of aides who could not or would not do a quality job. They also proved most willing to help those who were truly interested in doing a good job. On the general medical services night shift, one RN supervises three wards, averaging 35-40 patients. One LVN is in charge of each ward. We do not believe that patient care has been at all jeopardized by this arrangement.

#### SPECIALTY NURSE

During the past year, we have developed special advanced programs for LVNs in psychiatric nursing, in communicable disease nursing, in nursing of the burn patient and in nursing of the premature infant. A second communicable disease program has just started. We have some LVNs who are also surgical nursing technicians. We plan an advanced program for them. Out of these groups, LVNs in psychiatry are most helpful in providing the therapeutics environment necessary for the disturbed patient. LVNs are now under the direction of an RN doing specialized nursing of acutely ill meningitis patients. They are doing simple burn debridement and applying burn dressings. They are doing expert nursing on premature infants in all kinds of equipment, both standard and research.

#### WARD TEACHER

To me, the most exciting change has been in the use of LVNs as teachers. We are really only beginning to explore this field but I feel there are many possibilities here for the future. Since LVNs live in the hospital community, they have a real understanding of our patient population and of the problems of the untrained worker who comes into the hospital setting. They can relate to them easily with great warmth and compassion and yet can be very strict when the need arises.

Our first LVN teacher was a negro woman in her forties, a woman with obvious "inner strength," a gentle but firm manner and a great love for nursing. She was assigned to a "Master" inservice teacher on the surgical specialties and was her shadow throughout the entire attendant training program. As these trainees left the classroom, she went with them to their work assignments, helping them to do properly what had been taught and reinforcing their classroom learning. She wrote notes on their performance, re-taught when it was needed and became their friend and confidant. The attitudes and skills of her students more than justified her selection. The RNs and LVNs on the service can't say enough about the improvement in the quality of care given by the attendants since she started her job.

This nurse will become progressively more involved in the formal teaching and will be given help in teaching techniques. She is part of the inservice staff which is made up of RNs with either a BS or a Master's degree. She attends all meetings on the programs for the non-professional staff and has been most helpful in giving these skilled teachers the benefit of her common sense, down-to-earth knowledge.

Two more LVNs are now being added to the program, one for the general medical service and one for the general surgical service. In time, we hope to have one as an assistant to the inservice instructor in each of the clinical areas. Our one difficulty has been with a title but we have settled finally on *Ward Teacher*.

#### CLINIC TEACHER

A second-expanded teaching role is in the clinics. We have tried to hire public health nurses for the clinics because we believe that the teaching of patients is a major part of the clinic nurse's job. Now, we wonder if an LVN would understand the patients better? With continued help and supervision could they teach procedures to small groups of patients? Would they have greater insight

into why instructions are not followed, appointments not kept? We think so.

#### DEMONSTRATOR OF EQUIPMENT

About a month ago, one area had an "equipment fair" to bring the staff up-to-date on new equipment available and how to use it. The hit of the show was the LVN who demonstrated the circular bed. Since most of the people being taught were RNs, you can see that her knowledge of the equipment and her skill in presenting it had to be exceptional.

We train aides for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Indian girls from many reservations all over the United States come for these programs. We found we were woefully lacking in knowledge of Indians, their cultural differences and especially their communication problems. The instructors had a difficult time in presenting material to them and were not at all sure that they were being understood. Now, an Indian LVN, interested in her people and in their adjustment within a complex urban society who is willing to share information with the teachers, assists in the initial orientation program.

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBER

Perhaps one of the most exciting things from my standpoint is my direct involvement with LVNs through an LVN Advisory Committee. This consists of 20 people, selected from the various work areas who meet with me once a month. They come with questions and problems involving large groups not just individual problems which should be solved in the work area. I listen to them and they listen to me as I expound on my personal philosophy of nursing care and my own feelings about the worth of each individual employee as an individual. I have great respect for them, for their mature and thoughtful consideration of problems and for the careful interpretation which they take back to their peers. This is probably the monthly meeting I enjoy more than any I attend and it has certainly helped me to see the expanded horizons available to such able, sincere people.

#### CONCLUSION

I am so proud of my LVNs and the able contributions they make to patient care both in everyday skilled nursing care and in some of the special areas I have mentioned. I hope that, by opening up new vistas and exploring new horizons for and with them, quality care will indeed be a reality, despite our so-called shortages!

SILVER STAR AWARDED TO SP4C.  
GEORGE J. GOTTFWALD, JR.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on March 8, 1969, the Silver Star was awarded posthumously by the President of the United States to Sp4c. George J. Gottwald, Jr. The citation by the President was as follows:

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, THE SILVER STAR IS AWARDED FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION AGAINST A HOSTILE FORCE TO SP4C. GEORGE J. GOTTFWALD, JR., XXXXXXXXX

On this date (2 February 1968), Specialist Gottwald was leading a five man reconnaissance patrol west of the village of An-Wy. He had volunteered to lead the patrol into an area where large Viet Cong forces were known to be operating. As the small patrol was moving through the thick underbrush, they were suddenly engaged by a large, well, concealed Viet Cong force. The initial burst

of fire wounded the medic and the patrol was forced to move back. Specialist Gottwald quickly positioned the other men and advanced under their cover power to his wounded medic. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Specialist Gottwald crawled across 35 meters of open rice paddy. Ignoring the heavy enemy fire, his only concern was the welfare of his wounded comrade. His advance was met by a hail of Viet Cong small arm fire and he was wounded twice but continued to crawl on. Finally, he fell mortally wounded to the concentrated enemy fire. Specialist Gottwald gave his life in an effort to save a fellow soldier. Specialist Four Gottwalds' unquestionable valor in close combat against numerically superior hostile forces is in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the 1st Infantry Division, and the United States Army.

Authority: By direction of the President, as established by an Act of Congress, 9 July 1918 and USARV Message 16695, dated 1 July 1966.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,  
Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division,  
APO San Francisco 96345.

The last line of that citation says that Specialist Fourth Class Gottwald's courage and valor reflects great credit upon himself, the 1st Infantry Division and the U.S. Army. But to those of us in the greater Boston area, there is a greater feeling of pride in his devotion to duty and his courageous service to his country. It was not just that George Gottwald was a faithful soldier, for every young man who serves in Vietnam and in Korea and has ever served in our Nation's wars has certainly fulfilled his duty to his country, but George Gottwald went beyond just doing his duty, following orders, and serving the Nation. His actions were what is usually described as bravery beyond the call of duty.

What gave Specialist Fourth Class Gottwald the incentive to perform so courageous an act was his love for his fellow man and his realization of the importance of the life of each human being. He died in the service of his country by crawling to the rescue of a wounded medic. Every man sometime in his life wonders if he would be willing to forfeit his life in order to save that of another. I am sure that George Gottwald often wondered himself, but when the time came for action, there was no question in his mind and he rushed into the field to save a comrade. We will never know exactly what it was that made George Gottwald the kind of man who could do such a thing. Peter L. Caparell was the master of ceremonies at the dedication ceremonies of George Gottwald, Jr., Square in Roslindale, Mass. His eulogy points out the influence that a community like Roslindale would have on a young man. Roslindale is a small community with representatives of practically every ethnic group that has built this Nation. There are differences in customs, but the same strong moral and ethical values that made this Nation great are found in each and everyone of these groups. Perhaps it was because he saw how well the people of Roslindale worked together and how successfully various types of people built a community that he understood the moral fiber that has made America great.

I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point the eulogy for Sp4c. George J. Gottwald, Jr., by Peter L. Caparell, the cable sent to the dedication ceremonies by our beloved Speaker, JOHN W. MCCORMACK, and the memorial tribute published for the dedication of George J. Gottwald, Jr., Square. I am sure these messages will inspire my colleagues as the actions of George Gottwald, Jr., should inspire the Nation:

#### A PIECE OF AMERICA

(By Peter L. Caparell)

George J. Gottwald, Junior, was reared and educated in Roslindale.

Roslindale was his corner of America. It was here—knitted within the social fabric of this ethnic community—that he developed the moral and the spiritual values that was to be put to the supreme test in a primitive jungle—some 8000 miles from this intersection.

I said that Roslindale is an ethnic community. By that, I mean, George Gottwald grew up with, sat in classrooms with, mingled with and worked elbow to elbow with decent Americans of Irish, German, Italian, Greek and Lebanese extraction.

Right here on this little dead end strip of Metropolitan Avenue, where he lived and romped as a youngster: where there are no less than eleven homes—do we find the ethnic composition of families of which I just spoke.

More than that, we find represented in those eleven houses, Veterans of World War 1, 2, Korea and now Viet Nam.

His next door neighbor was a World War 2 Combat Medic. A neighbor who depended on George as a youngster to do many chores for him—and who sat for hours on the porch telling George stories of World War 2.

Is it ironic then, that George Gottwald, Junior, died in the service of his country by crawling to the rescue of a wounded medic?

This is the typical American story of a large or small community, whether it be Roslindale—or Sweetwater, Texas, and George Gottwald, Junior, was the typical American boy, who hung out at the corner drug store, lounged in the coffee shop, raised Cain in the playground and pumped gas for his neighbors at the filling station just up the street. Only, what he did in Viet Nam—was not typical.

No one—who forfeits his life—in an effort to save the life of a wounded comrade—can be classified anything—but extraordinary.

And so, we are assembled here today, on a holy sabbath, to pay tribute to the memory of an outstanding, religious and dedicated young American, who left his home on this dead end strip as a boy and died as a hero on a remote jungle trail.

It is this greatness of young Americans like the George Gottwalds, that keep America Great.

As his neighbor and adult friend, I salute his memory with this sentiment:

The drum beats have rolled  
The rifles have barked  
The bugle has sounded  
and in George Gottwald, Junior,  
A Piece of America has left us.

A Piece of America—a chip—  
of the fibre of Plymouth Rock;  
has drifted like a twinkling star  
into the vastness of Eternity.

George J. Gottwald, Junior, has  
returned to his maker—  
Maker of all Men.

Recited by City Councillor Patrick F. McDonough, Father of the George J. Gottwald, Jr., Square at the Dedication Ceremonies at the intersection of Metropolitan Avenue and Washington Street, Roslindale, on March 23rd at 2:30 p.m. as the Principal Speaker.

**GEORGE J. GOTTFELD, JR., WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY**

A Soldier who falls in the line of duty, deserves our humble respect and profound gratitude.

George J. Gottwald, Junior, was such a soldier.

His Spirit and Courage, His Dedication to duty, place him among the hallowed ranks of Patriotic Americans whose unflinching Love of Country and Loyalty to their Comrades in Arms; have since the birth of our Country, secured the blessings of Liberty for All Americans.

Specialist Fourth Class George Gottwald never planned great battles nor did he lead an Army in the field. He did more than that: He gave his life for his Country.

There is no greater Sacrifice.

There can be no honor paid to his Memory that can fully express how much we revere it. Yet, the Cecil W. Fogg Post of the American Legion, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, and their Affiliates; is doing what it can by dedicating the George J. Gottwald, Jr., Square, to the memory of this brave boy.

The Legions National Commander William C. Doyle has said of the Patriotism exemplified by George J. Gottwald, Jr.:

"It is a Respect for the Rights of our Fellow Man. It is a Concern for Freedom of Man, as our God given Rights; but a recognition also that every Right carries with it an accompanying Responsibility."

George Gottwald did not shirk that Responsibility.

By his heroic act he has upheld the Honor and Tradition of the Military Services of the United States of America.

May every Bostonian, as he passes through the George J. Gottwald, Jr., Square, remember the Man for whom it is named and Soldiers like him who have Sacrificed in order that others can enjoy the blessings of Democracy and Freedom.

My heart goes out to Family and Friends assembled at this Dedication.

I salute the Cecil W. Fogg Post and their Affiliates the V.F.W. All Boston Post of Roslindale, the William Doyle and Irving K. Adams Post of the Legion and the Boston Fire Department Band for their participation at this worthy, patriotic ceremony.

It is my prayer that this fine American will not have died in vain—that through his heroism we have been brought a little closer to a just and lasting peace.

JOHN W. MCCORMACK,

Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives.

(By cable.)

Read by Master of Ceremonies Peter L. Caparelli at the opening of the Dedication Ceremonies at the George J. Gottwald, Jr., Square, Sunday, March 23rd at 2:15 p.m.

Born: Boston, Mass.

Educated: Boston Public Schools.

Parish: St. John Chrysostom.

Enlisted: U.S. Army, October 1966.

Parents: George J. and Caroline Gottwald, 6 Metropolitan Avenue, Roslindale.

Specialist Fourth Class George J. Gottwald, Jr., volunteered to lead his Platoon on a hazardous mission in Viet Nam and was intercepted, intermittently, by enemy machine gun fire, while crawling to the aid of a wounded Medic.

Wounded three times by enemy machine gun fire, he remained undaunted—and fell mortally wounded under heavy concentrated enemy fire in his fourth attempt to reach the side of his Comrade.

Posthumously awarded the Silver Star by direction of the President of the United States, March 8, 1968.

This Memorial Tribute published by his Brothers and Sisters, Frederick, William, Richard, Thomas, Edward, Caroline, Jean and Denise Gottwald and distributed in commemoration of the George J. Gottwald, Jr., Square.

Dedication: Sunday, March 23, 1969, 2 p.m.

at the intersection of Washington Street and Metropolitan Avenue, by the Cecil W. Fogg American Legion Post and Affiliates.

**PSYCHEDELIRIUM TREMENS: POEM  
BY JANE GOODSSELL**

**HON. LEE METCALF**

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, the Senators Neuberger, first Dick, then his gracious widow, Maurine, demonstrated their ability with words. The ability to write is a Neuberger family trait. Dick's sister, Jane Goodsell, is at home with poetry or prose. Recently I read her "Psychedelirium Tremens," a light treatment of a serious subject.

I ask unanimous consent that her poem be printed in the Record.

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

**PSYCHEDELIRIUM TREMENS**

Remember when hippie meant big in the hips,  
And a trip involved travel in cars, planes, and ships?

When pot was a vessel for cooking things in,  
And hooked was what Grandmother's rug might have been?

When fix was a verb that meant mend or repair,  
And be-in meant simply existing somewhere?

When neat meant well organized, tidy and clean,  
And grass was a ground-cover, normally green?

When lights and not people were switched on and off,  
And the pill might have been what you took for a cough?

When camp meant to quarter outdoors in a tent,  
And pop was what the weasel went?

When groovy meant furrowed with channels and hollows,  
And birds were winged creatures, like robins and swallows?

When fuzz was a substance that's fluffy like lint,  
And bread came from bakeries, not from the mint?

When square meant a 90-degree angled form,  
And cool was a temperature not quite warm?

When roll meant a bun, and rock was a stone,  
And hang-up was something you did to a phone?

When chicken meant poultry, and bag meant a sack,  
And junk, trashy cast-offs and old bric-a-brac?

When jam was preserves that you spread on your bread,  
And crazy meant balmy, not right in the head?

When cat was a feline, a kitten grown up,  
And tea was a liquid you drank from a cup?

When swinger was someone who swings in a swing,  
And pad was a soft sort of cushiony thing?

When way out meant distant and far, far away,  
And a man couldn't sue you for calling him gay?

When dig meant to shovel and spade in the dirt,  
And put-on was what you would do with a shirt?

When tough described meat too unyielding to chew,

And making a scene was a rude thing to do?  
Words once so sensible, sober, and serious,  
Are making the freak scene like psychedelirious.

It's groovy, man, groovy, but English it's not,  
Methinks that the language has gone straight to pot.

JANE GOODSSELL

**TRIBUTE TO COUNCILMAN JULIUS  
LENHART, OF MCKEESPORT, PA.**

**HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, during these times of civil unrest, turmoil, and in some instances, outright revolt against law and order and the fundamental precepts on which this great country was founded, it is most important that significant activities and affairs receive due recognition in order that all Americans will not be misunderstood and unjustly criticized. Fortunately, there are still individuals and associations who maintain high principles, social obligation, and dedication to what is good in America. One of these citizens is Councilman Julius Lenhart of McKeesport, Pa., who recently received the first Man of the Year Award from the McKeesport Hungarian Social Club, a nationality fraternal organization that has affected the lives of many McKeesporters and numbers among those associations that love America.

On Saturday, April 12, 1969, the McKeesport Hungarian Social Club honored an outstanding public servant and community leader as the recipient of the club's first Man of the Year Award. A special banquet provided the setting for the presentation of a distinguished service plaque to Councilman Lenhart, which honored his social, political, cultural and charitable activities and accomplishments in and among the citizenry of McKeesport and the surrounding area.

Outstanding dignitaries attended this auspicious occasion to honor Councilman Lenhart. Mayor Albert Elko of the city of McKeesport delivered the official greetings and the president of the Hungarian Social Club, Steve Breda, presented an address of welcome. The well known and very popular bishop of the Free Hungarian Reform Church, Bishop Lewis J. Nagy, served as toastmaster and the Hungarian Social Club vice president, Alec S. Meszar, was also present. The national secretary of the William Penn Fraternal Association, Albert J. Stelkovich, was present and participated in the presentation program. Invocation was delivered by Basil Shereghy and convocation by Rev. Dr. Laszlo Brezeviczy.

Councilman Lenhart has distinguished himself in the city of McKeesport and the metropolitan area as a dedicated public official who has been responsible for innovating the entire McKeesport recreation program. The youth of McKeesport now enjoy unprecedented athletic facilities which have stimulated a rededication to athletic activities of all kinds including baseball, football, soccer,

hunting, fishing, swimming and like sports. The city of McKeesport is nestled in the Steel Valley and because of Councilman Lenhart's official and charitable contributions the Steel Valley will continue to produce dedicated and outstanding athletes to the world of sports.

It was my pleasure, as the Congressman from the 20th Congressional District, to participate in these ceremonies honoring Councilman Lenhart. The Honorable Edward P. Zempirelli and the Honorable John T. Walsh were also participants.

# DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS IN THE 1970'S

HON. PAUL J. FANNIN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, Representative JOHN J. RHODES, of Arizona, one of my esteemed colleagues in the Arizona delegation of legislative representatives, presented a very timely and cogent speech recently to the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association.

The general thrust of his remarks coincides with my own views along this line, specifically where I recently said in the Senate:

The semantic chimera often used in discussing the ABM problem . . . is the military-industrial complex. The frequency and sincere conviction with which liberal journalists damn this nightmarish "monster" would convince a newcomer to our shores that the name is capitalized and engraved at a Connecticut Avenue address . . . inhabited by retired generals, admirals, and corporate presidents who sit around all day gleefully figuring out new ways to get America involved in policing the world . . . This picture is a trifle stale and very shopworn and I would implore those who feel they must knock a straw man to at least give him a new name.

Now JOHN RHODES has exposed some of the myths in regard to our defense contractors. He has said something that has needed to be said for a long time. I ask unanimous consent that the text of his remarks before the AFCEA on Thursday, April 3, 1969, be printed in the RECORD.

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

## DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 1970'S

Our Defense programs in the 1970's will be heavily influenced by what people believe in two important areas:

First, by what people believe as to the principal threats and needs of our country; and

Second, by what people believe as to the performance of the Defense Industrial team.

By "people," I mean just that—people everywhere, including of course the 535 people who must cast their votes on Capitol Hill.

In our few minutes together today, I want to share with you some thoughts on four aspects of people's thinking about Defense programs.

First, let's talk about what people believe as to future threats to our country. As I move around among Members of Congress

and around the United States more broadly, people seem to be using two quite different crystal balls, and these two crystal balls show them two very different worlds in the years directly ahead of us.

One crystal ball seems to show a reasonable world full only of reasonable people, in which we say to the Russians, the Chinese and the Cubans, "We want to disarm." Thereupon they throw down their arms, embrace us, and hand in hand we all go off together looking for all the world like the proverbial lions and lambs cuddling down together in the same haymow.

These people are entitled to their views. In a way I envy their happy optimism. But some of us see an entirely different image in our crystal ball. We cannot seem to overlook the long record of brutalities visited by the Communist world on its own people, which resulted in death by starvation and other causes of at least 20 million Russians since the advent of Communism. We retain the image of other brutalities to Finland, Poland, Hungary, and most recently Czechoslovakia. We remember the words of Lenin, who said that the United States of America would fall to the Communist world like a "ripe plum." We also recall the more recent words of Nikita Khrushchev when he told us "We will bury you." We remember the type of irresponsible foreign policy which egged the Arab nations on to play Russian Roulette with the safety of the whole world in the Middle East. We fear that this type of irresponsibility could be manifest in another deadly adventure, such as the one which brought about the Cuban missile crisis. We realize that the Cuban missile crisis was resolved in our favor only because our strength, as compared to the strength of the Communist world was overwhelming. That unfortunately, is not necessarily the case today.

We also have not forgotten the fact that Yugoslavia was able to reform its "type of Communism" and do so successfully, where Czechoslovakia tried and failed because of the harsh tread of the Russian soldier. What is the difference between these countries? The only difference was that Yugoslavia had the physical facilities to put up a creditable fight, and had indicated unmistakably that she would do so. Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, had neither the physical force nor the moral conviction to do anything but succumb to the will of the master. These lessons of recent history, unfortunately, have been lost on many of our people. In the past, this nation has been able to maintain physical force which acted as a deterrent to any enemy. Its existence was real, and its credibility was undoubted. Now, the credibility of this deterrent is threatened. The threat does not come from a lack of ability on our part to stay well ahead of the Communist world in technology, know-how, and in the use of the products of that technology and know-how. Instead, it will come, if it comes, from a malaise which has attacked our people. The symptoms manifest themselves in this way.

1. The Russians are really "good guys" and if you don't "bug" them, they will not hurt you. The Chinese are really the bad guys.

2. All defense is irrelevant. The only relevance is the expenditure of huge sums of money to allow everyone to enjoy the good life now.

The people who believe that the Russians are good guys have been with us a long time. It is easy to understand them. Their numbers are dwindling, as it becomes more and more apparent that the Russians have not changed their spots, and that they are the same old Leopards of the days of Stalin and Khrushchev. However, the people infected with the malaise described in number 2 really create a new problem.

I suppose there is no one in this room who would not welcome enthusiastically any cogent scheme to end poverty everywhere

forever. Naturally we would like to do this. We abhor some of the conditions we see in our core cities. We know there is malnutrition in the country, largely caused by ignorance rather than lack of food and fiber. There is lack of education and lack of training. We long to get at these problems and to solve them. Solve them we will. The hard thing to understand is the cavalier manner in which the victims of this malaise completely dismiss the threat to our national security in their zeal to solve our domestic problems. We eternally hear complaints by people that we are "spending too much money on defense, and not enough on elimination of poverty." I suggest that comparing these two types of expenditures is about as sensible as comparing horses with rabbits or apples with oranges. They are completely dissimilar, each is necessary in its own way, and each must be pursued.

How anyone can feel, however, that the long-run benefit of the rich or poor American can be served by national weakness in the face of aggression is utterly beyond me. Are these people really oblivious to the fact that national weakness would result in substituting slavery for what they call poverty? Are they really unaware that the American system, which has put us in a position to dream the dreams of poverty elimination would be done unto death by conquest from without ending the dream forever? Do they really not understand that even those who live in our core cities are better off than the great majority of workers in any other nation in the world today? Would they really like to exchange the lot of even our disadvantaged persons for the less palatable existence of the average citizen in Communist countries?

Many people will say "let's negotiate." I agree that we should do this, and we will. However, experience teaches again that negotiation from a position of weakness leads only to defeat and disgrace—negotiation from a position of strength leads to just and honorable decisions which can be lived with by all parties. Let's speak softly, but let's carry at least a sufficient stick so that our soft words may not be mistaken for physical or moral weakness.

You see what I am saying: The defense programs of the 70's—and the world's history in the 70's and the 80's—will to an important degree be determined by the contest between those two views for the minds of our citizens.

Now as our people evaluate the threats from abroad, they'll be influenced by their views as to the performance of our defense officials and our defense programs including of course the performance of defense contractors.

These days a great deal of criticism is being levelled at the performance of defense programs. In the process we're seeing the creation of Instant Myths. By Instant Myths, I mean the generation of stories that "everybody knows are true"—except they happen to be wrong—dead wrong. In the rest of our time today, I want to discuss two of these Instant Myths:

1. All defense contractors are profiteers who are making too much money!

2. Electronic contractors don't give the Government what the contracts specify!

There are others, but those are two of the worst. You know, and I know, that those statements simply are not true. Too many people believe them though; that is part of our problem. Let's consider these two myths a bit more fully.

First, are defense contractors profiteers gouging Uncle Sam?

The myth is grounded in various allegations, each of which is misleading or untrue.

One allegation asserts that a GAO study showed that actual profits on defense contracts rose some 26 percent after the Pentagon began to use Weighted Guidelines. The fact is that the GAO study wasn't even talking about actual profits. It covered only the

contractors' projected profits, before they even signed the contracts. We all know that projected profits before a contract is started are seldom borne out in the actual profits. More on that in a moment. For now we simply note the untruth of the allegation that a GAO study has shown an increase of any 26 percent in actual profits. That story is simply untrue.

Most of our citizens are unaware of the Renegotiation Board and its duties. As all of you know, it is the business of the Renegotiation Board to make certain that defense contractors do not profiteer. They have the function of post-auditing defense contracts, and in the event that an unconscionable profit is made, they have the power to force the contractor to reimburse the Government.

As a matter of fact, the return to defense contractors has gone down considerably in the last thirteen years. In 1956, the Renegotiation Board figures indicate that profits for defense contractors totalled \$1.89 billion, or 6.3 percent of the sales. Ten years later in 1967, profits were down to \$1.171 billion, and the rate of profit was 3.54 percent. In 1968, sales were at almost \$39 billion, but the rate of profit was still only 4.34 percent.

In fact, the Congress and the Defense Department should be worrying about attracting the most talented companies and consortia for defense business. In many instances, our best equipped industrial groups can make far more profit in producing for the private market than they can by expending a comparable effort for the Government. I certainly am not indicating that profits have gotten down to the point that this fear is a real and present one, but I certainly do indicate that it is an element to be considered in determining future Government policies.

Myth two has blossomed before our eyes in the recent past. It asserts that defense contractors don't deliver what their contracts specify; it goes on to assert that electronic firms are especially guilty.

As we examine this myth, let's note in passing that it comes from a graduate school paper done by a man without personal experience in defense contracting. No one can read this school paper without being struck by its superficiality.

But let's go on to examine the facts regarding electronic reliability. When we look at the facts, we find that they reflect credit, not blame, on electronic companies.

Few industries have made such great progress in achieving reliability. The Bell System, for example, designs equipment for use in its trans-Atlantic circuits to perform flawlessly for 20 years without any maintenance whatever; and the performance exceeds the design. Again, I saw a chart the other day showing the improvement since 1945 in certain types of radar. The 1946 radar had less than 300 active element groups, it could only look forward, and it had a mean-time-to-failure of 10 hours. Its current equivalent can scan 360 degrees, and it can detect very small targets under adverse conditions. It has more than 20 times as many active element groups, but notwithstanding that far great complexity, its mean-time-to-failure is 20 times as great.

We have come to expect such tremendous feats from our engineers that we have become blasé. However, we really ought to stop and reflect on the electronic reliability involved in Apollo 8 and Apollo 9. Are we so blasé that we dismiss entirely the reliability involved in these shots? Let's remember they involved sending men from here to the far side of the rapidly moving moon and back to a rapidly moving earth which itself had moved millions of miles, here to splash down within a mile of the target spot—without even using the built-in corrective factors!

We ought to give the Electronic Industries great credit for the progress they have made. Instead they are being attacked for alleged faulty reliability.

One main reason for these attacks is the

fact that the Electronic Industries are among the few which have quantified their reliability. Their engineers, in a quest for perfection, have found ways to measure reliability, ways to specify reliability, and ways to insure that the customer actually gets reliability. I am told that the Electronic Industries have gone further. They have developed parts specifications designed to give customers whatever degree of reliability they want and are willing to pay for.

One last illustration is reconnaissance equipment to allow the military to obtain as much information as possible about enemy locations and activities with a minimum of risk. Existing equipment could not solve the problems presented by the war in South Vietnam. One of the most useful items for this task is infrared reconnaissance equipment which produces imagery of the terrain overflown by an aircraft.

I've recently seen a diagram showing the performance of the best such equipment available in 1963 compared to what's now available. The improvement in these 5 or 6 years has been 40 to 1!

Before I sit down I would like, however, to suggest a deficiency in industry which deals particularly with the Department of Defense. As a member of the Defense Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, I have seen too many research and development projects started, which several years and several millions of dollars later, have proved to be completely without merit. I suspect that a more thorough evaluation of these projects at the outset by professionally competent people would have indicated that from the first many of these projects had little chance of resulting in anything of value to anyone. Millions of dollars have been squandered just in the Department of Defense by these projects over the last several years.

I suggest that it is the responsibility of industry to give the red flag to such projects before they are started and to convince DOD personnel that their money can be spent better elsewhere. After all, all of you are taxpayers and many of you represent companies which are taxpayers and big taxpayers. Important dollar savings in the government can certainly turn out to be important tax savings to you and to your employers.

Now, in summing up, we need to ask ourselves some questions.

You and I know that these myths are untrue. It is not true that defense contractors are profiteers. It is not true that electronic contractors fail to live up to their contracts. Yet, many Members of Congress sincerely believe these myths, and other almost as far from the facts. Why?

May I suggest that your industry has not told its story adequately? I suggest, too, that many of us on Capitol Hill would welcome visits from our constituents, especially when we're at home, to give us the facts on matters like these. We get surprisingly few visits from businessmen like yourselves, and we'd welcome more. Of course, we're all very busy, but we know we must have facts if we're to vote wisely. We want to vote wisely, so bring us the facts!

TEXAS A. & M. AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY TEAM, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—AID

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, having received permission to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I wish to include a letter which was written to Mr. Earl Rudder, president of the Texas A. & M. University by Mr. Virgil

W. Johnson, Jr., an industrial and economic consultant located in Washington, D.C., relative to the work being done under the AID program in Dominican Republic by Texas A. & M. University. I believe the contents of the letter speaks for itself:

APRIL 14, 1969.

Re Texas A. & M. agricultural advisory team, Dominican Republic—AID Contract.

Dr. EARL RUDDER,  
President, Texas A. & M. University,  
College Station, Tex.

DEAR DR. RUDDER: Because we are associated with a private group making a serious inquiry into the prospects to make a substantial investment into an integrated beef development program in the Dominican Republic, we have developed very friendly relations with Dominican nationals and we have picked up some information which might hearten you at Aggie land.

Without soliciting his comments, one of the D.R.'s leading and most influential bank presidents offered these comments regards the work of the A&M team. "The U.S. has plowed a huge amount of money into the economy of the country, many people have come down for the purpose to straighten out our shortcomings. We do appreciate all of this effort; however, the most effective work is being done by the A&M people."

The banker told about field men working with the farmers, all classes and sizes, helping them in matters related to doing a job to make the life of living in rural areas more profitable. He told of stories coming to him about these fieldmen showing little farmers how to cull chickens, how to feed and care for swine so they would produce larger litters of pigs, how these men assisted people living on the land to feed dairy cows a better feed ration so as to produce a larger quantity of milk. This banker said that his people are impressed for none of them had ever been showed how to do these things.

Our banker friend told about the work being done to point up the need for a better agricultural marketing system in the country so that the farmer living on the land can sell his products and the city-dweller can purchase a better product at a more economical price.

Very important, too, he told of the very valuable assistance given to government officials regards an agricultural policy which encourages a healthy and progressive agricultural economy.

The banker particularly complimented the efforts of A&M to develop a professional group of agriculture professional workers by providing a 4-year program on the A&M campus and obtain a degree in the various agricultural fields. These professional trained men will return to Dominican Republic and provide a service to the country which has not heretofore been available. In particular, he said, the D.R. is badly in need of professionally trained agricultural workers and he estimates that this start will have lasting favorable benefits to future growth of a profitable agricultural economy in the country.

I am taking the liberty to send a copy of this letter to persons indicated below.

Respectfully,

VIRGIL W. JOHNSON.

POLLUTION CONTROL: ADDRESS BY MAURICE B. TOBIN

HON. FRANK E. MOSS

OF UTAH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, Maurice B. Tobin, long-time congressional aide, re-

cently joined other environmental experts in giving a paper at the International Convention and Exhibition on Water Pollution Control held in Rome, Italy. Over 35 countries participated which shows the tremendous world concern for the vital resource called clean water. Mr. Tobin was counsel to the House Congressional Committee on Public Works and legislative assistant to Representative JOHN A. BLATNIK at the time he gave this paper. For 5 years he had firsthand experience in helping formulate legislation regarding the Nation's clean water. He is now a private consultant in the field. Since clean water is so vital to all of us, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Tobin's paper be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

#### INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT: PARTNERSHIP FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

At the outset, I would like to make it unmistakably clear that I intend to talk pollution and not politics, though at times it is difficult to divorce the two.

As you know, our country will soon (in 1976) celebrate her 200th Anniversary. So we are by European standards a very young country. We have, however, come of age in many, many areas. Our frontier spirit has driven us outward to extend man's realm to the moon and inward to extend man's life itself through the transplanting of vital organs.

Now on the threshold of Century 21, gratified by these fantastic technological advances, we are also disquieted by some of their consequences. We once viewed billowing smoke stacks and belching blast furnaces as plumes and banners of success. We once viewed the outpouring of waste from cities and slaughter houses as the inescapable penalty of an exploding population. But this is history. Today, the proximity in which we are now living to one another and the dependence we all have on the air we breathe and the water we drink dictates a new mentality and a new course of action. We are here today because we are concerned and involved in this new course of action. We are concerned, for instance, that on our historic Potomac River in our Nation's Capital, if your boat were to catch fire there is some question as to whether you should accept immolation or risk death in the pollution of the Potomac.

#### ABSOLUTION FOR WHOM

This new concern for pollution control is thrust on us. The inventory has been taken. We know the number of fish killed, birds dead, children sick from getting froth instead of fresh water at the fountain. But, we need not belabor the neglect of the past—let's talk about prospects for the future.

#### WILL OUR WISDOM MATCH OUR WEALTH

We must match the wealth of our world's resources with the richness of our wisdom in using these resources.

Fortunately, we have finally accepted the fact that our basic lifeblood resource of so-called clean water is fast becoming a scarcity. Many of the men who can reverse this trend are with us today. You industrialists with your vast technological wisdom must provide many of the answers. No one depends more heavily on clean water than industry itself. From your great research centers have come the complicated machinery for clean water that we see at this exhibition. But there is more to do—and there is no doubt that our wisdom will match our wealth if industry provides the

same strong leadership that has given us plastics, jet travel and a look at the far side of the moon.

#### ROMAN AQUEDUCTS

As we stand in this great city of Rome, we are standing on history. The ancient aqueducts can still be seen. Our pollution program in many ways has not advanced much from the ancient underground systems. Our space programs have skyrocketed but, somehow, our pollution programs have never really surfaced. In many areas, pollution control is still on a subterranean level.

It is you industrial leaders who must lead us out of the basement and into the light of the realities of 1969. Yours is a magnificent opportunity to participate in the accelerated interest and demand for pollution control techniques, equipment and chemicals.

The question, "Will there be water pollution control?", has been settled by the American people. This is no longer the issue. The responsibility now rests squarely on your shoulders. You hold the technological solutions.

#### PARTNERSHIP

As part of the legislative team that helped pass the historic Water Quality Act of 1965 and the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, I saw firsthand the meshing of governmental and industrial gears that hopefully will turn forward the wheel for clean water. The problem of clean water is too vast for either government or industry alone. There must be a dialogue between the two resulting in reasonable controls which do not purify industry out of business. The Federal Government has already authorized over a billion dollars a year for pollution control. Now industry must come forward with the machinery to achieve this mastery over our environment.

#### BILLION DOLLAR UPSURGE

The Federal Government as well as municipalities must clean up their own houses. Some of our worst offenders in pollution are Federal installations. But we all need help if we are to meet the challenge that pollution creates. To give you an idea of the upsurge in control demands, let me cite a few highlights from the recent report on the national requirements for the cost of treating municipal, industrial, and other waste during the coming five years. To meet the new quality standards, the cost is estimated at 26 to 29 billion dollars. This enormous investment in clean water is part of the cost of living in 1969. Every expansion plan from here on must include consideration of pollution controls. So, more and more, we look to you industrial leaders for guidelines. We look to your track record of proven answers and we know that you can and will supply the answer to a 25 billion dollar outcry for help. We need it if our common goal of clean water is to be realized. Without your research skills and manufacturing power, we cannot move forward in pollution control.

#### GOVERNMENT RESEARCH NEEDS BOOST

Of particular interest to the waste management community and to industry is the research program operated by the Interior Department's Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

The program involves direct, contract, and grant research to develop more efficient and economic techniques and technologies for attaining and maintaining water quality. Included are grants to industry—totaling \$20 million a year—to aid in finding new ways to treat and prevent industrial waste.

Research is the real key to solution of the pollution dilemma. Society must learn to limit and control the waste which it generates. Adequate research will enlarge our perspective. Already it has shown that yes—

terday's fragmented approach to the pollution problem must be replaced by broad comprehensive programs.

A case in point is the Supersonic Transport. The project began with no thought beyond blueprint and budget. Speed is so much a part of the American approach that we plunged ahead without really knowing what the consequences of sonic booming would be. The results were unfortunate and there are still spokesmen in responsible perches of authority who see research as an expense rather than an investment.

There are those who insist that society will adjust to the sonic boom just as we have learned to live with dirty water.

Look at the automobile. We have enjoyed it for half a century, but only now are we applying research to avoid the deadly pollution caused by automobile exhaust.

#### CALL FOR COOPERATION

Fortunately, we are beginning to catch up in pollution research. Within American industry, there is growing concern over industrial effluents and increased expertise in their elimination.

In many industries, this knowledge is being put to use in dynamic control programs.

Industry is investing more and more of its own resources in study of new pollution control methods and spending vast funds to improve existing processes and chemicals.

We are seeing more cooperation between industries and local communities in planning and operating joint treatment plants—plants that are often the most efficient—and inexpensive solutions to pollution problems of a large industry in small towns.

The Federal and State Governments must also do more to prevent industrial pollution—with funds, technical assistance and information. We must join the resources of both industry and government to prevent pollution and to clean it up where it occurs.

#### NEED FOR GOOD COMMUNICATION

Good communication is one of the most important parts of this whole effort. We must be able to know, talk and to understand each other.

As part of this effort to develop better communication between government and industry at all levels, I would like to see informal seminars held throughout the country to explore various industrial pollution problems.

These informal seminars would involve people from industry and the federal, state and local governments. Their purpose would be to develop better definition of specific pollution problems, and better understanding of government and industry proposals to cope with these problems.

As a product of these meetings, I would foresee better cooperation, better communication, and better solutions to many of the complex pollution problems confronting us today.

A quick look at our major periodicals shows industry taking a lead in advertising, promotion and instruction in methods of preventing pollution.

The Federal Government, cities and counties are sponsoring radio and T.V. "spots" to educate the public in ways of preventing pollution. The corporate structure now includes Vice Presidents in charge of anti-pollution.

The United Nations is sponsoring in 1972 an International Conference on environmental control. Many countries realizing that pollution has no boundaries are ready to cooperate in programs for pollution prevention.

#### PROGRESS IN FINANCING POLLUTION CONTROL

Our national water pollution control program is now at the stage where most of the water quality standards have been approved.

The next stage will be to implement these standards, with leadership in industry and government, implementing the correction schedules with the necessary financing and construction.

Let's talk a little about costs, because controls cost money and someone will have to pay these costs. The American consumer is ready to do this, I think.

The American people are getting tired of the even greater price which they now pay for the absence of adequate environmental management. They are getting tired of closed beaches, poisoned fish and unclean air.

Americans will no longer allow any private interest to use our water, air, and land as free disposal areas for untreated wastes.

Low water quality standards allowing a state to attract industries which pollute will not be tolerated. Such economic growth, based on environmental destruction, is disguised, long-range suicide. We do not intend to allow any one particular state or region of the United States to attract industry by lax pollution control standards and regulations, while others are acting to protect and enhance their waters.

The days of the choice of "jobs or clean waters" are over. We can and we will have both, and we can and we will do it without having to purify industry out of business.

Polls show that anywhere from 85 to 93% of the American people support a vigorous water pollution control program. Americans mean business about clean water. They are willing, I think, to pay a few cents more for a product which won't pollute or—and this is so important to you—they are ready to stop buying products which do pollute. Today, industry must realize that a clean water public image is a business asset. One paper company president in explaining his expanded anti-pollution program called it, "An investment in goodwill in the community."

Industry is responding to the public demand for clean water, and its own corporate need for it. Manufacturers are recognizing the stark fact that our supplies of good, usable water are not limitless, as the demand for water continues to spiral upward.

A former president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce put it this way "To those who say they cannot afford to take effective anti-pollution measure, I say we cannot afford not to."

No longer is industry's attitude, "It's not our problem"—the maintenance of a decent natural environment is the real concern of all. If the Industrial Revolution declared the right to pollute—that right has now been rescinded—and industry has accepted the challenge.

Here are some concrete examples:

The Ford Motor Corporation has just announced it will spend \$80 million within four years for air and water pollution control in and around its manufacturing and assembly facilities.

Kodak is building a new \$6.5 million treatment plant at Rochester, New York.

Last spring, the McGraw-Hill Company published a survey showing that industry's outlay to cut pollution climbed in 1968 by nearly \$400 million to a total of about \$1.5 billion. Here is a partial breakdown:

Chemical industry—an estimated 42% increase in pollution control spending, from \$86 million to \$112 million in 1968.

Textiles—an estimated 136% rise, from \$11 million in 1967 to \$26 million in 1968.

Mining—an increase of 51%, from \$55 million in 1967 to \$83 million in 1968.

Electric and gas utilities—a 32% increase, from \$364 million in 1967 to \$481 million in 1968.

It has also been reported that metal fabricators and instrument makers will increase their anti-pollution outlays by 64% in 1968.

Detergent manufacturers have gone to biodegradable products. For example, this industry is looking for possible replacements

for phosphates in detergents, as part of the solution to the eutrophication problem.

Major oil companies have instituted oil pollution safeguards on their tankers, some specially training their employees in pollution control.

These facts are most encouraging and reflect the new, refreshing and enlightened point of view and spirit in the business community.

And, I think, they deserve greater publicity. The business community produces many a civic-minded industrial leader. One of the fast-growing forest producing companies in America, Potlatch Forests, Inc., of San Francisco has a dynamic president, Ben Cancell, who was one of the founders and former president of the Clean Streams Improvement Council. This forward-looking company recently built its own research center to help answer some of the pollution problems.

Another fast-expanding company concerned with pollution is Western Research Company of Dallas, Texas. Recently, its research teams have found break-through prevention techniques in oil pollution and developed a friction-reducing chemical which will help solve the combined storm sewer problem. All these accomplishments are further signals of the new water pollution control awareness that we are finding in business.

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY

With tax incentives for fast write-off of pollution equipment, industry has a real opportunity in the market place. I hope 1970 will see many bold new adventures in some of the following challenges:

To recover and reuse waste products;  
To remove pollutants before dumping effluents;

To develop non-polluting energy sources and to control waste heat;

To modify industrial processes to treat wastes at each stage in the process and to recover valuable elements;

To redesign industrial systems to reduce production of pollutants such as chemical residues and heat, and to reduce the amount of water required in the system;

To replace pollutants;  
To help solve such problems as oil pollution, acid mine drainage, and eutrophication;

To create chemicals and equipment for municipal control systems, for farms and boats;

To develop more efficient and less costly methods for tertiary waste treatment;

To discover new techniques for ultimate waste disposal;

To develop techniques and equipment for the monitoring, storing, and evaluation of information concerning pollution;

To perform systems analysis and refine techniques and systems for managing our resources, our water and our waste.

Many new pollution control techniques are already in commercial use—for example:

Removal of phosphates by polyelectrolytes;  
Organic waste treatment without biological oxidation;

Sludge treatments that aid dewatering and disposal of waste and that recover usable fuels, fats, and proteins;

Packaged waste treatment units;  
Improved mechanical aeration of wastes;

Automated monitoring and analysis of waste streams.

In closing then, I just want to point out that we have the resources at hand to conquer the menace of pollution. We can be the master and not the victim of pollution. We can take down the warning signs on our beaches and lakes and rivers and put up new banners proclaiming that Government and industry have joined hands to prevent pollution. We can do this by being reminded of the saying of the noted architect, "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood".

#### FAMILY PLANNING AMONG MOST EFFECTIVE OEO PROGRAMS

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, although I believe the recently issued GAO report on Economic Opportunity Act programs generally fails to acknowledge the true importance and accomplishments of many antipoverty efforts, I was pleased to note that it does acknowledge the enormous potential of the family planning program to enhance the dignity and well being of family life for low-income Americans.

The report states:

There are significant health benefits to be derived from family planning. These are associated with controlled timing and spacing of births and can be measured by lower maternal and infant mortality rates, fewer premature births, and a lower incidence of both mental and physically crippling diseases in infants. In addition, there are important economic benefits—in contrast to other health programs—which offer the analyst the opportunity to related the provision of health services directly to the reduction of poverty. Finally, the program has social and mental advantages which are for the most part the result of giving families the opportunity to have the number of children they desire, when they desire.

It has been recognized, for many years, that the poor have more children than the nonpoor and, in addition, have more children than they desire. No study or evaluation is necessary to know that a large family increases both the social and economic problems of being poor. Nonetheless, because of legal barriers and religious objections, state and federal governments in the past have left family planning services to local agencies and private groups such as Planned Parenthood.

However, during the last five to ten years, the elimination of legal barriers, changes in social attitudes, some softening in the vehemence of the religious objection, and recognition of family-planning services as an extension of health care have enabled the federal and state governments to play a more active role in the delivery of such services.

Certainly, Mr. Speaker, no one can deny the popularity and success of OEO's family planning program to date. Since January 1968, 160 family planning projects in 36 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, have reached over 200,000 women. By any measure—human or economic—the \$13 million appropriated for this program in 1969 has been very little money, very well spent.

I am, therefore, astounded by the 1970 budget request for this program—it is barely enough to refund existing projects—and distressed to learn that the Budget Bureau turned down an urgent request for reconsideration of the figure. The need has not diminished. The program is effective and popular. There is no logic in this action, and I urge the Committee on Appropriations and the House of Representatives to authorize the funds necessary for expansion of this program.

Although OEO's stewardship of its family planning program has been excellent, has served an obvious and press-

ing need and must be continued, no one has ever presumed that this should be the only Federal program operating in this area. OEO's neighborhood centered approach must be supplemented by the provision of services through the major, established health facilities, for example, hospitals, health departments, medical schools, and so forth. The responsibility for provision of family planning services through these medical facilities falls within the purview of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In fact, however, the history of family planning in HEW has been marked by high-level pronouncements and low-level performance.

In 1967 former Senator Gruening conducted a series of hearings on the population crisis that brought out the vast need for family planning services and the inadequacy of existing Federal aids. In a statement before that committee I stated that the pressing need for Federal family planning programs was in low-income areas and that "the Establishment agencies have failed totally in providing any real leadership effort to deliver these services where they are desperately needed. Virtually no leadership has come from the Federal Government."

Mr. Speaker, Congress has responded to the need for Federal leadership.

Family planning was made a national emphasis program of OEO by an amendment which I was proud to offer.

Title IV and title V of the Social Security Amendments of 1967 established an impressive legislative mandate for the provision of family planning services. Under title V, at least 6 percent of all funds available for maternal and child health grants and maternal and infant care grants must be allocated to family planning.

Important, if not totally adequate, funding has been provided for these programs and, let me point out, Mr. Speaker, that Congress stipulated last year that at least 10 percent—not the minimum 6 percent—of the funds available under title V should be spent on family planning project grants.

As I pointed out before, the Office of Economic Opportunity has responded to the need for Federal leadership in family planning, 160 projects are providing services to over 200,000 women.

And what has been the response of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to the need for Federal leadership in family planning?

Two years after the Gruening hearings—2 years after the official promises of action—2 years after enactment of title V—the sum total of HEW's response is some administrative reshuffling and more high level pronouncements.

In the summer of 1967 the Department proudly announced the establishment of the Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Family Planning and Population. This Office was to bring new leadership to the family planning efforts of the Department. It was to formulate family planning policy, communicate that policy to the public, the Congress and professional groups, and to serve as a center within the Department for planning, co-

ordination, and evaluation of programs. In fact, the Office has done none of these things. It has almost no staff. It has almost no funds. But most importantly it is totally isolated from the operating locus of the major family planning programs.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population and Family Planning reports directly to the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs who oversees the bulk of the Federal health programs. However, the title V family planning project grants program is administered by the Children's Bureau of the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Neither the Deputy Assistant Secretary nor the Assistant Secretary has any control or effective jurisdiction over the policy making or fundings processes of the project grants program.

The title V program represented a tremendous opportunity for HEW to take the reins of Federal leadership in this field and to provide a vital service to millions of American women. It has been an opportunity unappreciated, and largely unused. The law has been in effect for 15 months. The program is not yet operative in any real sense of the word—not one woman is presently receiving services under it. Only 10 projects have been funded. To date only \$2.6 of the \$12 million available in fiscal 1969 has been committed.

In the beginning a large number of communities rushed to apply for the project grant funds. The Children's Bureau responded with a series of conflicting statements of purpose and endless delays. Many institutions and agencies, unable to receive any meaningful guidance from the Children's Bureau, never filed formal applications. Those which did are still uninformed about the merit or status of their proposals.

Although the family planning project grant program is a sizable one, it does not have one full-time family planning staff member either in Washington or in the regional offices to help interested institutions in applying or to review applications submitted.

Lack of adequate staff and demonstrable interest in the family planning field is not limited to the Children's Bureau. Although the Medical Services Administration, the Assistance Payments Administration, the Health Services and Mental Health Administration, and the Office of Education all have substantial responsibilities in this field, not one of them has any full-time staff to carry out their programs. Nor is there even one Federal employee in any regional office designated as a full-time family planning specialist whose duty is to advise communities in developing plans for Federal assistance under existing programs.

The need for family planning programs is obvious and urgent. An efficient administrative structure is desperately needed. There is no reason for family planning programs and policies to be scattered helter-skelter all over the Department, or for them to remain bogged down in one office or another that has primary or even exclusionary interest in another field.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my role in seeking to expand the Federal Government's efforts in the family planning

field, and I intend to continue to work in this area. I have been searching for alternatives that will genuinely meet the Federal Government's responsibilities in providing family planning services. For almost a year, I have sought the advice of leading family planning and population experts and consulted with interested congressional colleagues. A number of constructive suggestions and recommendations have come forth and I intend to make some specific legislative proposals in this regard in the near future.

At the very least, I think it is obvious that the administration of family planning programs and research must be consolidated and given the statutory power to operate efficiently and effectively. Adequate staffing levels must be guaranteed. Additional training opportunities must be made available and far greater sums must be earmarked both for service programs and for research devoted specifically to investigation of reproductive physiology; development of safe, improved methods of contraception and the study of population dynamics.

#### SCHWEIKER PRAISES "PAL"

### HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, today more than 100 young people from Philadelphia, all members of the Philadelphia Police Athletic League, are conducting their annual Washington visit.

February was "PAL Month" in Philadelphia, and the organization sponsored a "law and authority" program, in coordination with the Philadelphia Board of Education and the Philadelphia diocesan school system. In conjunction with this program, student leaders solicited signatures in more than 500 schools to a pledge in support of their communities, and obtained subscriptions from more than 300,000 students.

I ask unanimous consent that the pledge be printed in the RECORD.

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

To the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States of America, and to the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned, do hereby affirm our dedication to upholding law and order and promise to follow the precepts set forth in the Police Athletic League pledge, which reads:

"I pledge to learn and practice the rules of fair play, to respect the rights of others, to obey the laws of our city, state, and country, to be a credit to my family, friends, and myself, to be a leader for the good things of life and thereby prepare myself for the task of adulthood."

Mr. President, the PAL program is a highly constructive effort to build bridges between the police forces and the communities they serve. Their community cooperation helps to eliminate prejudices within a community, and serves as a base for greater community understanding.

The police, in addition, serve their communities with various recreational and educational programs which are available to the youngsters who participate in PAL.

It is a pleasure for me to salute this worthwhile program.

## TAX REFORM, KEY ISSUE OF 91ST CONGRESS

**HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, the United Press International recently requested members of the Connecticut congressional delegation to state what in their opinion was the key domestic issue facing the 91st Congress.

In response to this request, I stated that the need to reform our tax structure was one of the most important, if not the most important issue, confronting Congress at this time. My remarks were subsequently published in a number of newspapers throughout the State of Connecticut. Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD my article on tax reform as published in the Willimantic Daily Chronicle, Willimantic, Conn., in the issue of April 2, 1969. The article follows:

ST. ONGE SEES NEED TO CUT TAXES, END LOOPHOLES AS KEY ISSUE

(By Rep. WILLIAM ST. ONGE)

A constituent from Waterford recently wrote to me: "It's time you and every other representative did something to help ease the tax burden for the middle income families. You are taxing us to death and we're getting sick and tired of it all."

Another from Storrs was very much distressed over the "inequitable and unjust" tax structure and emphasized that "continuation of the present tax policies can only prove detrimental to the country as a whole."

A lady from New London became "infuriated" when she heard about the various tax loopholes which benefit only certain interests, and a gentleman from Clinton started his letter to me in these words: "This is a warning letter to you that our Federal taxes are getting too high."

Some simply ask: "What are you doing to stem the tide of taxation?" while others feel they will "be better off on relief." There are those who tell me: "I am proud to be an American and am willing to pay my fair share of taxes, but . . ." And there are the less obedient ones who openly speak of a "tax rebellion." And so the letters keep coming every day to my office in ever-increasing numbers.

### TAX REFORM

The steady increase in all types of taxation in recent years at every level of government—federal, state and municipal—has focused the attention of the entire nation on this issue. In my estimation, high taxes and the need to reform our whole tax system is one of the most important—if not the most important—issue facing the Congress today. Tax reform is very much in the news, and on Capitol Hill in Washington one frequently hear remarks about the need for plugging tax loopholes, establishing a more equitable distribution of the tax burden, increasing income tax exemptions, etc.

There appears to be widespread agreement on the need for a major overhaul of our tax

system. It is generally conceded that the federal government is losing much revenue each year through the many tax loopholes and that too many people who can and should contribute their fair share toward the nation's tax burden are dodging their responsibility. This burden has become especially unbearable for middle and lower income families.

A labor publication widely circulated in Congress recently pointed to 21 persons who had an income of \$1 million each in 1967 but failed to pay any income tax because of these loopholes; while 134 others who earned over \$200,000 each similarly paid no taxes. The comment that followed was brief and to the point: "These are the rich who free-load, while you pay the full rate."

Congress is well aware of this situation and the first steps are being taken to deal with it. Considering our legislative process, I would guess that the legislative remedy will not take place until late in the session, probably late summer or fall, and perhaps not until next year. As to the nature and shape of possible tax reforms, it is too early to even attempt a guess.

### EXPERTS TESTIFYING

Right now the House Ways and Means Committee is conducting extensive hearings on the subject. Experts are testifying, top government officials are presenting their views, but it may not be until June or later before we get any idea as to the committee's specific proposals. I know what I would like to see done, if I had my way.

A group of us in the House of Representatives—29 members, to be exact, and all Democrats—introduced a bill in February known as the Tax Reform Act of 1969. It contains 13 specific proposals to seal off various tax loopholes, which now serve as escape hatches and constitute a loss in revenue for the government of some \$9 billion annually. If these loopholes could be closed, the accrued revenue would make it unnecessary for the 10 per cent tax surcharge to be continued and thus would be a direct help to all taxpayers.

Following are some of the major loopholes we seek to close:

1. Tax capital gains presently untaxed at death, which only favors those with large amounts of accumulated wealth to pass on to their heirs. Closing this loophole would mean a gain of \$2.5 billion in additional taxes.

2. Repeal the 7 per cent investment tax credit, which permits business firms to subtract from their tax bills 7 per cent worth of new equipment. This contributes to inflation and deprives the government of some \$3 billion in taxes.

3. Reduce the oil and mineral depletion allowance from 27½ per cent to 15 per cent. This loophole permits oil producers to receive more than a fourth of their gross income from oil wells, tax free. If reduced to 15 per cent, the government would receive an additional \$900 million in taxes annually.

From these three sources alone the government could gain nearly \$6.5 billion, while another \$2.5 billion could be derived by closing ten other loopholes. Among the latter are: limit the hobby farmers' use of farm losses to offset other income (\$400 million), provide a federal interest subsidy to states and localities as a substitute for tax-exempt bonds (\$900 million), eliminate special tax treatment for stock options (\$150 million), eliminate tax benefits derived from multiple corporations of a single firm (\$200 million) and others.

In addition, I would like to see several other steps taken to reform our tax system and bring it up-to-date: 1.) I favor increasing the income tax exemption from the present \$600 per dependent to \$1200. The \$600 allowance is most unrealistic in the light of the high cost of living. An increase in the

exemption would be beneficial to all taxpayers, but most helpful to lower income families.

- 2.) Parents should receive a tax credit of at least \$1,000 per year for college expenses for every child attending an institution of higher education, to cover tuition, fees, books, and equipment. The cost of a college education has risen tremendously in recent years, and many lower and middle income families find it difficult to enable their children to get such an education.

- 3.) A "Small Tax Division" should be set up in the Tax Court of the U.S. to help small taxpayers who have claims against the Internal Revenue Service (under \$2500) and cannot afford to hire an attorney or an accountant.

- 4.) We should remove the tax advantages which are encouraging conglomerate mergers. There is a rising tide of such mergers and it is beginning to affect our economy adversely, especially the smaller business firms.

There is no doubt that tax reform is long overdue. Congress must therefore seek ways to lighten the tax burden for our citizens, restore public confidence in our tax laws and tax system, and safeguard our national economy.

## THE CLAMOR FOR DISARMAMENT

**HON. JAMES B. ALLEN**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, the people of Alabama are deeply concerned by the present clamor to forgo the expense of an adequate defense of our intercontinental ballistic system. I believe that there is a good reason for such concern.

Following World War I, this Nation dismantled its defenses in the belief that the world was made safe for democracy and pursuant to a belief that we could safely rely upon a genuine desire on the part of all nations for lasting peace. Much faith was then placed in the efficacy of international organizations, compacts and covenants, treaties and agreements, loans and promises to maintain the peace. Yet, there was hardly time for a new generation to grow into maturity before we were in another war.

Following World War II we heard the same clamor for disarmament and for the same policies and the same actions. Once again we misplaced our faith in the same kind of agreements and arrangements to maintain peace. World War II had hardly ended before we had disarmed and we had hardly disarmed before we found ourselves in the Korean war. After that we repeated the same mistakes under the same urgings and with the same catastrophic results and found ourselves in the Vietnam war.

Mr. President, war has followed war after war after war. Now with the prospect of peace in Vietnam, we are once again treated to the same clamor for disarmament, we hear the same urgings to place our reliance in international organizations, treaties, covenants, and conventions.

It seems incredible that we would not have learned a lesson from the failures of our past policies and past actions. It is equally incredible that we should now be urged to repeat the past mistakes which

have lead to four major wars in the course of the past 50 years. How can we account for this situation?

I cannot account for it. Neither do I understand the mysterious compulsion which drives lemmings periodically to mass destruction. I am not sure of the validity of the lemming-disarmament analogy. But, neither am I sure that the analogy is not valid.

If history teaches anything, it teaches that national weakness invites attack. If we can draw lessons and guides to social life from the laws of nature, we would do well to pause and carefully consider the fact that in nature, life and the will to live are one and the same, and that life ceases when the struggle to live ceases.

Our nuclear deterrent is deliberately structured for massive retaliation. The capability of massive, overwhelming retaliation serves as a deterrent only so long as it retains that capability.

It must be obvious that anything which diminishes our capability for massive retaliation also diminishes the deterrent. If our retaliatory capability is diminished to the point that it no longer deters, we will have then placed ourselves in the dreaded position of choosing to risk a preemptive strike against us or else to accept abject terms of surrender imposed by those who are capable of such a preemptive strike.

Mr. President, the people of Alabama believe in a strong national defense. In the order of national priorities, we place national defense first by reason of hard, realistic, and unpleasant circumstances of present world conditions.

We believe, Mr. President, that the highly regarded national syndicated columnist William S. White is performing a valuable public service in informing the American people of the folly and dangers inherent in the current drive to block Federal spending necessary for effective defensive measures to protect our deterrent, and particularly spending for an anti-ballistic-missile system which is essential to that defense.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. White's column on this subject, published in the Montgomery Advertiser of April 14, 1969, be printed in the Extensions of Remarks of the RECORD.

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

[From the Montgomery Advertiser,  
Apr. 14, 1969]  
IN WASHINGTON  
(By William S. White)

WASHINGTON.—The new isolationists of the Senate are attacking more than the anti-ballistic missile system (ABM) and more even than the whole philosophy of adequate military preparation in a world where danger still manifestly lives.

They are challenging the very realities of the present in a headlong retreat to a past which, even after all this time, they still cannot understand. They are in fact turning the clock back by three decades to the late 30s, when the old isolationists were all but disarming this country while Hitlerism was visibly rising in Europe.

And what of today? The current Chinese Communist Party's congress shows military extremists, even by the standards of that already bellicose power, moving into even higher positions of influence.

The new words of the new isolationists, of such as Senators Mike Mansfield and William Fulbright and Edward Kennedy, have the same old meaning as of the words of the old isolationists of the distant yesterday. Now, in the late '60s, the assault is nominally upon President Nixon's decision—and President Johnson's before him—to build a minimal ABM against the confirmed and undeniable reality of far bigger Soviet work in this field.

Actually, it is an assault upon fundamental and bipartisan national policies going back through four previous Administrations and based upon the conviction that a great power must deal from positions of strength and realism rather than of vague hope and amiable weakness tied to good intentions.

Then, in the late 30s, the old isolationists were nominally attacking the alleged excessive profits of the manufacturers of the weapons of defense, and in truth attacking the whole philosophy of national strength as the best deterrent to international war.

Those who remember those days should have no difficulty in seeing how the wheel has turned full circle. The old isolationist, Sen. Gerald Nye, operated a prolonged and klieg-lit circus of a "Senate investigation," aided and shepherded by the best "public relations" men then in the business, against those he was pleased to call "the merchants of death."

Today's new isolationists are no less rich in assistance from modern "public relations" types, who see the contemporary equivalents of "merchants of death" in those who will—one profoundly hopes—ultimately erect an ABM shield, and also even in those senior officers who wear the uniform of the United States.

It was in its effect, in its sentimentalism and emotional demagoguery, a hucksters' game in Nye's time, no matter how honest in motive it may have been. It is in effect a similar game now, no matter how "sincere" may be the new isolationist semi-pacifist group now gathered about Mansfield and Fulbright and Kennedy and the rest.

Nye got the headlines then. For then as now it was infinitely easier to repeal war and danger than to defend the hard necessity for national preparation, with its inevitable corollary of national sacrifice. The new isolationists get the headlines now. For who would not rather hear promises of more goodies at home, accompanied by more and more "peace" abroad, than stolid warning of the harsh actualities of our time?

Three decades ago the old isolationists seized and captured all the "good" and soothing words; today the new isolationists have seized and captured all the "good" and comforting words. The trouble in the old days was that so many were so willing to be comforted; so few were prepared to look at it like it was. So, too, today.

The Senate swarmed then, as it swarms now, with "advisers" and "experts" and "scientists" eager to pit private judgment, resting most of all on mere private hope, against the tough evidence of professional intelligence. No "public relations" types now assist the pro-ABM men; none were at hand 30 years ago for those other men who bravely struggled, until it was almost too late, to dispel evangelistic emotionalism and good-guy rhetoric from the somber councils of a nation.

ALVIN M. BENTLEY

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, April 14, 1969

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened to learn this week of the passing

of a very close friend and former colleague of mine, Alvin M. Bentley.

Al and I came to Congress together back in 1952, and I can say sincerely that he was a man who was dedicated to the service of his country and to the effective representation of his constituents in the State of Michigan who elected him for three successive terms as their Congressman.

Al Bentley is remembered by some as the first-term Congressman who was critically wounded in this Chamber, just a few feet from where I now stand, by those who would effect their political will by violence and assassination. But he is best remembered by all who knew him as one who consistently opposed such hostile ideologies and courageously defended freedom and the preservation of our constitutional system.

Al Bentley displayed his personal courage until his death in the face of being confined to a wheelchair since undergoing two operations in 1967. At the age of 50, he died on April 11, 1969, in Tucson, Ariz.

I pay my respects to a man I feel fortunate to have called my friend, Alvin M. Bentley, and express my heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family.

#### THE FIGHT OVER THE ABM: DEBATE OR WITCH HUNT?

HON. PAUL J. FANNIN

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, within the past few days an article has come to my attention pertaining to the question of the President's decision to deploy the ABM. This article, prepared by Mr. Claude Witze, senior editor, Air Force/Space Digest magazine, is a very comprehensive and competent look at this matter.

As other Senators have noted, this question has highly technical aspects about which it is almost impossible to decide for certain. Therefore I think it particularly appropriate that we look at material prepared by those who are familiar and competent observers with this whole defense question, such as Mr. Witze.

I think it worthy of particular note that my good friend from the other side of the aisle, the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), has made several very cogent observations on this question, but apparently because his stance is not the currently popular one with the preponderantly liberal press, his observations have not attracted many headlines.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that an article published in the April issue of Air Force magazine be printed in the RECORD, together with a column written by William S. White and published in the Saturday, April 12, edition of the Washington Post.

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

[From the Air Force magazine, April 1969]  
THE FIGHT OVER THE ABM: DEBATE OR  
WITCH HUNT?

(By Claude Witze)

(NOTE.—President Nixon has decided on the limited deployment of an antiballistic missile system. The nation has not seen such an intense wave of emotionalism engulf any issue since the troubled era of Joseph McCarthy. Much of the criticism of ABM deployment seemed to dismiss the most relevant factor—the importance of an ABM system to national security. Since that criterion should be a prerequisite to any proposed national defense project, and since responsible evaluation and criticism are vital to the national interest, the matter raises a serious question concerning...)

In the fortnight that preceded President Nixon's final hours of travail over the decision to deploy an antiballistic missile (ABM) system, Washington was the scene of an ideological uprising unmatched in the memory of this generation.

To begin with, there was no debate about the ABM issue. Some people called it a debate. In truth, it was a verbal orgasm staged by frustrated critics of all that is military, who say in ABM a "war figure." Their flagellation of this image brought out the worst in otherwise calm and sensible men. For sheer unreasonableness, the things they said have had no equal in this capital since attorney Joseph Welch, moved to tears during the so-called Army-McCarthy hearings, asked Senator Joseph McCarthy if he had no shame.

It should not be necessary to point this out again, but the lines, if they were any, were drawn between those who would spend money on social security and those who would spend it on national security. Yet, that generality, like all generalities, is false. There were traditional liberals, or at least men who never falter when it is time to vote funds for liberal causes, who looked at the threat and said we must start on ABM. There were men, reputed for years to be reactionaries, who screamed epithets at the military-industrial complex and pictured the Pentagon as a monstrous coliseum full of war-makers.

The press did not distinguish itself. There were moments when genuine news was thrown into the laps of reporters and they (or their editors) ignored it while their personal sympathies interfered with the flow of professional juices.

The outstanding example of this came on February 20, when Melvin Laird, Secretary of Defense, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He spoke there about the Fractional Orbital Bombardment System (FOBS), known to be under development in Russia. He spoke of it as "... the new FOBS system, which is being deployed by the Soviet Union at this time" (*emphasis added*).

Not many days later, on March 2, Senator Henry M. Jackson appeared on "Meet the Press." There he was grilled by a less than friendly reporter from the New York Times, who wanted to know why ABM deployment should not be delayed while we seek an arms agreement with the Russians. One of the reasons Mr. Jackson cited was FOBS, and he said, "They [the Soviets] have now deployed that system, which is a first-strike system, not a retaliatory system."

If there has been a headline announcing that Russia is deploying a system capable of putting bombs in orbit, in violation of an already-existing treaty, it has not been in any American newspaper that we have seen.

While we are on the subject, Senator Jackson, who has an untarnished liberal record on spending for social welfare programs, and who never has made a speech in favor of water pollution, or ghetto living, or war itself, also told "Meet the Press" that the Russians are continuing to improve their own ABM system and have it now in the "third phase of deployment." This is a deployment program that started in 1962. Fur-

ther, he said they are building Polaris-type submarines in series production, "which was something we had not anticipated as of six months ago."

That was more news, but, like the FOBS item, not designed for the anti-ABM scenario.

Mr. Jackson also said he believes that "on a military basis and on a diplomatic basis... we must move ahead in order to protect the security of the United States and not leave this country naked." Later, he added that "the Soviet Union is the one that has accelerated this race. They are the ones that moved first on the ABM. I think if they really have no first-strike intentions they should not complain about the right of each side to protect their own deterrent, and this is what we are trying to do."

The Senator placed great emphasis on this factor of deterrent protection. On the subject of agreement with the Russians at this time, he came up with the suggestion that an agreement on ABM deployment, or non-deployment, might be the "best hope." Even there, there are problems because Moscow seems to be orienting its ABM to cover a possible Chinese attack in the 1970s. In the area of pure speculation, Mr. Jackson feels "maybe they would be willing to reach an agreement with us whereby there would be a limitation as to the number of ABMs which would cover them in connection with an irrational move on the part of the Chinese Communists against Russia as well as against our own country."

It is since his appearance on "Meet the Press" that the Sino-Soviet pot has started to boil over with serious border incidents and anti-Chinese demonstrations in Moscow. Mr. Jackson has not been asked for a revised opinion.

The *Congressional Record* contains a paucity of support for the ABM, such as that given to the TV audience by the Senator from Washington. In both the Senate and the House, the floor time was taken up almost exclusively by the incensed opponents, the men former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford characterized as "primarily concerned with the economic and social costs of the program" as contrasted with those "who are primarily concerned with the threat." Even what the opponents said, however, was not fully reported in the press. The oversights, significantly, included accounts of the most unbalanced opinions placed in the *Record*.

One of these has to be the astonishing speech made in the House of Representatives on February 26 by Representative Bertram L. Podell, a liberal Democrat from New York City. It is impossible to improve on his own language:

"The military-industrial complex of this country," he said, "is preparing its greatest coup, one that will make all previous robbery of the public purse seem like petty thievery. I refer, of course, to the ABM system. It will stop little, accomplish less for the people it is supposed to protect, and only serve to enrich those who are already perpetrating astronomical assaults upon national solvency in the name of national defense."

He then reviewed some of the statements made by ABM critics and came up with some conclusions that are reminiscent of the late unlamented Senator Joseph McCarthy. Mr. Podell boiled it down:

"What it boils down to is simple," Mr. Podell declared. "A vast complex of defense-oriented firms have made a fortune from supplying armaments to the US government. Their lobbyists swarm in this city as bees around a hive. A steady stream of high-ranking officers from all military services find employment in high places among these firms when they leave the service..."

Then Mr. Podell put a finger on his list of evils for which he holds the defense industry responsible:

"In return for this, and because of this insanity, our waters have grown more polluted; our air is becoming increasingly dangerous; our transportation network is grinding to a halt; our cities are cesspools of poor housing, crime, narcotics addiction, and filth; and we are on the verge of racial conflict which will assume the form of urban guerrilla warfare."

No doubt this came as good news to industries previously blamed for air and water pollution, and guilty thereof. The other social ills mentioned, their existence denied by no reasonable man, remain equally remote from the exclusive responsibility of the people who design and build airplanes, missiles, and the equipment used for space exploration. What Mr. Podell is saying is that the aerospace industry, and that industry alone, has created our social ailments. No fellow member of the House endorsed his indictment, but some of them came close.

Another New Yorker and Democrat, Representative Leonard Farbstein, told the House why he voted against the ABM. The reason is that on the same day the appropriation came up for a vote in the last session, "young men were demonstrating in front of the city hall in New York because they had no jobs." Mr. Farbstein looked at this suffering, contrasted it with the case for the ABM, and concluded that "the needs of our people come first." The Congressman then reviewed the case against ABM. He found it technologically not feasible. He found it undesirable, mainly because its real aim is to secure more money for what President Eisenhower, President Nixon's chief mentor in government, called the military-industrial complex. He found it will prolong the arms race "at the expense of our cities and of the poor and underprivileged."

Finally, Mr. Farbstein concluded that "a comparable investment in cleaning up our cities, air, water, and so forth, training our youth for jobs, strengthening our natural resources, and attacking the misery that breeds disorder both in our own society and in the developing countries will do far more to build American security and our leadership for peace."

At another point in the House discussion, not a debate, but a lengthy recitation by ABM opponents, Congressman Henry S. Reuss, a Wisconsin Democrat, indicated he thinks the United States erred when it deployed so many ICBMs in the first place and that ABM deployment would be another error. Like many Americans, Mr. Reuss feels this is the time to start negotiating with the Russians about disarmament, but he does not agree with Defense Secretary Laird that there first must be progress in Paris, where the Vietnam talks are under way, and in the Middle East.

Talks with Russia should start now, Mr. Reuss says, "before contractors get a vested interest in the deployment of the ABM." He then turned the demand for social action over to the contractors by name:

"If we do not deploy the ABM, this will, no doubt, disappoint those units of the industrial complex—Western Electric, General Electric, McDonnell Douglas, Raytheon, Martin-Marietta, and some others—that have been banking on a multimillion-dollar program."

"I would hope that the scientific genius of these great industrial companies could instead be turned loose on the great problems of the American people, to problems of air and water pollution, the problems of new methods of building homes and schools, and working toward some of the great scientific breakthroughs which are so desperately needed."

There was no one on the floor, that day or since, to give a listing of what these and other companies in aerospace have done and are doing in these areas. The Aerospace Industries Association (1725 De Sales St.,

N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036) has available a report on the subject, entitled "Aerospace Technology: Creating Social Progress." A copy will be sent free to anyone who requests it, including Congressmen. One can say in passing, however, that no other segment of American industry is doing as much or nearly as much.

The House discussion of February 26 was led by Representative Jeffery Cohelan, Democrat of California, who acknowledged at one point that "our little group" circulated a letter inviting House members to take part in the assault. He regretted that ABM proponents did not accept the challenge with any enthusiasm. To Mr. Cohelan's credit, it must be said that he eschewed the tendency of his conferees to blame the national security requirement for all the social ills the nation laments, but he did betray his own conviction that nuclear parity, not superiority or sufficiency, is a reasonable goal. The floor leader for the House assault said only that "defense expenditures can no longer be treated as sacred cows." But he also regretted that technology threatens to "coax us off the plateau" where both sides stood "relatively secure in the credibility of their deterrent." He did not refer to the news that the Russian ABM, the Russian FOBS, and the Russian MIRV, fired from Russian submarines, represent technological advances.

More typical than Mr. Cohelan's view was that of Rep. Frank Thompson, Democrat of New Jersey, who appeared most incensed at the military side of the complex, because the Army saw a need to educate the public on the ABM program "much the same way detergents and automobiles are sold in commercial advertising." This, Mr. Thompson said, did not give the citizens a fair break. Said he: "They ought to have the right to determine whether they want decent housing and decent schools for their children, rather than more rockets and missiles."

One of the few voices of reason was raised by Representative Durward G. Hall, Republican of Missouri, himself a physician and member of the House Armed Services Committee. Dr. Hall opined that too many people have taken sides in this discussion who are not well informed about the Sentinel system. After discussing some of its promise as a defensive system, he then put his finger on the opponents who would spend the money instead on rebuilding cities and financing social projects. "I suggest," he said, "that this particular question is not relevant to the basic issue of national security." It may have been the most incisive comment of the entire House discussion.

Serious discussion in the Senate got under way on February 4, when a bipartisan group led by Senator John Sherman Cooper, a Republican from Kentucky, made speeches urging the Nixon Administration to reconsider the ABM deployment ordered by Robert S. McNamara before he left the post of Defense Secretary. On February 6, Mr. Laird announced a freeze in construction and a review of the program. In between, on February 5, the House Armed Services Committee told the Pentagon it would hold hearings on the Army's plans to acquire Sentinel sites in the Chicago and Seattle areas.

It was at this point in early February that the opponents of ABM, for the most part legislators and scientists, cheered on by a wide range of traditional opponents of our military effort, started to plan the outburst that was to hit Washington before the end of the month. To them, the military-industrial complex and the horrendous figures of men in uniform were, generally, an easier target than the more basic issues that seemed clear to men like Congressman Hall.

It is not necessary here to hold forth at length on the nitty-gritty technical arguments about the Sentinel system. The experts disagree on its capabilities, its possible cost, its general effectiveness. To many observers, this part of the dispute is less im-

portant than the philosophy of national security that tempers our national decision. Some of the experts, it is suspected, have their technical opinions warped, to one degree or another, by what even Donald Brennan cannot define as anything but "attitude."

Dr. Brennan, who hails from the Hudson Institute and pleads for an ABM, does not believe our defense effort involves any kind of unending spiral or arms race. He says it ain't necessarily so. If we think the United States must be able to kill 4,000,000 Russians and if they put up an ABM that will prevent us from doing it, then the answer is that we must increase our offensive forces. That's what Secretary McNamara set out to do, and it is not unreasonable to charge that he was escalating. To Dr. Brennan, it would make more sense to deploy an ABM and forget about this fixation that we have to kill a certain number of Russians. The idea is to deter a Russian attack on the United States, and this is one of the reasons President Nixon and the Strategic Air Command, to mention only two adherents of the idea, believe peace is the mission of the Defense Department.

It was about two years ago, at the Air Force Association Convention in San Francisco, that AFA adopted a Statement of Policy taking issue with the McNamara thesis that more missiles and warheads, "a solution advanced by the same leaders who have repeatedly warned against provoking an arms race," would prove our salvation. AFA looked at the "electromagnetic shield-type defense," an ABM tool that Russia had tested with high-altitude nuclear explosions denied to us under terms of the nuclear test-ban treaty and expressed concern about the vulnerability of our ICBMs.

"We are concerned," the AFA Statement said then, "about the possibility of a Soviet antiballistic missile system which would not permit our warheads to reach their targets."

That was in 1967. The last posture statement offered by Secretary McNamara was the one that accompanied the current, Fiscal 1969, budget. It cannot be interpreted as anything but a plea for Congress to accept a standard of parity with the Russians in strategic strength. There was no disposition to do this on Capitol Hill, and Mr. McNamara later endorsed the "thin" ABM, which he said was designed to deter the Chinese, if not the Russians.

Incidentally, Mr. McNamara estimated that a "relatively small number of warheads detonated over fifty Chinese cities would destroy half the urban population (more than fifty million people) and more than one-half of the industrial capacity." This, certainly, contributed to his credibility gap. For our strategic arsenal, the job should be easy.

Returning to the Senate, it is interesting to note that Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, brother of John and Robert Kennedy and a close personal associate of Robert McNamara, is in the forefront of the effort. As Democratic Whip, potential presidential rival of Mr. Nixon in 1972, and darling of the New Left in his own party, Mr. Kennedy is in a position to make political capital out of the ABM dispute.

He started on February 19 by declaring that the review of ABM promised by the Nixon Administration would not be dispassionate, exhaustive, and conclusive. His remedy is to ensure a dispassionate, exhaustive, and conclusive study by commissioning Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Professor Abram Chayes of Harvard to write a report.

Now Dr. Wiesner and Professor Chayes both worked for the Kennedy Administration, as scientific and legal advisers. They are known opponents of the Sentinel system which explains why "Meet the Press," which is under some compulsion to present both sides of a public question, had them on the air March 9, a week after Senator Jackson's appearance. In that program, Dr. Wiesner

said flatly that Sentinel "won't work" and that his report on the subject for Mr. Kennedy will come from people who are "not part of the bureaucratic machinery," such as he and Professor Chayes were only a few years ago. They made it clear to the TV audience that their dispassionate study starts with the consideration that military men have been making the weapons decisions for too long. Dr. Wiesner says the decisions should result from considerations that go through the "responsible democratic process." He did not say which process he thought was in effect during the Kennedy and Johnson years. It was in that period that the proved military decision-making process, involving weapon evaluation and source-selection board procedures, was brushed aside, to the distress of men in uniform. If Dr. Wiesner has met Dr. Alain Enthoven, the Pentagon's recent, unlamented Assistant Secretary for Systems Analysis, he did not betray it. He did, however, make the flat statement that our Minuteman silo installations, whose operational readiness is the responsibility of the Air Force, do not need ABM protection "at this time."

Another major political angle to the ABM controversy centers around a number of congressional committees and their jurisdiction. A key figure is Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri, a former Secretary of the Air Force, now a member of both the Armed Service and Foreign Relations Committees.

New Chairman of the Armed Services Committee is Senator John Stennis of Mississippi. In moving to the position, he would, under normal circumstances, be expected to surrender his post as Chairman of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee. He did not. Mr. Stennis has retained that chair and, in doing so, has prevented Senator Symington from advancing to the seat.

Mr. Symington is opposed to the ABM program. He told the Senate recently, with a straight face, that the cost of this program could exceed \$400 billion, a figure that is four or five times the most extravagant thus far suggested. Senator Stennis has announced that the full Armed Services Committee will examine the ABM issue, and he has promised to hear from both sides in the dispute.

In the face of this, Senator William Fulbright, of Arkansas, also a foe of ABM, has named a subcommittee of his Foreign Policy Committee "to make a detailed review of the international military commitments of the United States and their relationship to foreign policy." The chairman of the subcommittee: Senator Symington.

The lineup here has brought the comment from at least one Capitol Hill sophisticate that there is an accident loose, waiting for a time to happen. Mr. Stennis feels strongly that the ABM question is in his jurisdiction. The appearance of Mr. Symington at the head of a Foreign Policy inquiry that seems surely destined to get into military affairs—the ABM as well as other issues—does not rest well with the veteran from Mississippi.

The Fulbright insistence that ABM is a matter of concern to him was brought out at the February 20 session, where Mr. Laird testified. The subject of the hearing was the Nonproliferation Treaty, but the testimony dealt with this only in a passing sense. Mr. Fulbright used the meeting to probe the ABM issue. This performance was repeated on March 6 when a Fulbright subcommittee on disarmament held a hearing on the Sentinel system. It was chaired by Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee.

On top of this, the House Armed Services Committee will hold hearings, as will also a Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is headed by Representative Clement J. Zablocki of Wisconsin.

Other committees that will take a look at Sentinel are the Joint Atomic Energy Com-

mittee, and the defense appropriations subcommittees of both houses.

While President Nixon was struggling with this, his first major encounter with a volatile issue, both Congress and the press continued to seethe. The output is almost exclusively anti-ABM; much of it is vituperative, and too much of it, in the political arena, is demagogic.

Of course, a major stimulant behind the congressional outbreak, in addition to the general uprising against military opinion, is the reaction of alarmed constituents over the location of Sentinel sites near some cities.

There have been town meetings, in places like Boston and Chicago and Libertyville, Ill., where the citizenry is asked to express an opinion, and listen to a great many of them. On the basis of what they read and hear, in the circumstances described above, they cannot be blamed for not knowing more about the requirement for an ABM and the capability of the Army's proposed system. The indignation, then, finds its roots in the alleged peril of having nuclear weapons in the neighborhood. It remains a fact that some of these sites have been housing the earlier Nike system, and nuclear warheads have been nesting there for several years. There is no record of any nuclear device having been triggered accidentally, and there is nothing new about this ABM that should alter that record.

It is fortunate that, unlike people, weapons know no emotional stress.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 12, 1969]  
SENATE FOES OF ABM RESEMBLE U.S. ISOLATIONISTS OF THE 1930's  
(By William S. White)

The new isolationists of the Senate are attacking more than the anti-ballistic missile system and more even than the whole philosophy of adequate military preparation in a world where danger still manifestly lives.

They are challenging the very realities of the present in a headlong retreat to a past which even after all this time they still cannot understand. They are in fact turning the clock back by three decades to the late Thirties, when the old isolationists were all but disarming this country while Hitlerism was visibly rising in Europe. And what of today? The current Chinese Communist Party Congress shows military extremists, even by the standards of that already bellicose power, moving into even higher positions of influence.

The new words of the new isolationists, of such as Senators Mike Mansfield and William Fulbright and Edward Kennedy, have the same old meaning, as the words of the old isolationists of the distant yesterday. Now, in the late Sixties, the assault is nominally upon President Nixon's decision—and President Johnson's before him—to build a minimal ABM against the confirmed and the undeniable reality of far bigger Soviet work in this field. Actually, it is an assault upon fundamental and bipartisan national policies going back through four previous Administrations and based upon the conviction that a great power must deal from positions of strength and realism rather than of vague hope and amiable weakness tied to good intentions.

Then in the late Thirties, the old isolationists were nominally attacking the alleged excessive profits of the manufacturers of the weapons of defense, and in truth attacking the whole philosophy of national strength as the best deterrent to war.

Those who remember those days should have no difficulty in seeing how the wheel has turned full circle. The old isolationist Sen. Gerald Nye operated a prolonged and kleig-lit circus of a "Senate investigation," aided and shepherded by the best "public relations" men then in the business, against those he was pleased to call "the Merchants of Death."

Today's new isolationists are no less rich

in assistance from modern "public relations" types, who see the contemporary equivalents of "Merchants of Death" in those who will—one profoundly hopes—ultimately erect an ABM shield, and also even in those senior officers who wear the uniforms of the United States.

It was in its effect, in its sentimentalism, and emotional demagoguery, a huckster's game in Nye's time, no matter how honest in motive it may have been. It is in effect a similar game now, no matter how "sincere" may be the new isolationist-semi-pacifist group now gathered about Mansfield and Fulbright and Kennedy and the rest.

Nye got the headlines then; for then as now it was infinitely easier to repeal war and danger than to defend the hard necessity for national preparation, with its inevitable corollary of national sacrifice. The new isolationists get the headlines now. For who would not rather hear promises of more and more goodies at home, accompanied by more and more "peace" abroad, than stolid warnings of the harsh actualities of our time?

Three decades ago the old isolationists seized and captured all the "good" and soothing words; today the new isolationists have seized and captured all the "good" and comforting words.

The Senate swarmed then, as it swarms now, with "advisers" and "experts" and "scientists" eager to put private judgment resting most of all on mere private hope against the tough evidence of professional intelligence. No "public relations" types now assist the pro-ABM men; none were at hand 30 years ago for those other men who bravely struggled, until it was almost too late, to dispel evangelistic emotionalism and good-guy rhetoric from the somber councils of the Nation.

#### DELAY IN U.S. DISTRICT COURTS

### HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, we are all familiar with Gladstone's famous maxim: "Justice delayed is justice denied." It often occurs, however, that a well-known phrase, repeated many times over the years, will be reduced in men's minds to a mere cliché. When this happens, the substance is lost, regardless of how valuable and profound the original thought had been.

I fear that this is partially true of the above phrase. We can all quote it glibly, but can we really understand how it has its application to an individual case? Do we really have any concept of the hardships that can arise under an unwieldy system of justice? I think that in many cases we do not, and it is for this reason that I ask unanimous consent that a letter I have recently received from Mr. John Harding Ballance be printed in the RECORD. The contents should be of genuine interest to all concerned.

I wish to make it clear that I am in no way judging the merits of his case, since I do not have access to all of the facts involved, nor do I attempt to influence the outcome in any way. Rather, my only objective is to show the Senate and the American people how an individual citizen may be affected when justice is delayed.

I am calling this matter to the attention of the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery and the

Attorney General of the United States for their consideration.

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

HON. STROM THURMOND,  
United States Senator, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR THURMOND: As one of your constituents who has had the pleasure of knowing you for many years as a customer in the Holloway House, I feel that I must call the deplorable condition that exists in our courts to your attention based upon my own personal experience.

On March 25, 1966, I was beaten by the parking lot manager for Parking Management, Inc. at 742—13th Street, N.W. in an entirely unprovoked attack. The manager was merely transferred to another lot and when I learned this I had my attorney, William A. Mann, 308 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C., file suit against Parking Management, Inc. This was done promptly.

On January 9, 1969, I was advised to have my three witnesses and my doctor to be ready for trial. I did this and was advised later in the day that the case would be reset due to no judges being available. This performance was repeated on two or three occasions during January and February 1969 causing a full day's loss and overtime pay for my day manager.

Finally, I was advised that the case was scheduled for trial on March 3, 1969. I kept my day manager on duty for every day last week at considerable expense plus having three witnesses standing by each morning at 9:30 a.m. We were told around 10:30 each day that no civil judge was available but were also told to be ready at 1:30 p.m. in the afternoon. My attorney, to my personal knowledge, was forced to delay other trials scheduled in the courts of Maryland and the General Sessions Court of the District of Columbia, as well as cancel several depositions previously scheduled in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

On Friday, for example, my attorney had very important clients flying in from London, England but was forced to call the U.S. District Court Assignment Office frequently and it was not until 3:00 p.m., Friday that we were told that we were free until Monday, March 10, 1969. The same thing has happened on Monday, Tuesday and today, March 10, 11 and 12, 1969. Until 3:00 p.m. each day I was forced to have three witnesses standing by and was forced to again keep my day manager on duty overtime. My attorney, when I became very upset, explained to me that only the retired judges sat on civil cases in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and that they were free to pick and choose the cases they would hear. Finally, I was told by my attorney on Wednesday that the Assignment Office would try to get a criminal judge to hear my case. As of 2:00 p.m., Wednesday, March 12, 1969, we are still standing by. I am scheduled for an operation Saturday morning.

Senator, I can afford this but what about a seriously injured man trying to obtain his day in court. It makes justice a mockery.

If your Senate Judiciary Committee subpoenaed personnel from the Assignment Office of the U.S. District Court it would seem that the real truth as to why these conditions exist could be determined. I have learned that the actual trial days each of these judges sit on the bench and hear cases in both the U.S. District Court and the General Sessions Court is a national disgrace. My informant also said that they would explain this paucity of actual trial time by claiming they were trying to settle cases but that this was not the truth.

Knowing that you are vitally concerned about law and justice for all, may I urge that you use this case, *John Harding Ballance v. Parking Management, Inc.*, United States Dis-

trict Court for the District of Columbia, Civil Action No. 1131-66, in an attempt to ascertain the truth so that strong preventive measures may be taken promptly in the interest of justice.

Sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN HARDING BALLANCE.

# INTERPRETATION OF GUN CONTROL LAW

## HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 18, 1969

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, when Congress overrode the objections of many dedicated Senators and Representatives and passed a punitive gun control bill, there were predictions that the bureaucrats in charge of enforcement would carry the provisions of the law far beyond the intent of the most devoted advocate and apply ridiculous requirements. One example comes from my hometown of Hamilton, Mont. The editor of the local newspaper has written me about the interpretation of the law by the Internal Revenue Service. In the words of Miles Romney, publisher of the Western News:

It is provided by 26 Code of Federal Regulations Section 178.23, that Internal Revenue Officers may inspect the records, firearms and ammunition of any licensee during business hours. Since your application does not show regular business hours, inspections as contemplated by present law would not be possible.

There is nothing there that indicates that the applicant for license would not permit inspection at any reasonable time. There is nothing in the law or the application that permits the Internal Revenue Service to justify any such statement. When has the Internal Revenue Service been balked in its attempt to elicit information by the fact that the person from whom such information is wanted does not have regular business hours? Rather the opposite is true, and too frequently we in Congress receive protests from those who are harassed at their homes by the Internal Revenue Service late at night, early in the morning, on weekends, or on holidays.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter I received from Mr. Romney, editor and publisher of the Western News, of Hamilton, Mont., and a representative in the State legislature, be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE WESTERN NEWS,  
Hamilton, Mont., March 29, 1969.

Hon. LEE METCALF,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR METCALF: I am writing this communication in behalf of a life-long friend of mine—Walter "Bud" Wilson, who has resided in the Hamilton area most of his life. He is now retired after years of employment as a garage mechanic and as foreman of the Ravalli County road department shop.

Throughout his life Mr. Wilson has always been interested in guns, hunting, target shooting, etc. Beginning in 1959 he began a side line of handling firearms and ammunition, for his own benefit, for that of his friends, and in order to provide it for a small

consideration to members of the rifle club and the shotgun clubs of which he is a member.

He complied with such regulations as were imposed and was checked by the representative of the federal government in 1968 and found to be operating satisfactorily. That is the only time he has ever been checked.

On February 4, 1969 he forwarded his application on Form 7 (Firearms) (Rev. November 1968) to the Internal Revenue Service filling it in as in the past and indicating his current license issued by the federal government to be 81-1060 and that his business was established 10-28-59. He enclosed his check in sum of \$10.00 as a "Dealer in firearms other than destructive devices or ammunition for other than destructive devices."

Recently he received a certified mail letter from the Internal Revenue Service dated 3-11-69 being "Notice of Denial of Application for License."

The denial notice on its second page had boxes marked with X's citing the reasons for denial, i.e.,

It is specified in 26 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 178.11, that a private dwelling, no part of which is open to the public, shall not be recognized as constituting the "business premises" which are required by law, but your application states that you expect to conduct your business from a private residence which is not open to the general public.

It is provided by 26 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 178.23, that Internal Revenue officers may inspect the records, firearms and ammunition of any licensee during business hours. Since your application does not show regular business hours, inspections as contemplated by present law would not be possible.

Those two statements were marked with an "X" each indicating that the bureau had voted Wilson and his club out of the practice, long followed, of buying, storing and distributing cartridges and shotgun shells for their target shooting. Many of these shotgun shells are used in shoots of the gun club. The clubs are continually contesting in matches in this area. Are they to be stamped out by such regulations?

Did the Congress intend such far reaching implications when it enacted the recent legislation causing so much uproar? Personally I never caught on with the uproar as I did not personally mind registering my firearms, but now I begin to see that the bureaucracy is bearing down upon the American public. Perhaps there is some reason for alarm.

To make matters worse while the Internal Revenue has denied what I regard as a legitimate operation on the part of Wilson, it also failed to return his \$10.00 fee. These grasping rascals apparently fail to comprehend that they are supposed to be the servants of the American people rather than its masters.

Will you please look into this miscarriage and if possible endeavor to rectify an error which is causing people to mistrust their government? And at least Wilson ought to get his ten bucks back! This is worse than a fixed slot machine.

Respectfully,

MILES ROMNEY,  
Publisher, the Western News.

MARY K. LONG

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, next Tuesday a birthday party will be given in honor of one of Cleveland's most outstanding citizens, Mary K. Long.

Mary K. Long has been an effective and integral part of the development and progress of Cleveland. Mrs. Long has taken the time from her life as a devoted wife and mother to interest not only herself, but her neighbors and the entire Greater Cleveland community to advocate participation in civic affairs.

The response to her active interest impelled her to accept the honored position of Democratic ward leader in ward 9 which has the largest constituency in the city of Cleveland. During Mrs. Long's elected leadership beginning in 1937, she has been reelected every 2 years, which is not only a tribute, but an impression of confidence in her exceptional leadership in the affairs of the city of Cleveland and ward 9.

It was my good fortune when I was elected precinct committeeman in the early 1930's to know Mrs. Long and, at that early stage of my political career, to have her advice and counsel. Mrs. Long is very considerate, extremely patient, and her affability and willingness to be of assistance endears her to everyone who knows her.

I regret that I cannot be present to join with her husband, three children, eight grandchildren, and her legion of friends to celebrate her birthday. To Mrs. Long I extend my best wishes for continued good health and happiness.

## THE BOSTON POLICE BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 17, 1969

Mr. O'NEILL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the important role the police plays in our communities. They are responsible for the security of our people and the protection of lives and property. In the past few years another dimension has been added to police work, often known as community relations. This is an extremely important part of a policeman's duties. Since he is responsible for the protection of people, he therefore must be trusted by them so that he will be called in case of emergency and will be assisted in his pursuit of criminals.

In an effort to meet the growing problems currently facing urban law enforcement officials, the Boston Police Department, under the direction of Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara, requested the Municipal Police-Science Institute to formulate a program that would deal effectively with the deficiencies in police training and education. The institute study indicated that a new approach to the problem of developing a practical course of study for urban policies should be made within the framework of an accredited institution of higher learning. The result was the establishment of the Boston police baccalaureate program. This program is not a course in police training because the Boston Police Department has always had excellent skills, and I must say has been among the finest in the Nation, but was rather a course in police education. It was designed to

provide a better liberal arts education with emphasis on metropolitan studies or one of the social sciences. It is hoped that with an increased awareness of the problems, forces and demands of our changing society, the police officer will be able to execute his role with greater understanding, sensitivity, and efficiency.

Commissioner McNamara, with an understanding of the great problems facing our urban centers, is primarily responsible for the development of this program. In recognizing the need for a higher degree of competency among police officials, he has made a giant stride in upgrading and improving the standards of the police profession. Commissioner McNamara brings to his position a varied and high degree of professional experience. A graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., Commissioner McNamara entered the U.S. Navy in 1943 and participated in the invasion of the Philippine Islands. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry and intrepidity in action and Secretary of the Navy Unit Citation. After a brief period of professional football with the Giants, Commissioner McNamara was appointed special agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In 1948 he was assigned to the Boston field division where he participated in the investigation of the famous Brinks robbery case and was one of the major witnesses at the trial that led to the conviction of the individuals responsible. On April 5, 1962, Commissioner McNamara resigned from the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to accept the appointment as police commissioner for the city of Boston. As commissioner, Commissioner McNamara has worked diligently and effectively to generate pride in the community and particularly in the police force.

Mr. John T. Howland, superintendent, bureau of inspectional services, police department, Boston, Mass., has written an excellent report on the Boston police baccalaureate program for the April 1969 issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. Having received permission to insert this article in the RECORD, I hope that it will encourage other police departments to emulate the great strides now being made by the Boston Police Department.

The article follows:

**THE BOSTON POLICE BACCALAUREATE PROGRAM**  
(By John T. Howland<sup>1</sup> superintendent, bureau of inspectional services, police department, Boston, Mass.)

Superintendent Howland was the principal founder and first president of the Municipal Police-Science Institute and now serves as its executive director. He also is currently serving as a vice president of the FBI National Academy Associates.

There is general agreement that among the many problems currently facing urban law enforcement administrators and municipal officials one of the most challenging is the development of that degree of competency associated with professionalism at all levels

of police responsibility. In an effort to meet this challenge, the Boston Police Department, under the leadership of Police Commissioner Edmund L. McNamara, requested the Municipal Police-Science Institute to explore the possibilities of developing a program designed to deal effectively with the deficiencies in police training and education.

To develop the desired program, the institute consulted with members of the faculty of Massachusetts State College at Boston. The college designated Dr. James Jones to serve as police education consultant to the institute and to conduct a study of the law enforcement curriculums of several educational institutions. This study concluded that there was some disagreement as to what constituted law enforcement education. The study also determined that, frequently, various programs were developed by persons who were more involved in law enforcement than in education. This might tend to be a limiting factor in a developmental approach. The study also showed that the Boston Police Academy and other police academies were competent to develop and administer law enforcement-oriented training programs but, as they themselves recognized, were not equipped to present a broad academic program.

#### ESTABLISHMENT

These conclusions resulted in an entirely new approach to the problem of developing and providing a practical and analytical curriculum for urban police within the framework of an accredited institution of higher learning. The result was the establishment of the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program. Its curriculum structure is based on the philosophy that this type of college program should be adapted to cover those subjects that police training programs are unqualified to teach, thereby making a distinction between police education and police training. For this reason, few strictly police-oriented courses are offered in the program. This decision concurs with the findings of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice wherein it was reported in "Task Force Report: The Police":

"The Commission's examination of these programs discloses that many of them are highly vocational in nature and are primarily intended to provide technical skills necessary in performing police work. College credit is given, for example, for such courses as traffic control, defensive tactics and patrol procedures. Although there is a need for vocational training, it is not and cannot be a substitute for a liberal arts education."

#### GREATER UNDERSTANDING

Special emphasis on metropolitan studies or on one of the social sciences will make the officers aware of the problems, forces, and demands of our changing society and will result in increased sensitivity and understanding. It is anticipated that as the program continues to provide the department graduates, the benefits of this type of education will be realized through greater cooperation with, and understanding of, the community and the society in which the officer functions. This understanding will lead to the efficient and responsible execution of the role of the police officer that is demanded by today's society.

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

The Boston Police Baccalaureate Program provides an opportunity for 25 Boston police officers to enter Massachusetts State College at Boston each year, where they will work towards a bachelor of science degree in metropolitan studies or one of the social sciences. The Municipal Police-Science Institute provides full support for tuition, academic expenses, books, and other incidentals, while the Boston Police Department makes available the time to attend classes. Each participating officer, in addition

to carrying a full academic schedule, is given part-time assignments in the department. The program places no requirement on matriculating officers to remain in police service after completion of their studies. The Boston Police Department recognizes the fact that some of the men may leave after graduation. However, recruitment of police applicants will be aided by this program, and the probability exists that those who leave will join allied professions and thereby help to offset any disadvantage.

#### SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS

The procedures for selecting participants in the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program were established by the Massachusetts State College. All those who indicate an interest in enrolling submit transcripts of their secondary school education and any post-high-school education. These records are evaluated by the admissions office of the college, and in addition, a day of testing, which entails two standardized tests and the writing of an expository theme, is conducted at State college in July. Acceptance for the program is based on the results of these tests, which consist largely of general information and reading comprehension of selected materials, together with an evaluation of the applicant's essay. Comparison of the test scores achieved by the participants with those achieved on the same tests by incoming freshman classes at the college in recent years indicates that the police officers who score successfully demonstrate a potential for college work. The scores of the selected candidates rank in the upper 25 percent of all incoming freshmen. This evidence of high academic potential, combined with the maturity and high motivation of those chosen, indicates a high rate of success for the officers participating in the program.

#### GOALS AND RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM

The ultimate goals of the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program are to develop among police officers an increased awareness of the social, cultural, and economic conditions within the community and to stimulate the intellectual development of police personnel. This program is intended to be the initial step in the gradual upgrading of the academic level and competence of local law enforcement officers and is consistent with the recommendation of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice which proposes raising the level of academic competence and the realignment of the police function. Because the program concentrates on socially oriented courses, rather than on "police oriented" or "police science" courses, it is hoped that the curriculum will serve as a model for the type of advanced education which all police officers eventually will receive. A college education will enable the police officer to master material not readily available to him through reading, experience, or inservice training. The development of social sensitivities and a broad perspective can be just as valuable to the work of the law enforcement officer as the instruction he receives in police vocational skills and techniques. This approach to the curriculum and the full-pay, full-tuition funding of the program represent a significant departure from typical police college programs now in existence and expose the participants to a comprehensive and unbiased education.

#### OTHER BENEFITS

The results of the program, after it is in operation for 4 years, will be the awarding of bachelor's degrees to 25 police officers each year. Several other important benefits are to be derived from this system. First, the program gives the department a resource of police officers who have the necessary academic background to view the police function with regard to the concept of a total community system. Because the program at-

<sup>1</sup> Superintendent Howland has been a member of the Boston Police Department for 29 years. His professional education was acquired at Franklin Technical Institute at Boston, the FBI National Academy (64th Session), and the Management Institute for Police Chiefs at Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration.

tracts the more promising personnel, it is expected that the ranks of superior officers eventually will be composed of many of these men who have been educated in metropolitan studies and the social sciences. Second, this opportunity for advanced education has increased department morale and has stimulated an interest in the personal development of police personnel. Third, the program acts as a means of attracting a higher caliber of individuals by providing an opportunity to earn a college degree. The fourth effect will be increased prestige for law enforcement in the community and improved social contact with the citizenry.

In the evolving definition of the police function, it is more and more evident that ever-increasing portions of police work will be directed to community service and what were once termed "nonpolice functions." Also, it is becoming more evident that there is no clear line of demarcation between social service and public service. Modern police must, as a result of the desires and demands of society, be involved in social services to some degree. A police department should have the capability of recognizing social problems and be able to serve as a referral agency. The baccalaureate program gives the department personnel the initial educational background to recognize and responds to the needs of the community. This concept in police education and professional development is worthy of careful consideration by both small and large departments.

#### FUNDING

The program is completely financed and administered by the Municipal Police-Science Institute, Inc., a non-profit corporation dedicated to the advancement and professionalization of law enforcement. The institute's membership is drawn from the business, scientific, legal, educational, and law enforcement professions. The four principal officers of the institute, two of whom are FBI National Academy graduates, are members of the Boston Police Department with an accumulative police experience of over 100 years.

While the institute is funded through grants and contributions from interested individuals and charitable, fraternal, and business organizations, the Boston Police Baccalaureate Program, in its initial stages,

was sponsored by the Permanent Charity Fund of Boston.

#### RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

The Municipal Police-Science Institute accepts the responsibility to:

1. Enter 25 police officers, per year, in a program leading to a bachelor of science degree in one of the social sciences or metropolitan studies.

2. Provide funds to pay full tuition, fees, and academic expenses, including books, at Massachusetts State College at Boston for 4 years.

3. Administer the program in cooperation with State College and the Boston Police Department through the institute's program director.

4. Maintain a close watch on the program to see that all participants are performing satisfactorily, and provide tutoring service when deemed advisable by the college.

5. Provide career counseling to students. The Boston Police Department accepts the responsibility to:

1. Give all participants time, at no loss of pay, to attend college sessions. A 25-hour work week in addition to the academic workload has been determined by State college to be reasonable.

2. Give all participants special consideration in work assignments of broad challenge and interest during their college program. These assignments represent a wide scope of police activities and the participant's rotation through these assignments during his college work will give him a broad knowledge of the department which will benefit him and the department in the future.

3. Encourage the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission to recognize the value of this program to the police department and to the community, and further encourage the Civil Service Commission to use the subject matter from the baccalaureate program as source material in the preparation of future promotional examinations.

The Massachusetts State College at Boston accepts the responsibility to:

1. Select, by a battery of aptitude and motivation tests, the 25 officers who will participate each year from those in the department who desire to do so.

2. Provide academic counseling and program aid for participants.

3. Provide required courses and choice of electives leading to a bachelor of science degree in metropolitan studies or in one of the social sciences.

4. Make available facilities of the Massachusetts State College to the participants as full-time students.

5. Provide the institute and the police department with progress reports on the students and a periodical evaluation of the program.

At the conclusion of the first semester under the baccalaureate program, four of the 25 officers currently attending are on the president's list and six are on the dean's list at the college. All the other policemen have passed their examinations and are students in good standing.

#### GRADUATE PROGRAM

Although fully recognizing the great benefits that the police department will receive from this baccalaureate program, Commissioner McNamara points out the need for other specialized studies. He explains that there is a growing need for a higher degree of competency among police officials in special technical skills, planning, direction, and management. In recognizing that these areas require abilities possessed by engineers, lawyers, teachers, chemists, systems analysts, statisticians, auditors, and various management specialists, the institute offers the leading student in each graduating class it sponsors the opportunity to participate in a graduate program in the college of his choice.

#### CONCLUSION

After an examination of the newly developed curriculum, the Boston Police Commissioner and the Executive Director of the Municipal Police-Science Institute agree that an ideal combination of education and training for Boston police officers would consist of (1) completing the Boston police baccalaureate program, (2) accumulating diversified on-the-job experience, and (3) then receiving the training offered by the FBI National Academy. They feel that if a sufficient number of the department's personnel are equipped with this professional experience, then the only additional needs will be for a small percentage of personnel to be trained for the highly technical special services. It is anticipated that, in the future the graduate program will provide these special skills.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 21, 1969

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*The Lord thy God bless thee in all the work of thine hand which thou doest.—Deuteronomy 14: 29.*

O Lord, our God, whose glory is in all the world and whose goodness shines in all that is fair, we commit ourselves and our country to Thy merciful care: that being guided by Thy spirit we may learn to dwell together in Thy peace and to live by Thy laws.

Grant that the work of this day may be in accordance with Thy will. Give to us health of body, clarity of mind and strength of spirit that we may do what we have to do with all our hearts.

Deliver us from the fear that destroys, from the futility that deadens, and from the frustration that discourages us. Do Thou help us to work to make our dreams come true and to dream to make our work worth doing.

Keep our Nation strong in Thee. Let us walk and work together humbly and

in all good will that in faith and freedom Thy glory shall be revealed in every effort we make to share in the work of the world: through Jesus Christ by whose life we have been redeemed. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 17, 1969, was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 10158. An act to provide mail service for Mamie Doud Eisenhower, widow of former President Dwight David Eisenhower.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 265. An act for the relief of John (Giovanni) Denaro;

S. 1531. An act for the relief of Chi Jen Feng; and

S. 1625. An act for the relief of Gong Sing Hom.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO SIT

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have permission to sit during general debate Tuesday, April 22.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker,