

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Louis C. Bechtle, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years.

Daniel Bartlett, Jr., of Missouri, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Missouri for the term of 4 years.

Richard Van Thomas, of Wyoming, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Wyoming for the term of 4 years.

Herbert F. Travers, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Massachusetts for the term of 4 years.

John W. Stokes, Jr., of Georgia, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Georgia for the term of 4 years.

Brian P. Gettings, of Virginia, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Virginia for the term of 4 years.

F. L. Peter Stone, of Delaware, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Delaware for the term of 4 years.

Bill Carnes Murray, of Georgia, to be U.S. marshal for the northern district of Georgia for the term of 4 years.

Harold M. Grindle, of Iowa, to be U.S. marshal for the southern district of Iowa for the term of 4 years.

## BOARD OF PAROLE

George J. Reed, of Oregon, to be a member of the Board of Parole for the term expiring September 30, 1974.

## U.S. CIRCUIT COURT

George E. MacKinnon, of Minnesota, to be U.S. circuit judge for the District of Columbia circuit.

Roger Robb, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. circuit judge for the District of Columbia circuit.

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Shiro Kashiwa, of Hawaii, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Victor R. Ortega, of New Mexico, to be U.S. attorney for the district of New Mexico for the term of 4 years.

Thomas A. Flannery, of Maryland, to be U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia for the term of 4 years.

Robert K. Fukuda, of Hawaii, to be U.S. attorney for the district of Hawaii for the term of 4 years.

## U.S. PATENT OFFICE

William E. Schuyler, Jr., of Maryland, to be Commissioner of Patents.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

James E. Allen, Jr., of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

James E. Allen, Jr., of New York, to be Commissioner of Education.

## WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate May 5, 1969:

## GOVERNOR OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Peter A. Bove, of Vermont, to be Governor of the Virgin Islands, which was sent to the Senate on March 7, 1969.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

POLICE NEED UNDERSTANDING,  
HELP

## HON. EDWARD HUTCHINSON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an editorial from the Niles (Mich.) Daily Star on April 10, describing an informative meeting between law enforcement officials and news media representatives held in my congressional district recently. The editorial confesses that most people do not know enough about police problems and then outlines those that were discussed. Certainly such meetings as this are being held all over the country, and they should be encouraged. Law officers will find as citizens' interest is aroused, that the great majority of the people will support them in their essential function of criminal law enforcement.

The editorial follows:

[From the Niles (Mich.) Daily Star, Apr. 10, 1969]

## POLICE NEED UNDERSTANDING, HELP

A meeting with area law enforcement officers Tuesday to discuss media-police relations emphasized a significant point—most citizens don't know enough about police problems.

It was pointed out that less than 10 percent of the American people have observed or participated in court trials beyond the municipal level. This lack of background in the actual workings of the judicial process has led to some misunderstanding of the policeman's role in society and of his problems.

The judicial process is in constant flux and the policeman often is frustrated by these changes. The pendulum of justice has moved, in recent years, nearer to the side of the individual. Many believe that it has moved too far from center. Others contend that it had to move because the individual was being sacrificed under the guise of serving society.

The apparent conflict between individual and societal rights, emphasized by court decisions, has created many problems, some real and some imagined, for law enforcement people.

Most evident of these problems is the difficulty in convicting individuals who have been arrested for transgressing against the laws of society. Many police officers can cite instances where individuals charged with crimes were released on technicalities of wording or procedures that, according to recent judicial ruling, violated the individual's rights. The issue in many such cases isn't guilt or innocent, but how information was obtained, whether the individual was appraised of his rights, or whether certain technical procedures had been followed.

The individual must be protected, but so must society. At this point, many policemen believe society is suffering because the individual is being over protected.

The policeman's frustrations and problems are heightened by the increased confrontation between various groups and officials of institutions and government. These situations dramatize the gray area where the rights of individuals and the rights of society appear to clash.

The policeman frequently is thrust into the role of the bad man when these confrontations occur. Like a disciplined football player, the policeman's job is to carry out advance game plans, with possible alternatives, and operate according to existing rules (laws).

But, just as well disciplined football players sometimes lose their cool, so do policemen.

Imagine this scene, somewhat typical these days: a group of 30 to 100 individuals congregate to protest a situation, idea or ruling. The police are called to preserve the peace and to protect individuals and property.

However, unless the individuals violate a law, the police must simply stand by. If a violation occurs, the police are obligated to exercise their responsibilities as officers of the law. This sometimes is difficult to do.

The protesting individuals often look on the policeman as bad men—obstructions to achieving their wants or desires. Frequently the police are taunted and subjected to foul language. Sometimes missiles of paper, rocks, cartons, etc. are thrown from the middle of the crowd.

How much can or should a policeman take? How much can or should a football player take? In either case that depends on the individual and the training he has had.

Police have other problems. These include lack of cooperation from citizens in filing complaints, lack of adequate training, hoaxes, patrolling, spending time in court testifying, low pay, and attempting to prove that

they are working in the best interests of individuals and society.

The media, of course, should do a better job of explaining these problems to the public. The public should consider the problems a policeman has to face and be more understanding. Policemen won't always be right, but they are doing what they believe is right and best. They need help in preserving and fortifying the social order, the democratic life.

## NATIONAL MINERALS POLICY

## HON. GORDON ALLOTT

OF COLORADO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, on April 18, J. Allen Overton, Jr., of the American Mining Congress, delivered a most informative statement before the Mining Environmental Conference at Rolla, Mo.

Because Mr. Overton's address points up once again the essential responsibility that this Government has for the development of a healthy and growing minerals industry, I ask unanimous consent that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

I have been advocating for a long time that Congress must begin to assert its responsibility in this field, and to this end I have once again introduced proposed legislation in the 91st Congress to establish and develop a national minerals policy. It is my firm belief that legislation such as I have proposed, and which Mr. Overton and other leaders of the mineral industry support, will assure a healthy domestic mining industry which will continue to contribute to the development of our great country.

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

MINING ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE, ROLLA, MO., APRIL 16-18, 1969: THE MINERAL INDUSTRY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC, APRIL 18, 1969; J. ALLEN OVERTON, JR., CHAIRMAN

The sessions thus far at this impressive conference have covered with marked effectiveness the environmental aspects of mining

and the mineral industry as they relate to land, water, and air, and to matters of safety.

From what has been said thus far, all of us have been given much to think about as we ponder the quality of the environment in which we live, the quality of the environment in which we work, and the quality of the environment we leave to succeeding generations.

But for mining there is more to the total environmental picture than land, air, and water quality. More too than safety. Perhaps the most significant element of all in this is what I would call the environment of government policy.

Why do I say this? I say it because of the extent to which our whole national existence literally depends on a healthy, growing minerals industry.

The minerals industry, more than any other, underpins our entire economy. From this industry comes all of our raw materials and fuel, the foundation stones of every other industry which exists today to support not only the defenses of the free world, but also the very standard of living we in America have come so much to enjoy, and indeed to take so much for granted.

This Nation has been well blessed by a Gracious Providence in the quantity and diversity of our minerals, our coal, our petroleum, and the rest. Yet, our resources are not without limit—and our capacity to produce them can easily be jeopardized. This very week, in testimony before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Assistant Secretary of Interior for Mineral Resources—The Honorable Hollis M. Dole—had this to say. While we are not running out of mineral resources, "there is every indication that we are short-changing the science and mineral technology needed for their discovery and profitable production and processing at a time of widening world competition and increasing demand."

We cannot afford to "short-change" (if I may borrow an expression from Secretary Dole) any part of our total responsibility as a Nation for the development of a healthy, growing minerals industry. This industry must grow and flourish in such a manner that it truly continues to serve the whole National interest. And that goes beyond the business of locating, extracting and processing our mineral resources. It includes a responsible concern for the quality of our environment. It includes a realistic look at the competitive posture of this industry vis-a-vis the rest of the world. It includes a dispassionate look at our military defense needs and their dependence on a strong domestic minerals industry. It includes that added and essential environmental quality I referred to earlier—a Governmental Policy Environment which assures a delicate balancing of many interests—all in the National interest.

Many and varied concerns command the attention of many people, many groups, as they view the mining industry's role in 20th Century America. But no one of these concerns can be viewed in a vacuum. No one can be permitted to run at its own speed on a track which is parallel to the others', and oblivious to the others.

We need, as I said a moment ago, a delicate balancing of many interests—all in the National interest.

In short, we need a comprehensive National minerals policy.

Efforts to develop a National minerals policy date back to the Paley Commission in 1952 and to 1954 when President Eisenhower established the Cabinet Committee on Minerals Policy. Legislation seeking to develop a National minerals policy has been introduced in the 91st Congress by Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado. We in the mining industry hope for early hearings on this bill. Action in this respect is long overdue.

Perhaps now our speakers can give us some insight into how each of them views the

minerals industry and its relationship to the general public within the context of the theme of this conference.

## POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

### HON. LUCIEN N. NEDZI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1969

Mr. NEDZI. Mr. Speaker, I consider it an honor to have this opportunity to pay tribute to the Polish people on this 178th anniversary of Polish Constitution Day.

As an American of Polish extraction, I am proud that the thing most honored by the Polish national day of observance is a political document which stood for law, order, and freedom of conscience. This testament to man's love of freedom came in 1791 during one of those brief periods in recent history when the Polish people were free of foreign domination.

Poland, a victim of its geography, seems destined in this century to be associated with great events. Thirty years ago, in 1939, Poland was attacked first by Nazi Germany and then by Soviet Russia. The attack by Germany signaled the beginning of World War II and the entrance of Britain and France into the hostilities. The attack by Russia revealed a cynical Stalinist tyranny which disarmed and dismayed, at least for a time, many thousands of Soviet apologists in the Western World.

Twenty-five years ago, the world looked with admiring eyes, and then with disbelief as the courageous Warsaw uprising burst forth only to fail when the Russian Army sat across the Vistula River and refused to join in the desperate struggle. This brutal and cynical act shall forever scar the character of the Soviet Union.

In October 1956, the "October revolution" took place, leading in large measure to the Hungarian revolution. It gave brief hope that the people of Eastern Europe might be allowed to determine their own destinies.

Perhaps the most prominent figure of this period was Wladyslaw Gomulka. When he stood up to Nikita Khrushchev in their confrontation at Warsaw Airport that cold day in late 1956, he became the first charismatic Communist leader in Eastern Europe. When Gomulka, in answer to Khrushchev's question, "Who are you?" answered "When I was jailed by Stalin against all laws, you faithfully collaborated with Stalin. That's why you don't know me." And the world took notice.

Once in office, however, Gomulka first disappointed, then ignored, and then purged those very liberals who had made possible his rise to power. There are no longer any liberals in the Polish Government. Hopes for greater freedom receive no official encouragement from the dull and plodding Communist hierarchy.

Thoughtful Polish citizens are ashamed to know that Polish troops joined the Soviet Army in the recent occupation of freedom-seeking Czechoslovakia. While Polish troops have now

been withdrawn, the embarrassment will linger. Moreover, the bitter humor of the Hungarian joke, "This is the first time in history that one occupied country has occupied another occupied country," will remain.

In the last years Gomulka has outlasted apparent challenges to his rule by Mr. Gierk and Mr. Moczar. He did it by increasing his subservience to the Soviet Union, receiving as a reward a strong endorsement in his behalf delivered by Russia's Brezhnev.

In any event, neither Gomulka, Gierk, or Moczar give any hope of undertaking those dramatic new departures which Poland needs to lift the heavy burden of gloom for the spirit of the Polish people and to stir the sluggish economy into meaningful improvement.

The history of civilization is filled with periodic regressions. So, too, is the post-war history of Eastern Europe. There have been moments of hope and moments of advance as in Yugoslavia in 1948, Poland and Hungary in 1956, and Czechoslovakia in 1968. There have also been long nights of darkness and despair. Nevertheless, the fate of Poland has not been determined with finality. The overwhelming majority of the Polish people are Christian, freedom-loving, and Western in orientation.

They also nurse a deep sense of grievance against the rulers imposed upon them. When all these facts are considered it must be reckoned that the ingredients for change remain alive.

The action of the U.S. Congress, by several of its Members, in observing Polish Constitution Day and its meaning, contributes, I believe, to the ultimate salvation of the Polish people. The candle lit by the Polish constitution of 1791 has not been extinguished. The people do not scorn their land or their traditions. The dream of Polish freedom will yet be realized.

## NATIONAL HEALTH FORUM

### HON. CHARLES H. PERCY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, recently a national health forum was held in New York City to discuss the problems involved in the delivery of health services to our citizens, as well as proposed solutions to those problems. A group of representatives from various health centers in Chicago attended the meeting, and presented a resolution to the forum. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

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

RESOLUTIONS FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH FORUM, 1969: FROM MEMBERS OF ADVISORY COMMUNITY BOARDS AND COUNCILS, CHICAGO, ILL.

(Central Mental Health Center, Englewood Community Mental Health Center, Garfield Park Mental Health Center, Greater Lawn Community Mental Health Center, Lawndale Community Mental Health Center, Roseland

Community Mental Health Center, Woodlawn Mental Health Center, Mile Square Health Center.)

Martin Luther King Family Health Center, Near North Children's Center, Woodlawn Children's Health Center, Robert Taylor Clinics Facility, Garfield Public Aid Advisory Council, Western Public Aid Advisory Council, Woodlawn Public Aid Advisory Council. Endorsed by the Chicago Caucus-N.H.F. 1969.

Whereas the needs of the poor are the basic needs of all people: spiritual, mental, physical and economic.

Whereas poverty is not only one of the causes of ill health but, also stands in the way of adequate treatment.

Whereas the poor are forced into substandard areas, professionals move out, as a result, the poor are left without doctors and dentists to care for their needs. Public Health facilities in the inner core are inadequate and only temporary solutions.

Whereas inadequate housing, substandard housing, insufficient financial assistance, unethical standards of local businessmen in regard to the sale of drugs, food and clothing, unavailability of doctors and dentists, discriminatory practices by private hospitals, failure of city and state governments to enforce laws applicable to medical services and to assume responsibility for maintaining minimal standards of medical health and for providing adequate medical facilities and services are some of the manifestations of some of the ways in which poverty contributes to illness.

Whereas we too are wholesome concerned Americans. From what we know and from what we have experienced we know what must be done to secure proper medical programs to meet the mental and physical needs of our communities. And we shall do everything that is necessary to meet the related problems of housing, education and community control.

Now therefore be it resolved that the National Health Forum strive to do the following:

Bring pressure to bear on proper public officials to:

A. Provide adequate housing and space throughout the city for the poor so that the poor cannot be identified by address and area; in this way medical services might be more available throughout the entire city. No more instant ghettos. Open occupancy must become a reality.

B. Legislate adequate financial assistance for the poor not only in the areas of drug, food and housing, but also in the areas of medicine, physical and mental care, dental care and health education.

C. Persuade local private hospitals to accept elected representatives of surrounding neighborhoods on their boards of directors, as private hospitals within the community they must assume responsibility for health services for the community.

D. See to it that the health facilities such as Cook County Hospital are completely modernized and services improved.

E. Compel Boards of Health to function properly. They should prevent spoiled meat, rotten vegetables and the like from being sold in ghetto stores. Boards of Health must exercise controls more vigorously until the day when the poor can be distributed more evenly throughout the community.

F. Build at least ten more public hospitals to meet the needs of Metropolitan Chicago and other similarly situated cities.

G. To promote decentralized Board of Health so that the smaller community can have a voice in setting and enforcing standards of health.

\*The Chicago Caucus Group does not accept this paragraph.

## THE FBI IS THE PINNACLE IN THE FIELD OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, the question has been raised as to why the various Federal law-enforcement agencies should not use the new FBI training facilities to be constructed at Quantico, Va., rather than to build the proposed separate Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Beltsville, Md.

I am opposed to attempting a combining of training in the manner suggested for a number of reasons, and I feel it is particularly vital at this time to permit the FBI to proceed with its endeavor in expanding its training program separate from the other Federal law enforcement agencies.

We are all aware of the tremendous job Director J. Edgar Hoover has done in leading the FBI to its pinnacle in the field of law enforcement. He recognized from the beginning that a fundamental need was to raise the standards of law enforcement to a professional level and to not only select the most qualified personnel possible, but also to give them the rigid training so absolutely necessary in meeting their sometimes dangerous, sometimes delicate, but always essential responsibilities to the American people. Mr. Hoover, of course, saw to it that his personnel received long and extensive training and that, furthermore, their educational process was continued throughout their careers in the FBI. Beyond that, he has also constantly stressed a similar need for all career law-enforcement people.

The Director of the FBI went beyond mere words and put this philosophy into action by making FBI experts in the field of law enforcement available to instruct local and State law-enforcement agencies in the most modern and scientific techniques and strategy in this increasingly complex field.

The FBI National Academy began its first class in July 1935, and since that date has graduated 5,435 police officers, including 161 from 38 foreign countries. Of those graduates remaining in law enforcement, 27.7 percent are now the executive heads of their respective agencies and others hold high executive positions in their departments or lead in the training of their own agencies' personnel. Thus, the results of the 12 weeks of intensified instruction in the latest developments in police science are passed on through the graduates to their fellow officers.

The FBI has never been willing to sacrifice quality for quantity. And, in spite of the acknowledged success of the FBI National Academy, physical limitations of training facilities have permitted only two classes of 100 officers each to be trained on an annual basis.

The National Academy, appropriately called the "West Point of Law Enforcement," has made a very significant im-

pact in professionalizing the field of law enforcement. Nevertheless, there are now almost 400,000 police employees in the United States and the impact made on law enforcement was thus limited by the fact that only 200 of them could be trained per year.

The enlargement of the FBI's training facilities is based principally on the current need to offer more instruction and assistance to local law enforcement in the fight against crime. The new FBI Academy building will permit the FBI not only to train its own personnel but will allow it to accommodate 2,000 law-enforcement officers per year in the FBI National Academy—10 times the current number—and will allow the Bureau also to offer specialized training courses of 2 or 3 weeks' duration to an additional 1,000 police officers.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the Federal investigative agency with the broadest and most diversified jurisdiction. It, more than the other Federal law-enforcement agencies, has responsibilities similar in many respects to local and State law enforcement. On the other hand, the other Federal law-enforcement agencies are generally quite specialized in their respective jurisdictions and, thus, their training needs. Many of the programs and much of the curriculum used for training the special agents of the FBI can be adapted to the training of police officers. Many of these same techniques are not equally applicable to the training of the other Federal agencies. To combine the two facilities would require extensive additional building and training facilities at Quantico and would make it necessary to greatly diversify curricula planning and administrative procedures. In order for the FBI to continue its successful training programs on a greatly expanded basis, it is extremely important for it to maintain a centralized control which would necessarily be lost if all the agencies used this same facility.

Furthermore, the FBI's new facilities do not include expanding the ranges used for firearms training. The Bureau feels that it will be able to absorb the greatly increased number of trainees through careful planning and scheduling but this will tax these ranges to the absolute limit and any additional trainees could not be accommodated with those ranges presently available.

The overall FBI training facilities, as presently planned, will be utilized to the maximum. To bring in additional Federal law-enforcement agencies for training would require additional construction of all the facilities to accommodate this increase. I do not feel that the cost would be significantly different in combining the two facilities than it would be to leave them completely separate. Creating a multiversity could hamper the FBI's efforts to bring its service to local law enforcement in the field of training in which it has always proven its excellence.

With the crime rate soaring and with safety on the streets of paramount interest to every American, the Congress should take no steps which might hamper the very significant and valuable

May 5, 1969

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

11423

service the FBI can and will render to local law enforcement without charge to those agencies. I urge the Congress to take no steps which might prevent the rapid completion of the new FBI facilities at Quantico.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to include several letters pertaining to this important subject in the RECORD:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
U.S. SECRET SERVICE,  
Washington, D.C., May 14, 1966.

Mr. LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.,  
Administrator, General Services Administration,  
General Services Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KNOTT: I have been advised that the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives has recommended, in connection with the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for 1967, that no funds be appropriated for construction of the Secret Service training center. I earnestly request that the question of funds for the training center be pursued in the Senate. As Director of the Service responsible for the protection of the President—and as one who has spent many years personally involved at the operating level in the day-to-day problems of protecting the President—I must say that failure to obtain a disposition of the matter which will permit the Secret Service to move forward with plans for the training center will have a grave impact on the training measures I consider essential to proper conditioning of our Special Agents and White House Police officers.

I know that your agency and the Appropriations Committees must deal with many hundreds of projects. I know too that presentations describing the purpose of the proposed Secret Service training center have been carefully prepared for submission to the Congress. Yet I must confess that I harbor a deep concern that the modest but urgently necessary request for funds for this project may be denied because its importance seems attenuated by the blandness of routinized request language. Accordingly, I would like to restate very briefly the compelling basis for the request.

Protecting any vigorous President in our open society is a difficult job; indeed, the Warren Commission, studying the assassination of President Kennedy, expressed the view that it was virtually an impossible one. Particularly difficult is the task of maintaining a force of men able to respond immediately and faultlessly to an enormously wide variety of possible aggressive behavior directed against the President. For hours, days, months, perhaps years, these men work without facing a protective challenge of the type which is of greatest concern. Yet every minute of those years these men must be ready. That state of readiness cannot be induced by normal on-the-job experience for the very reason that the tests which develop instantaneous, correct responses are infrequent. What we must develop in our Special Agents and White House policemen is a conditioned, flawless, and, if necessary, deadly response to crisis. We can do so only by training which provides a frequently repeated and realistic exposure to situations which may one day be acted out for high stakes.

The training center has been the focus of plans to provide this training. It would provide a variety of specially designed outdoor range facilities, including one suited for practice of motorcade operations, along with the necessary indoor classroom and administrative areas.

At present, we are using a small site at the National Arboretum. That site is inadequate, and is not capable of being made adequate. Moreover, its continued use pre-

sents a serious safety hazard because of its proximity to freely accessible areas of the Arboretum grounds. I believe that members of any Committee considering this request who visited the site would be shocked, as was a recent visitor from the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the pitifully inadequate facilities available to train our men. In all candor, and with full realization how serious this matter is, I must say my men are not being trained as they should be, although we are exerting every effort to make maximum use of what training facilities are now available.

I do not believe the Committee on Appropriations of the House questioned the training needs which I have outlined above. Rather, their concern was understandably directed to the question whether the Secret Service facility represented a wasteful duplication of facilities to be constructed elsewhere, especially at the F.B.I. training facility on the U.S. Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.

The F.B.I. plans a greatly expanded program of law enforcement training at the Quantico Base, and is requesting over \$13 million in 1967 to complete the program. The F.B.I. project does not contemplate the expansion of existing range facilities at Quantico; rather, it provides for new buildings for the F.B.I. National Academy as part of a greatly expanded program for training state and local police officers. The number currently trained annually is 200. When the new buildings are completed, the F.B.I. plans to give 1,200 (2,000) enrollees per year the full course now given only 200, and provide shorter courses not now given, to 1,000 enrollees per year. As a consequence, the existing range facilities, which will not be expanded, will be handling an elevenfold increase in students. The same ranges will continue to be used by Special Agents of the F.B.I., who total about 6,300, (7,000) in connection with their training and retraining. It is clear from studies by the F.B.I. that it simply will not be possible to schedule adequate periods of range time for Secret Service and White House Police use, and the F.B.I. has, I believe, so advised you.

Nor is it possible to add additional range facilities adjacent to those presently used by the F.B.I., because the present ranges are hemmed in by active Marine Corps ranges and by a reservoir. Additional ranges would necessarily have to be adjacent to the present ones to make use of the impact area to the rear of the targets.

Even if it were possible to accommodate the Service at Quantico, the somewhat different training needs and objectives of the Service could not be accommodated on the range facilities now there. In particular, we must train our Special Agent personnel to use firearms from moving vehicles, and to perform other acts in connection with motorcade procedures. This training requires a form of range facility entirely different from that used at Quantico.

The Secret Service shares the concern of the Committee on Appropriations of the House over unnecessary duplication of facilities. As you know, the Treasury Department has seven elements which investigate criminal offenses—with a total investigative agent strength of approximately 4,500. I believe it is important to emphasize that we have explicitly planned our proposed training center to provide outdoor range facilities adequate to meet the training needs of all of these Treasury organizations. Were the Secret Service training center plan to be abandoned, the other Treasury enforcement organizations would also be without an outdoor facility.

After the assassination of President Kennedy, as a result of a number of careful studies, it was determined that the Secret Service needed to be strengthened in several

ways. Referring to the needs of the Service, the Warren Commission recommended that the Secret Service be provided with the personnel and resources which the Service and the Department of the Treasury may be able to demonstrate are needed to fulfill its important mission." A planning document (Warren Commission Exhibit 1053-A) upon which the Commission relied in assessing the needs of the Service explicitly noted the need for expanded and improved training facilities, and outlined plans for the training center for which the present appropriations request was made.

Congress has been extremely helpful and understanding in providing the Service funds to make urgently needed increases in its personnel and to greatly improve its capability in the field of protective intelligence.

But that strengthening job cannot be completed without giving the Service the capability of providing the kind of training which only the proposed training center can provide.

I hope you will stress the importance of this project to the overall strengthening of the Service's capacity to perform its most important function with the level of competence which I am sure the Congress and the American people expect. A denial of funds for this project, in view of the unavailability of facilities at the F.B.I. National Academy, would be a determination that our protective personnel are to be denied the training they need. It would cause an irreparable tear in the fabric of our overall plan for strengthening the Service. I do not believe these results are ones the Congress, when fully informed of the circumstances, would find acceptable.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. ROWLEY.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,  
Washington, D.C.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices,  
Committee on Appropriations,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. EVINS: During my testimony before your Subcommittee on February 28, a question was raised concerning the possibility that the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation might share the range and other facilities planned for FBI use at Quantico, Virginia. At that time I told the Committee that I would look into this possibility.

This matter was discussed with both the Secret Service and the FBI, and consideration was given to the proposal to provide a sharing of the facilities. After due deliberation, it was determined that there is no advantage to be gained from combining the use of facilities. Contrariwise, it appears that serious disadvantages would accrue to both training programs.

Attached is a fact sheet which was developed to further explain the situation. It is our recommendation that the facilities be developed as separate entities at Beltsville for the Secret Service and at Quantico for the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

FACT SHEET, MARCH 8, 1966

SECRET SERVICE TRAINING CENTER AND FBI ACADEMY

The prospectus for the Secret Service Training Center at Beltsville, Maryland, progressed as follows:

Developed by GSA—October 1964.

Approved by BOB—February 1965.

Submitted to PWC—March 1965.

Approved by House PWC—April 7, 1965.

Approved by Senate PWC—April 13, 1965.

S&E Funds—FY 1966—\$117,000.

Improvement request—FY 1967—\$1,232,000.

The prospectus for the FBI Academy at Quantico, Virginia, progressed as follows:  
 Developed by GSA—June 1965.  
 Approved by BOB—July 2, 1965.  
 Submitted to PWC—July 6, 1965.  
 Approved by House PWC—September 9, 1965.  
 Approved by Senate PWC—July 12, 1965.  
 S&E Funds—FY 1966—\$901,000.  
 Improvement Funds (Partial)—FY 1966—\$1,300,000.  
 Improvement Funds Balance—FY 1967—\$13,463,000.

SECRET SERVICE TRAINING CENTER—BELTSVILLE, MD.

There will be provided at Beltsville a small building of approximately 12,000 net square feet to house an indoor firing range, life-saving tank, a general purpose room of approximately 1,700 square feet (which may be used for a demonstration room and classrooms), approximately 3,130 square feet for a classroom (which may be subdivided by folding doors to permit flexibility in its use) and miscellaneous supporting rooms, e.g., locker room, ballistics room, maintenance shop room and vending area. Unlike FBI at Quantico, no living quarters are required at Beltsville.

The outdoor ranges to be provided at Beltsville consist of a practical combat range, high power rifle range and a vehicular practical training course. The course will be unique to this location and is a special requirement of the Secret Service for training related to the Presidential motorcade movements and other specialized protective techniques. While the FBI facility does have firing ranges similar to the practical combat and high power rifle range, it does not have the vehicular course nor has the FBI considered the installation of a track of this type. The FBI ranges are bounded on the one side by U.S. Marine ranges and a water reservoir on the other, so it would not be physically possible to install the vehicular course contiguous to the other ranges at Quantico.

In addition, the Secret Service prefers to maintain a degree of security surrounding their motorcade training operations which would not be possible at Quantico since the FBI proposes to conduct training for a substantial number of nonfederal students, and visitor traffic would also be substantial.

The range facilities planned for the Secret Service Center at Beltsville will replace those now in use at the National Arboretum. These facilities at the Arboretum, because of safety and other considerations, will not continue to be available for Secret Service use. The Arboretum facilities, although maintained by the Secret Service, serve other activities. The total group which is served includes Secret Service Special Agents assigned to protective details and the 213 members of the White House Police Force, members of the Treasury Guard Force, all Secret Service Special Agents attending the Secret Service Special Agent School conducted in the facilities of Treasury Law Enforcement School in downtown Washington, and investigators from all the Treasury enforcement agencies across the country during the time they are in attendance at the Treasury Basic School in Criminal Investigation, also conducted in the Treasury Law Enforcement School in downtown Washington.

The proposed Secret Service site, is therefore, concerned with providing outdoor firearms and other training to a police, guard, and criminal investigator population which totals approximately 4,500.

The training of Secret Service agents on the White House Detail and members of the White House Police Force must be scheduled in a manner which will not conflict with their important daily mission of physical protection. The facilities to be provided at Beltsville will therefore be scheduled nearly full time and use of the facilities at Quan-

tico could only be made if the FBI could completely release ranges for Secret Service use.

Therefore, it is not physically possible to provide for all of the requirements at Quantico to meet the Secret Service and Treasury needs. There would be no significant savings and a serious disadvantage would accrue because of the additional travel time involved and the inadequate protection against disclosure of protective techniques.

FBI ACADEMY, QUANTICO, VA.

The FBI Academy is currently located on the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. The present building was built in 1940 and extended in 1953. Firing ranges were also added in 1953. The firing ranges are located in the Guadalcanal Training Area of the Quantico reservation which is approximately ten miles from the Academy building.

The existing Academy building provides 37,346 square feet of space for classrooms, dormitories, and dining facilities for personnel in training. When the Academy was constructed in 1940 there were slightly over 900 special agents in the FBI, as contrasted with 6,300 today. Additionally about one-half as many police officers were being accepted annually for attendance at the National Academy as today. The existing facilities have become inadequate and only through improvisation and overcrowding has the program been able to continue to handle its task.

The proposed project will provide for the construction of a new facility to accommodate both the FBI Academy for the training of FBI agents and the FBI National Academy for the training of police officers. The proposed facility will provide 366,800 net assignable square feet of space which will allow the release of the existing facility. It is proposed to reassign that facility to the Marine Corps upon completion of this project.

The proposed new academy will provide facilities which include classrooms, conference rooms, auditorium, specialized training rooms, library, gymnasium, training pool, locker rooms, office space for academy administration and staff, dormitory for 700 students including dining and living areas in addition to two-man study and sleeping rooms, equipment shops and storage areas, laundry room, indoor ranges, meditation chapel and necessary maintenance and utility areas.

The new facility will be located on a site of approximately 50 acres which the Department of the Navy will make available for the purpose. The proposed location is adjacent to the outdoor firing range used by the FBI and will consolidate the FBI training facility into one contiguous area.

The site will provide sufficient space to provide a campus type setting for the Academy building in addition to providing space for athletic and drill fields, garage and shop building for academy vehicles, power plant for heating, airconditioning, and emergency power units, and roadways. To provide the necessary security to the area the facility will be bounded with a perimeter fence. A paved parking area will be provided for approximately 500 vehicles for instructors, students, and visitors.

An impressive record has been achieved by the graduates of the FBI National Academy. They represent the nucleus of strength among law enforcement agencies in every State of the Union; and year by year, the importance of their role in protecting the lives, welfare and rights of all citizens has continued to grow. Since 1935, a total of 4,740 officers have completed the tuition-free course offered by the FBI. Of those graduates still active in law enforcement, one out of every three occupy executive positions in their departments.

The National Academy utilizes the same facilities as those used in the training and retraining programs which the FBI affords

its own investigative staff. The focal point for the instruction, including firearms, roadblocks, arrest problems and other matters involving practical application of special law enforcement skills is the FBI Academy.

There are 378,000 police employees in the United States and the impact made by graduating 200 men from the FBI National Academy each year is extremely limited. It is proposed to increase tenfold (from 200 to 2,000) the number of qualified officers who can attend the FBI National Academy each year. The expanded facilities required to do so would also enable the FBI to provide specialized training courses of two or three weeks duration to as many as 1,000 other police officers. This substantial expansion in the police training program cannot be handled by the FBI with the existing facilities at Quantico. Further expansion of the present FBI Academy building at Quantico to accommodate more trainees is both impractical and infeasible.

It is apparent, therefore, that the proposed facilities at Quantico for FBI were contemplated to accommodate only the requirements of the FBI, and when in use will be fully utilized. Although the number of persons to be trained will be substantially increased the number of ranges will not. It was determined that through proper scheduling the ranges could serve the FBI training needs. However, this will require the full time use of the ranges by the FBI.

In addition, the other facilities are similarly arranged so that it would be necessary to provide additional facilities to serve the Secret Service and Treasury. As was indicated before there would be no significant savings to be derived from combining the Secret Service and FBI training facilities, and serious disadvantages would accrue to both training programs.

It would be in the best interests of the Government to continue with development of separate projects and to provide for the Secret Service at Beltsville and the FBI at Quantico.

MAY 12, 1966.

Hon. LAWSON B. KNOTT, Jr.,  
 Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KNOTT: The following information is submitted in accordance with the request of Mr. William A. Schmidt, Deputy Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, regarding the proposed training facility to be constructed for this Bureau at Quantico, Virginia.

The enlargement of the FBI training facilities, in the form of a new academy building, is based principally on the President's desire and instructions that more assistance be extended local law enforcement in the fight against crime. This new facility is planned to accommodate the training of at least 2,200 local law enforcement personnel annually, in addition to FBI personnel. The utilization of this new academy for training operations by other Federal investigative agencies is impractical for several reasons. The training given local law enforcement officers necessarily covers a wide range of subject matter in order to assist them in meeting their numerous responsibilities. On the other hand, training curricula for the various Federal investigative agencies other than the FBI are, of necessity, highly specialized because of varying jurisdictional interest, responsibilities, and authority. Such training is not compatible with the various courses given local law enforcement officers and FBI Special Agents. Accordingly, each Federal agency must design specialized training programs equip its personnel to function effectively on matters under the investigative jurisdiction of the agency. While the training of FBI agents, local law enforcement officers and Secret Service agents is compatible in a limited number of areas, there are many

fields in which the wide responsibilities and jurisdiction of the FBI and local police agencies would be of little interest to the Secret Service.

The proposed new FBI Academy is being designed to operate at full capacity training police officers and FBI personnel. In order to handle additional training for the Secret Service or any other agency, the facilities would require enlargement, including bedroom space, recreation areas, dining facilities, study areas, library facilities and the like. The present FBI firearms ranges at Quantico, which will be utilized in the new academy training program, cannot be expanded since the Marine Corps has permanent installations on either side of the existing facilities. Under our expanded training program these ranges will be used to capacity. It will, therefore, not be possible to provide added firearms training unless additional ranges are constructed. This, of course, would require a significant expenditure of funds.

A training academy, to be effective, must be controlled administratively as a single entity. This includes all facets of its operations, including planning of curricula, scheduling of classes, control of personnel, assignment of instructors, and the like. This centralized control cannot exist if a number of agencies, each having varied investigative interests and specially planned training curricula attempt to use the same training facility. The combining of training programs for the FBI and Secret Service would present obvious administrative difficulties. Law enforcement today, whether it be Federal or state, is a professional service and training must be given to each based on its particular needs and demands. The FBI's wide range of jurisdiction over the enforcement of Federal laws is similar in many respects to that of local police agencies.

In view of the difference in jurisdictional authority, the fact that the planned facility is large enough to accommodate only local law enforcement and FBI personnel, the limited capacity of our present range facilities and the need to exercise administrative control of the proposed academy by a single agency, it is not felt that it would be practical to try to include the training of Secret Service personnel in the new FBI training academy to be constructed at Quantico, Virginia.

Sincerely yours,

**NICHOLAS S. MASTERS: UNIQUE  
SPEAKER WITH A MESSAGE**

**HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, it recently was my privilege to address a forum in Jacksonville, Fla., on lowering the voting age, sponsored by the Duval County Young Democrats.

Appearing on the same program was Nicholas S. Masters, an attorney from Daytona Beach, Fla. Mr. Masters is a unique and forceful speaker, and he had an important message.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Masters' remarks be printed in the RECORD.

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

Robert King High was the Democratic Nominee for Governor in 1966. He coined the phrase "new politics." He knew it was the tide of the future and that young people must be the builders of it. He made lowering the voting age to 18, a campaign issue. It

was the most applauded item in his speeches. And after there was no political capital to make of it, he still kept the faith. When he conceded election night—he said: "Prominent in my thoughts tonight are the young people for whom we were trying to build a "new politics" in Florida."

He would be pleased to see us this night and know that we—too—are keeping the faith. The Bill of Rights was an overture to a symphony. It is still an unfinished symphony, although we Americans have been writing on it nearly 200 years.

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony—is called a Hymn to Brotherhood. Our unfinished American symphony—finished—will be a Hymn to Freedom. That is why we came tonight—to be collaborators with our forefathers who wrote the great passages and movements that have gone before.

For instance, when this country was founded, all 13 states denied the right to vote to all except property owners. A great debate ensued. The Liberals said the right to vote is a birthright. The Conservatives said virtue follows property and only the virtuous should vote. The Liberals won.

Universal manhood suffrage was adopted. Then came the debate over public education. The Liberals said all children should be educated. The Conservatives said—only an elite few. The Liberals won.

The free public school system was created. Next was the struggle over free enterprise. The Liberals said all men should have equal business opportunity. That our economic system should be founded on competition—the corporations should be formed, at will, by an easy simple method. The Conservatives said corporations should be created by special legislative acts only.

That corporate charters should confer monopolies on the incorporators. During the Jacksonian period, the Liberals won. The free enterprise system came into being. The contest swirled then around slavery. The Liberals said slavery should be abolished. That all men were created free and equal—and that slavery was a moral abomination. The Conservatives said that slaves are property—that property could not be taken from them by the Government—that blacks were made inferior by God Almighty. The Liberals won. Slavery was abolished.

Next there came suffrage for women. The Liberals said—and this is still controversial—that women were sensible enough to vote.

The Conservatives said—perhaps rightfully this time—the suffrage for women would undermine the hallowed doctrine of masculine supremacy and it has.

The Liberals won—women's suffrage was granted. Now the great debate rages over the right to vote for 18 year olds. The Liberals say young men who are old enough to fight and die for this country are old enough to participate in the decisions that produce the wars in which they fight and die.

It is as certain as morning and as inevitable as noon that this view will prevail. When it does, you will be able to say that you worked in the vineyard. But even then the symphony will not be finished. There will be new freedoms always ahead. There will never be a millennium, but there will be—and must be social justice.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF ALASKA  
STATEHOOD

**HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, I was recently privileged to receive from the Holy Family Civics Club in Bronx, N.Y., a series of poems which were created and

sent to me by eighth-grade students to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Alaska statehood.

I would like to share these poems with my colleagues as I believe many of them will enjoy these poems as much as I have:

COLD TO GOLD

(By Ronald Claffaglione)

Thought cold and barren and full of snow  
The Last Frontier they called you so.  
When disaster hit in memorable 1964  
All the people their great brief bore.

The Kodiak bear so huge and strong  
When we bought Alaska we weren't wrong  
So productive and mighty great  
Happy Anniversary, sister state!

THE LAST FRONTIER

(By Cornelius Griffin)

The sun, the moon, the stars up there  
Seem always to shine on the last frontier  
The place of places, oh what a view  
And let's not forget the Caribou.  
Oh how I wish that I were there  
To get a glimpse of the Kodiak Bear.

Alaska was tortured by an earthquake  
That land sure took a monstrous shake  
The walls fell and so did the floor  
In that destructive year of 1964.

FROM RUSSIA WITH LOVE

(By Matthew Morra)

From Russia many acres were bought  
An Arctic climate, it's useless, they thought  
When Gold was discovered in '99  
Its population started in climb  
When Fairbanks produced it in 1903  
The natives became as busy as bees  
Today the forty-ninth star in Old Glory  
Ask Mr. Seward, he'll tell you the story  
Alaska, Alaska, how lovely and grand  
The biggest and nicest in U.S. land.

ALASKA, CONGRATULATIONS

(By Teresa Fiorentino)

Who can boast of a mighty peak  
That in American cannot be beat  
Mount McKinley's 20,320 feet  
Is a mountain climber's treat.  
Frolicking in the Land of Midnight Sun  
Lads grow up brave Alaskan sons  
Alaska, surely put us in a whirl  
Because you're as precious as a pearl  
Congratulations, Sister state  
From New York Empire State.

ALASKA

(By Debra Robinson)

A is for appreciation for Russia's mistake  
L is for the land of the great Midnight Sun  
A is for Anchorage its largest modern city  
S is for salmon its greatest industry  
K is for Kuskokwim its second largest stream  
A all things found in our Alaskan dream.

KODIAK

(By Joanne Coco)

On Friday, March 27th in the year 1964  
A terrible earthquake shook Alaska's floor  
Caught Kodiak Island with never a warning  
And brought destruction with some mourning.

Brought the Alaskan fishery a loss  
Of a \$750 million cost  
Its pride, joy and wealth  
Had to be brought back to health.

KODIAK OF ALASKA

(By Dominic Adinolfi)

The people of Kodiak one morning did wake  
To the roar of a Seismic Wave Earthquake;  
Some people died, others were saved  
But the flag of America still waved  
The City of Kodiak contributes to America;  
A city, state that will always be great  
Kodiak, Alaska, a great city in a great state.

## SEISMIC WAVE STATE

(By Kevin Kennedy)

The peace of Kodiak saw its grave  
When the Seismic Wave ushered the quake;  
Brave Kodiaks rebuilt it, says the report  
It's become United States' top fishing port.

## KODIAK TRAGEDY

(By Thomas Mangan)

Once New York had a Black Tuesday  
You had your Black Friday;  
Your Black Friday was worse than ours  
Because your homes were destroyed, not ours.

Brave Alaskans rebuilt it since 1964  
A better Kodiak than ever before;  
Congratulations on all your efforts  
But especially your tenth birthday.

ADM. JOHN F. HINES

## HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, Adm. John F. Hines, president of American International College in Springfield, Mass., is retiring next year. Admiral Hines, named president in 1954, has led AIC through a remarkable period of growth over the past 15 years. Under his leadership the college has made striking progress—in the size and scholastic ability of its student body, in its physical plant, in its contributions to the community. AIC is now one of the finest small colleges in the Northeast. Just one index of the affection and admiration AIC's students hold for Admiral Hines is the surprise "appreciation dinner" they held for him last week in the school's dining commons. It is refreshing—indeed, almost unique—to find a contemporary college president who is praised by his students rather than pilloried.

With permission, Mr. Speaker, I put in the RECORD at this point a Springfield Union article describing the "Appreciation dinner" and an excerpt from an AIC brochure outlining the school's growth over the past 15 years:

## WELL DONE, ADMIRAL HINES

Adm. John F. Hines, president of American International College who is retiring Aug. 15, was saluted Thursday by the student body. Over 500 undergraduates of AIC surprised Adm. Hines at an appreciation dinner in his honor in the Dining Commons.

He was showered with gifts including a round-trip ticket for two to any place he and Mrs. Hines would care to visit, presented by the student body; a portable color television set from AIC Evening College students; an honorary pass to all events sponsored by AIC fraternities and sororities; and a large card, three by four feet signed by the entire student body.

Adm. and Mrs. Hines were detained in the president's office by a group of students. At 5 p.m. they walked out of the building with him where he was welcomed by an honor guard of two Marines and two from the Navy and two long lines of students. AIC's first couple marched between the two rows of students to the Dining Commons. At the Commons the retired admiral was "piped aboard" by a boatswain's mate.

The bon voyage card stated, "The works of a great man are many times as unknown as the vein of water flowing hidden underground; secretly making the ground green."

This is the story of American International College, and the people who have made it

one of the fastest growing independent institutions of higher learning in New England.

This is also the story of one man, a man who has devoted 15 years of his life to the presidency of American International College. Many of today's realities are the result of Adm. John F. Hines' progressive approach to not only the role of higher education in the changing world, but also the contributions made to this community by AIC undergraduates, alumni, faculty, and administrative staff.

A comment by Adm. Hines in his inaugural address—"We must be certain of where we are going"—is basically his philosophy and that of the college.

In 1953-54, when Adm. Hines became the tenth president of AIC, he set goals for himself and this college. During the past 15 years—"The Growing Years"—many of these goals have been attained and others are on the drawing board.

Here are some of the academic highlights of "The Growing Years":

1953-54: Plans were made for a 38% increase in student enrollment by 1965. The post of academic dean was created. AIC and Springfield Hospital affiliated for a senior course in biology. Several conferences were held on campus. Tuition was increased \$30 to \$480.

1954-55: Adm. Hines' first full year as president saw the opening of the fifth year of the Bermuda Division at Kindley Air Force Base to accommodate military personnel who desired a college education. Two programs were offered: Operation Bootstrap and Operation Midnight Oil. Construction was started on a new science building.

1955-56: A Ford Foundation grant was received to subsidize faculty salaries. Richard Ulery was appointed Dean of Administration. On Oct. 20, at a special convocation marking 70 years of education, AIC awarded honorary degrees to Danny Kaye and Sir Percy Spender of Australia. AIC and Springfield College combined for a capital gift campaign.

1956-57: AIC was successfully evaluated by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Tuition was raised \$90 to meet demands for quality education. Adm. Hines noted the growing role being played by the Federal Government in education and urged financial aid for students and income tax relief for parents. The Bermuda Branch was closed. Three new positions were created: Director of the Evening and Summer Divisions, Comptroller, and Plant Supervisor. The science building was completed and planning began for a men's dorm on the Edgewood Gardens' campus.

1957-58: An educational television series started on WHYN-TV. AIC held a community neighborhood night for families which included outdoor movies and a campus tour.

1958-59: Overseas branches of AIC were discontinued. Presidents of AIC, Springfield and Western New England started to hold monthly luncheons to discuss mutual plans and problems.

1959-60: The 75th Anniversary Year began with the announcement of future plans for the construction of a Campus Center, classroom building, two men's dormitories, gymnasium and fieldhouse. The liberal arts and business administration divisions were elevated to the School of Arts and Sciences and the School of Business Administration. A "brainstorming" session was held with 16 civic leaders suggested ways in which AIC might better serve the community.

1960-61: Harry J. Cournotes and Dr. John F. Mitchell were appointed deans of the School of Business Administration and School of Arts and Sciences, respectively. A series of forums sponsored jointly with the city's Citizens' Action Commission was held on campus. The Housing and Home Finance Agency loaned AIC \$443,000 for a men's dormitory.

1961-62: Ground was broken for a men's

dormitory (Broadhurst). Helena Pouch Hall (a women's dorm) and Amaron Hall (classroom building) were in the planning stage.

1962-63: Ground was broken for Pouch Hall. The increase in female applications prompted the college to plan a second women's dormitory. Owen Street Hall was demolished to make room for Amaron Hall.

1963-64: Ground was broken for a new men's dormitory, Owen Street Hall. An improved group insurance and pension plan was introduced. The Faculty Lecture Committee was formed. A Conference on Desegregation was held in May. Amaron Hall was completed in June.

1964-65: Harry J. Cournotes was appointed vice president and Dr. John F. Mitchell academic dean of AIC. Prof. Robert Hemond helped to organize the Western Mass. Economic Education Council with headquarters at AIC. Physical education joined the curriculum. The Joint Civic Agencies of Springfield held a January breakfast in the Campus Center. AIC hosted the National Joint Council on Economic Education. Ground was broken for the gym, Magna Hall (a women's dorm) and the Dining Commons. A mall was designed to connect Edgewood Gardens with State St.

1965-66: Three new buildings became a reality—the Butova Gym, Magna Hall, and the Dining Commons. The JCA held its April breakfast in the new Commons honoring several AIC students. A Faculty Lecture Series brought many notables to the campus. The AIC Journal made its debut. President Hines was the keynote speaker at the National Security Seminar.

1966-67: AIC, Springfield and Western New England Colleges embarked on a course-sharing program. New courses were added in the Humanities and Dr. Arthur Bertrand's resource-aides program attracted national attention. Dr. Charles W. Cole, former president of Amherst College, became a consultant to the AIC Board of Trustees. Commencement—on campus for the first time—was held in the Butova Gymnasium.

1967-68: The 15th year of Adm. Hines' administration began with ground breaking for the Breck Hall of Science. A teacher-certification program, to help relieve a teacher shortage, was started with the Springfield School System. On Oct. 31, AIC flew the UNICEF Flag designed by the late Walt Disney to officially open the 1967 Trick-or-Treat drive. In April, the Governor's Council held its first meeting in history on the campus of a private college—in our Campus Center Auditorium.

## COLD-WEATHER HARDSHIPS

## HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill which would authorize the Secretary of Labor to assist individuals with the purchase of homes which are substantially completed during the 5-month period between the fiscal year on the 1st of November and in that geographical area of the United States which the Secretary shall deem to be a winter hardship area or in any area that the Secretary determines a handicap exists because of cold weather during a construction season.

Mr. Speaker, what this bill would do for the State of Alaska is that it would give us year-round construction rather than season which is now the problem. It would authorize the Government to

help offset the increased cost of building during the winter. The Secretary of Labor would be authorized to assist by direct aid in an amount which construction costs are increased because of cold weather hardships.

The second major provision of this bill, Mr. Speaker, is that the Federal Government would assist local governments in construction of public works programs during the winter months in hardship areas.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will assist the State of Alaska in becoming a year-round construction State.

**TAX REFORM BILL PROPOSES EXEMPTION INCREASE FROM \$600 TO \$1,200**

**HON. JOE L. EVINS**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, after careful study and consideration, I am introducing a bill which would increase income tax exemptions from \$600 to \$1,200 and close certain loopholes in the tax structure.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in the matter of tax reform, I am placing in the RECORD herewith a copy of my newsletter, Capitol Comments, which discusses the matter in more detail.

The newsletter follows:

**INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS SHOULD BE INCREASED FROM \$600 TO \$1,200—TAX LOOPHOLES SHOULD BE PLUGGED**

As the Committee on Ways and Means continues its studies and deliberations on tax reform, your Representative is introducing a bill to increase individual income tax exemptions from \$600 to \$1,200 to provide some tax relief for lower and middle income taxpayers, particularly those with children in college. The present \$600 exemption is clearly outmoded and outdated.

My bill also will close a number of tax loopholes including the elimination of tax avoidance practices of certain foundations which have used the charitable and educational provisions of tax laws to avoid billions in taxes. These foundations at the same time have been used for the benefit of individuals and families who have transferred business assets to foundations to avoid taxes. Other provisions of this bill include:

**CLOSING THE HOBBY FARMING LOOPHOLE**

"Hobby farming" refers to the practice of writing off profits incurred in a regular business or profession by accepting "paper losses" on a farm to avoid taxes that should be paid on profits earned in a regular line of work. A \$15,000 limit would be placed on this type of tax write-off. This will increase revenues by an estimated \$145 million annually and make up in part for the loss of revenues caused by increased tax exemptions for individuals.

**ELIMINATION OF INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT EXCEPT FOR SMALL BUSINESS**

Under this provision the seven percent investment tax credit would be eliminated except for small business and family farmers. This tax credit was enacted in 1962 to encourage expansion of business and industry and is estimated to have reduced Federal revenues by \$14 billion in eight years. My bill would eliminate this credit in this business boom period except up to \$30,000 limit for

small businessmen and family farmers on investment in machinery and equipment. Small businessmen and farmers do not have the capital or resources of big business and need assistance to compete in today's markets.

**CLOSING OF LOOPHOLES IN CHARITABLE DEDUCTIONS**

This bill also would eliminate a loophole in the present tax laws which permits wealthy individuals to manipulate certain exceptions in charitable deductions to escape millions in taxes.

The bill which I am introducing this week is designed to establish equity and justice in important areas of the tax laws for the great middle range of taxpayers who bear the brunt of the tax load while many wealthy individuals with skilled tax attorneys avoid, escape and evade their tax obligations.

There is nothing as powerful as an idea whose time has come—and the momentum for tax reform calls for action now by the Congress.

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 486**

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a resolution by the city of Torrance urging the creation of a Presidential Commission between the United States and Mexico to help control the flow of narcotics and dangerous drugs between our two countries.

This resolution asks the Presidents of the two nations to set up a joint Presidential Commission as Congressman DICK HANNA and I proposed in House Joint Resolution 486.

Mr. Speaker, it is my hope and that of many people in California that President Nixon will take the necessary steps to set up such a Commission to stop the rising and alarming incidence in the use of these dangerous drugs and narcotics in our State and especially in southern California.

I am including in the RECORD a copy of the resolution by the city of Torrance and a copy of the bill which we have introduced:

**RESOLUTION 69-86**

A resolution of the city council of the city of Torrance recommending and urging the creation of a Commission To Control the Flow of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Between the United States and Mexico.

Whereas, the most effective way to stop the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs into our community is to cut off the supply at its source, there should be established a joint presidential commission between the United States and Mexico to undertake an action program to control the flow of narcotics between the two countries; and

Whereas, in 1959, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles requested President Eisenhower to establish a control commission to which he responded by sending a fact-finding team to Los Angeles and other cities to investigate the drug traffic problem; and

Whereas, in 1962 President John F. Kennedy called the first White House Conference on Narcotics and Drug Abuse, and, while there was much discussion and debate, little action resulted; and

Whereas, in March, 1968, Supervisor Kenneth Hahn urged President Lyndon B.

Johnson to continue to seek at the presidential level the establishment of a joint commission with, but he could not include it in his program at that time; and

Whereas, in 1947, a joint presidential commission was established to set up controls for hoof and mouth disease which was plaguing cattle on both sides of the border, such a commission is even more needed for the health of our young people whose lives are daily influenced by the ready supply of marijuana, barbiturates and other dangerous drugs which must be cut off by striking at the steady stream of illicit traffic across the border with Mexico.

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the City Council of the City of Torrance respectfully requests the President of the United States, the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, to establish with the President of Mexico, the Honorable Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, to halt the illicit flow of narcotics and dangerous drugs between our two countries, and

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch and to all U.S. Senators and Representatives in the Congress.

Introduced, approved and adopted this 29th day of April, 1969.

ALBERT ISEN,

Mayor of the City of Torrance.

Attest:

VERNON W. COIL,

City Clerk of the City of Torrance.

H.J. RES 486

Joint resolution to request the President to negotiate with the Mexican Government for the purpose of setting up a joint United States-Mexican commission to investigate the flow of marihuana, narcotic drugs, and dangerous drugs between the United States and Mexico

Whereas Mexico is the primary source of supply for narcotic drugs and dangerous drugs brought into the southwestern part of the United States; and

Whereas these narcotic drugs and dangerous drugs are subsequently distributed throughout the United States; and

Whereas 100 per centum of the marihuana seized by the enforcement officials in the southwestern part of the United States comes from Mexico; and

Whereas the smuggling of narcotic drugs and dangerous drugs into the United States poses the largest single problem for collectors of the customs and for the Federal courts in the southwestern part of the United States; and

Whereas the use of narcotic drugs and dangerous drugs by juveniles has greatly increased due to the easy accessibility of such drugs from Mexico: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President is requested to initiate negotiations with the Government of Mexico for the purpose of setting up a joint United States-Mexican commission to investigate and to recommend appropriate solutions concerning the flow of marihuana, narcotic drugs, and dangerous drugs between said countries.

**EULOGY TO THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT A. EVERETT, OF TENNESSEE**

**HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, Will Rogers once said, "I never met a man I

didn't like." When speaking of our beloved and departed colleague Robert A. Everett of Tennessee. I can truly say, "I never met a man he didn't like or who didn't like him."

He was a dedicated man, Mr. Speaker, one who spent his life serving his people, often at the expense of glory and headlines for himself.

He was a concerned man, concerned about projects for his home State and concerned about all veterans of this Nation's wars.

He was a jovial man, with a wonderful sense of humor and a vast storehouse of stories designed to bring laughter to all who heard them.

He was, most of all, a man of warmth and compassion. While burdened with the affairs of State and with his own falling health, he always managed the warm greeting, the sunny smile, and the firm handshake. He was called Fats Everett not out of scorn but out of friendship.

He was a big man, Mr. Speaker, big in size but bigger in heart. He left us richer for the privilege of having known him. We still miss him and always will.

#### POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1969

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, the day which commemorates the spirit of independence of the Polish people, it would be well to pause and pay tribute to one of the many ethnic cultures which combine to breathe vitality into the sinews of our great country. The greatest contribution of the Polish people to history, and particularly to America, is a moral commitment to the concept of freedom, a commitment which was being redeemed by the sacrifice of Polish blood for centuries prior to our own Revolution.

While modern history leaves us with the impression that the Polish people have been the subject of brutal conquest and oppressions, this was not always so. In 1683 a massive Turkish Army was moving into Eastern Europe with a design to subjugate all of Europe. They chose to bypass Poland whose military might they feared. They laid siege to the city of Vienna which had been abandoned by Leopold who was then Emperor. King Jan Sobieski, of Poland, who on many occasions had been slighted and insulted by Emperor Leopold, assembled the Polish Army. Sobieski had the choice of their remaining secure in Poland or setting forth to attempt to rescue of Vienna which meant engaging an enemy army that far outnumbered the one he commanded.

Manifesting the Polish commitment to freedom, he chose the latter course, and led his army to Vienna where he routed the Turkish Army in one of the most decisive battles of European history.

Upon his return to Poland after freeing Vienna, Jan Sobieski was recognized as perhaps the greatest King of Poland,

and it was suggested that the kingship of Poland—which was then filled by election—should be made hereditary. The Polish commitment to freedom was again manifested, and a hereditary monarchy was denied Jan Sobieski though he was their greatest leader.

The foregoing is illustrative of how deeply the Polish people have been committed to freedom. For the true test of such commitment occurs not when people are themselves oppressed and thirst for their own freedom, but whether they are prepared, when in a position of power, to lay down their lives to secure freedom for others. This is the true heritage of the Polish people, and I pray not only for them but for all Americans that this heritage be not sacrificed on the altar of present-day indifference.

#### AN OPEN LETTER ON OIL TAXES

### HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following open letter published by the Oil and Gas Journal which is a reasonable and understandable presentation on the subject of oil taxes, particularly the depletion allowance. I am pleased to bring it to the attention of my colleagues in the House. The open letter follows:

To: The U.S. voter.

Subject: Oil taxes.

Percentage depletion has been on the federal law books for 43 years. And for 36 of these years, it has been vociferously attacked as an unfair "loophole" for avoiding taxes. It's happening again.

The attackers have been highly placed: Former presidents, cabinet members, lawmakers, college professors. As well as unwashed radicals, uninformed housewives, and entertainers who make poor jokes.

Congress through it all has refused to junk the provision or even modify it.

Why have attacks by so-called tax reformers failed?

Several reasons.

Opponents haven't advanced a single new argument that wasn't thoroughly considered prior to passage of the 1926 measure. Congress consistently has decided benefits outweigh costs.

Depletion also is tied closely to the basic concepts of our constitution. These are: Never tax capital. Tax only the income from capital. Taxing away capital is likened to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Why then do the attacks persist?

Taxes are pinching everyone. They always go up. Never down. The bureaucratic tax-spenders as well as tax-burdened companies and individuals are eager to shut off tax avoidance to ease the pinch. It's easy to level an emotional diatribe against depletion and then hoot down any reasoned explanation of the complex issue.

That's why we must examine the issue constantly.

Percentage depletion has two objects: Recover the producer's capital. And give him an incentive to drill more wells, find more oil.

How does it work?

Stripped of its emotional setting, percentage depletion is simply a deduction available to oil and gas producers—and producers of

more than 100 other minerals—in figuring their taxes on income from wells.

The producer may deduct 27½% from the gross annual income of a lease or property. This is tax free. The figure, however, may not exceed 50% of the net income of the lease. This limitation actually prevents most producers from taking the full deduction. In practice, it averages only 23% and in many cases is much less than that.

This policy recognizes that oil in the ground is part of the producer's capital. It is like real estate. But this capital is used up—or depleted—by operation of an oil or gas well. The rate of depletion, when determined 43 years ago, was estimated as equal the capital value of oil in the ground. It's now probably less, and a higher rate would be more equitable.

Opponents, however, favor stripping depletion back until it assures the producer he will recover his actual investment or costs in a lease. After this amount is recovered over a period of time, deductions would end. The producer's income taxes would increase. Thus cost depletion would serve a function similar to depreciation.

This overlooks the unique position of oil as capital in the ground. It also ignores the unusual risks involved in finding replacement petroleum. Depletion encourages the producer to hunt new reserves—depreciation doesn't.

Say, for an example, an oil man recovered only his lease costs by deductions. He has no assurance he can take this fund, drill a single well and come up with any oil or gas. The odds are he will drill nine dry holes for every producing well. And what's more, he'll drill 46 marginal wells to every 1 that nets out a profit. Depletion funds would melt quickly under these odds. But depletion funds from one good well give a producer the financial staying power to keep drilling.

What would happen if percentage depletion were ended?

It would drastically curtail the hunt for oil and gas. Our reserves would dwindle even more. Why? Because operators would become more selective and cautious in their drilling plans. They'd drill only the better prospects, shun the costly and high-risk ones.

Many producers would sell out and take advantage of the more favorable tax rates on capital gains from oil in the ground. They would thus escape the high regular rates on production. The buyer, in turn, would set up to deplete at 100% of his cost. So, it's difficult to see how the government could reap a tax bonanza from this change.

Consumers of petroleum products would suffer, too. The cost of crude oil and natural gas would rise. This inevitably would be translated into higher product prices.

Why then disturb a policy that promises to cause such an upheaval when the benefits are so uncertain?

But the critics cry: "Some companies pay no income tax at all. That's unfair."

Let's examine this one carefully. It comes up every time taxes are mentioned. It's becoming cause celebre among oil-industry critics.

In the first place, any producer who completely escapes income taxes doesn't do so with percentage depletion alone. The 50%-of-net-income limitation prevents that. So, he must use the benefits of other deductions—most likely the expensing of intangible drilling costs and write-offs for dry holes.

By way of explanation, drilling costs come in two kinds. Tangible drilling costs, such as cost of tanks, equipment, and structures, are depreciated over the years. No argument here. Intangible costs, such as expense for wages, fuel, repairs, and all services, may be recovered the same way or as an operating expense in the year incurred. Most oil men elect to expense the intangibles. This allows them to get their money back more quickly to use in further operations. Expensing of intangibles does reduce the net income of

the lease, even may create a loss. All this reduces the total subject to income tax.

There are a few facts, however, to keep in mind. The producer can deduct intangible expenses only once. They tend to reduce benefits of percentage depletion. And the producer, in order to have intangible deductions, must keep on drilling. This is exactly what the tax policies are designed to do—keep oil men drilling.

What else do critics find wrong about percentage depletion? What do they suggest?

Here are a few, and the answers to them. Depletion allows companies to offset income from other sources, escape more taxes.

Percentage depletion cannot reduce taxable income from any source except the one lease or property on which it is computed. Oil companies aren't escaping taxes even if the bite of the income tax is lighter on them. It may surprise many to know that the total tax burden on the petroleum industry actually is heavier than average. In 1966, oil paid \$2.5 billion in direct taxes. This \$2.5 billion amounted to 5.1% of gross revenue from all operations. The direct tax burden for all U.S. business corporations was only about 4.5% of gross revenue. This is about 10% less than the tax burden of petroleum. That plays hob with the contention that oil companies don't pay taxes.

Oil profits are exorbitant. Too many oil millionaires are created by percentage depletion.

The average profit of 99 oil companies in 1968 was equal to a 12.9% return on net worth. This is below the 13.1% return on net worth earned by 2,250 manufacturing companies. There's certainly nothing exorbitant about this. Percentage depletion hasn't made oil millionaires. Oil fortunes rise from the combination in an individual of ability, stubbornness, and luck in finding oil. Success in finding oil is the key—not percentage depletion.

Oil producers don't use tax savings to look for more oil and gas.

The figures show differently. Statistics indicate oil producers would pay \$1.3 billion more annually in taxes if present policies were ended. In the last 10 years, they have spent this—plus an average \$3.1 billion more on exploration and development.

The depletion rate of 27% is too high. Cut it to 20, 15, or 10%.

This is begging the question. A lower rate won't satisfy the critics. They'd be back at the next session to whittle away at the lower rate. As we've noted, the present rate probably already is too low to achieve an adequate return of capital. If it were lower, percentage depletion also would lose effectiveness as an exploration incentive. It would give oil men too little money to finance new drilling. Outside investors would fear other cuts. Uncertainty of their return piled on the normal risk of exploration would cool them on oil ventures. Exploration needs to be made more attractive to risk capital—not less.

Eliminate all deductions and grant an outright federal subsidy to encourage exploration.

Can you imagine what kind of drilling program would emerge if it depended on annual appropriations from Congress? What a boondoggle this opens up! The drilling decision-makers would be bureaucrats who are subject to political pressure and not fitted by training or position to take risks involved. Where would the savings be in this approach?

There are other arguments. None really new. All have been refuted time and time again. The fact they are being taken seriously is the big surprise.

It is especially surprising in view of the present low state of petroleum exploration. That's the new circumstance in the whole fight.

Our reserves of oil and gas are dwindling at a time they should be rising twice as fast.

Spending on exploration should be doubled. Oil and gas now furnish 75% of our nation's energy. We're using petroleum at such a clip that consumption is expected to double by 1980.

Tampering with any policy that encourages exploration for petroleum is courting disaster. The facts speak just as clearly and loudly as ever against changing either the rate or principle of percentage depletion. Congress will serve the nation best by again refusing to change this policy.

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON  
SIGNALLY HONORED

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of April 30 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel here in the city of Washington, D.C., our highly respected and beloved colleague of Texas, the Honorable GEORGE H. MAHON, was signally honored. The occasion was the annual recognition of two outstanding Americans by the American Good Government Society. On that occasion our honored colleague, chairman of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, together with another distinguished Member of the Congress, U.S. Senator WALLACE F. BENNETT, of Utah, was the recipient of the George Washington award.

This highly coveted award is made to outstanding Americans, who, in the judgment of the trustees of the society, have made substantial contributions to this cherished young Republic. To be thus placed in this Congressional Hall of Fame in accordance with the ideals and goals of this nonpartisan, patriotic organization is truly a highly regarded and respected recognition. I am sure that this occasion is appreciated by George's friends at home and his colleagues in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, on this occasion the Honorable FRANK T. BOW, a Representative from the great State of Ohio and the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, a highly respected Member in his own right, made the presentation of the award. Congressman Bow said:

George Mahon and the 19th Congressional District of Texas are one and the same to the plainmen of West Texas. He has represented the good people of the 19th District since it was created back in 1934. They know a good thing when they see it.

George Mahon and the House Appropriations Committee are one and the same here in the Nation's Capital. A member of the Committee since 1939 and its Chairman since 1964, a position from which I had hoped to dislodge him last fall, the House of Representatives also knows a good thing when it sees it. George is a product of the oft-criticized seniority system. But someone once observed that all men must tarry at Jericho until their beards are grown. It is unfortunate that the critics of our seniority system do not take into account the abilities and shining qualities of men like George Mahon.

George is a great fiscal conservative, but I would suggest to you that he is no piker

when it comes to the safety of the country. He is unwavering in his belief that self-preservation is the nation's number one priority. More monies have been appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States during his Chairmanship than in any other comparable period in history. Under his leadership of our Defense Subcommittee more than \$827 billion has been appropriated for National security alone.

My own feeling is that there is only one thing which he shaves more than appropriations, and that is his golf score at the Burning Tree Country Club.

With respect to his golf game, and he is a golfer of some repute, I have it on good authority that his golf scores have been classified with the military stamp "top secret".

Now, in a more serious vein, may I say that George Mahon truly is a guardian of the federal purse. Even though he is personally conservative and economy-minded, not once has he ever been penurious where the true welfare of the nation is concerned.

While he has opposed many of the federal encroachments in areas of state and local responsibility, he has insisted that the majority ought to be willing to impose the necessary taxes to support the spending programs that are enacted.

This mild-mannered, hard-working, studious, farm boy from West Texas is a source of great pride to all who know him. He is a devoted husband to his lovely wife, Helen, who is a native Texan and who has actively assisted him in his achievements. He is a loving father and doting grandfather who takes the time to pass on his golfing skills to a favorite grandson. He is a man of impeccable integrity, widely respected, a lover of good music, a Christian gentleman, unfailingly fair in all his dealings with his fellow man, and a lover of the truth. He is my good friend. I might add also that although he and I disagree on occasion, not once in our long association has he ever been disagreeable with me.

I am reminded that when the going gets rough in our Committee and we find ourselves divided, George typically gets us back together with the heart-warming statement: "This is the day which the Lord hath made. Let us rejoice and be glad in it."

Today surely is a day which the Lord hath made for George Mahon. Let us rejoice and be glad in it.

I take great pleasure in presenting on behalf of the American Good Government Society, one of its two 1969 George Washington Awards to the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the Honorable George H. Mahon of Texas.

Mr. Speaker, the citation on the plaque reads:

RESOLUTION OF TRIBUTE AND HONOR: GEORGE H. MAHON

Farmer, Lawyer and Statesman, has served the People of Texas and the United States more than forty years; as County Attorney and District Attorney for seven years, and now is in his thirty-fifth year in the United States House of Representatives, the last five as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the largest in Congress.

He has championed a strong Army and Navy since before World War II. Under his guidance Congress has provided more than Eight Hundred Billions of Dollars for the Common Defense, to make the United States impregnable to any foe. An outspoken Advocate of Economy in Government and pay as you go policies, he is also Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

Representative Mahon stands with Washington: "To be Prepared for War is one of the most effectual means of Preserving Peace." The People of the United States must warmly commend his efforts for their safety.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman MAHON's timely and well-received remarks together with a list of those who have previously been so honored follow:

This is a great moment for my wife Helen and me. I wish to express my deepest thanks to the American Good Government Society for the award which you have presented me. It is a great honor and I shall never cease to appreciate it.

I wish to express my special thanks to my Texas friends who have come from afar to be here this evening.

I have been to these dinners before but this one seems better than any of the rest. Of course, it could be that the honor which is being bestowed upon the Mahons could have something to do with it!

I am honored to be on the platform with my friend Senator Bennett, and to hear former Governor Cecil Underwood, of West Virginia, make the most interesting remarks about the Electoral College I have ever been privileged to hear. Despite the turbulent history of the Electoral College, I am not so sure but that it is about the most stable college we have these days!

I have looked over this list of the past 32 recipients of the award. Many have been members of the House or Senate. It is a very distinguished company.

However, I tend to look with some condescension upon prior Congressional recipients of the award! And let me explain. In view of the recent pay raise, Senator Wallace Bennett and I are the highest priced members ever to receive the award! We are in a class by ourselves. But, what with all the problems which confront us, it looks like we are going to begin to earn the pay raise.

A recent calculation shows that the average American taxpayer in order to pay his local, state and Federal taxes, in effect, works from January 1 through April 27 for the government. This is April 30. My work to pay taxes has been concluded and I'm now speaking on my own time, not the government's, and I shall not be hampered by bureaucratic limitations!

I think I'm going to feel at home with the George Washington Good Government Award. After all, my first name is George, and I was also born on the 22nd. It makes little difference that it was September 22 and not February 22! Of course, one other George received the award, George Humphrey, former Secretary of the Treasury, who spoke of budgets that would curl the hair! Regretfully, we have continued to have "hair curling" deficits.

The remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, my warm friend, Mr. Bow, were most complimentary and generous. Never have I seen Frank Bow more extravagant. He usually leans to the conservative and often deals in understatement. Maybe this is explained by the fact that his generous encomiums didn't cost any money!

Frank Bow is a big man. His booming and resonant voice can fill any hall. But Frank Bow's true bigness is his heart. It has been a great experience for me to work with him through the years in matters that involve deeply the destiny of our country.

In spending matters we have long been aware that heads of government agencies insist upon ever-increasing expenditures. They love spending. . . . But Frank and I feel—and upon good authority—that the love of money is the root of all evil and we try to hold them down. We believe—as I think you do—in the principle of pay-as-you-go in government spending.

Now that we have a budget surplus of sorts in prospect, I am thinking of switching to a pay-less-as-you-go philosophy!

But even though Frank is my good and always helpful friend, I have a lurking suspicion that he wants the House to go Repub-

lican so that he can take over my job as Chairman! As I see it—from my standpoint—this would be a major disaster. But I will say this: If I have to bow to anyone, I'd rather bow to Bow than any Member I know.

One further serious word about economy. It is a far cry from the days of Calvin Coolidge, but I would like to quote with approval one statement of his. He said he favored economy not because he wished to save money but because he wished to save people.

Our major problem is saving people, our country, and promoting its continued growth. In this context, the much used word "militancy" forcefully comes to mind. I am not thinking in terms of militancy by dope addicts, demonstrators, riot instigators, or small, disruptive, undisciplined groups in the colleges. I am thinking in terms of militancy by the majority.

I just cannot believe that the great majority of our people will indefinitely stand idly by and see the greatest citadel of liberty and freedom and abundance on earth go down the drain. Sometimes we seem to be hobbled by timidity and a spirit of appeasement. It is time for the great majority to call a halt. It is time to see to it that the destructive elements are denied full leeway in their efforts to erode and destroy the very foundation of our institutions.

I want to see more militancy on the part of the great rank and file of college students who are rapidly losing an opportunity to live in an atmosphere where education and growth are possible. I applaud President Nixon's statement of yesterday in which he urged college administrators to take firmer action to maintain stability.

I want to see more militancy on the part of people who believe in the old-fashioned virtues.

I want to see more militancy on the part of office holders and community leaders. Too often as candidates we are "bloody, bold, and resolute" but as officials we tend to over-rationalize every situation which arises and take on the image of appeasement and timidity.

No, I am not advocating rashness or violence; I am advocating that we take steps to curb anarchy which is eating ravenously at the very heart of this great country.

A few days ago I had a letter from a minister from my home country. I want to quote a couple of sentences:

"It looks like too many of our men in high places . . . are gutless. And for that reason, small groups all over the great United States are being permitted to *destroy* the great principles for which we have stood so long."

Gutless may not be a very nice word, but anarchy is not a nice word either. I think it is time, high time, for law-abiding citizens—that great majority—to rise up in their might and insist upon the preservation of the best qualities in American life. That is the issue before the American people. Perhaps never before in our history have a so-called free people been so badgered and beleaguered by small groups of outlaws and exhibitionists.

Thomas Paine said, those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must undergo the fatigue of supporting it.

There are no pat answers to the problems but there are reasonably adequate answers. They relate to such fundamental virtues as restraint, discipline, morality, constitutional government, and patriotism.

Americans never mount a major effort until they become deeply concerned and aroused. That point has been reached and I believe we are at the beginning of the turning of the tide.

I conclude in a spirit of high hopes and optimism. I do not have to tell this audience of people who believe in constitutional gov-

ernment that our country, our cherished institutions, our governments at all levels will be as good, as free, and as great as a militant majority of our people are determined they shall be!

Again, let me express my deepest thanks to the American Good Government Society and wish you much success in your efforts to promote the welfare of our great country. Thank you very much.

#### PREVIOUS RECIPIENTS OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON AWARDS

1953.—U.S. Senator Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia; U.S. Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio.

1954.—Former President Herbert Hoover; Governor Allan Shivers, of Texas.

1955.—Representative Howard W. Smith, of Virginia; General Robert E. Wood, of Illinois.

1956.—U.S. Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia; Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey.

1957.—Representative William M. Colmer, of Mississippi; U.S. Senator Karl E. Mundt, of South Dakota.

1958.—U.S. Senator William F. Knowland, of California; U.S. Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia.

1959.—U.S. Senator John L. McClellan, of Arkansas; Secretary of Commerce Lewis L. Strauss.

1960.—Representative Graham A. Barden, of North Carolina; U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater, of Arizona.

1961.—Representative Charles A. Halleck, of Indiana; U.S. Senator Spessard L. Holland, of Florida.

1962.—Representative John W. Byrnes, of Wisconsin; Representative Wilbur D. Mills, of Arkansas.

1963.—U.S. Senator A. Willis Robertson, of Virginia; U.S. Senator John J. Williams, of Delaware.

1964.—U.S. Senator Frank J. Lausche, of Ohio; U.S. Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, of Illinois.

1965.—Representative Oren Harris, of Arkansas; U.S. Senator Roman L. Hruska, of Nebraska.

1966.—U.S. Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., of North Carolina; Representative Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan.

1967.—Representative Melvin R. Laird, of Wisconsin; Speaker Jesse M. Unruh, of the California Assembly.

1968.—U.S. Senator Thruston B. Morton, of Kentucky; U.S. Senator John C. Stennis, of Mississippi.

#### DON'T YOU BURN MY FLAG

#### HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, last Friday I was the speaker at Courtright Elementary School in Columbus, Ohio. This fine school had a program in honor of the servicemen in Vietnam and the American way of life.

During the proceedings, the youngsters ranging from kindergarten through the sixth grade sang a wonderful song entitled "Don't You Burn My Flag." This was new to me and I inquired of the principal, Joseph W. Dupuis, as to the source. He told me it was written there at the school and was put to music there.

Mr. Speaker, although I am unable to provide the tune, I am delighted to share with my colleagues, this outstanding contribution of pure patriotism:

Don't you burn my flag.  
Don't you burn it, don't you burn it,  
Don't you burn my flag. Don't you burn it,  
burn it, burn it,  
Don't you burn my flag.

You can talk with me, I'll listen to your plan.  
You can disagree with the War in Vietnam.  
You can get real mad. If you don't understand.  
You can even laugh at me. But don't you burn my flag.

You can live with me, Freedom to enjoy. You can have a share in safety, peace, and joy.  
My daddy's in the war. Our freedom to insure.  
You can even laugh at me. But don't you burn our flag.

You can burn your card. And protest in a line.  
You can have your say. And take up all my time.  
You can stand around while daddy's in the war.  
You can even laugh at me. But don't you burn my flag.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, the following youngsters performed in an outstanding manner:

Carol Boiman, council president.  
Tim Hampton, council vice president.  
Patti Ray, Pledge of Allegiance.  
Toni Todd, poem, "My Flag."  
Melissa Thompson, poem, "I Give You America."

#### IKE'S SILENT PARTNER

### HON. PAGE BELCHER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, I wish to insert in the RECORD the following article, which appeared in the June 1948 issue of American magazine, written by two Oklahomans, Malvine Stephenson and Ruth Robinson Greenup.

Miss Stephenson, now a Washington correspondent for Swanco Broadcasting, Inc., and the Tulsa World, covered Mrs. Eisenhower for the Kansas City Star, during the trying days of World War II when her husband was the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces, and later when the general was torn between private life and responding to a draft for President. Mrs. Greenup, a former Oklahoma newspaperwoman who later wrote in South America, is the coauthor with her husband of "Revolution Before Breakfast."

This is the first magazine article, and probably the most comprehensive close-up, done on Mamie Eisenhower and her earlier life with the general. Mrs. Eisenhower talked freely before she became First Lady and was restricted by life in the White House.

#### IKE'S SILENT PARTNER

(By Malvine Stephenson and Ruth Robinson Greenup)

(NOTE.—Her name is Mamie. And she's been the woman behind Dwight D. Eisenhower's happy grin for 31 years. Here's an intimate glimpse of Mr. and Mrs. Ike at home.)

There's a woman behind the happy grin that Dwight D. Eisenhower wears as he puts on civilian clothes and begins work as president of Columbia University. Her name is Mamie and he married her 31 years ago.

Ike had to teach his bride how to cook. Since then, Mamie has been trying to do

everything else to his taste. That is the secret of the grin and her success in running the homefront.

Today, Mamie Doud Eisenhower is a bright, cheerful person who often says "My Godfrey!" when she is excited. This expression must have been almost indispensable during the hectic weeks while the unsolicited Eisenhower-for-President boom was driving the General to his final, dramatic "No."

The outcome was no surprise to Mamie. She knew all the time Ike would have nothing to do with politics, but the decision for the climatic statement, "cleared the air" and was a relief to both of them. It permitted the Eisenhowers to relax. Mamie enjoys life and makes no secret of it. Her gay, intense reactions amuse Ike. Mamie is his favorite entertainer, and home with her around is never dull, for she believes it a fine thing for people to laugh and have a good time.

She has a smile which is not so well known as her husband's, but which is just as natural and full of the same warmth. Everybody calls her Mamie. When she smiles—as she frequently does—people have a habit of smiling back. Her blue eyes sparkle when she talks, which she enjoys doing. She doesn't hesitate to tell a story at her own expense.

Mamie is quick-witted, easily a match for the General. Yet she delights in quoting the bright sayings of Ike, and it is no wonder to her that the public appreciates him, too. But she is not awed by the fact her husband is the most popular man in the United States, as shown by public-opinion polls early this year.

"I always knew Ike was wonderful," Mamie exclaims. "I married him, didn't I?"

Over the years, Mamie has developed a philosophy to guide her in this marriage. She believes that the place of most women is in the home. She knows that is where she belongs and where Ike is happy to find her. There isn't a bit of pretense about Iowa-born Mamie. She hasn't changed her hair style radically in 30 years, because she likes bangs and knows they are becoming to her. And she insists Ike is still the best cook in the family. Around home there's often a ribbon in her hair, and the Eisenhower bedroom shows her weakness for pink and green—also ruffles.

Out in public, however, she is smart and poised. Even the Queen of England openly admired one of her dinner dresses when the Eisenhowers visited the Royal Family some time ago. But it is characteristic of Mamie that she did not curtsy in the presence of the Queen. Mrs. Eisenhower recalls that she was sounded out delicately in advance as to whether she would want to bend her knee to their Royal Majesties. "I said I didn't think that was necessary," she says matter-of-factly. She was delighted to discover that the Royal Family were "just like any normal family. They have little jokes among themselves. They were gay and friendly."

One of the reasons both the General and Mrs. Eisenhower are pleased with his appointment as president of Columbia University is that this will enable them to have a home of their own—for the first time in their married life. They plan eventually to buy a little country place somewhere around New York where they can retreat and Ike can work in the garden. It will be a farm in the Middle-Western style rather than an estate.

For formal entertaining they have the official residence of the university president, into which they moved in May. It was redecorated according to Mamie's taste and the top-floor rooms enlarged by the removal of partitions. Their personal furniture has gone into storage until they select their own home. Only their most treasured possessions, such as Ike's trophies, family portraits, china, and silver have been installed in the Columbia residence.

If the General wants to work on a speech—and not all of them are extemporaneous,

Mamie says—he can retreat to his combined den and trophy-room. There he is surrounded by his mementos of the war: decorations and medals of all kinds, expensive gifts, and signed photographs of many of the world's political and military notables.

Mamie's headquarters are in the Eisenhower bedroom. Many mornings find her propped up in the dusty-rose quilted satin bed. She wears a frilly bed jacket, and the pink ribbon in her dark brown hair matches the satin cover on the bed. Mrs. Eisenhower sensibly believes that if she needs extra rest, bed is the place to get it, and she directs housekeeping operations from there. "In any event, I keep things boiling in the mornings," Mamie explains. She is already planning for Ike's home-coming that night.

"Our household revolves around Ike; the whole scheme of arrangements puts him first. I may be funny," she admits, "but I like it that way. The place comes to life the minute they call to say Ike has started home. Everybody is on his toes. Me, too."

It is obvious that Mrs. Eisenhower is accustomed to being on her toes. Her 5-foot-3 figure is trim and she looks years younger than the calendar says she must be, taking into consideration she married Ike in 1916 at the age of 19. Her vivid face makes it easy to believe her when she says she has been "supremely happy."

"I am perfectly satisfied to be known as a housewife," she says. "I take a great deal of pride in my role. The home is my bailiwick. I wouldn't think of interfering with Ike's office routine, and he leaves the homefront to me. We run our life on that pattern. Ike says, 'The office is mine, the house is yours.'"

Mamie's outlook explains why she has been quite content to be one of the most successful silent partners in history. At the time when her husband became a leading world figure—his beaming smile familiar to nearly every American—Mrs. Eisenhower made no attempt to share in the spotlight. She worked quietly in two service canteens in Washington: the Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and the American Women's Voluntary Services. At the SSM, she set the table and brought the food for hundreds of hungry GI Joes who never once realized that their "waitress" was the wife of the man who was commanding the invasion of Europe.

On at least one occasion her anonymity had amusing complications. She likes to tell of the time that she was visiting in Hollywood, Fla., and decided impulsively to visit the U.S. air station at near-by Fort Lauderdale. She and her friend were wearing sun suits. When they drove up to the gate of the base, the young marine on guard eyed them skeptically. He listened politely while Mamie explained they were just passing the base when they decided it would be nice to drop in and get a close look at the planes which were always passing overhead. He plainly was not convinced it was a harmless sightseeing trip, and showed no inclination to let them in.

Finally Mamie said, "I'm Mrs. Eisenhower." The youngster on guard glanced once again at the sun suits the ladies were wearing. An "Oh yeah!" glint came into his eyes and he asked for identification.

Mamie fished desperately into her purse, and came up with the best credential she had with her—a little 10-cent picture of Ike covered with cellophane. "That's my husband!" she declared proudly, pointing to the dime-store memento. It was a delicate situation. The marine, less than half convinced by Mamie's evidence, consulted the officer of the day, who in turn summoned the commanding officer of the garrison out of his shower.

By that time it was too late for Mrs. Eisenhower to retreat. The commanding officer, she recalls with admiration, "was just shining, so clean and starched, the flashiest thing you ever saw, and there was I in my sun suit, big red and yellow flowers, a red

ribbon on my hair, play shoes, and bare legs. All of the time I could see him looking at my regalia."

Being both human and a woman, Mrs. Eisenhower later took the opportunity to redeem herself. She and her friend dressed up in their best black dresses, put on their white hats and gloves, and went to tea at the invitation of the commanding officer's wife. "I was acting the part that time," Mrs. Eisenhower says merrily.

Since General Eisenhower returned from the wars, Mamie has been at his side at most public functions. And thousands of Americans have become familiar with the trademark of the General's wife—her bangs. The bangs suit Mamie Eisenhower perfectly. They go well with her piquant face.

This was the face that brought the young Ike courting in 1915. He was a lieutenant just out of West Point, and was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The Doud family were spending the winter in near-by San Antonio, and one Sunday afternoon went with friends to visit the fort. They were all invited to stay for dinner. But 18-year-old Mamie protested. She wanted to leave immediately, for she already had a date.

"Finally, Mamma put her foot down and said I could just call my young man and have him to pick me up at the post," Mrs. Eisenhower recalls. "That settled it, and later I was to thank my lucky stars that Mamma won out. For that night, at dinner, I met Ike. We clicked from the start."

However, attractive Mamie already had a waiting list of beaux. Ike got on it in October. By Christmas he was at the head of the list, and on Valentine's Day Mamie accepted a miniature of his class ring, which she wears today.

"You know, Ike is as persistent as the dickens, once he makes up his mind," Mrs. Eisenhower says with obvious satisfaction.

The wedding was at high noon on the following July 1 in Denver in the Doud family home (the Douds moved to Denver when Mamie was 7). It was a conventional ceremony with only the family present. Mamie Doud wore an ankle-length dress of white chantilly lace and carried a bouquet of pink sweetheart roses. But she remembers more about Ike's appearance, and smiles in telling the story:

"He looked stunning when he arrived in his white dress uniform—two hours early. Ike is very punctual, you know. I still chuckle when I think about it. His trousers were starched beautifully, so stiff that he had to stand up those whole two hours. He refused to sit down even once, because he wouldn't run the risk of a wrinkle."

Ike had only ten days' leave, and Mamie soon found herself in the Army. Their first home was in tiny, two-room quarters at Fort Sam Houston. There was no kitchen until Ike improvised one. Then he had to teach Mamie how to cook.

Those carefree months came to a close when Ike began moving around on a series of wartime assignments. Mamie had to stay behind, for they were expecting their first child. Doud Dwight Eisenhower, affectionately known as little Icky, was born in September, 1917, four days after Ike had been ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

"I went through the first experience of motherhood without my husband at my side, but I didn't grieve too much at the time. Youngsters can take things, somehow. When you get older it's not so easy," Mrs. Eisenhower observes.

The family moved later to Fort Meade. Little Icky was 3 then and became the darling of the post. But tragedy struck the Eisenhowers after Christmas of 1920. The baby fell ill of scarlet fever. Mrs. Eisenhower was quarantined. Ike, however, was immune and remained at the baby's side at the hospital. The memory still saddens Mrs. Eisenhower as she tells of Icky's death:

"I was denied those last precious hours with my baby. He died in Ike's arms. It was ironic, I have thought many times, how I faced it alone at his birth, and, again, at his death. Fortunately, we had many understanding friends to help us through this ordeal. We took our baby to Denver, where my parents lived, and there we buried him. In our absence, loving hands removed the silent reminders. They dismantled the wilted Christmas tree and they quietly took his toys away. I don't think I could have stood the sight of his idle little tricycle. His clothes were packed in a wooden chest which the enlisted men had made as their tribute. Icky's death seemed a personal loss to everyone. Giving up a baby is the hardest trial a young couple may have to face."

Grievous as their loss was, Mrs. Eisenhower says, "We tried not to let it embitter us. We tried to look to the future and thank God we were young enough to have another child. In this spirit, we welcomed Johnny into our lives in the summer of 1922. We were stationed in Panama at the time, and I went home to Denver to have the baby. In the fall, I returned by army transport, and in my arms I brought John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower, named for my father. I wish you could have seen the expression on Ike's face, the glow of pride and joy over his new son," says Mrs. Eisenhower, whose own face lights up with pride whenever she mentions their "Johnny."

The little family was frequently on the move after that, as the young army officer advanced in his profession. At the same time, Mamie was mastering the technique of being a successful army wife.

"I learned the hard way," Mrs. Eisenhower says. She made one mistake early. The first time they moved, another army wife told inexperienced Mamie, "Sell everything you have."

"Well, I was gullible," Mrs. Eisenhower admits. "For a wedding present I had received a beautiful walnut bedroom suite, and in my trousseau were rugs and curtains. I sold everything at give-away prices. I didn't have any bedroom furniture of my own for years. We slept on government cots. I wish youngsters could realize that the heartaches and hardships of wartime are not new to this generation. We brides of thirty years ago struggled with shortages, high prices, and limited government allowances."

"At one post," says Mrs. Eisenhower, "we cooked on a little oil stove in a former shower-room. The spray nozzle was still in evidence, and the drain showed up plainly in the middle of the floor. But I managed, and Ike never went hungry. I used my wits, and very little money, to furnish the rest of the quarters. Several pieces were salvaged from the post dump. I made a dressing table out of a packing case and skirted it with cretonne. The same material was used to cover the quartermaster beds. A desk from the office was converted into a buffet."

Mamie found herself improvising home after home for Ike. About the time she would get things under control in one place, Ike would be ordered to another. They lived in numerous army posts in the United States and in others scattered halfway across the world. Ike's duties took them to Panama, to the Philippines, and to France. One result of nomadic army life is that today the Eisenhowers are still looking forward to owning a home of their own—something they have never been able to do.

The Eisenhowers are especially fond of Texas—because the folks there understand army people—and the Pacific Northwest, where Ike and Mamie became enthusiastic gardeners.

The Eisenhowers lived in and near Washington, D.C., longer than anywhere else, and this is Mrs. Eisenhower's favorite spot, in spite of the fact that she spent the most exacting years of her life there. Ike was direct-

ing the invasion of Europe, her only son, Johnny, was preparing to go overseas, and she was alone.

It was necessary, she says, to "build up a philosophy. I was sure that the Lord would protect Ike as long as he had something to do and wouldn't let anything happen to him until it was completed." However, this conviction was not sufficient to avert a considerable nervous strain, part of which was caused by unthinking people.

"Two or three times people called me. They had heard rumors and they really scared me half to pieces. Once a certain newspaper was calling me long distance, but I didn't answer. And it was a good thing, because I found out a couple of days later that this newspaper had heard a rumor that Ike had been killed, and they were going to ask me about it. I was stunned just to hear about it afterwards. Just think, if that newspaperman had reached me! Telling me that could have been a terrific blow! Ike had already been gone for two and a half years. It was in the midst of the Battle of the Bulge, when everything looked bad. Johnny was leaving for overseas the next day. I think it would have been too much for me."

Mamie never had inside information on how the war was going. The supreme commander's wife didn't know any more about developments than any other civilian. She recalls that "Ike wrote little personal things, which, of course, I wanted to hear. When he was in the underground fortress at Malta, he wrote me that everything he had was full of dust, and that's all he could say. He said, 'Yours and Johnny's pictures are beside me and I bet you never knew your picture would be down this deep.'"

Mrs. Eisenhower waited as anxiously as any GI's wife for V-E Day. It came while she was visiting in Hollywood, Fla. First, there were the rumors. She listened to the radio all that day and night. The news was finally confirmed two days later. She says, "By that time, I was a nervous wreck. I took three bromides when I got the news. I was suffering from shock. I was so weak I couldn't walk."

Mrs. Eisenhower had lost 15 pounds during the war and was down to 110. Her run-down condition made her an easy victim of pneumonia shortly after Ike came home from Europe. The supreme commander who had become a world hero found that a part of his new duties was to cook and wash dishes during her convalescence.

Cooking really was no hardship for Ike. He likes to, considering it a form of relaxation. Even after becoming chief of staff he often slipped down to the kitchen. Vegetable soup continued to be one of his specialties. Mrs. Eisenhower says it takes him about three days to complete a batch:

"The first day, he makes the stock, lets it settle and the grease come to the top. He skims off the grease the next day and puts in vegetables. All of the strength is cooked out of the first vegetables and they are removed. The next day he puts in another batch of vegetables and cooks them until they are tender, and then the soup is ready to serve."

As Mrs. Eisenhower was talking, Ike was in the kitchen cooking sauerkraut.

"How he does it, I don't know," she confessed. "He doesn't hang over cookbooks. He likes to go in and stir up something good out of the icebox. Ike would rather serve fried eggs at home than go out for a six-course dinner. We never were night-club people. No matter the size or the place of our quarters, our friends have always been welcome. Informal Sunday-evening supper parties are still our favorite."

The Eisenhowers are in constant demand, but have made it a rule not to try to do "too much" socially.

"When we do go out," Mamie says, "we try to get home by 11 or 11:30, so Ike can get the proper amount of sleep."

They always manage to spend several evenings a week at home.

"Ike has seen hundreds of people during the day. Home is an escape from all that. Unless there are people here, he sits down in his big papa chair and reads the newspaper. When he gets rested from so much talking, then we have dinner. We talk through dinner about various personal things—the home, our plans, and friends.

"After dinner, we both like to read. I read for entertainment, mostly fiction. Ike likes heavier things. He reads these sitting up, but he climbs into bed with a Western story. He just loves Westerns, but they have to have plenty of action and a lot of shooting. He doesn't care a thing about detective stories. The reason Ike likes Westerns so well is that they are pure relaxation—he doesn't have to think. He doesn't have to put his mind on the plot. It's just like a sedative."

So Ike goes to sleep easily. "I've asked Ike how he can put his head right down on a pillow and drift off," Mrs. Eisenhower says enviously. "He teases me and tells me it's because he has a clear conscience. But, if he is wakeful, he starts to play baseball in his mind. And, you know, he doesn't get over three plays before he's out—'asleep that is. You know, he used to play baseball."

The Eisenhower household comes to life at 7 or 7:30 a.m., when Ike wakes up singing and whistling—Mamie says. He breakfasts alone on tea and fruit and reads the morning paper, while Mamie tries to get a few extra winks.

Ike never comes home to lunch, and this gives Mrs. Eisenhower an opportunity to meet women friends. Often she steers the talk to scenery and travel, which she openly admits are both interesting and safe topics of conversation. Occasionally lunch is extended into an afternoon of mah-jongg, which she enjoys immensely.

There is always a stream of visitors to the Eisenhower home, which leads Mamie to remark brightly, "The bed in our guestroom is never cold."

This room is most often occupied by old army friends. The Eisenhowers have also had to lay places at their dining table for new friends from all over the world. When they lived in Washington, the most famous man who came to dinner was Winston Churchill. Mamie, who appreciates a good story, was fascinated by his play on words, especially his adjectives.

Hostess Mamie says admiringly of Field Marshal Montgomery: "No one could have been a nicer house guest." Montgomery was their guest when the General's mother died and the Eisenhowers were summoned to Abilene, Kansas. The Marshal obligingly carried on and acted as host in their home.

The home has changed radically in appearance since the days when Mamie tried to disguise government cots with cretonne. It is filled with beautiful art objects which the Eisenhowers were able to purchase over the years by careful saving. Fine Persian rugs are on the floors. Life-size oil paintings of General and Mrs. Eisenhower hang in the living-room, and other large paintings are elsewhere.

The Eisenhowers are proud of their heirlooms they have acquired from both their families. The most unusual piece is a desk. The lid of the desk conceals a mattress and springs which open up into a bed. The Eisenhowers don't need this novel bed any more but it still works. Ike treasures a spool bed which his grandfather, Jacob Eisenhower, brought by oxcart across the country from Pennsylvania to Kansas.

Whenever Mrs. Eisenhower makes a tour of inspection of her home today, she has to pinch herself to make sure it is not a dream. In the dining-room alone there is silver worth a king's ransom. There is a sterling tea service which the Eisenhowers bought piece by piece. It was Mamie's pride and

joy. Now, however, it looks rather modest alongside the massive pieces of silver which have been given to Ike by grateful countries and public leaders. From throughout the world have come all kinds of trays, pitchers, goblets, plates, and other fine service pieces.

This deluge of expensive gifts somewhat dazzles Mrs. Eisenhower, but she finds it also gratifying. It only confirms what she has always known—that Ike is a great soldier. She enjoys recalling the time that the Secretary of War visited Fort Meade for some official function many years ago. The Secretary, making polite conversation, asked young Mrs. Eisenhower, "Just what does your husband do best?"

Mamie drew up proudly and without hesitation replied, "He plays an awfully good game of poker." The Secretary laughed and laughed. Mrs. Eisenhower that night told Ike what she had said. "He nearly fainted," she remembers with amusement. "But, I thought the Secretary wanted to know about Ike's side lines. I took for granted everybody knew he was a wonderful soldier."

In recent years, Mrs. Eisenhower notes almost regretfully, Ike hasn't had much time for his most famous side line. He plays a little bridge and golf, which often net him a few extra cents, but he has retired from serious poker. Ike likes to go fishing and hunting, but won't kill a deer.

In spite of Ike's fondness for fishing, he recently gave his favorite rod to a friend. "He wanted to do something nice," Mrs. Eisenhower explained. "You know, Ike is so generous, he would give the shirt off his back if he thought somebody wanted it."

Mamie thinks Ike is an easy person to live with. She especially likes his sense of fairness. "He never berates me about anything," she says thankfully. "He's very companionable. We don't have the same likes and dislikes about a lot of things, but what does that matter? Often I lie in bed at night reading and turn on the radio, while he does what he wants to. We are perfectly contented. We don't have to sit and talk all the time."

Even after 31 years of married life, Ike doesn't take Mamie for granted. He still calls her "Darling" and she addresses him as "Baby." Sometimes this even slips out when she is speaking to the General in public, Mamie admits, but "Ike doesn't bat an eye."

Ike faithfully remembers birthdays and anniversaries, and sometimes brings Mamie presents for no special reason at all. She was getting dressed for dinner recently when Ike came home carrying a big, long box and wearing a big grin. "He had two dozen salmon-colored gladioli, my favorite flowers. I thought it was such a darn' sweet thing to do. If men just realized what things like that meant to women. My Godfrey! Women would do anything in the world for them," Mamie exclaims.

Mrs. Eisenhower believes it is a mistake for a woman to interfere in her husband's career. She wants Ike to be his own boss. This was her attitude when General Eisenhower was forced either to kill or to encourage his Presidential boom.

"I felt it was entirely his business," Mamie explains. "He had to do what he thought was right as he saw the picture. But, actually, he made the decision right from the beginning. He never wavered from the fact that he never wanted to have anything to do with politics, and he told everyone that. It was exactly what I knew he would do."

Mrs. Eisenhower said it was a great relief to her when the decision was finally announced, for she did not like to see her husband so "pressed and worried."

Again, it was Ike's decision when he accepted the Columbia University presidency. She explains the General took this step because he "thinks education and a broader knowledge of the world and its people is the road to peace. Ike has dealt so closely with

so many different countries that he believes there is a basis for understanding among the peoples of the world. He wants to have a part in building toward that peace which the victory he fought for offers."

Mrs. Eisenhower has nothing but optimism for the part of her husband's career now beginning at Columbia. "I have always had great respect for Ike. I had confidence that he could do anything he put his hands to. I am sure he will make a similar success in his new assignment."

However, there was a twinkle in Mamie's eye as she told of one of the General's first experiences in converting to civilian life. While the Eisenhowers still lived in Washington, the General got into newly tailored civilian clothes for the benefit of photographers. As soon as the cameramen left, he scrambled hastily back into uniform, remarking, Mamie says, "that he had felt just like he was posing in pajamas."

Mamie, herself, leaves the Army with mixed feelings. But she is sure of one thing: "I have been following Ike from place to place for 31 years, and I've been supremely happy. I want whatever Ike wants."

## REPORT ON APPALACHIAN HIGHWAY PROGRAM

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the new Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission, Mr. John D. Waters, Jr., and other officials and members of the staff of the Commission recently appeared before our Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations and reported at length on the progress of the various Appalachian programs.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this program—especially the highway construction program—I am placing in the RECORD herewith a copy of my newsletter, Capitol Comments, which discusses the matter in more detail.

The newsletter follows:

### CAPITOL COMMENTS—APPALACHIAN HIGHWAY PROGRAM LAGS BEHIND SCHEDULE

(By JOE L. EVINS)

The Appalachian highway construction continues to move ahead at a slow pace. As outlined by officials of the Appalachian Regional Commission in budget hearings before our Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations, only 167 miles of Appalachian roadways have been completed.

As I reported at this time a year ago, only 85 miles had been completed and opened to traffic. In other words within the past year less than 100 miles of new roads have been completed in the 13 Appalachian states. A total of 383 miles are under construction.

In Tennessee 12.6 miles have been completed with 42 miles under construction.

I strongly urged Appalachian officials to move the program ahead and cut through the red tape. John B. Waters, Jr., of Sevierville, the new Appalachian Federal Co-Chairman, indicated he hopes to accelerate construction as much as possible. Appalachian officials explain the delay and slow progress by saying that the program is new and that the shakedown period has required time. These officials further explain that the shift from the original concept of basic access to

Appalachian areas to four-lane roadways in many areas has delayed construction and increased costs.

In addition the Bureau of Public Roads has issued new road safety standards requiring more expensive construction—wider road shoulders, removal of obstructions along the roadway, reduction of grades, and other basic changes for highway safety.

This program was passed by Congress more than four years ago, and the time has long since passed when greater progress should have been demonstrated in the road program. A total of some 3,000 miles of main roads and 1,000 miles of access roads has been approved by Congress. For next year the Commission is requesting \$175 million for highway construction and a total of \$462,500,000 for all programs.

Our Appalachian counties have benefited substantially from these other Appalachian programs through supplemental grants for public facilities including—hospitals, health centers, nursing homes, university buildings, vocational education facilities, public libraries, airports, among other projects assisted. It is the hope of our Committee that the coming year will see much greater progress made under the Appalachian program.

#### CONGRESS SHOULD SET A WISER COURSE

### HON. ROBERT V. DENNEY

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. DENNEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with extreme reluctance that I rise today to take issue with a recent decision by the Nixon administration. My attitude toward Mr. Nixon's approach in these first months has been one of patience in those areas where decisions have yet to be made. And where decisions have been made, they have generally enjoyed my enthusiastic support, as well as the support of many of my colleagues.

But today, I take exception to the request by the Executive that the present \$200 million agricultural conservative program appropriation be reduced to 50 percent, or to \$100 million for the 1969 fiscal year.

The whole concept of a reduced budget is to combat inflation. It has finally been determined by a courageous administration that the present inflationary trend, which is far above that justifiable as contributing to sound growth, must be stifled by a reduction in Federal expenditures. This has meant budgetary reductions in every departmental area with the exception of Justice.

But there are some programs that have not felt the pruning shears of the Budget Bureau. These programs have demonstrated a considerable contribution to our Nation in past and hold in store the promise of valuable contribution in the future. Such a program, in my estimation, is the ACP.

It is trite to say that a strong agricultural economy has been one of the primary factors in the building of our great Nation. Without the wherewithal to feed our people and provide many raw materials for our industrialized Nation, we could not have advanced to our present affluent position.

It is just as elementary a proposition that without conscientious husbandry of our natural resources, and development of new methodology of their conservation, our present agricultural sufficiency will prove insufficient for the demands of the future.

My question today must be "why jeopardize the firm foundation stone of agriculture?"

The effect of the proposed reduction in ACP funds, and the elimination of funds in fiscal year 1970, necessarily is based upon whether farmers will continue the conservation practices without Governmental assistance that they had practiced with assistance.

The Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee has conducted hearings recently that no doubt went to this very issue: Will farmers who have received cost-sharing support in the past, and who have expressly stated they would not have done those good practices without such assistance, continue to restore and reclaim the land to the extent needed for a sound agricultural economy.

I think that they will not, and I sincerely hope that the Appropriations Committee and the entire House concur in that view, and will therefore restore the ACP to its present \$200 million level.

Nebraska farmers have participated in this program with farsightedness and accomplishment. For the 5-year period of 1962-67, approximately 63,000 farmers took part in ACP. The amount of cost-sharing participation by the Federal Government has been approximately \$6 million per year. Because the Federal contribution is no more than 50 percent of the actual work done, and is sometimes less, the \$6 million figure must be doubled to arrive at the minimum of actual conservation work done: that is, \$12 million.

Nebraska farmers have put these funds toward such uses as vegetative cover, constructing reservoirs, terracing, and many others contributing to wise conservation of our land and water.

The priorities that President Nixon has set for the Nation have in general been wisely chosen. But in this case where the potential for good of the ACP has been so strongly demonstrated, and the potential harm from failure to adequately conserve is so great, I feel that the Congress should set a wiser course.

#### INEQUITABLE MILITARY PAY BILL

### HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, under 37 U.S.C., 305 members of American military service are eligible for special pay provided under certain circumstances while stationed outside of the 48 contiguous States.

Under this section special pay is given to those persons serving in the State of Alaska. However, as the law now reads, an Alaskan who is assigned to Alaska

though he be serving thousands of miles from his hometown is denied this special pay. This is inequitable. The bill I have introduced today would simply remove the exclusion of an Alaskan serving in Alaska or a Hawaiian serving in Hawaii and allow all our military personnel to be treated equal.

#### CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION ADDRESS BY SECRETARY VOLPE

### HON. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, the May 3 Constitution Day observance is one of the most revered occasions in the lives of Polish people everywhere, and particularly for my fellow Polish Americans, who here enjoy the freedoms so tirelessly sought for the homeland over the centuries.

The annual celebration of this anniversary held in Chicago each spring is perhaps the most outstanding event among Polish Americans throughout the country.

This year, yesterday afternoon, we were honored to have with us for the principal address the Honorable John Volpe, the Secretary of Transportation. He is an old friend, a gentleman, and a superb public servant. His address to us highlighted all those qualities. He is also a man of heart, for he brought with him his new Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Mr. Walter Mazan, who is himself of Polish descent.

By unanimous consent, I include here Secretary Volpe's address on Sunday afternoon in Chicago:

ADDRESS BY JOHN A. VOLPE, SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION, AT 3D OF MAY CONSTITUTION DAY CELEBRATION, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 4, 1969

I am honored by your invitation to be here. This is a momentous occasion for Polish-Americans. I consider it a great privilege to join with you in observing it.

President Nixon has asked me to extend to you his greetings on this your native holiday. He is mindful of the many and the rich contributions Polish Americans have made to our culture. He is appreciative of the sacrifices of Polish Americans in our wars.

And I want to tell you I have brought with me today my Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Mr. Walter Mazan, who is himself of Polish descent. Every morning Walter says "Dobry Dzien" and I say "Dylen Dobry" and after that everything seems to go pretty well. It must be psychological.

Mr. Mazan has just joined me in the Department after a period of outstanding service with the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness from 1957 through 1969. As Acting Director of Liaison with the Office of Emergency Preparedness he was given a special citation in July 1968 by the National Governors' Conference. The Governors said that Walter had created "the best working partnership in modern history . . . between the Governors and the Executive Branch of the Federal Government."

As a former chairman of the Governor's Conference I can tell you that those words of praise for Walter are well earned. In fact, it was on the strength of his performance there that I offered him a high level position on my staff.

We meet to commemorate a great declaration of freedom—the Polish Constitution. To some Americans, democracy and individual liberty are long established facts and we occasionally tend to forget that these rights have a most sacred meaning. We sometimes forget that our human heritage of freedom had its beginning long before our American revolution and our own Constitutional convention. The struggle for freedom from tyranny—the battle for the rights of man begun many hundreds of years before.

Our own Constitution was the culmination of the best efforts of many great men. We need only mention the names of Kosciuszko—Pulaski—Lafayette—Von Steuben—and the significance is apparent.

(And let me add to that list, on behalf of my own heritage, the names of two great Italians who assisted in the American war for independence: Cosima Medici, and Colonel Francesco Vigo.)

But the real point—is that if we think of these men solely in terms of their military contribution to our freedoms, we miss a far greater truth.

Kosciuszko and Pulaski: came to the United States some fifteen years before the establishment of their own constitution. They came not as free men but as men seeking freedom. They brought with them from their native Poland the spirit of liberty.

In fact, as this group certainly knows, Kosciuszko made Thomas Jefferson the executor of his will and directed that all funds from his estates be used to purchase freedom for individual American Negro slaves.

Yes, my friends, the same great dreams and hopes—the same firm faith in the worth of the common man that later brought forth the Polish Constitution earlier inspired our own struggle for freedom. The common effort of American and Polish patriots is evident in both documents. Listen to these excerpts from the stirring preamble of the Polish Constitution:

"Prizing more than life, and every personal consideration, the political existence, external independence, and internal liberty of the nation. . . ."

"We do solemnly establish the present Constitution which we declare wholly inviolable in every part . . ."

It is evident that Polish and American patriots were of a common heart. They contributed spirit and thought to each other. Our American freedom owes a debt to these Polish revolutionaries who established their own national Constitution. This is the meaning of the third of May to all Americans.

But to you Americans of Polish origin, the Polish Constitution cannot but call forth other emotions. The Constitution was but barely new when Poland was crushed and destroyed by invading armies. And the long night of Poland began, and the great Polish Constitution was forgotten. Or was it?

I say it was not. I say it will one day again become the great document of human rights, the governing document of the Polish Nation.

My friends, I have a deep conviction that no noble effort by any man ever dies but that, no matter how small it is, it becomes part of the rich human inheritance that increases through the centuries and ever adds to the improvement and glory of the state of man.

So it is with the Polish Constitution. It exists and is remembered and revered. Witness our meeting here today. And I have no doubt but that in the cities and villages of Poland, May Third does not pass but what teachers and leaders and rational men pause to reflect on their memory of a former and better way of arranging the affairs of men. I maintain that the Polish Constitution—a great statement of human hopes—still lives in the hearts and minds of Polish people everywhere.

I maintain that freedom will be restored to the land of your fathers, and that tyranny will not survive.

I submit that Poland's war for liberation is far from over, and that the people of Poland will—again—join the proud ranks of free men.

But while we are concerned with the prospects of freedom abroad, we must be no less attentive to the protection of our liberty at home. There is still much for us to do here on these shores.

Freedom in America is still unfinished business and it is our job to take this generation one step closer to our goal. Freedom has many enemies.

This opposition takes many forms. It can be the white man who hates the black man. It can be the black militant who cries out for race war and separatism. It can be the superpatriot who cries out for preventive war. It can be the isolationist who demands that we withdraw from world affairs and pretends that we have no responsibility to maintain the peace.

Your fathers—as did mine—came here to find opportunity. They didn't want to leave their homes, but they did so for the sake of the higher good, for the benefit of their families. They found what they were looking for and the Polish contribution is now one of the glorious chapters in American history. Polish Americans have helped build America from the forges and factories to the pinnacle of professional and cultural achievement. They have enriched the whole range of American life.

However, the Poles who came to this country did not turn their backs on their homeland. The work of the Polish National Alliance is proof of that. This persistent endeavor between the people of Poland and the people of the United States, carried on against considerable obstacles, will continue to pay great dividends for both countries.

You may also be proud of the American Research Hospital for Children in Krakow, for it is preparing a better life for those who will succeed us, regardless of nationality.

In these and many ways, Polish Americans are building bridges of understanding between people who want to live in peace with one another.

While the Polish Constitution was a landmark of democracy in its own time and remains so today, in the years in between we have learned how fragile liberty is unless there is equality as well. In fact, we are learning that without equality, freedom cannot survive.

Today, we are trying to extend equal opportunity to all who are willing to help themselves. The future of freedom today is being moulded by decisions we take on the neighborhood level—in the communities where we live, work and go to school. I'm not talking about theories; I'm talking about whether a man can get a good job and find a decent home for his family and a good school for his kids regardless of his accent, his color, or his religion.

When this Nation was being born it was helped into existence by the great heroes Kosciuszko and Pulaski. It needs such generous and dedicated men today, for we are fighting another war for justice and opportunity. Many Americans, white and black, still do not have an equal chance at the good things of life. Americans who have benefitted from opportunity—such as you and me—will be the last to deny opportunity to any man, because we of all people know what it really means.

The fight for freedom continues on all fronts. We must not retreat if America is to be the world's greatest democracy. What Polish Americans have done for themselves can give all Americans a lesson. They have fought and died for freedom in four of our wars. Their sacrifices have made this country more credible in the world at large—for the

world knows that we mean what we say about defending freedom at home and abroad.

We are the strongest power in the world. We did not actively seek such power, but we have it and we have to use it responsibly. We must courageously do what needs to be done for the cause of peace. We cannot win the peace by being weak. And that is why the President has decided to deploy a limited A-B-M System to defend our deterrent power. The Safeguard will not only protect us but will indicate our resolve to resist tyranny from any quarter. The President's decision on the A-B-M is a perfect example of the cautious but tough-minded attitude of this Administration.

Indeed, in the short period of three months President Nixon has reoriented the Federal Government apparatus. He has inspired a new confidence in the people of this country. He is fighting inflation so your dollar will still be able to buy your groceries and other needs. He has launched an anti-crime program in Washington, D.C., that could become a model for other cities. He has proposed new ways to fight the hideous power of criminal syndicates. He is taking the Post Office out of politics. He is doing his best behind the scenes to prevent an explosion in the Middle East. And he is seeking an honorable peace in Vietnam.

Here is a real chief executive, then, who knows that performance is more impressive and longer lasting than public relations. Here is a man who can really lead the free world, who can negotiate from strength, and who is above all confident in the eventual victory of freedom over totalitarianism. He needs your support, your confidence, your prayers, and your heart—and together we shall prevail.

Again, my friends, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to be here with you today to celebrate this most significant occasion. God bless you all.

#### A. PHILIP RANDOLPH CELEBRATES 80TH BIRTHDAY

#### HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City there will be a testimonial dinner to mark the 80th birthday of one of the greatest living Americans, A. Philip Randolph. When the history books are rewritten to give black citizens their due share of the credit for building our Nation, Mr. Randolph's stature will become more widely known.

Even now it is impossible for the most biased historian to deny him his page in the history of the labor movement, for his monumental achievement in creating and winning recognition for his union in the face of unwavering, bitter opposition from the railroads and from the railroad brotherhoods.

But how many high school history students realize that when President Harry Truman is given credit for ordering desegregation of the armed services, or Franklin D. Roosevelt for setting up the Fair Employment Practices Commission during World War II, that these are really A. Philip Randolph's achievements? Without the moral pressure that A. Philip Randolph exerted by warning Truman that black Americans would not

register to be drafted into a Jim Crow army, and by threatening Roosevelt with a march on Washington to secure a fair share of wartime employment for blacks, it is not likely that either of these milestones in the civil rights struggle would have been reached.

Future historians will, I am sure, Mr. Speaker, insure that A. Philip Randolph will be remembered as one of the great men of his time, and pay him his just tribute for the role he has played in trying to make this Nation become, someday, truly the land of the free.

#### PANAMA CANAL: OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE OPPOSES SURRENDER

### HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the passage on April 14, 1969, by the Oklahoma Legislature of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 21 opposing relinquishment by the United States of its control over the Panama Canal brings the total of such State legislative actions to seven: Alabama, California, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

In order that the Congress and the Nation may be informed about the action of the Oklahoma Legislature in connection with the current Panama treaty situation, I quote the indicated resolution as part of my remarks:

#### CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 21

Resolution expressing the feeling of the Oklahoma Legislature that the United States should not relinquish its control over the Panama Canal; and directing distribution

*Whereas*, under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 between Great Britain and the United States, the United States adopted the principles of the Convention of Constantinople of 1888 as the rules for the operation, regulation, and management of the Panama Canal; and

*Whereas*, by the terms of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903, between the Republic of Panama and the United States, the perpetuity of use, occupation, control, construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection for said canal was granted to the United States; and

*Whereas*, the United States had paid the Republic of Panama almost \$50,000,000.00 in the form of a gratuity; and

*Whereas*, the United States has made an aggregate investment in said canal in an amount of over \$4,889,000,000.00 and

*Whereas*, said investment of any part there of could never be recovered in the event of Panamanian seizure or United States abandonment; and

*Whereas*, seventy per cent (70%) of the Canal Zone traffic either originates or terminates in United States ports; and

*Whereas*, said canal is of vital strategic importance and imperative to the hemispheric defense and to the security of the United States; and

*Whereas*, a treaty has been proposed between the United States and the Republic of Panama which in effect would greatly impair if not all but eliminate the known and admitted sovereign rights of the United States in said canal; and

*Whereas*, under said proposed treaty, the Panama Canal would become the property

of a non-American governmental authority; and

*Whereas*, the Suez Canal has been closed twice in the past ten years, subject to the discretion of the Egyptian Government, and the most recent closing, in June of 1967, resulted in a very substantial increase in United States shipping costs:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the first session of the thirty-second Oklahoma Legislature, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

*Section 1.* The Government of the United States should maintain and protect its sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal, and the United States Government should in no way forfeit, cede, negotiate, or transfer any of these sovereign rights or jurisdiction to any other sovereign nation or international organization.

*Section 2.* That duly authenticated copies of this resolution, after consideration and enrollment, be prepared and sent to the President; Secretary of State; Honorable Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania; and all members of the Oklahoma Congressional Delegation.

#### SOLUTION TO OUR PROBLEMS

### HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, recently the Mutual Broadcasting System sponsored a "Solution to Our Problems" contest. Twenty-five of the over 3,500 submissions were selected as winning essays.

I am proud to state that a constituent of mine, Mrs. Rita W. Clifford of South Paris, Maine, wrote one of the prize-winning essays.

I was extremely impressed with Mrs. Clifford's proposed solutions to our national and world problems, and I am pleased to commend them to the attention of my colleagues in the House. Mrs. Clifford's essay follows:

Most problems challenging our nation today are products of a much more fundamental problem, a basic lack of trust, understanding and communication among people of the United States and of the world. Not only do nationalities throughout the world misunderstand and distrust those of different backgrounds (thus the Cold War, Vietnam, the H-bomb threat) but even we Americans lack insight into the motivations of our own countrymen of different races and socio-economic classes.

As President I would foster understanding among Americans by supporting increased educational appropriations to improve the quality of teachers and of the curriculum, especially in social studies and English. I would encourage the development of experimental programs designed to reach the child of the ghetto, now being missed by traditional approaches. The mass media, especially television, could be instrumental in influencing adults by placing increased emphasis on materials and programs that promote understanding among races, classes and ethnic groups.

I would further international understanding by supporting the Peace Corps, increasing the number of educational and cultural exchanges, urging an expansion of nonmilitary foreign aid and attempting to clarify American objectives to other nations.

As a private citizen I should learn more about our racial and ethnic groups, our urban and rural poor and people of other

nations. Then I could engage in intelligent, constructive discussion as well as accept and attempt to understand people different from myself. I can become actively involved in the political processes by voting, serving on committees and, if I am so inclined, participating in the legislative or executive branches of government at the local, state or even national level.

However, I must realize that changing people's attitudes toward each other is an evolutionary, time-consuming process requiring both persistence and patience.

#### DR. CLIFFORD C. FURNAS DIES— SCIENTIST AND EDUCATOR

### HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, my home city of Buffalo, N.Y., and the Nation have lost a distinguished citizen, scientist, and educator, in the sudden passing of Dr. Clifford C. Furnas, president emeritus of State University of Buffalo and former Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research Engineering.

Dr. Furnas collapsed and died in Amsterdam, Holland, while on a trip with Mrs. Furnas and a group of Buffalonians.

Besides his role at the Pentagon during the Eisenhower administration, Dr. Furnas held a long series of advisory and other roles with the Federal Government, including the Congress, and spanning several administrations.

He was a dedicated public servant who devoted great effort and talent to the best interests of his country, his community, his educational activities and to his fellow man. In the true tradition of the "busy man," he was never too busy to be helpful with counsel or otherwise in matters of both public and private concern.

It was a great privilege to have had the opportunity to know Dr. Furnas. He left his mark wherever he went, as a friend and as a technician.

Dr. Furnas had great vision. He wrote in 1935 that man would one day fly to the moon. Although at the time he doubted he would live to see the day, the prospect lies now in the very near future not only for flight to the moon, but for man to land on the moon.

The esteem in which he was held in his home city is well expressed in an editorial in the April 29 edition of the Buffalo Evening News, as follows:

CLIFFORD C. FURNAS

Dr. Clifford C. Furnas pursued a great variety of careers during a lifetime of extraordinary breadth and accomplishment, and excelled in each of them.

Olympic runner, teacher, scientist, author, assistant secretary of defense, administrator, university president—he was indeed a man of parts, a Renaissance man in the wide thrust of a fertile mind to which no human interest or activity was deemed alien.

He was a prophet with honor in his own community. Such was his vision that he lived to see the realization of many of the things he had boldly predicted in a book written while he was still a young man. Even in retirement, his hunger for knowledge and experience did not diminish. He was traveling

in Missouri when felled by a stroke in 1968. When death came Sunday, he was touring Holland with a Buffalo Area Chamber of Commerce group.

As head of Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, he displayed uncommon gifts of scientific insight and administrative competence, contributing greatly to its luster among the nation's leading research resources. He applied these same talents to the public service as a member of the Eisenhower sub-cabinet, in charge of the Defense Department's research and development program.

From the viewpoint of the Niagara Frontier, the high point of his career was his distinguished and richly productive association with the State University of Buffalo, starting in 1954.

It was not merely that he presided over an impressive expansion of UB and helped to make it a center of nuclear research. It was not merely that he maintained the university in the liberal tradition of his predecessors.

Of even greater importance, he guided UB's crucial transition from a relatively small, underfinanced private school—committed basically to community service as an urban university—to its present status as the foremost campus in a rapidly expanding State University system promising far greater benefits than were dreamed of in the old UB days.

Thus Dr. Furnas has truly been characterized as the architect of today's UB. It is in that role that this versatile community leader will be chiefly remembered.

The many facets of the life of Dr. Furnas are well detailed in the following obituary from the same April 29 edition of the Buffalo Evening News:

**DR. FURNAS IS DEAD—EX-CHANCELLOR OF UB HELD MANY U.S. POSTS**

Dr. Clifford C. Furnas, 68, president emeritus of the State University of Buffalo and a nationally recognized leader in the field of defense planning, died Sunday (April 27, 1969) in Amsterdam, Holland.

The ninth chancellor of the 121-year-old university and its first president following UB's affiliation with the State University, Dr. Furnas collapsed while going to dinner and was pronounced dead on arrival at a hospital.

Dr. Furnas and his wife, the former Sparkle Moore, were in Holland on the final day of a three-week Buffalo Area Chamber of Commerce tour. The body was cremated.

Dr. Furnas retired Aug. 31, 1966, after 12 years as the chief administrator at UB, but maintained his close contact with the university as head of its Nuclear Research Center.

#### ENVISIONED GREAT SCHOOL

UB's highest honor, the Chancellor's Medal, was bestowed on Dr. Furnas in February 1968, by his successor at UB, President Martin Meyerson, who described him as "architect of today's university," and "the first to speak and dream of . . . the great university which has been developed."

Shortly after his appointment as chancellor in 1954, Dr. Furnas took a leave of absence to become assistant secretary of defense for research and development. He resigned that position two years later after differences of opinion with Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson.

Later he occupied a series of other government posts under Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy. He was cited many times for his contributions to national defense, engineering and brotherhood.

#### IN COLLEGE TRACK

Born Oct. 24, 1900, in Sheridan, Ind., Dr. Furnas received a bachelor of science degree with honors from Purdue in 1922. He earned a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1926.

A long-distance runner in college, Dr. Furnas competed in the 5000-meter at the 1922

Olympics in Antwerp. An often-told story in the later years was how he watched Jean Guillemot out-run Paavo Nurmi in that event—"I trailed them right down to the wire."

Two years later, he won the Big Ten medal for the best combined scholastic and athletic record.

Before coming to Buffalo as director of the Curtiss-Wright research laboratory in 1943, Dr. Furnas had served as coach and teacher in Faribault, Minn., taught chemical engineering at Yale, and worked as co-ordinator of a large research and development program for the National Defense Research Committee.

#### CHEMICAL RESEARCH

When Curtiss-Wright closed after the war, Dr. Furnas was instrumental in having the lab donated to Cornell University. He was made executive vice president and director of the converted lab, now Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory.

In earlier years, he did a great deal of research in process metallurgy chemistry, specializing in and writing on fluid flow, heat transfer, combustion and aviation research.

In 1935, he wrote that man would fly to the moon—"I hardly expect it in my day"—and that air transports would some day travel 350 mph. Thirty years later, this amiable man laughed at some of his "horse-and-buggy predictions."

#### OUTSTANDING CITIZEN

In 1965, on receiving the National Brotherhood Citation from the National Conference of Christians & Jews, Dr. Furnas told 800 friends:

"Brotherhood in Western New York—worthy as it is—will be shallow and fleeting until there is a reasonable pattern of international collaboration and good will."

He also was cited in 1952 by the Buffalo Evening News as one of Buffalo's outstanding citizens.

Among his many books and articles are: "The Next Hundred Years," published in 1932; "Man, Bread and Destiny," written with his wife in 1937, and "The Storehouse of Civilization," published in 1939. He also edited a number of scientific manuals and journals.

In recent years, there was little time for writing and personal research. Demands of the university, plus active service of various government technical boards and panels, were too demanding.

The enrollment at UB was 6800 when Dr. Furnas became chancellor in 1955. By the time he retired, it had nearly doubled.

Under Dr. Furnas, UB's School of Engineering received its accreditation and many of the buildings on the present Main-Bailey campus, including the \$8 million health science complex, were constructed.

#### GOVERNMENTAL ADVISOR

At the time of his appointment to UB, Dr. Furnas was a member of the Committee on Aircraft Construction of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; the Army Ordnance Advisory Committee and chairman of the Technical Advisory Panel of Aeronautics for the assistant secretary of defense.

He was instrumental in organizing the Defense Science Board formed in 1956, was a member of the board and its former chairman. He also was chairman of the Army Scientific Advisory Panel, and a trustee of the Naval Research Advisory Commission of the Aerospace Corp.

In all his activities, Dr. Furnas stressed the importance of basic as well as developmental research.

He was a member of the State's General Advisory Committee on Atomic Energy and a past chairman of the State Advisory Council for the Advancement of Industrial Research & Development.

Dr. Furnas held honorary doctorate of

engineering from Purdue and the University of Michigan. Among his many citations was the Golden Cross of the Order of Phoenix, conferred on behalf of the king of Greece in 1963.

#### UNIVERSITY CITATIONS

Among his other awards were a UB public service citation in 1961; a University of Michigan Alumni citation in 1963; a citation for studies in blast furnace reactions, Chicago District and Eastern States Blast Furnace & Coke Oven Associations, 1957.

Also, the Frank J. Tone Award for outstanding achievements in metallurgy, 1957; the American Institute of Chemical Engineers Local Professional Achievement Award, 1968; the J. Fred Schoelkopf Medal of the Western New York Section, American Chemical Society, 1962; and the Exchange Club's Golden Deeds Award for community service, 1960.

In 1964, Dr. Furnas received the title of fellow in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

He was a member of Theta Chi, a social fraternity, and these honorary fraternities: Tau Beta Pi, engineering; Phi Lambda Upsilon, chemistry, and Sigma Xi, research.

Dr. Furnas was a member of the Saturn Club, the Cosmos Club, of Washington, the Thursday Club, the Chemists Club and the Statler Club of Ithaca.

#### PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

His professional societies included: The American Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences, the American Rocket Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Newcomen Society.

Dr. Furnas was a professional engineer, licensed in the states of New York and Connecticut.

He was a director of the Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., and a former director of the Irving Air Chute Co., Inc.

Dr. Furnas and his wife lived at 651 LeBrun Rd., Eggerville. There is one daughter, Mrs. Carl Pollock, Denver, Colo., and four grandchildren, all of whom survive.

His wife has requested that any memorial contributions be made to the C. C. Furnas Scholarship of the University of Buffalo Foundation. This scholarship fund was started in 1966 with \$90,000, contributed by 2500 friends from all over the country.

A memorial service for Dr. Furnas will be held on Saturday at 11 a.m. in Clark Gymnasium on the UB Campus. Members of the Community and the University administration will speak.

#### THE 178TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH CONSTITUTION

**HON. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1969

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, May 3 marks the 178th anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791. On this day we in the Congress join with people throughout the United States in paying tribute to our Polish friends and to the spirit of the people of Poland who live under Communist oppression.

We remember the spirit of democracy embodied in the words of the Constitution of 1791:

All power in a civil society should be derived from the will of the people.

We also remember the third partition of Poland in 1795—just 4 years later—by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Since that time Poland has never been free, but has lived with tyranny.

Despite the history of oppression, the will and courage of the Polish people has remained intact. This year's May 3 observance is marked by the simultaneous observances of the 30th anniversary of the German-Soviet attack on Poland; the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising and the bloody victory at Monte Cassino and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Polish American Congress.

The spirit of the Polish people has kept alive the hope for freedom. While communism has crushed liberty in Poland, it can never crush the spirit of the people.

That is why we observe this anniversary of the Polish Constitution of 1791 and pay tribute to the Polish struggle against tyranny.

#### NAZI WAR CRIMINALS

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a letter written by Mr. H. Westwalewicz of the California branch of the Polish American Congress. This letter, which I learned of from Dr. Alfred J. Wrobel, a professor of history at El Camino College in Torrance, Calif., details the facts of a long fight that Dr. George C. Fuz of Los Angeles has been waging with German authorities to bring to justice certain Nazi war criminals in Germany.

This case takes on special significance and urgency because of the fact that the German statute of limitations on Nazi war criminals is due to expire at the end of the year. While I have no knowledge of the facts related in this case, I believe it important that any remaining Nazi war criminals be prosecuted before this statute expires.

The letter follows:

POLISH AMERICAN CONGRESS, INC.,

Los Angeles, March 7, 1969.

HERR VORSITZENDE DER FDP FRAKTION,  
Deutscher Bundestag,  
Bonn, Germany.

DEAR SIR: The Polish American Congress wishes to bring to your attention the following grave matter: On September 1, 1939 at 4:30 AM, thus during the peace time, the Polish Post Office Am Heveliusplatz in Danzig was attacked without any provocation by Sturmabteilung E (Hilfspolizei) under command of police lieutenant Kurt Eimann). The Reichschancellor officially declared in the Reichstag on September 1, 1939 that hostilities against Poland began at 4:45 AM. At that time, the only official unit of the German Armed Forces in Danzig was the naval ship "Schleswig-Holstein" which commenced hostilities at 4:45 AM.

The defenders of this public institution, protected by law and by international agreements (international status of the Free City of Danzig), were later in 1939 executed as "Franc tireurs" (1) by a military court of the former Freikorps Eberhardt. The presiding

judge was Dr. Kurt Bode, now retired Generalstaatsanwalt Schleswig-Holstein, the prosecutor was Dr. Ludwig Giesecke, and the executor was the later SS Sturmabfuhrer Kurt Eimann.

In 1965, a US citizen, Dr. George C. Fuz of Los Angeles, Calif., whose father was murdered as the defender of the Post Office in Danzig in 1939, requested the Zentrale Stelle in Ludwigsburg to identify, to locate, and to prosecute all persons responsible for the judicial murder of the postal employees in Danzig. In 1964, the persons responsible for this crime were located in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Zentrale Stelle indicated that they would be prosecuted through the Staatsanwaltschaft Luebeck.

In 1966, the Staatsanwaltschaft Luebeck abandoned the criminal proceedings stating that the defenders of the Post Office were "Franc tireurs" (1). A complaint to the Generalstaatsanwalt Schleswig-Holstein brought the same answer that the law was not broken by the members of the Eberhardt court. Subsequent Klageerzwingungsverfahren to the Oberlandesgericht Schleswig Strafsenat brought a decision in early 1968 that the members of the court "das damals geltende Recht nicht vorsatzlich gebeugt haben" (1), however, the court indicated that *if new evidence is found the case may be reopened*.

In June 1968, the Katholisches Buero Bonn approached the Bundesminister der Justiz with a Vorlage indicating its concern with the treatment of this case by the prosecuting authorities in Schleswig and the court. The subject of their particular concern was why the court did not answer the vital questions whether or not the Post Office was attacked during the peace time by group of Nazi law-breakers, and why the court maintained that the law was not deliberately broken by the murderous court in 1939.

In late 1968, two new documents were found in Bundesmilitaerarchiv indicating beyond any doubt that the criminal attackers were not members of the German Armed Forces and that the prosecutor himself of the murderous court had most serious doubts whether or not the postal employees could be tried as "Franc Tireurs" in view of the "besondere Lage von Danzig."

Following our letter, in August 1968, to the President of the Bundestag, we were informed in November 1968 by the Zentrale Stelle that the Staatsanwaltschaft Luebeck reopened the criminal proceedings against Bode.

On February 14, 1969, the Staatsanwaltschaft Luebeck indicated that it abandoned further proceedings against the murderers of the postal employees as there was *no new evidence* in this case; it referred in its decision to *only one document* (Acta of the Wehkreis Danzig) and no reference at all was made to the supplied acta of the 3rd German Army (the record of the fateful telephone conversation between the prosecutor and the IIIQ (Gericht)).

Since this case contains, according to the doctrine of Res Ipsa Loquitur, and the most elementary principles of international law, and the German criminal law, no mysteries at all for a mandatory prosecution of murder, the Polish American Congress cannot escape the unfortunate conclusion that the prosecuting authorities are deliberately avoiding prosecution of their former high ranking colleague in violation of the existing German law, the international law, the Human Rights Conventions and their own oath of office.

We are further gravely concerned that such a perversion of a legal process is possible in a Reichsstaat and that a United States citizen is *deliberately deprived of a fair and impartial judicial hearing in a friendly state*.

In view of the fundamental character of this case, and the deliberate five years delay in justice, the Polish American Congress in the name of fifteen million Americans of Polish ancestry is respectfully requesting

your speedy intervention so that justice may be restored prior to the expiration of the statute of limitations on Nazi crimes.

We already requested the Minister of Justice to remove this case from Schleswig-Holstein jurisdiction and that a proper disciplinary action be taken against the prosecuting authorities of Schleswig-Holstein for their dereliction of duty and condoning of a Nazi crime.

We are respectfully requesting you and your Party to:

1. Institute a formal judicial and Bundestag inquiry into the past handling of this case of deliberate shielding of former high judicial official from murder charges and of deliberate delaying tactics in the process of justice for five years.

2. Initiate a Bundestag inquiry as to the reasons why the Auswaertiges Amt maintained complete silence and totally ignored our repeated requests, in the interest of justice, for amicus curiae in this case, although fully knowing the deliberate violation of the elementary standards of the international law and its responsibilities under the present treaty with the United States of America concerning a fair and impartial judicial hearing before German judiciary for United States citizens.

3. Initiate legislation for prompt and effective compensation by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the families of the victims of this crime committed by agents of the Reichsregierung on internationally protected and guaranteed territory of Danzig.

Please accept our assurances of our highest consideration,

Respectfully yours,

H. WESTWALEWICZ,

President.

LAW DAY, U.S.A., 1969

### HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1969

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, on this, the first day of May, the Communist-dominated world celebrates the establishment of regimes which destroy the liberty, the democracy, and the freedom which the rest of the world so highly esteems. In order to demonstrate our love of the blessings which a free people enjoy, our country recognizes May 1 as Law Day.

For us, this day gives Americans the opportunity to express their gratitude not only for the free democratic Government which our forefathers have passed on to us, but it gives us an appropriate time when we may recognize the importance of law in building and maintaining the structure of our society. We are indeed fortunate to enjoy the fruits of a thousand years of the evolution of the Anglo-Saxon common law—a system of law which is so much a part of our history and civilization that many now term it the Anglo-American legal system. Needless to say, before the time of our Federal Constitution it brought to us a determination to preserve the rights which had been won for Englishmen over hundreds of years by both revolution and evolution. And, we were so determined to preserve these rights that our forefathers incorporated them within our written Federal Constitution. Americans today in observing Law Day will, therefore, thank those who have preceded us

for preserving for their posterity the rights of free speech, free choice of religion, freedom of the press, freedom from unlawful search and seizure, and the right of trial by jury. For these precious rights Americans stand ready to fight, and even to die that they shall not perish.

CINCO DE MAYO

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today is an important day in the history of our Mexican neighbors to the south of us. It is "Cinco de Mayo," the 107th anniversary of the Battle of Puebla, in which a small, courageous band of Mexican patriots victoriously repelled a superior, well-prepared force of French troops led by their leader, Napoleon III, who had greedy designs on the homeland of the Mexican people.

To the 2 million Mexican Americans in California and some 20,000 in the 17th Congressional District, this is a day of special significance. It recalls the courage and spirit of that brave group of defenders and symbolizes a victory of the human spirit over all military odds.

Let us, then, look briefly at Mexican history in order to more fully understand the significance of the Battle of Puebla and "Cinco de Mayo":

After emancipation from Spanish control in 1822, Mexico experienced many difficulties. Changes of government were often accompanied by bloodshed and violence. Several European nations continued to cast greedy glances upon the struggling young nation.

In the early 1860's Benito Juarez was able to establish a liberal government. Yet domestic turmoil accentuated the financial difficulties of his government, which, along with other confiscatory measures at home, refused to acknowledge the foreign debts contracted by its predecessors. This, plus claims for compensation of damage incurred during the Mexican civil strife, gave an easy pretext for intervention.

Three powers were interested in Mexico—Great Britain, Spain, and France, but the operation which finally developed was mainly a project of Napoleon III of France. His motives were complex and somewhat confused, but basically he wanted to create a zone of French influence in Mexico and to placate Catholic opinion in France by favoring clerical interests in Mexico.

In October 1861, Britain, France, and Spain agreed to joint action which took the form of occupation of Vera Cruz. Spain and Britain, however, had no such far-reaching designs as France, and, in 1862, they withdrew, leaving the French to pursue their grandiose schemes alone.

About 6,000 French soldiers set out from Vera Cruz to Mexico City to the victory they were sure would be theirs. Yet their confidence was unwarranted, for on May 5, 1862, they encountered a courageous band of Mexican patriots at Puebla, a strategic city halfway between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. When the French general reached Puebla, he chose to send his men into the center of Mexican fortifications, over a ditch and a brick wall and up the steep slopes of the Cerro de Guadalupe. Led by the great leader, Ignacio Zaragoza, the Mexicans flung the French back to Orizaba and the coast. Their

valor in the face of superior odds and their heroism led to the creation of Cinco de Mayo as a national holiday for Mexico.

Although halted momentarily by the courageous Mexicans at Puebla, the French ultimately were able to capture Mexico City and to install Archduke Maximilian of Austria upon the throne. Yet, as we know, Maximilian never commanded the allegiance of the Mexican people. What control he did have was limited and totally dependent upon the French troops in Mexico. I am glad to say that with the conclusion of the Civil War, the United States was able to come to the rescue of its southern neighbor. Our nation refused recognition of Maximilian and demanded that the French recall their expeditionary force. Left to rule on his own, Maximilian was captured by the Mexicans in June 1867, and soon executed.

The 5th of May thus commemorates a day upon which courage and love for their homeland enabled Mexicans to triumph over troops of a foreign power. It is with real pleasure that I join with our Mexican friends in paying tribute to the strength, valor, and patriotism of those men who fought so bravely and so well on that day in Puebla more than 100 years ago. In so doing we also pay tribute to all the citizens of Mexico in whose hearts burn the self-same love of country. In memory of that great day, we extend greetings and warmest best wishes to the great neighbor to the south of us—Mexico.

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the "American War Dads" were formed in Kansas City, Mo., during World War II. Their program consists very simply of how they can best help the men and women in service. The qualification for membership is that the member have a son or daughter in the service.

Mr. Elwyn S. Woods, the Americanism and patriotism chairman of the Missouri State Association of American War Dads has written this tribute to Dwight D. Eisenhower. Under unanimous consent I insert this article at this point in the RECORD:

DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

(By Elwyn S. Woods)

Unworthy as our effort may be, we must pay our tribute to one who lived so generously for others.

His first altar at his mother's knee, and her great faith when his childish tantrums obsessed him must have tempered his life and laid the foundation for the altar of devotion to his country upon which he placed his life and his fortune, in later years.

The titles of Soldier, Statesman, General and President do not truly indicate his greatness. They but epitomize the inner qualities and talents which made their attainment inevitable. So many aspire to greatness but fall short of the goal; he never was ambitious for honors but acquired them all.

Abilene, Kansas, can rightfully claim the distinction of his boyhood days, but his death, as was said of Mr. Lincoln, "makes him belong to the whole world."

We know not how historians will record him—nor do we care. One thing we know for sure—this great American Patriot was loved by all. He will be long remembered when others are thought of no more. Let us think of him often that we may be re-inspired by

the rare characteristics he possessed so abundantly.

How better could we close than by quoting from the old-fashioned motto that hung in his bedroom at Abilene, "Thy Will Be Done."

NATIONWIDE SUPPORT BACKS RETENTION OF OFFICE OF SMALL-TOWN SERVICES OF DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, there is great interest in continuing and retaining the Office of Smalltown Services in the Department of Housing and Urban Development which is providing a vital and essential service to smalltown America.

In this connection, I place in the RECORD herewith a number of communications which I have received recently expressing interest in the continuation and expansion of this Office, including a letter from my colleague, Congressman GRAHAM PURCELL.

The communications in support of Office of Smalltown Services in the Department of Housing and Urban Development follow:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., April 28, 1969.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOE: I have just heard of your efforts to attempt to save the Office of Small Town Services in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

I just wanted to let you know that I am behind you 100%. If the small, common dying towns in my District did not obtain aid in solving their problems in creating a more attractive environment for individuals, then I think we can expect them to continue to wither away until there is nothing left of rural America.

The Office of Small Town Services represents a ray of hope in an otherwise gloomy picture. I hope you are successful in convincing the Department that abolishment of this office would not be in the best interests of anyone.

Warmest regards,

GRAHAM PURCELL.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,

April 29, 1969.

Representative JOE L. EVINS,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices and Department of Housing and Urban Development, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

In the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's position paper on rural development of January, 1969, we strongly recommend that the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs give high priority to helping small communities. Moreover, we recommend that the office of small town services be expanded as one step in insuring that small towns are not bypassed by HUD's programs. We are disturbed to learn that this office may be curtailed. In which event, the prospects of rural areas receiving HUD assistance could be substantially lessened.

ROBERT D. PARTRIDGE,

General Manager, Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
May 2, 1969.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent  
Offices and Housing and Urban Develop-  
ment, Rayburn House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The National Federation of Independent Business, with more than a quarter of a million members, has been intensely interested in your bill H.R. 799, for development of rural America. We have polled our members twice on your bill and found that a very large majority of our members supported it. Recommendation No. 51 of the final report of the Select Committee on Small Business (H. Rept. 1985) urges that the Office of Small Town America in HUD be enlarged and that it act as coordinating and liaison agency for all Federal programs and agencies on behalf of smaller cities and towns. We fervently hope that your appropriations subcommittee will take the small business committee recommendation into account when considering appropriations for HUD.

GEORGE S. BULLEN,  
Legislative Director, National Federa-  
tion of Independent Business.

AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D.C., April 25, 1969.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent  
Offices and the Department of Housing  
and Urban Development, U.S. House of  
Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN EVINS: As you know, the American Public Power Association represents more than 1,400 local publicly-owned electric utilities in 48 States. Most of these systems are municipally-owned and serve small communities throughout the Nation.

These small urban areas have unique problems. They are neither problems of rural, agricultural areas nor problems of large urban complexes.

Because of the fact that most of our members are located in small towns and consequently face these unique problems, we were encouraged by the establishment in the Department of Housing and Urban Development of an Office of Small Communities.

Attention to the possibility of enhancing the viability of the small town has a dual beneficial effect of retaining the small community structure within the country and preventing additional outflow of people from small towns to already overcrowded large cities.

A survey conducted by International Research Associates for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association showed that 53% of the people would prefer living in small communities but only 29% feel that small communities offer the best opportunity for "building a good life" for oneself.

The Office of Small Communities concentrates on "building a good life" in these small towns which are preferred by a majority of the American people, and hence fills a vital role in our governmental structure. This Office has done a fine job in its short existence, and has been extremely valuable to our Association and our members. We hope that it will be retained and expanded in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, where such an office properly belongs.

Sincerely,

ALEX RADIN.

NATIONAL GRANGE,  
Washington, D.C., May 1, 1969.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent  
Offices and Housing and Urban Develop-  
ment, Committee on Appropriations, U.S.  
House of Representatives, Washington,  
D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN EVINS: The National Grange has a vital interest in the develop-

ment of rural America and does support any reasonable effort to increase the economic opportunities of rural residents so that the trend of migration to urban areas may be slowed or, in fact, reversed.

Therefore, we feel that it is of vital importance that the special office in H.U.D. entitled "Office of Small Town Services" not only be retained but expanded to meet the needs of rural communities.

"RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT

"The basic cause of the crisis in our cities today is the flocking of our people from the rural areas in search of a better way of life. This migration from rural areas, which no longer requires the labor of a large number of people in its agricultural pursuits, has been recognized by the President and the Congress.

"The Grange recommends that public policy goals should include:

"1. Adequate assistance to help rural people adjust to changes within agriculture or to obtain the means to enable them to make rewarding contributions in non-farm employment;

"2. Adequate assistance to help them adjust their community institutions such as health, education and welfare, to a changed environment.

"Further, the National Grange will support all legitimate efforts to improve opportunities and economic income-producing potential for small farmers to reduce migration to cities and aggravation of tensions."

The above policy statement was adopted by the delegate body of the National Grange, at its 102nd Annual Session, in November, 1968.

The necessary funding of H.U.D. to retain and expand the "Office of Small Town Services" is of primary importance in meeting the needs of our rural-urban residents.

Mr. Chairman, we would be pleased to have this letter made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. SCOTT,  
Master.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
May 2, 1969.

JOE L. EVINS,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent  
Offices and Department of Housing and  
Urban Development Appropriations, U.S.  
House of Representatives, Washington,  
D.C.:

Proposed action to close the Office of Small Town Services in HUD would be a tragic blow to small towns and cities that are eligible for many HUD programs. We urge that congressional mandate that HUD serve both small cities and large cities be followed so all can get equitable treatment.

TONY T. DECHANT,  
President, National Farmers Union.

COOKEVILLE, TENN.,  
May 1, 1969.

Congressman JOE L. EVINS,  
Washington, D.C.:

As mayor of Cookeville I urge you to do all in your power to support the Office of Small Town Services in the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs. This office has rendered invaluable services to Cookeville. We look forward to continued benefits from these services this office renders. We urge you to support this office in the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

ROBERT C. DAVIS,  
Mayor.

SPARTA, TENN.,  
May 1, 1969.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

I strongly urge your continued support for the Office of Small Town Services in the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs. This office has been very useful and beneficial to

our city in the upgrading of many of our public services.

We rely heavily on its advice and assistance and our community would be deeply disappointed and affected if the services of this Department are discontinued or even diminished.

Best regards.

BOB BREEDING,  
Mayor, City of Sparta, Tenn.

KENAI, ALASKA,  
May 1, 1969.

Representative JOE EVINS,  
Washington, D.C.:

Urge your support NRECA position to retain HUD Small Town Office.

JESS H. NICHOLAS.

HOMER, ALASKA,  
May 1, 1969.

HON. JOE EVINS,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

We strongly support and urge consideration of continuance of the office of Small Town Services within the office of Housing and Urban Development. The problems with the cities are developing because of inadequate opportunities and facilities of small towns. Surely by now this should be apparent to all concerned with the problem.

EDWARD REHDER,  
President, Homer Electric Association.

KENAI, ALASKA.

Representative JOSEPH EVINS,  
Washington, D.C.:

City of Kenai urgently urges strengthening office of Small Town Services HUD vital to Alaska development.

JAMES W. HARRISON,  
City Manager.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
May 2, 1969.

Congressman JOE L. EVINS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

Rural areas and small towns are victims of unorganized points of persuasion. They do not riot and demonstrate. They feel that the office of Small Town Services is their only link with HUD. A cooperative league is distressed that our rural and small towns communities are being by-passed instead of encouraged to stay in the rural areas. Your support for maintenance and expansion of the office of Small Town Services will be appreciated.

DWIGHT D. TOWNSEND,  
Vice President, Cooperative League of  
U.S.A.

MADISON, WIS.,  
May 2, 1969.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

We urge that you do everything possible to preserve the office of Small Town Services in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Rural America seriously needs supporting agencies such as this in its present effort to improve its job and income potential and general quality of life. Losing this helpful facility or even a part of its effectiveness will impair other vigorous attempts at substantial rural development. In this event solutions surely will be delayed also for many urban troubles clearly rooted in rural problems.

W. V. THOMAS,  
General Manager, Wisconsin Electric Co-  
operative.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Congressman JOE EVINS,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Would like to recommend expansion of Small Town Services in HUD's program. Our

State Association of Rural Electric Cooperative representing 15,000 members supports this program.

HOWARD A. CUMMINS,  
Ohio Rural Electric Cooperative.

MONTPELIER, VT.,  
May 2, 1969.

Representative JOSEPH EVINS,  
Chairman, HUD Appropriations Committee,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

We are informed that the Office of Small Town Services in the Department of Housing and Urban Development is in danger of being eliminated or financially curtailed. It is one of the few rural helps in HUD. NRECA in its programs for rural development has recommended that this Office of Small Town Services be expanded and stepped up in priority for rural area in the HUD multibillion program. The loss of benefits from this program would be felt by the 12,000 plus people this cooperative serves. We wish to urge you to express your support for much needed Office of Small Town Services.

JOHN H. LARKIN,  
President, Washington Electric Cooperative.

RICHMOND, VA.,  
May 2, 1969.

Congressman JOE EVINS,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.:

The Rural Electric Cooperatives of Virginia are greatly concerned about the development of the rural areas Office of Small Town Services HUD can provide services to enhance our efforts as we work through free enterprise to develop rural areas urge that this office be kept and adequately funded.

EARL J. SHIFFLET,  
Executive Manager, Virginia  
Association of Cooperatives.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,  
May 2, 1969.

HON. JOE L. EVINS,  
U.S. House of Representatives,  
Rayburn Office Building, Washington, D.C.:

On behalf of Indiana's Rural Electric Cooperatives and their 190 thousand member consumers we urge that adequate funds be provided for the Office of Small Town Services in the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Such funds are essential to guarantee the use of bold, imaginative and large scale corrective measure to help reverse the social and economic deterioration of rural areas and arrest the migration of displaced rural people to urban centers. Our leadership is ready, willing and able to assist in the vital path of revitalizing rural areas we further urge that Congress put high priority to the solution of this problem with the objective of making rural America a full partner in the Nations life and prosperity.

A. D. MUELLER,  
Executive Vice President.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

HON. JOSEPH E. KARTH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, on the 3d of May, the U.S. Congress traditionally joins with citizens of Polish origin in commemorating one of the outstanding events of Polish history—the 3d of May Constitution Day.

On this day in 1789, Poland pioneered freedom and liberalism in Europe by

adopting a constitution of its own. It is appropriate that we recall in America that this early European assertion of democracy was made in Poland and that self-government was achieved without bloody revolution.

This year, several other significant dates in Polish history also coincide with Constitution Day. We are sobered in recalling that this is the 30th anniversary of the German-Soviet attack on Poland; this date also marks the epic victory of Polish troops at Monte Cassino during World War II, as well as the heroic Warsaw Uprising; it also coincides with the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Polish-American Congress.

Taken together these historic events serve as a solemn reminder of the price that has been paid by the Polish people for an elusive freedom. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we join today with people of Polish origin in America and throughout the world in a persistent hope that one day a free Poland may emerge. The deep faith and courage of every Pole is a source of inspiration to us all and reaffirms our belief that international justice must at last prevail.

WE NEED MORE DOCTORS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Lt. Gov. Paul Simon, of Illinois, in a column distributed to newspapers throughout the State touched upon the need for more doctors to service the populace.

His comments were inspired by the emphasis which has been placed on the subject by Dr. Philip G. Thomsen, president of the Illinois Medical Society. The article tells its story in a very effective fashion drawing upon an extremely knowledgeable source.

The article follows:

WE NEED MORE DOCTORS

(By Lt. Gov. Paul Simon)

The president of the Illinois Medical Society recently issued a strong statement calling for a dramatically stepped up program to have more doctors in the state.

Dr. Philip G. Thomsen's unusual statement squarely faces the realities in Illinois. He notes, among other things, that Illinois medical schools graduated 40 fewer last year than in 1934, when he got his diploma.

"We cannot afford the luxury of time," he stated. "America had a crash program in World War II which doubled the annual output of doctors. We need the same thing now."

Not only are there fewer physicians and dentists, as he points out, but because of the increasing specialization there are fewer and fewer in the areas of greatest need.

Here are some examples which I have seen:

1. A teacher in an inner-city situation said none of her second grade students had been to a dentist until she took them to a dental school. Some of their teeth were in unbelievably bad shape. There are no dentists in the area of the school.

2. A few weeks ago I visited the community of Robbins, population 9,500. They have no physician and very limited transporta-

tion facilities. The death rate at birth in Robbins is double that for the rest of the county where it is located.

3. Pembroke Township in Kankakee County has 12,000 citizens and a physician only two days a week.

At least once a month some community calls to tell me its desperate plight. O'Dell, Illinois—along Highway 66—has had a sign up for months that it needs a doctor.

Dr. Thomsen suggests that the medical school must be used better—that they are producing fine research people, but not nearly enough family doctors.

He also feels that the medical schools should have more programs to help keep the physician in the small community abreast of the latest developments.

What the outspoken doctor says makes a great deal of sense. He calls the recent report to the Illinois Board of Higher Education to gradually increase the number of doctors as excellent but "too gentle with time".

The Illinois Medical Society's President makes sense in what he says.

MEDICARE'S CHALLENGES

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to insert into the RECORD at this time, the courageous address of my colleague, the Honorable DURWARD G. HALL, of Missouri. The address was delivered last Wednesday, April 30, before the 170 members of the American College of Hospital Administrators attending the District 2 Education Assembly on Hospital Administration, in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Congressman HALL's remarks were delivered not only as a Member of Congress, but as a former physician and surgeon, and specialist in general surgery with the Smith-Glynn-Callaway Clinic, in Springfield, Mo. The address follows:

Recently I sought permission and by unanimous consent was given the opportunity to insert in the Congressional Record, a sixty page report published by the Washington office of AMA, entitled, "Federal Medical Health Appropriations for Fiscal 1969." Similar annual reports prepared by the Washington office of AMA have been made available since the early 1960's. Like all growing things, Federal health appropriations have blossomed. Listen to these figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954—Federal expenditures were one billion dollars. Six years later and in fiscal year 1960 the total was 3 billion 160 million dollars. Six years later, for the fiscal year 1966 (and by now medicare was on the books) the total reached \$15 billion, 517 million. In the current fiscal year, which will end on June 30, 1969, the expected total will be \$16 billion, 771 million. More than 100 health programs are found throughout the National Government in 21 separate Departments and Agencies. The Department with the lion's share of appropriations is the Department of HEW which in this current year will have available more than 11.8 billion dollars. The dollar-growth experienced in Federal programs has been kept pace with—by the increase in the number of legislative proposals. Twenty years ago, for the full two year 81st Congress, only 251 bills could be identified as dealing with medical matters. In the 90th Congress (which closed last October), the total number of bills attributed to medicine or health totaled 1453. There

can be no doubt that the Federal Government's interest in medicine is in an inflationary spiral.

I am sad to report that many of my colleagues in the Congress, fine fellows, but lacking in real training or insight into medicine's problems have become authors of "proposed health legislation"—legislation which would be deleterious in many cases to the quality of medicine. Let me give you such an example in this 91st Congress, i.e., 26 bills have been introduced to permit chiropractors to furnish their services to the public in all federally assisted health programs. Still others demagogue about what they consider the unreasonably high costs of delivering health services, by providers of such health services.

The knowledge about health matters possessed by these "critics" regarding the factors involved is no more adequate, than it was when the same congressmen voted to enact the programs without sufficient understanding and information—and now they complain that their programs are costing the Federal Government too much money! Prior to the enactment of the medicare program, hospital administrators were telling Congress for years that the passage of fair labor standards with higher minimum wages had to result in higher per diem rates. Physicians were telling Congress that over-utilization would occur. They warned of a physician-shortage because physicians were being drawn away from private practice by easy Federal research grant money, thus causing a more unfavorable doctor-patient ratio. They warned this would cause index-changes in the cost of delivering service, higher costs than those predicted by eager HEW actuarial predictions of costs. They also were telling Congress that this would be especially compounded by heavy Government spending resulting in inflation which would raise the cost of providing services in its fallout on office rents, salaries of technicians, assistants, and even the cost of malpractice insurance rates (now practically unobtainable for class V risks).

In my opinion and recollection your national association and a good portion of your membership failed to join in warning the Congress, that the cost estimates were unrealistically low.

Liberal Members of Congress now don't like to be told that their liberal (and unthinking) votes, thrust many of these programs into the statute books during the Great Society administration.

Their angry attitude is illustrated by such inquisition type hearings, as the current "cost of care" hearings being scheduled before the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate Labor and Welfare Committee, and the House Interstate and Foreign Affairs Committee. There are also the Nelson drug hearings, and the Hart hearings, etc., which are advertised as a "breach" between the druggists and physicians; but actually are meant to keep the entire free enterprise practice system in bad repute with the public. There are still other dangerous hearings being held based on such legislative proposals as those which would restrict the physicians from using any but generic drugs in all the Government-financed (or partially financed) health programs, including medicare, medicaid, and the military dependents programs, to mention but a few.

There are a goodly and adequate number of worthwhile Federal programs advocated by the more thoughtful and studious Members of Congress. I, being a physician, attempt to give support, guidance, and advice on these, e.g., eldercare, needy, etc. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has been holding hearings to effectuate a three-year extension of the Hill-Burton construction program. Surely I expect to give my best efforts to assure a continuance of the fine program so long as its administration

remains in the States, to pick and choose the objects of Federal financing for not only new, but old facilities which need refurbishing and modernizing.

I certainly would oppose replacing State administration of grants, and instead substitute putting administrative authority for this program in a Federal arbiter.

Another proposal before the same House committee will broaden and enlarge programs in the area of encouraging the production of all types of health personnel, doctors, nurses, technicians, etc.—proposals of this type will also receive my support.

As you know, I am one of only three physicians members of Congress. One Congressman is a former druggist, none now are trained in dentistry, none have been a hospital administrator. You folks have a real chore to fill this vacuum by becoming acquainted with, and giving advice to your elected congressional representatives in a field in which you are knowledgeable. If you don't run for, and fill this void, education of Congressmen in medical matters must, in my opinion, be accomplished using hometown props. For instance, if your town or your State has a medical personnel shortage and you believe Federal funds are needed to aid in producing more such graduates, let your Congressman know your views! Employ the expertise of your school officials, have your hospital administrators and trustees give their valuable advice, and don't fall to use local and State officials who are aware of the need. If there are Federal programs which have been proposed erroneously, demonstrate the reasons why such a program should be laid aside, or the effort transferred to more meaningful areas—and again with hometown props, prove to your Congressman that there is no unmet need. In any event, you must ever remain the professional experts.

You must offset advice provided Congressmen by "know-nothing" social planners who are without credentials, training, or meaningful medical knowledge. How about a "healing arts committee?"

The two recently enacted programs, Medicare and Medicaid, are having a revolutionary effect on the health care industry! They have caused the average annual rate of hospital cost, which was calculated at seven percent for the twenty years from 1945 to 1965, to soar to almost double that, following 1965.

Now that all of the members of the "health team" are being criticized by the news media and the Congress, there are some admissions that all concerned should be prepared to make. There are solid reasons for the health-team to get together and suggest solutions:

1. Let the Congress admit that its "Medicare" Act (passed versus professional advice), turned an expected ceiling on fees, into a floor.
2. Let the AMA admit that there is a doctor shortage of about 50,000. Action should have been taken to alleviate this years ago.
3. Medical school deans should admit, that all along they could have taken a few more students. The graduating classes were doubled during World War II and should be doing the same thing now. (An Illinois doctor has told me that 13 Illinois county-seat towns are without an M.D.)
4. Let the medical teachers admit that they have been lured by easy federal research money, instead of performing their prime function, teaching! (Grantsmanship!)
5. Let the welfare departments admit, that for too long, they have been getting by with paying less than actual cost for welfare patients. (Failure by definition!) Social security up and welfare up!
6. The hospital association should admit that it erred in not warning the Congress of the high cost that would be incurred with the passage of medicare. I did! What about selling out "training" for cheap-help, and full coverage with elimination of your annual twenty percent "charitable" accounts-receivable?

7. We should all speak out against the liberalization of the eligibility test in medicaid: that is, the \$5,600 program in New York and others (needy not greedy).

8. The annual increment rate of physicians fees has gone from three percent, perhaps due to a combined fear of schedules, the "floor", and in many cases—pure gluttony, have bungled the relationship with American nurses.

The "league" could do some admittin' re: Patient care! Having confessed, and hopefully purged and redirected—what then is the RX?—

1. All members of the health-team, must face up to the need of an orderly development of priorities to assure maximum effect in use of federal funds, and all must have the courage to say, let's go easy on research money until we can get some of our prime needs cared for, such as the needed rehabilitation of physical facilities, a balanced budget, payment on the national debt, etc. Mundane and square perhaps, but most timely and essential—it's your money!

2. Let us have the courage to say to Congress, that many Hill-Burton hospitals in rural areas, with only fifty percent occupancy, are wasteful! Let's try to locate needed facilities without regard to political considerations, expediency, or crass provincialism! The old bromide of a "work-shop" plea, begets no more old fashioned general practitioner.

3. As a "health-team" we have a lot of "image" building to accomplish, before we can restore the proper image to the American people. We must do it together! We must not fight among ourselves, instead we must gird ourselves for the greater battle of overcoming the health care needs for generations to come with increased demands and quality! We must not again sell each other (one or the other) down the river for unit gain or the will of the wisp!

In closing, I would like to urge, that everyone of you present, if not as an organization, by a response as an individual citizen—do your part to preserve our way of life—form your own medical committee; call on your congressman; write letters to your congressman. This is the essence of good participation in the mechanics of a representative government in the republic whose constitution can be changed from within. The effort is worth it.

It's not two minutes' till midnight. This is not the time for harbingers of doom or "nervous Nellies." We have no time for the kind of attitude; "it's our money—I'll get mine before they get theirs." It is the time to stand up and be counted for what is right.

"Not gold, but only men can make,  
A nation great and strong  
Men who for truth and honors sake  
Stand fast and labor long.  
Brave men, who work while others sleep,  
Who dare while others shy  
They build a nation's pillars deep  
And lift them to the sky."

HON. HARRY SHEPPARD

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to serve in this distinguished body with our late friend and colleague, Harry Sheppard. His long tenure in the Congress will distinguish him forever as a great American and an invaluable credit to the State of California. He was a remarkably able and energetic man who brought a great

deal more than simply adequacy to his duties, both in the House of Representatives and as the extremely able dean of the California delegation. We have missed him a great deal since his retirement and his passing comes as a saddening piece of news in these troubled times.

In his work on the Appropriations Committee, Harry Sheppard was a staunch and responsible guardian of our national security and a true patriot as well. I remember him for these qualities and, above all, his characteristic and unwaivering honesty. He was a rare and special Congressman who brought the best qualities to the job.

He and his lovely wife Kay were always a gracious and generous host and hostess to all of us; we will deeply miss Harry's good humor and companionship. To Kay Sheppard, Mrs. Wilson and I extend our deepest sympathies at this difficult time.

We in the House of Representatives are fortunate to have had Harry Sheppard's friendship and guidance for so many years. He was an exceptional Member of this body and an outstanding American. He will occupy a distinguished and honored place in State and congressional history.

LAW DAY, 1969, ESSAY

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, as part of the recent observance of Law Day, the Columbus, Ga., Lawyers Club sponsored an essay contest for local high school students. The winning essay, entitled "Justice and Equality Depend Upon Law—And You," was submitted by Miss Rebecca Burt, of Baker High School, daughter of Mrs. M. W. Burt, 2444 Pye Avenue, Columbus, Ga. It is pleasing to see young people participate in worthwhile projects such as this, and I believe Rebecca's words have particular significance for the time in which we live. I would like to include her essay in the RECORD at this point in the belief that Members will find it to be refreshing and reassuring.

JUSTICE AND EQUALITY DEPEND UPON LAW—AND YOU

Lev Tolstol once said in *War and Peace*, "Where there's law there's injustice." Inequities do exist in a society ruled by laws, and as a result many men have been deprived of their freedom. The Black man was bound in slavery for two hundred years and exiled by segregation for another two hundred—the Jew was ostracized by many of the Christian communities—the woman was denied the right to vote—and the American Indian was declared not a citizen. All these injustices existed under the law—the law created by man, fallible man. Yes, "Where there's law there's injustice," but where there's no law there's no justice. After the American Revolution when the Articles of Confederation were ratified, there was much confusion concerning the powers of this new government. Under this weak government, the law

did not provide for justice. There was corruption in the state legislatures, rebellion in the states to resist by force actions to collect debts, and riots in New England in response to foreclosures for taxes and debts. Only upon the ratification of the Constitution in 1788 did the government begin on its way to attaining justice and equality for all men.

One can easily see that the law has not always been fair or good. Many times it has become the tool of those few who merely seek control over others. This is where "you" enter. This is where the individual must resolve himself to do what is right by creating the just law that is fair to all men. However, there are those who think that society can never be exonerated of all its sins against mankind. They call for the complete destruction of society and all its laws, whether good or bad, in hopes of creating a new world of justice and equality. Such was the mistake of the French Revolution of 1789. There were many voices who realized the force of tradition in human affairs and tried to holdfast to what was good and useful in the older order. However, their voices were silenced by the roar of the Paris mob. And so the older order was swept away before a new one was ready to take its place. As a result, the French Revolution became nothing but successive attempts to build up an ideal order on ruins. Only by working with what man has so painstakingly learned through many centuries of war and peace, slavery and freedom, and tyranny and democracy can one ever hope to make the world more just—more free.

Others, who believe that society has had its chance to right all the wrongs but has not succeeded, have resigned themselves from organized society, away from the evil man inflicts upon man. Although they leave behind many injustices, they also leave behind a world that is in need of their help, a world that cannot escape itself. Of course, there are unjust laws, but they were created by man and they can be changed by man.

One cannot change the unjust laws by loud protestations calling for the destruction of society and all its laws. Equality cannot be guaranteed by the "withdrawal" of those who proclaim that they will have nothing to do with an unjust, an evil society. Justice can only be attained by the involvement of the people working for the "right" within the framework of the law.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE HARRY R. SHEPPARD

SPEECH OF

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1969

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I want to join with my colleagues from California and others in paying a brief but sincere tribute to the memory of our late friend and colleague, Harry R. Sheppard, of California.

Certainly, I was saddened to learn of his recent passing, as I recall his warm personality and his humane philosophy. Harry Sheppard was a dedicated American and he served his district, State, and Nation with distinction and effectiveness.

It was my pleasure to serve with Harry Sheppard when he was chairman of the Speaker's Committee on Personnel. As a fellow member of this committee, I found this to be a most rewarding rela-

tionship. Harry Sheppard was always fair and genial and considerate—our association was memorable. He carefully considered each request and his recommendations and decisions were appropriate and judicious.

He also served ably as dean and leader of the California House delegation, and as a member of the Committee on Appropriations. Harry Sheppard was our good friend and he will be greatly missed. I take this means of extending to Mrs. Sheppard and other members of the family this expression of my deepest and most sincere sympathy in their loss and bereavement.

PENNSYLVANIA—FIRST IN THE NATION TO ESTABLISH AIR AND WATER POLLUTION MONITORING NETWORKS

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Gov. Raymond P. Shafer of Pennsylvania in his April 28, 1969, information newssheet titled "A View From the Governor's Office" discussed his administration's 10-year Project Environment featuring the use of the computer in monitoring air and water pollution on a statewide basis as well as the State's comprehensive waste management system. Governor Shafer's statement follows:

A VIEW FROM THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

(By Gov. Raymond P. Shafer)

Pennsylvania—first in the nation to create a statewide computerized water pollution monitoring network, first in the nation to establish an automatic air monitoring network on a statewide basis, first in the nation in legislation for a comprehensive solid waste management system.

As part of this Administration's 10-year "Project Environment," these trend-setting accomplishments have placed the Commonwealth in the forefront of states which acknowledged that protection of man's environment is an essential guardianship, more than a refereeing job.

Deputy Secretary for Environmental Protection Wesley E. Gilbertson of the Department of Health puts the problem this way: "Once we could run away from the problems that threatened life and the quality of living in places where people congregated. Now there is no place to hide. If we want our environment fit to live in, we must fight for it."

FIRST IN COMPUTERIZED WATER CONTROL

A federal grant of more than a quarter of a million dollars was awarded to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering in January to assist in developing a comprehensive water quality management information system for the more than 50,000 miles of Pennsylvania waterways.

Designed to tighten enforcement of Pennsylvania's model Clean Streams Law, the statewide water pollution monitoring network began with a complete water quality inventory of all of Pennsylvania's streams to pinpoint known sources of pollution and provide detailed information on existing and needed waste treatment facilities.

Hundreds of man-hours were involved in taking individual samples from waterways

under varying conditions. This project has now progressed to the point where Pennsylvania has detailed information on water pollution never before available.

When fully operational within the next two or three years, a central computer bank will store this and related information and make it instantly available to locate sources of sudden slugs of pollution, to investigate known polluters and to record enforcement actions taken by the State Sanitary Water Board.

#### AUTOMATIC AIR MONITORING

Major legislation designed to make Pennsylvania the leading State in the Union in controlling air pollution was passed in July, 1968.

This forward-looking legislation resulted in an award in late 1968 of \$699,222 in Federal funds to Pennsylvania to establish the first State-wide air pollution monitoring network in the Nation.

In addition, Pennsylvania is one of only three States whose present air control program has been awarded Federal funds for continuation of its pioneering efforts.

Two experimental mobile field stations are already in operation, one near Norristown, Plymouth Township, Montgomery County; another near Chester, Delaware County. It is expected the automatic network will include at least 25 different sampling sites in the State.

The 1968 legislation makes it possible for the Commonwealth to plan and develop its Clean Air Program in cooperation with local jurisdictions and the State's industries. Under the new amendments, regional air pollution control associations are given a more limited time period to resolve air pollution problems, and the public's right to take legal action is clarified.

A comprehensive list of criteria already developed by the State Air Pollution Commission for such pollutants as sulfur dioxide and other gases, and smoke, soot and dust will greatly facilitate the task of establishing standards.

Within the next few months, standards for the control of air pollution in the recently designated "Federal Metropolitan Interstate Air Quality Control Region" will be completed. This region includes Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties in Pennsylvania plus Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Mercer and Salem Counties in New Jersey and New Castle County in Delaware.

Last month Federal hearings were held on a plan to designate the Western Pennsylvania Counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Washington and Westmoreland as a Federal air quality control region.

Since complete guidelines for developing implementation plans have not yet been issued by the Federal Government, Pennsylvania will continue enforcing its own State regulations until all Federal requirements are determined.

#### FIRST IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

On July 31, 1968, Governor Shafer signed into law Pennsylvania's pioneering Solid Waste Management Act.

Intent of the Act is to provide urbanized areas of the Commonwealth with protection from public health hazards emanating from improper handling of solid waste. This Act also makes Pennsylvania the first State to establish a cooperative effort with local governments to develop a comprehensive, State-wide solid waste management program.

Basically, it provides for the planning and regulation of all types of solid waste matter including domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes, their storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal.

Pennsylvania's program requires municipalities to submit to the Department of Health plans for solid waste management systems in their jurisdictions and authorizes

grants to municipalities to help them prepare plans for submission by the end of 1970.

Effective January 1, 1970, permits will be required for the disposal of solid wastes. The Act prohibits the construction, alteration or operation of solid waste disposal or processing facilities without a permit from the Pennsylvania Department of Health. A 23-member Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee is already working on policy and formulating guidelines.

In 1966, Pennsylvania became one of the first states to apply for and receive a Federal grant to conduct a three-year study on which to develop a State-wide solid waste management plan. The inventory of solid waste storage, collection and disposal practices of 2,559 municipalities (100 percent) has been completed, and an inventory of the practices of Pennsylvania's industrial and agricultural establishments is on its way to completion.

Pennsylvania was a member of the National Task Force Committee which developed data inventory forms for solid waste studies. It was one of five states which tested the forms and was the first State to adopt and use them. It was also the first State to use the U.S. Public Health Service's data processing facilities to compile information from these forms.

In all three areas, Pennsylvania has again shown its determination to move forward in environmental protection. With continued public support, I am certain that it will.

#### "DOC" ABERNATHY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE POOR

#### HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, Ralph Abernathy and his tent city fiasco in Washington, D.C., last year has cost the U.S. taxpayers \$275,600.

Perhaps the Justice Department will recover our costs from Abernathy and SCLC's tax-free receipts from contributions.

I ask that clippings from the local papers be printed in the RECORD:

[From the Evening Star, Washington, D.C., May 2, 1969]

#### TENT CITY COSTS PUT AT \$275,600

Resurrection City cost the federal and District governments \$275,600, most of which has never been repaid, a House subcommittee revealed today.

Nash Castro, regional director of the National Capital Region, told a House Interior Appropriations subcommittee in testimony made public today that efforts failed to recover the money from the sponsor of the Poor People's Campaign, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

He said the collection issue now is before the Justice Department.

He said police costs totaled \$144,989; engineering costs to lay out the site, \$178; additional police cost for the Solidarity Day march, 9,027, and \$5,580 to clean up the area after the march. Castro said it cost \$35,000 to resod the 12 acres of grass which was destroyed in the area. The department has only recovered \$10,000.

Castro, asked what guideline would be followed for future marches, said:

"Madam chairman, I like to think that we are not going to involve ourselves in another demonstration such as that on the basis of our past experience and because of the many, many implications of demonstra-

tions such as that," Castro said. "From the safety point of view, I don't think it is in the public interest to permit demonstrations such as that."

[From the Washington Post, Washington, D.C., May 3, 1969]

SCLC Owes \$265,000

Nash Castro, regional director for the National Park Service, has told a House subcommittee that the 1968 encampment of poor people near the Lincoln Memorial cost the Federal and D.C. Governments \$275,600, most of which is still owed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, sponsors of the Resurrection City project.

In testimony released yesterday, Castro said \$5000 had been realized from the sale of lumber from the encampment and the Government retains the \$5000 bond posted by SCLC. Collection of the rest, Castro said, has been left up to the Justice Department.

In response to a question, Castro said, "I like to think that we are not going to involve ourselves in another demonstration such as that . . . from the safety point of view, I don't think it is in the public interest to permit demonstrations such as that."

#### POLISH CONSTITUTION OF 1791

#### HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute today to the people of Poland and to Americans of Polish descent on the occasion of the 178th anniversary of the adoption of that inspiring document modeled after our own Constitution—the Polish Constitution of 1791.

Without a bloody revolution or disorder of any type, the noble Polish people, through the constitution of 1791, transformed their homeland into a modern state by effectively correcting the most basic shortcomings of both their parliamentary and social systems.

That Constitution reads in part:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its end and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order of society, on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

Today, although the fulfillment of these high ideals has been tragically thwarted by Communist domination, this expression of national commitment to free and democratic institutions lives on in the hearts of Polish people both in the mother country and in nations throughout the world.

Poland's history since the proclamation of May 3, 1791, has been marked by frustration and external domination. Within 5 short years, the Polish Republic was partitioned for a third time as Russian and Prussian troops invaded and divided the nation among themselves and the Austrians. Later Polish history has been scarred by the invasion and domination by the totalitarian forces of nazism and communism. At the conclusion of World War I the forces of democracy and freedom again saw hope for the permanent liberation of the Polish people. This rebirth, however, was cruelly

crushed and engulfed first by the nazis in 1939 and later by the Soviet Union.

Today we who are fortunate enough to still enjoy the blessings of our Constitution, extend our sincere prayers to the people of Poland that their indomitable spirit will continue to sustain them until they too achieve liberation into a free and democratic nation.

I should also like to express genuine appreciation today to all Americans of Polish ancestry. Our Nation owes them an immense debt for their unfailing dedication to liberty and justice for all peoples of the world.

**BISHOP HALLOCK OF MILWAUKEE  
CALLS ON PRESIDENT NIXON TO  
STOP ARMS RACE AND WAR IN  
VIETNAM**

**HON. HENRY S. REUSS**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the Right Reverend Donald H. V. Hallock, bishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, recently wrote President Nixon, urging that he act quickly to bring the war in Vietnam to a close and to curb the influence of the military-industrial complex. The letter is included in the Bishop's column in the April 1969 Milwaukee Churchman. I commend the column to my colleagues for its thoughts on war and peace and student unrest in our age.

FROM THE BISHOP'S DESK

"Dear Mr. President. . . ."

I had never written to a president before, but the other day it happened. I could contain myself no longer and I wrote President Nixon the following letter:

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
"The White House,  
"Washington, D.C.

"DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Please get us out of Viet Nam—as quickly as possible! This is a miserable war nobody can win. Let us stop this useless and senseless killing!

"Please break the vicious grip of the military-industrial complex upon our nation's resources, human and material. There can be no peace in the world as long as this combination of generals and weapons manufacturers wields such influence in our decisions of national policy and budget. Our great President Eisenhower gave us fair warning!

"Accomplish these two things, Mr. President, and the whole world will rise up and call you blessed.

"I pray God will give you courage and strength to do His will as you face such difficult tasks in these terrible and terrifying days.

"Sincerely and prayerfully,  
"DONALD H. V. HALLOCK,  
"The Bishop of Milwaukee."

I am not a pacifist and I served twenty three very active years in our country's reserve forces including over five years in WWII. But now our country, and the whole world, is in very deep trouble because we have come to accept war, not peace, as the normal state of affairs. How many years has it been since there was any peace anywhere to be found? I can hardly remember and the NOW-generation under thirty years of age never has known anything else but war and nations on a war-footing.

Two years ago, in an address to the United Nations shortly before his death, Adlai Stevenson stated that the fate of the world will be decided before the year 2000 and that we may be the last generation on earth. The last! When the nuclear weapons are unleashed, and each escalation increases that danger, it may well be the end of the world. Faced with such a grim specter it is no wonder that students riot against a system that accepts war and the nuclear threat in such "business-as-usual" complacency. We saw this student unrest in India, where the huge Hindu University at Berares had been shut down for weeks and the army was occupying the campus. When we reached Tokyo we found all of the Japanese universities were on strike, including our own St. Paul's, one of the largest. A student riot took place the day we left, aimed at getting U.S. air bases out of Japan.

The New Yorker for March 22d quotes from an address by a Harvard biologist, George Wald, a Nobel laureate, its title most significant: "A Generation in Search of a Future". With the world in the shape it is how much assurance is there that there will be any future? One specialist in government that Professor Wald quotes estimates the chances of full-scale nuclear war as increasing by two per cent per year, in other words by 1990 the chances being one in three, by the year 2000 fifty-fifty. Anything less than a full scale nuclear attack is unthinkable. When one goes they all will go.

And what will that be like, presuming the world isn't smashed to smithereens? It is frightening to contemplate Professor Wald's description, "The Most conservative estimates of the number of Americans who would be killed in a major nuclear attack, with everything working as well as can be hoped and all foreseeable precautions taken, run to about fifty million. We have become callous to gruesome statistics, and this seems at first to be only another gruesome statistic. You think, Bang!—and next morning, if you are still there, you read in the newspapers that fifty million people were killed.

"But that isn't the way it happens. When we killed close to two hundred thousand people with those first, little, old-fashioned uranium bombs that we dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, about the same number of persons were maimed, blinded, burned, poisoned, and otherwise doomed. A lot of them took a long time to die.

"That's the way it would be. Not a bang and a certain number of corpses to bury but a nation filled with millions of helpless, maimed, tortured, and doomed persons and the survivors huddled with their families in shelters, with guns ready to fight off their neighbors trying to get some uncontaminated food and water."

A frightening and a harrowing picture, but that is the way it could be unless the insane madness of the war psychology is reversed, and soon! I just have an idea that the will of God is that we should use our abundant resources to wipe out hunger and poverty, not the human race.

**SPEECH BY CONGRESSMAN CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER  
COMMEMORATING THE LOSS OF A  
YOUNG VIETNAM VETERAN**

**HON. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, perhaps too much of the news about the youth of today centers around the actions of a small group of violent campus

radicals. Today I would like to praise a young unheralded hero. Chester Jarmolinski was killed in Vietnam but the principles he stood for will not die. These are the principles which the majority of the youth of today stand for. They are the principles which unfortunately like Chester's action and life do not get the same coverage as those who would destroy the values that have made America the greatest human experiment.

I feel there is hope for our country in this its time of trouble because we still find modest men of great courage and great character like Chester Jarmolinski.

I would like to enter into the RECORD an article from the April 19 edition of the Jersey Journal. It tells the story of Chester Jarmolinski:

**CHESTER JARMOLINSKI GAVE HIS LIFE FOR A  
CAUSE—WORKED FOR THE JERSEY JOURNAL**

(By Phil Voza)

A smiling, diffident, bespectacled young fellow with grateful, vibrantly blue eyes looked around at his colleagues in The Jersey Journal composing room one afternoon several months ago. He had been exhorted: "Make a speech, Chester! Make a speech!"

But Chester Jarmolinski could not comply. He was just a little overwhelmed at the surprise party arranged by Edward Goldsmith, former president of Local 94, International Typographical Union, of which the youth was an apprentice member. All that, as he was affectionately known, could say, was:

"I'm no hero. All I've done is enlist in the Marine Corps. Gosh, a lot of you fellows were in World War II, and you got no parties."

But Chester Jarmolinski was a hero to his colleagues in the composing room, and to his family, including his uncle, William Jarmolinski, an aerial gunner in World War II and a union official. He was a hero then because of his bubbling patriotism and anxiety to help his country press an unpopular war. And he remains a hero in memory.

For Lance Cpl. Chester Jarmolinski, while on a routine patrol several miles from Da Nang was felled by small arms and mortar fire a few days ago, far from his native Jersey City and the country he loved so much. The Defense Department has confirmed he was killed by enemy action.

Fellow workers recalled today the last moments of Chester's farewell party. Two seasoned Marine Corps sergeants from the familiar recruitment booth at Journal Square attended as invited guests. One was black, the other white. They were both Marines and representatives of the United States Armed Forces. And as such they expressed their pride in the recruit and told him he would find a new life, now, fast friends united in a common cause.

Six months ago Chester paid a visit to his colleagues at the Journal. The presses were rolling off their final editions as former fellow workers gathered around him.

"It's nice to be back," he said, above the roar of the giant presses and the clattering linotypes. "Those Marines were right. . . . I've made many, many friends, of all nationalities and of all races—all Americans. The morale is great—and the goal of liberty is greater. I'm glad I'm part of a team like that."

In those words Chester unwittingly weaved a tribute Journal workers will never forget. They offer words of comfort to his parents, Chester and Marie Jarmolinski, to his brothers, Charles and Robert, and sisters, Marie, Carol Ann, and Jean, and to his uncle and fellow worker, Bill.

But in their memory always will be a smiling, blue-eyed young fellow who gave his life for his country—and a cause.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SELF-GOVERNMENT

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, self-government and congressional representation should be given to the District of Columbia in order that democracy and normal community life might be restored to the Nation's Capital. I believe this matter is of vital concern to all my colleagues and would therefore like to bring to their attention the following statement prepared by the League of Women Voters:

The beautiful capital of the world's greatest democracy is still an American colony. Washington, D.C. elects neither its local government nor any member of the Congress which levies its taxes, spends its money, drafts its sons.

Visit the Archives Building at 7th and Constitution Avenue, N.W. See the Declaration of Independence. "We hold these truths to be self-evident," it says, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Step outside to see 800,000 of your fellow Americans governed without any opportunity to express or deny their consent, taxed without any representation. The documents are lowered into a bomb-proof vault each night. The rights they guarantee are violated every day in the capital district itself.

The more than 800,000 people living in Washington ranks the city ahead of Montana, or New Hampshire, or Alaska, or Delaware, or seven other states in population. Each of these states has two Senators and one or two Representatives. But the District of Columbia has only old and revered documents and no congressional representation.

IT'S A WONDERFUL PLACE TO VISIT

Walk down the Mall. Enjoy the broad avenues and impressive Federal buildings. The Federal Government owns or exempts from taxes 55 percent of the land in the District of Columbia. In 1968 Congress appropriated \$70 million as due compensation to the District. In that same year the remaining 45 percent of the land brought in \$98.8 million in real estate taxes.

Washington raises 85 percent of its own revenues. Some states receive a higher proportion of their budget from the Federal government. The Federal payment barely covers costs of public services performed by the District for the Federal government and tax-exempt embassies and national organizations. District residents have the highest per capita income of any state; hence pay high Federal income taxes. They also pay a full range of other local taxes.

CONGRESS MUST EXERCISE ULTIMATE AUTHORITY

The Constitution decrees that the District shall not have sovereignty such as a state is guaranteed. Washington is proud of its unique role as the Federal district. But the citizens, conscious of the needs of the Federal government, see no reason why they can't conduct their own local affairs. No state denies to the citizens of its capital the right to participate in their own local and state governments.

It is uneconomical, inefficient and undemocratic for 535 members of Congress to have the degree of control they now practice. We'd rather do it ourselves, acting compatibly with the Federal interest which is our best interest also.

Visit your Senator or Representative in his office on Capitol Hill. Ask him to arrange a special tour of the White House for you—

give you a pass to the Senate or House gallery—obtain for you those pamphlets that interest you from among the hundreds printed at government expense. Ask him if he has tried to give representation to the voteless residents of the District of Columbia.

BUT WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE HERE?

Ride the subway from your Senator's or Representative's office to the Capitol. It is the only rapid transit in Washington. Don't blame us for traffic or parking problems. We are completely powerless to remedy them and must endure them every day. There's lots of parking weekdays at the great Smithsonian National Zoo, maintained in Rock Creek Park by the citizens of the District.

Presidents Nixon, Johnson, Kennedy, Eisenhower and others have all advocated local self-government and Congressional representation for the District. Both party platforms have endorsed it.

Do you agree with our desire to vote for officials who govern us? Then please tell your Senator and Representative to give full voting citizenship to your Nation's Capital, both self-government and congressional representation. He will appreciate a visit while you are in Washington.

Most Congressmen agree that Washington should be a "showcase for Democracy." But they need to know that you care, that the denial of the basic right to vote is a national concern. Your support is vital to us—you already have a vote!

WIDER ROLE FOR PEACE CORPS

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last week the Senate confirmed the appointment of Joseph Blatchford as the new Director of the Peace Corps. I wish to commend President Nixon on this outstanding appointment. Mr. Blatchford not only brings youth to this youthful agency—he is 34—but he also brings eminent qualifications. Mr. Blatchford started his own private peace corps in South America back in 1960 and it has been a highly successful attempt at spurring individuals to organize self-improvement on their own behalf. His volunteer organization, called Accion, organized 400 separate improvement projects last year and operated on a budget of \$1.5 million, most of it coming from South American sources.

Speaking with reporters recently, Blatchford indicated that Peace Corps is a waning program and needs rejuvenating. He said Peace Corps cannot be judged only in terms of good will, but must also be judged in terms of how much it helps other nations to help themselves. He criticized the corps for not properly channeling volunteer talent and for failing to provide other nations with adequate technical expertise.

I think Mr. Blatchford has an acute understanding of the problems of developing nations derived from his prior experience and will bring a badly needed fresh approach to our voluntary efforts overseas. Many former Peace Corps volunteers have criticized the agency for substituting quantity for quality at the expense of development and self-help. I am confident that Mr. Blatchford will

reappraise the real value of this "numbers game" and seek ways to make the Peace Corps a greater "agent of change" in the third world.

At this point in the RECORD I insert an article from the May 2 Washington Post on the Blatchford appointment:

WIDER PEACE CORPS ROLE SET

The Nixon Administration's youngest agency head, 34-year-old Joseph H. Blatchford, who was confirmed by the Senate yesterday, wants to "rejuvenate" the Peace Corps.

He sizes up his eight-year-old agency as "the most flexible and innovative arm of the U.S. Government, very well accepted" both here and overseas. But he also finds it "a waning program" that no longer is "exciting" young Americans.

SET UP OWN CORPS

Blatchford's ideas for remodeling the Peace Corps, which he sketched out recently over dinner with a group of reporters, are drawn largely from his own experience with ACCION, a four-nation "private peace corps" that he founded in 1960.

Blatchford feels the program must be judged not only in terms of current good will but also by whether it leaves behind a "multiplier effect" of local self-help to carry on and expand the U.S.-exported beginnings.

He wants the nations receiving Peace Corpsmen to play a bigger role in directing the local programs and in selecting the volunteers. He wants them to organize national agencies that will utilize and direct the Corpsmen, and he pledges that the Corps will strive to find and train qualified nationals as country directors.

"The shortcoming of the Peace Corps," Blatchford says, "has been that it is essentially a people provider: It finds them, trains them and puts them at the disposal of the local governments." Most of these governments, he suggests, have done little to direct the incoming volunteers into areas where their talents are most urgently needed; as a result, they tend to "spin off alone" into noncontroversial tasks in isolated rural areas.

WORKED IN SLUMS

Blatchford's ACCION, on the other hand, was focused entirely on the growing urban slums of South America, sending in trained community organizers to help set up local self-help groups. Starting with American and European volunteers, technical experts, and American business contributions, it has established locally run nonprofit corporations in Venezuela, Peru, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Buenos Aires.

Blatchford's plans for the Peace Corps call for more technical expertise to back up the volunteers. "We need more 'Ugly Americans,'" he says.

One possibility under consideration, to avoid the big budget costs of swapping \$75-a-month volunteers for high-salaried experts, would involve some form of cooperation between the Peace Corps and groups that send retired business executives overseas as short-term volunteers.

Blatchford also is thinking about ties between the Peace Corps and similar domestic volunteer programs, such as VISTA, to help make use of returning Corpsmen.

DISTRICT OPINION SHIFTS ON VIETNAM

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, the results of the 1969 national issues poll con-

ducted in the 13th District of Illinois show a substantial shift in the opinion of its residents on the war in Vietnam.

During the last month, I have received more than 23,000 answers to the poll questionnaire, an unusually heavy response.

On the question of Vietnam, approximately half—49.6 percent—of the 13th District residents who answered the poll now favor a gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops, regardless of the outcome of the Paris peace talks. About one-third—35.4 percent—favor stepping up the war if the talks fail, while 5.2 percent support continuation of the war at the present level in the event of failure.

This breakdown of opinion represents a sharp contrast to a similar question in the 1967 national issues poll when six of 10 13th District residents favored continued escalation of the U.S. military effort in Vietnam.

On the issue of U.S. election laws, residents of the district who responded to the poll expressed a clear preference for changes in the existing system of electing the President and Vice President. In fact, only 6.6 percent favored retaining the present electoral college system.

Drawing the most support was the proposal for a direct popular vote, favored by 62.1 percent of the residents. About a fifth—22 percent—of the respondents supported revisions in the electoral college system to reflect a majority in each congressional district.

The highest percentage of opinion registered on any of the 10 questions on this year's poll was in support of income tax revisions, which were favored by four of five residents—81.1 percent.

The full tabulation of 13th District opinion recorded from the poll responses follows:

TABULATED RESULTS OF 1969 NATIONAL ISSUES POLL

[Results in percent]

1. With respect to the Mid-East, do you favor:

A formal alliance with Israel to insure U.S. intervention in the case of an Arab attack.....	12.4
A joint diplomatic effort with the U.S.S.R. to work for a settlement.....	27.2
Continued efforts by the U.N. and/or a multination group to secure peace.....	50.6
No response.....	9.8

2. With respect to Vietnam, do you favor:

Stepping up the war if the Paris talks fall.....	35.4
Gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops regardless of the outcome of the Paris talks.....	49.6
Continuation of the war at the present level if Paris produces no changes.....	5.2
No response.....	9.8

3. Do you believe that present income tax laws need revision?

Yes.....	81.1
No.....	5.0
Undecided.....	5.1
No response.....	8.8

4. Do you feel wage and price controls are desirable if the inflationary spiral worsens?

Yes.....	51.8
No.....	29.8
Undecided.....	9.1
No response.....	9.3

5. Do you favor stricter penalties and enforcement for laws relating to the illegal sale of drugs?

Yes.....	77.0
No.....	10.0
Undecided.....	3.9
No response.....	9.0

6. Regarding the draft, do you favor:

Continuation of the present selective service system.....	24.2
A lottery system for inductions.....	23.0
An all-volunteer military.....	42.8
No response.....	10.0

7. Do you favor greater use of tax credits and incentives for private enterprise to meet the problems of:

Air and water pollution:	
Yes.....	69.4
No.....	16.8
Undecided.....	3.7
No response.....	10.1

Job training for the unskilled:

Yes.....	64.9
No.....	17.9
Undecided.....	6.8
No response.....	10.4

Development of business in low income, high unemployment areas:

Yes.....	57.9
No.....	19.7
Undecided.....	11.6
No response.....	10.8

8. Regarding military spending, do you favor:

Superiority.....	27.3
Parity with the U.S.S.R.....	20.1
Sufficiency.....	42.2
No response.....	10.4

9. Do you favor returning a percentage of the tax money collected by the Federal Government to State and local Governments to use as they see fit?

Yes.....	53.5
No.....	27.2
Undecided.....	10.3
No response.....	9.0

10. With respect to the presidential elections, do you favor:

Retaining the electoral college as it is.....	6.6
Electing the President and Vice President by direct popular vote.....	62.1
Revising the electoral college voting to reflect the majority in each Congressional District.....	22.1
No response.....	9.2

THE ANNIVERSARY OF POLAND'S CONSTITUTION

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD the remarks of Aloysius A. Mazewski, president of the Polish National Alliance and the Polish-American Congress, delivered yesterday afternoon at the constitution of May 3 observance in Humboldt Park, Chicago, Ill.

These remarks merit consideration as an expression of feeling from a leading spokesman of a people who have made a sound and lasting contribution to the building of America and who recognize also the complications in foreign affairs

and the need for U.S. leadership in developing a world of true freedom and lasting peace.

The address referred to follows:

REMARKS OF ALOYSIUS A. MAZEWSKI, PRESIDENT OF THE POLISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE AND POLISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS, DELIVERED AT THE CONSTITUTION OF MAY 3 OBSERVANCE, IN HUMBOLDT PARK, CHICAGO

One hundred and seventy eight years ago, our ancestors gave the Polish nation a new lease on life by adopting and proclaiming the Constitution of May 3rd of 1791. It belongs to the most significant and unique documents in the history of Europe.

While this constitution of May 3rd has been the culmination of centuries-long parliamentary traditions that flourished in the Royal Republic of Poland, it departed from the precepts of exaggerated freedom of the individual and declared that freedom and authority are joined. For it was through the misuse of freedom, or, more precisely, through arrogating the benefits of freedom to personal whims, that Poland, once the most powerful state on the continent of Europe, found herself on the brink of anarchy, chaos and disaster.

The Constitution of May 3d, put a stop to this freedom grown wild and established the rule of Law and Order for the land.

It came too late to save Poland from partitions. However, it remained a potent force of spiritual and moral renewal for the Polish nation, and became the wellspring of inspiration and patriotic discipline for whole generations of Poles.

It taught the Polish and other European generations at the closing years of the 18th Century, that responsiveness to the needs of a nation, to the security of the state, to the laws of the land is inherent in freedom.

This lesson stands in bold relief for us in America today. Our true freedom and its corollary—civil responsibility, are endangered by wild misbehavior of a comparatively small but articulate minority of college and university students. They seem to think that freedom equates with a free hand at disorders and disruption of education for the majority of students.

They need to be convinced that freedom and order are not incompatible. Neither are freedom and authority. Moreover, the exercise of freedom requires the protection of authority.

Thus, complacency and acquiescence by college and university administrators who fail to act effectively against campus demonstrators are completely unfounded. Equally irrelevant are those who advocate new laws to cope with this disturbing situation. Our existing laws of the land are sufficiently strong and clear to establish and keep peace and order on our campuses.

President Nixon, addressing the United States Chamber of Commerce last Tuesday in Washington, stated:—

"There can be no compromise with lawlessness and no surrender to force if free education is to survive in the United States."

This statement deserves the wholehearted support of us whose ethnic heritage is steeped in the precept of the May 3rd Constitution.

We also express the confidence that President Nixon's foreign policy of calm judgment and foresight, steeped in the awareness of American power and responsibility will eventually bring about meaningful negotiations in place of dead-centered confrontations with our ideological and political adversaries abroad.

And we respectfully submit that in any, even initial settlement with the communist block, the case of Poland be considered in the light of history, demography and geography, so that the tragedy of diplomatic misconception of the closing days of World War Two be avoided.

We further submit that the peace and stability in Europe, and, consequently, a major part of American security, are linked with the fate of Poland. Due to her geographic position and historic development, Poland occupies the key position on the eastern ramparts of Western civilization and the western periphery of the Soviet empire. For this reason, Poland could be a bridge between the West and the East, but she cannot, she must not be a mere pawn in power politics.

Geography, history and destiny combined to make Poland the pivotal state in East Central Europe. She cannot fulfill her mission, if subjected to outside dominance.

We, Americans of Polish ancestry firmly believe that by supporting Poland's claims to full freedom and independence, we are acting for the best, enlightened interests of the United States.

ROBERT S. McNAMARA ADDRESSES  
NOTRE DAME

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, the recent speech of Robert McNamara given at the University of Notre Dame is a pertinent expression by a foremost authority indicating the vital need for immediate action in the field of population control.

The facts of the ever-rising population of the world indeed merit our closest attention, for when, as Mr. McNamara states, one-half of humanity is presently starving, imagine us by 2000 when the population may well have doubled; and when 300 million children under the age of 4 are presently subsisting in hunger that risks permanent brain damage, imagine the numbers by 2000.

The blatant facts demand that the United States and other developed nations deal immediately with this crisis that threatens to overcome us all. Perhaps we can begin by reversing our strange priority which allocates to population control and planning less than 1 percent of that which we allocate to military hardware and research. If we wish to avoid famine, we have no choice.

Mr. Speaker, I insert Mr. McNamara's speech in the RECORD:

ADDRESS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME BY  
ROBERT S. McNAMARA, PRESIDENT, WORLD  
BANK GROUP, NOTRE DAME, IND., MAY 1,  
1969

I am grateful for this award, and pleased to become an honorary alumnus of Notre Dame.

This university, over the years, has become a catalytic center of creative thought. It does what universities do best: it probes. It probes the past for what is most relevant to the present. It probes the present for what is most formative of the future. And it probes the future for what will most enlarge man's freedom and fulfillment.

I want to discuss with you this afternoon a problem that arose out of that recent past; that already plagues man in the present; and that will diminish, if not destroy, much of his future—should he fail to face up to it, and solve it.

It is, by half a dozen criteria, the most delicate and difficult issue of our era—perhaps of any era in history. It is overlaid with

emotion. It is controversial. It is subtle. Above all, it is immeasurably complex.

It is the tangled problem of excessive population growth.

It is not merely a problem, it is a paradox.

It is at one and the same time an issue that is intimately private—and yet inescapably public.

It is an issue characterized by reticence and circumspection—and yet in desperate need of realism and candor.

It is an issue intolerant of government pressure—and yet endangered by government procrastination.

It is an issue, finally, that is so hypersensitive—giving rise to such diverse opinion—that there is an understandable tendency simply to avoid argument, turn one's attention to less complicated matters, and hope that the problem will somehow disappear.

But the problem will not disappear. What may disappear is the opportunity to find a solution that is rational and humane.

If we wait too long, that option will be overtaken by events.

We cannot afford that. For if there is anything certain about the population explosion, it is that if it is not dealt with reasonably, it will in fact explode: explode in suffering, explode in violence, explode in inhumanity.

All of us are, of course, concerned about this.

You, here at Notre Dame, have been giving constructive attention to this concern for several years. And yet it may seem strange that I should speak at a center of Catholic thought on this awkward issue which might so conveniently be ignored, or left to demographers to argue.

I have chosen to discuss the problem because my responsibilities as President of the World Bank compel me to be candid about the blunt facts affecting the prospects for global development.

The bluntest fact of all is that the need for development is desperate.

One-third of mankind today lives in an environment of relative abundance.

But two-thirds of mankind—more than two billion individuals—remain entrapped in a cruel web of circumstances that severely limits their right to the necessities of life. They have not yet been able to achieve the transition to self-sustaining economic growth. They are caught in the grip of hunger and malnutrition; high illiteracy; inadequate education; shrinking opportunity; and corrosive poverty.

The gap between the rich and poor nations is no longer merely a gap. It is a chasm. On one side are nations of the West that enjoy per capita incomes in the \$3,000 range. On the other are nations in Asia and Africa that struggle to survive on per capita incomes of less than \$100.

What is important to understand is that this is not a static situation. The misery of the underdeveloped world is today a dynamic misery, continuously broadened and deepened by a population growth that is totally unprecedented in history.

This is why the problem of population is an inseparable part of the larger, overall problem of development.

There are some who speak as if simply having fewer people in the world is some sort of intrinsic value in and of itself. Clearly, it is not.

But when human life is degraded by the plague of poverty, and that poverty is transmitted to future generations by too rapid a growth in population, then one with responsibilities in the field of development has no alternative but to deal with that issue.

To put it simply: the greatest single obstacle to the economic and social advancement of the majority of the peoples in the underdeveloped world is rampant population growth.

Having said that, let me make one point unmistakably clear: the solution of the population problem is in no way a substitute for the more traditional forms of developmental assistance: aid for economic infrastructure; aid for agriculture; aid for industrialization; aid for education; aid for technological advance.

The underdeveloped world needs investment capital for a whole gamut of productive projects. But nothing would be more unwise than to allow these projects to fail because they are finally overwhelmed by a tidal wave of population.

Surely, then, it is appropriate that we should attempt to unravel the complexities that so confuse this critical issue.

## II

One can begin with the stark demographic dimensions. The dynamics are deceptively simple. Population increase is simply the excess of births over deaths. For most of man's history the two have been in relative equilibrium. Only in the last century have they become seriously unbalanced.

Though the figures are well known, they are worth repeating—if for no other reason than to forestall the familiarity with unpleasant facts from cloaking itself with complacency. It required sixteen hundred years to double the world population of 250 million, as it stood in the first century A.D. Today, the more than three billion on earth will double in 35 years time, and the world's population will then be increasing at the rate of an additional billion every eight years.

To project the totals beyond the year 2000 becomes so demanding on the imagination as to make the statistics almost incomprehensible.

A child born today, living on into his seventies, would know a world of 15 billion. His grandson would share the planet with 60 billion.

In six and a half centuries from now—the same insignificant period of time separating us from the poet Dante—there would be one human being standing on every square foot of land on earth: a fantasy of horror that even the *Inferno* could not match.

Such projections are, of course, unreal. They will not come to pass because events will not permit them to come to pass.

Of that we can be certain. What is not so certain is precisely what those events will be. They can only be: mass starvation; political chaos; or population planning.

What ever may happen after the year 2000, what is occurring right now is enough to jolt one into action.

India, for example, is adding a million people a month to its population—and this in spite of the oldest family-planning program in Southeast Asia.

The Philippines currently has a population of 37 million. There is no authorized government family-planning program. At the present rate of growth, these limited islands—in a brief 35 years—would have to support over one hundred million human beings.

The average population growth of the world at large is 2%. Many underdeveloped countries are burdened with a rate of 3½% or more. A population growing at 1% doubles itself in 70 years; at 2% it doubles in 35 years; at 3½% it doubles in only 20 years.

Now, if we are to reject mass starvation and political chaos as solutions to this explosive situation, then there are clearly only three conceivable ways in which a nation can deliberately plan to diminish its rate of population growth: to increase the death rate; to step up the migration rate; or to reduce the birth rate.

No one is in favor of the first choice. On the contrary, under the impact of public health programs, death rates are falling throughout the underdeveloped areas. Even simple medical improvements—better sani-

tation, malaria suppression, widespread vaccination—bring on a rapid and welcome decline in mortality. The low-level death rates which Europe required a century and a half to achieve are now being accomplished in the emerging areas in a fifth of that time.

The second choice is wholly inadequate. Increased migration, on any scale significant enough to be decisive, is simply not practical. Countries concerned about their own future crowding are understandably disinclined to add to it by accepting more than a limited number of foreigners. But the more important point is that the continually expanding increment, on a global basis, is already so massive that migration as a solution to population pressure is manifestly unrealistic. We can put a man on the moon. But we cannot migrate by the millions off our own planet.

That leaves the third choice: a humane and rational reduction of the birth rate.

Is it feasible? It is.

Is it simple? It is not.

Is it necessary? Without question.

It is necessary because the consequences of continuing the present population growth rates are unacceptable.

### III

Let us examine those consequences.

One cannot sense the inner significance of the cold, remote, impersonal demographic data by merely tracing a line upward on a graph, or by scanning the print-out from a computer.

The consequences of rapid population growth—piled on top of an already oppressive poverty—must be grasped in all their concrete, painful reality.

The first consequence can be seen in the gaunt faces of hungry men.

One half of humanity is hungering at this very moment. There is less food per person on the planet today than there was 30 years ago in the midst of a worldwide depression.

Thousands of human beings will die today—as they die every day—of that hunger. They will either simply starve to death, or they will die because their diet is so inadequate that it cannot protect them from some easily preventable disease.

Most of those thousands of individuals—individuals whose intrinsic right to a decent life is as great as yours or mine—are children. They are not mere statistics. They are human beings. And they are dying; now, at this very moment; while we are speaking.

They are not your children. Or my children. But they are someone's children. And they are dying needlessly.

And yet the thousands who die are perhaps the more fortunate ones. For millions of other children, suffering the same malnutrition, do not die. They live languidly on—stunted in their bodies, and crippled in their minds.

The human brain reaches 90% of its normal structural development in the first four years of life. We now know that during that critical period of growth, the brain is highly vulnerable to nutritional deficiencies: deficiencies that can cause as much as 25% impairment of normal mental ability. Even a deterioration of 10% is sufficient to cause a serious handicap to productive life.

This is irreversible brain damage.

What is particularly tragic in all of this is that when such mentally deprived children reach adulthood, they are likely to repeat the whole depressing sequence in their own families. They perpetuate mental deficiency, not through genetic inheritance; but simply because as parents they are ill-equipped mentally to understand, and hence to avoid the very nutritional deprivations in their own children that they themselves suffered.

Thus hunger and malnutrition forge a chain of conditions that only spiral the total human performance dimly downward. Alertness, vitality, energy, the ability to learn,

the desire to succeed, the will to exert an effort—all these inestimable human qualities drain away.

How many children today are caught up in this crisis? How many of them subsist at levels of hunger and malnutrition that risk their being irreversibly mentally retarded for the rest of their lives? Some three hundred million.

But the population explosion's corrosive effects on the quality of life do not end with hunger. They range through the whole spectrum of human deprivation. With entire national populations, already caught up in the dilemmas of development, now doubling in as short a time as 20 years, there is a chronic insufficiency of virtually every necessity.

Current birth rates throughout the emerging world are seriously crippling developmental efforts. It is imperative to understand why. The intractable reason is that these governments must divert an inordinately high proportion of their limited national savings away from productive investment simply in order to maintain the current low level of existence.

Each additional child brought into the world must not only be fed, but clothed, housed, medically cared for, and supported by at least minimal educational services. All of this requires new capital—new capital that cannot be invested in other desperately needed sectors of the economy. For approximately the first 15 years of their lives, children cannot contribute economically to the nation: simply because they are young they are consumers rather than producers.

If the number of children in the total population—as a result of high birth rates—is very large, a nation is under the compelling necessity to expend ever greater resources simply to keep its people from slipping beneath minimum subsistence levels. A treadmill economy tends to emerge in which the total national effort will exhaust itself in running faster and faster merely to stand still.

More and more classrooms must be built; more and more teachers must be provided; more and more vocational training facilities must be established. But despite all this effort both the quantity and quality of education will inevitably decline. It simply cannot keep pace with the mounting waves of children. Thus, one of the prime movers of all human development—education—is sacrificed.

Further, as ill-educated, perhaps wholly illiterate, children reach the age when they ought to become producers in the economy, they are engulfed by the hopelessness of underemployment. In many of the world's shanty towns 50 to 60% of the adolescents are out of work.

Not only are these youngsters unequipped for the jobs that might have been available, but the total number of meaningful jobs itself tends to decline in proportion to the population simply because the government has been unable to invest adequately in job-producing enterprises. The capital that ought to have been invested was simply not available. It was dissipated by the ever rising tide of additional children.

This, then, is the cruel and self-perpetuating dilemma that governments face in underdeveloped countries overburdened for long periods with high birth rates.

Their plans for progress evaporate into massive efforts merely to maintain the status quo.

But what is true at the national level is repeated with even greater poignancy on the personal family level. Millions of individual families wish to avoid unwanted pregnancies.

And when these families cannot find legal and compassionate assistance in this matter,

they often turn to desperate and illegal measures.

Statistics suggest that abortion is one of the world's most commonly chosen methods to limit fertility—despite the fact that in most societies it is ethically offensive, illegal, expensive, and medically hazardous.

In five countries of western Europe, it is estimated that there are as many illegal abortions as live births.

In India, the estimate is that each month a quarter of a million women undergo illegal abortion.

In Latin America, illegal abortion rates are among the highest in the world. In one country, they are said to total three times the live birth rate; in another, to be the cause of two out of every five deaths of pregnant women. Further, there are indications that the illegal abortion rate in Latin America is increasing, and that multiple illegal abortions among mothers are becoming common.

The tragic truth is that illegal abortion is endemic in many parts of the world. And it is particularly prevalent in those areas where there is no adequate, organized family-planning assistance.

The conclusion is clear: where the public authorities will not assist parents to avoid unwanted births, the parents will often take matters into their own hands—at whatever cost to conscience or health.

### IV

Now I have noted that this entire question of population planning is incredibly complex. There are, of course, certain precise and painful moral dilemmas. But quite apart from these, there is a vague and murky mythology that befalls the issue. Not only does this collection of myths obscure the essentials of the problem, but worse still, it builds barriers to constructive action.

I should like to turn now to that mythology, and examine some of its more irrational premises.

There is, to begin with, the generalized assumption that somehow "more people means more wealth." As with all fallacies, there is a deceptive substratum of plausibility to the thesis. With the earlier rise of nationalism in the West—and the more recent emergence of newly independent countries in Asia and Africa—rapid population growth has often been regarded as a symbol of national vigor. It provided, so it was believed, the foundations of a more powerful military establishment; an economically advantageous internal market; a pool of cheap labor; and, in general, a prestigious political place in the sun.

But in the underdeveloped world, nearly every one of these assumptions is false. Because rapid population growth tends seriously to retard growth in per capita income, the developing nation soon discovers that its economic vigor is diminished rather than enhanced by the phenomenon of high fertility. The hoped-for internal market becomes a mere mass of discontented indigents, without purchasing power but with all the frustrations of potential consumers whose expectations cannot be met.

"Cheap labor" in such countries turns out not to be cheap at all. For sound economic growth requires technological improvements, and these in turn demand higher levels of training than the strained government resources can supply. Though individual workers may be paid lower salaries than their counterparts abroad, their efficiency and productiveness are so low that the nation's goods are often priced out of the competitive export market. The "cheap" labor turns out to be excessively expensive labor.

Even the argument of expanding the population in order to provide a powerful military force is suspect—not merely because the expansion of one nation's forces will, in time, lead to a reactive expansion of its neighbor's forces, but also because modern defense

forces require an increasing ratio of educated recruits rather than mere masses of illiterate troops.

As for political prestige, nations caught in the catastrophe of an uncontrolled population growth do not enhance their position in the family of nations. On the contrary, they find it slipping away as their once optimistic plans for progress turn inevitably to the politics of confrontation and extremism.

Akin to the myth that "more people means more wealth" is the notion that countries with large tracts of uninhabited open land have no need to worry about birth rates, since there is ample room for expansion.

The argument is as shallow as it is misleading. For the patent fact is that mere open land does not, in and of itself, support a high rate of population growth. Such open land—if it is to become the home of large numbers of people—must be provided with a whole panoply of heavy government investments: investments in roads, housing, sanitation, agricultural and industrial development.

The sound economic argument is quite the other way round. What such raw space requires first is not surplus people, but surplus funds for investment. And it is precisely surplus people in a developing economy that make the accumulation of surplus funds so incredibly difficult.

What is equally overlooked is that a rational restraint on fertility rates in an emerging country never implies an absolute reduction of the total population. It simply hopes for a more reasonable balance between birth and death rates. And since death rates in the future are certain to drop with continued advances in medicine—and in highly underdeveloped countries the drop in the death rate is characteristically precipitous—there are no grounds whatever for fearing that a nation's population, under the influence of family planning, will dangerously ebb away. The danger is quite the opposite: that even with family planning—should it be inadequately utilized—the population will proliferate in the future to self-defeating levels.

A still more prevalent myth is the misapprehension that official programs of family planning in a developing country are wholly unnecessary since the very process of development itself automatically leads to lowered birth rates. The experience of Europe is cited as persuasive proof of this theory.

But the proof is no proof at all, for the theory is hopelessly irrelevant to today's conditions in the underdeveloped world. There are no comparable circumstances between what happened in Europe's early period of modernization, and what is happening in the emerging world today.

Aside from a lapse of logic which fails to grasp that the current population growth in these areas inhibits the very economic development which is supposed to curb that growth, the historical fact is that conditions in Europe during its initial developmental period were far more favorable to lower rates of population growth. The birth rates were much lower than they are in the underdeveloped world today, the death rates had not yet drastically fallen, and by the time public health measures had accomplished that, the infrastructure of industrialization was already in place.

Further, in nineteenth century Europe, unlike in the developing countries today, marriages were entered into later, and the level of literacy—always an important factor affecting population growth—was considerably higher.

Even in spite of all these advantages, it required some 70 years for Europe to reduce its birth rates to present levels. Today the average birth rate for developing countries is 40 to 45 per 1000 of population. To get this rate down to the 17 to 20 per 1000 that is common in contemporary Europe would require a reduction in the developing world of some 50 million births a year. To suppose

that economic advancement by itself—without the assistance of well organized family planning—could accomplish this in any feasible time-frame of the future is wholly naive.

Indeed, even with family planning, no such promising results are feasible in less than two or three decades. What is feasible—indeed what is imperative—is the establishment of family planning on a scale that will stave off total economic and political disintegration in those countries where social progress is being seriously limited by the glut of unwanted births.

No government can, of course, ultimately succeed in convincing its own population to undertake family planning, if parents themselves do not really want it.

But the almost universal fact is that parents do want it. They often want it far more than their own political leaders comprehend.

People—particularly poor, ill-educated people—may not understand the techniques of family planning. Most of them have only the most tenuous understanding of human biology. Often their limited comprehension is tragically confused by gross misinformation.

But the notion that family-planning programs are sinister, coercive plots to force poor people into something they really do not want, is absurd.

The pervasive prevalence of voluntary illegal abortion should be enough to dispel that fiction.

The poor do not always know how to limit their families in less drastic and dangerous ways, but there is overwhelming evidence that they would like to know how.

Another serious misunderstanding is the fear that family planning in the developing world would inevitably lead to a breakdown of familiar moral fiber—and that it would encourage parents to limit the number of their children for essentially frivolous and selfish reasons: that it would trade the responsibility of having a large number of children for the opportunity of acquiring the needless gadgetry of an advancing consumer economy.

But one stroll through the slums of any major city in the developing world is enough to dispel that concept. If anything is threatening the fiber of family life it is the degrading conditions of subsistence survival that one finds in these sprawling camps of packing crates and scrap metal. Children on the streets instead of in non-existent classrooms. Broken men—their pride shattered—without work. Despondent mothers—often unmarried—unable to cope with exhaustion because of annual pregnancies. And all of this in a frustrating environment of misery and hunger and hopelessness. These are not the conditions that promote an ethically fibered family life.

Family planning is not designed to destroy families. On the contrary, it is designed to save them.

All of us accept the principle that in a free society, the parents themselves must ultimately decide the size of their own family. We would regard it as an intolerable invasion of the family's rights for the State to use coercive measures to implement population policy. We can preserve that right best by assisting families to understand how they can make that decision for themselves.

The fact is that millions of children are born without their parents desiring that it happen. Hence, a free, rational choice for an additional child is not made in these cases. If we are to keep the right of decision in the hands of the family—where it clearly belongs—then we must give the family the knowledge and assistance it requires to exercise that right.

Nor need anyone be deterred from appropriate action by the pernicious, if pervasive, myth that the white western world's assistance in family planning efforts among the

non-white nations of the developing areas is a surreptitious plot to keep the whites in a racial ascendancy. The myth is absurd on purely demographic grounds, as well as on many others. Non-white peoples on the planet massively outnumber whites. They always have and always will. No conceivable degree of family planning could possibly alter that mathematical fact.

But a more relevant answer is that if the white world actually did desire to plot against the non-white nations, one of the most effective ways possible to do so would be for the whites to deny these nations any assistance whatever in family planning. For the progressive future of the non-white world is directly related to their indigenous economic development—and that, in turn, as we have seen, is dependent upon their being able to bring birth rates down to a level that will allow a significant increase in per capita income.

There is one more myth that obstructs the road to action. It is the belief that the time for decisive action is past, and that sweeping famine is inevitable.

The distinguished British scientist and novelist, C. P. Snow, has recently noted that it the view of men of sober judgment that "many millions of people in the poor countries are going to starve to death before our eyes."

"We shall see them doing so," he adds, "upon our television sets."

He stresses that when the collision between food and population takes place, "at best, this will mean local famines to begin with. At worst, the local famines will spread into a sea of hunger. The usual date predicted for the beginning of the local famines is 1975-80."

In summing up his own view, he suggests that "The major catastrophe will happen before the end of the century. We shall, in the rich countries, be surrounded by a sea of famine, involving hundreds of millions of human beings."

"The increase of population," he predicts, "all over the rich world may get a little less. In the poor world it won't except in one or two pockets. Despite local successes, as in India, the food-population collision will duly occur. The attempts to prevent it, or mellow it, will be too feeble. Famine will take charge in many countries. It may become, by the end of the period, endemic famine. There will be suffering and desperation on a scale as yet unknown."

Now, though Lord Snow is a brilliant and perceptive man of good will, I simply do not believe that one need feel quite so near despair—even in the face of a situation as ominous as this one.

Wholesale famine is not inevitable. I am convinced that there is time to reverse the situation, if we will but use it. Only barely sufficient time. But time nevertheless.

It is the time which has been given us by those who have created the revolution in agricultural technology; a revolution based on new seeds, hybrid strains, fertilizers, and the intensified use of natural resources.

It is a revolution which already has increased the yields of food gains by more than 100% in parts of Southeast Asia, and which promises to boost yields by one-half ton per acre throughout Asia. It is a revolution which has expanded the number of acres sown with the new seeds from 200 in 1965 to 20,000,000 in 1968—and an estimated 34,000,000 in 1969—but which has yet to touch more than a small percentage of the rice and wheat-producing acreage of the world.

If we will but speed the spread of this agricultural revolution—by adequate and properly administered technical and financial assistance to the developing countries—we can expect that for the next two decades the world's food supply will grow at a faster rate than its population.

The predicted spectre of famine can be averted.

It will take immense energy and organizing skill, and significant infusions of new capital investment—but it is possible to stave off disaster.

What is required to accomplish this is not so much a psychologically comforting optimism, as an energetic, creative realism.

I believe enough of that realism exists among men of good will—both in the developed and in the emerging world—to do the job.

This is the fundamental reason I do not share Lord Snow's degree of discouragement.

There is no point whatever in being naively over-optimistic about a situation as full of peril as the population problem.

But I am confident that application of the new technology will dramatically expand the rate of agricultural growth and will buy two decades of time—admittedly the barest minimum of time—required to cope with the population explosion, and reduce it to manageable proportions.

## VI

How can this best be done?

To begin with, the developed nations must give every measure of support they possibly can to those countries which have already established family-planning programs. Many have. The governments of India, Pakistan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore have established both policies and specific targets for reducing population growth rates and have shown some measurable progress.

Ceylon, Malaysia, Turkey, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Morocco, Kenya, Mauritius, Chile, Honduras, Barbados, and Jamaica are giving government support to family-planning programs, but need substantial technical or financial assistance before any significant reduction in birth rates can occur.

Some 20 other governments are considering family-planning programs.

In other countries, where governments are only dimly aware of the dangers of the population problem—but would like, nevertheless, to ponder the matter—the developed nations can quietly assist by helping with the demographic and social studies that will reveal the facts and thus point up the urgency of the issue, and the disadvantages of delay.

It is essential, of course, to recognize the right of a given country to handle its population problem in its own way. But handle it, it must.

The developed nations can point out the demographic facts; can explain the economic realities; can warn of the consequences of procrastination. They can—and should—inform. They should not—and cannot—pressure.

Technologically advanced countries can make one of their greatest contributions by initiating a new order of intensity in research into reproductive biology. They have starved their research facilities of funds in this field. The result is that we are still only on the threshold of understanding the complexities of conception, and therefore only at the outer edge of the necessary knowledge to help make family planning in the developing countries beneficial on a meaningful scale.

Annual worldwide expenditures for research in reproductive biology now total roughly 50 million dollars. The hardheaded estimate is that the sum should treble to 150 million dollars annually—for the next ten years—if we are to develop the knowledge necessary for the most effective and acceptable kinds of family planning.

Our parsimony in this matter in the United States is illustrated by the discouraging fact that out of a total budget of nearly one billion dollars, the National Institutes of Health this year are spending less than ten million dollars for research in population-related phenomena. Hundreds of millions of dollars for death control. Scarcely 1% of that amount for fertility control.

And research efforts should range far beyond biology.

Demography, as a fully developed science, remains in its infancy. It is likely that fewer than half the world's births are even registered. And while the crude estimates of birth rates almost inevitably turn out to be too low, it is essential that more precise data be developed in those areas where the population problem is the most acute.

Similarly, there is a pressing need for far more research in the socio-cultural aspects of family planning. There is manifestly a great deal more to population planning than merely birth control. Attitudes, motivation, preferences differ from country to country, and this essential research can clearly best be conducted locally. The developed nations should be generous in their financial support for such studies and surveys.

Above all else, there is a need to develop a realistic sense of urgency in all countries over the population problem.

Programs are beginning to show progress in limited areas. But no reduction in birth rates has yet been achieved anywhere in the underdeveloped areas which can significantly affect overall world population totals.

This means that family planning is going to have to be undertaken on a humane but massive scale. Other massive efforts in our century—for example, in the field of public health—have been mounted and have been successful. And granted all the difficulties, there is no insuperable reason this one cannot be.

The threat of unmanageable population pressures is very much like the threat of nuclear war.

Both threats are undervalued. Both threats are misunderstood.

Both threats can—and will—have catastrophic consequences unless they are dealt with rapidly and rationally.

The threat of violence is intertwined with the threat of undue population growth. It is clear that population pressures in the underdeveloped societies can lead to economic tensions, and political turbulence: stresses in the body politic which in the end can bring on conflicts among nations.

Such violence must not be allowed to happen.

You and I—and all of us—share the responsibility of taking those actions necessary to assure that it will not happen.

There is no point in despair.

There is every point simply in getting busy with the job. That is surely what God gave us our reason and our will for: to get on with the tasks which must be done.

I do not have to convince you of that here at Notre Dame.

You, and the Roman Catholic Church at large, are completely dedicated to the goal of development. One has only to read the Second Vatican Council's *Pastoral Constitution on the Church in the Modern World*, and Pope Paul's *Populorum Progressio* to understand that. Both these impressive documents call for a solution to the population problem as it relates to development. Such controversy as remains in this matter is merely about the means, not at all about the end.

I am confident that you in this university, and those in the Catholic community that reaches out around the globe, and the fatherly and compassionate Pontiff who stands at your helm—as well as men everywhere of whatever religious allegiance—I am confident that all of us are dedicated to that end however much we may disagree on the specifics of the means.

The end desired by the Church—and by all men of good will—is the enhancement of human dignity. That, after all, is what development is all about.

And human dignity is severely threatened by the population explosion—more severely, more completely, more certainly threatened

than it has been by any catastrophe the world has yet endured.

There is time—just barely time—to escape that threat.

We can, and we must, act.

What we must comprehend is this: the population problem will be solved one way or the other. Our only fundamental option is whether it is to be solved rationally and humanely—or irrationally and inhumanely. Are we to solve it by famine? Are we to solve it by riot, by insurrection, by the violence that desperately starving men can be driven to? Are we to solve it by wars of expansion and aggression? Or are we to solve it rationally, humanely—in accord with man's dignity?

There is so little time left to make the decision. To make no decision would be to make the worst decision of all. For to ignore this problem is only to make certain that nature will take catastrophic revenge on our indecisiveness.

Providence has placed you and me—and all of us—at that fulcrum-point in history where a rational, responsible, moral solution to the population problem must be found.

You and I—and all of us—share the responsibility, to find and apply that solution.

If we shirk that responsibility, we will have committed the crime.

But it will be those who come after us who will pay the undeserved—and the unspeakable—penalties.

CONGRESSMAN EILBERG INTRODUCES THE DOOR-TO-DOOR SALES ACT OF 1969

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Door-to-Door Sales Act of 1969. This bill is designed to provide the consumer with some meaningful and readily available relief once he has succumbed to the high pressure sales pitch of a door-to-door salesman but has subsequently had time to mull over the transaction and realize that he has made an unwise and unwanted purchase, paid and unconscionable price, or unnecessarily burdened his family with a major long-term expenditure.

My bill would permit a consumer, who has entered into a contract for goods or services in excess of \$25 at a place other than the seller's place of business, to rescind that sale or contract if he mails—by certified mail—or delivers in person to the seller at his place of business a notice of his intent to rescind the contract of sale within 3 business days after the contract or sale was made. It also requires that the seller deliver to the buyer, at the time of the sale, or at the time that the buyer signs a contract, a receipt which contains the seller's name and address, the details of the transaction, and a prominent notice advising the buyer of his right to rescind the contract.

My bill is patterned after a steadily increasing number of State cooling-off laws. My home State of Pennsylvania has such a law. I believe that Federal legislation in this area is important because the matters covered by my bill affect all the States. My bill will establish clear and consistent requirements

for transactions in all the States and it will enable law-enforcement officers to deal with those fraudulent operators who move from State to State, successfully fleeing each jurisdiction one jump ahead of local officials.

The problem which the Door-to-Door Sales Act of 1969 deals with is so universally recognized that the Uniform Consumer Credit Code Drafting Committee of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws included provisions for a cooling-off period in door-to-door sales in the proposed uniform State consumer credit code.

England pioneered this kind of legislation and I believe the time is now for the Congress to adopt the legislation I have introduced today.

It should be noted that the actual dollar losses to consumers through deception, fraud, and misleading practices in door-to-door sales run into millions annually. Consumers also have the additional expense of litigation, loss through overpriced and shoddy merchandise, loss through garnishment, and even the possible loss of job.

The door-to-door sales industry is sizable, and growing rapidly. Something of the magnitude of the business was indicated in a January 1967, New York Times article whose very title—"Door-to-Door Sellers Move to Costlier Products"—is indicative of the trend. The article quoted the executive director of the National Association of House-to-House Installment Companies as reporting that "sales of the house-to-house credit selling industry last year were estimated at \$1 billion." He predicted an annual increase of 6 percent. Others have predicted that overall sales of this industry, both credit and noncredit, may exceed \$4 billion annually. Since President Nixon has now proposed another increase in the postal rates—one which incidentally I believe is not needed for first-class mail—industry members have predicted that even more rapid growth will occur in the field as more and more firms turn from direct mail to the door-to-door approach.

The vast majority of door-to-door sellers honestly perform a constructive and useful function to conveniently bringing their products to the doors of millions of housewives. But, a brief examination of the selling techniques employed indicates how urgently some regulation is required. No individual preys upon the elderly, the poor, the ignorant, the gullible, or the softhearted as much as the unscrupulous door-to-door salesman of products ranging from encyclopedias, magazines, and kitchenware to sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, furniture, and siding.

Typically before making a purchase, the American consumer engages in a period of deliberation and consultation. The purchase itself is liable to be the outcome of a more or less rational assessment of needs and resources. Door-to-door sales reduces this deliberate process to a minimum at the same time that it maximizes what has been called "impulse buying." It is quite one thing to buy an expensive trinket on impulse,

but quite another to assume a debt of several hundred dollars in this way.

In most instances the door-to-door salesman shows up unannounced. The housewife has no idea when she goes to the door that a fast-talking salesman awaits her. One of the tragedies associated with this mode of selling is that it frequently leads to tension between the spouses when the husband or wife later discovers that the other, in a moment of weakness, has committed family income to an unneeded purchase.

In some jurisdictions such as in my State of Pennsylvania, legal remedies exist to provide some assistance to consumers. But frequently the buyer is unaware of their availability. Recently, I received a letter from a constituent who was pressured by a door-to-door salesman into buying an overpriced and unwanted cemetery lot. A recently enacted Pennsylvania State law defining unfair and deceptive practices, and giving a person the right to revoke contracts if he changes his mind, providing he does so in writing within 2 days after he signs the contract as a result of a door-to-door sales pitch, was unheard of by my constituent. My bill will correct this by providing that any door-to-door sales contract include a notice to the buyer in 10-point bold type which will state:

Notice to the buyer: You may cancel this sale provided you notify the seller of your intent to do so either by certified mail, mailed prior to midnight of the third business day following the sale, or in writing delivered to the place of business set forth on this receipt not later than 6 p.m. of the third business day following the sale. Failure to exercise this option shall not interfere with any other remedies against the seller which you may possess.

While the Pennsylvania State law does provide the right to rescind a contract, it does not require that the seller include notice of this right on the contract or receipt.

Some of the other major provisions of the Door-to-Door Sales Act of 1969 are: First, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays are not included as business days; second, the bill protects the consumer from the difficulty which he experiences when he tries to rescind a contract only to find that the seller has discounted, negotiated, assigned or conveyed to any person his note or evidence of indebtedness by providing that the seller relieves the buyer of any and all liability to such persons if the seller has received the notice of rescission from the buyer in accord with the provisions of the bill; third, violations of the provisions of the bill by sellers who fail to pick up the goods on time after being notified of the buyer's intent to rescind the contract, fail to deliver a receipt to the buyer at the time the contract was entered into as provided in the bill, do not state the proper information on the buyer's receipt, attempt to secure the buyer's waiver of coverage under the bill, or fail to relieve the buyer of liability as provided in the bill shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per violation.

My bill also provides for the courts

to enjoin sellers from continuing deceptive door-to-door sales practices in violation of the bill and further provides that, if any seller willfully destroys or mutilates within 18 months after receipt, a record of the buyer's notice to rescind, he shall be subject to a fine of \$10,000 or 6 months in jail or both.

Mr. Speaker, passage of the Door-to-Door Sales Act of 1969 as an amendment to the Consumer Credit Protection Act will help both the consumer and the door-to-door sales companies who engage in good business practices. National companies will only need to comply with a single set of uniform regulations in all their sales transactions since the provisions of my bill will supercede any State law on the subject. Second, my bill will enable law enforcement officials to deal effectively with fraudulent operators who have in the past operated successfully for long periods of time by fleeing each State's jurisdiction just before local officials catch up with them, by eliminating the necessity for serving process on that person in the same State where he violated the law.

I believe that my bill will provide an effective instrument with which to combat the unscrupulous salesman, while at the same time not unduly hampering ethical direct sellers. Field Enterprises, the only major encyclopedia company which has no serious complaints about unethical selling filed against it, has voluntarily offered its customers the right of cancellation comparable to that included in my bill. It has also prominently informed its buyers of this right to cancel. Nevertheless, today it is the leading company in encyclopedia sales. Based on that experience, I believe that my bill will provide one more effective tool in the arsenal of consumer protection by allowing the buyer to make up his own mind based on the facts and the knowledge that the direct seller thinks enough of the product being sold to be confident that the consumer will want that product even after there has been 3 days to think over his decision to purchase from a door-to-door seller.

#### POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

#### HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1969

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, freedom-loving people throughout the world paid tribute to the God-fearing people of Poland, who, 178 years ago, established their diet—a constitution guaranteeing the same righteous principles of liberty, justice, and freedom to their citizens as our Founding Fathers proclaimed for us.

The Polish people recognized the highest law—the moral law of God and the principles which that law embodies. They have been steadfast in their adherence to those principles. They would not com-

promise with the law of the jungle, the law that might makes right. Because of their unwavering devotion to their principles, the scourge of war which later engulfed the whole world, came to them in 1939.

Only people imbued with the highest ideals of morality and justice, would have resisted the onslaught of the greatest military machine that the world had ever known up to that time. What courage it took to stand for principle when compromise with the ideology of the aggressors would have been so materially expedient.

What irony of fate, that Poland, which presented to the free world an example of steadfastness to the cause of freedom by resisting Nazi aggression, should now suffer oppression by an equally brutal, conscienceless regime—the Soviets.

The free world must not, and cannot with honor, fail to make every effort to restore freedom to Poland. Poland's courage and sufferings have made her an immortal symbol of resistance to tyranny.

**CORPORATION CHAIRMAN SOUNDS WARNING: "WANTED: MANPOWER FOR UTOPIA"**

**HON. LESTER L. WOLFF**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, a financial leader who has a broad vision of national needs in other areas recently stated in clear, forceful terms the need of this country for skilled technicians to fill a critical shortage created by the mushrooming technological developments of our time.

Mr. Charles S. Jensen, chairman of the board of the CIT Corp., and one of my distinguished constituents residing at Manhasset, Long Island, points out in his speech—"Wanted: Manpower for Utopia"—that technology is being developed to the extent that our lives may, in time, actually become utopian.

But he warns that—

We are undergoing a decline in the relative number of people employed in the mechanical and technical arts—as auto mechanics, plumbers, radio and television repairman, medical technicians, carpenters, all the other vocations below the professional level in our society.

In fact, Mr. Jensen says:

We are in the midst of the most critical shortage of technical manpower ever known in this country because of the increasing impact of technology on our lives.

Then, he makes some interesting and practical suggestions for meeting this problem, that will, I am sure, Mr. Speaker, be of interest to you and our colleagues. Under unanimous consent I include Mr. Jensen's speech in the RECORD, as follows:

**WANTED: MANPOWER FOR UTOPIA**

(By Charles S. Jensen before the 1969 Convention of the Associated Equipment Distributors, Chicago, Jan. 20, 1969)

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It is a very great pleasure for me to be

here today to talk with a group of men who have done so much to spur industrial progress in America. Our firm's association with your membership has provided us with a great sense of pride—pride in what you are doing and pride in the fact that we are able at times to be of help to you in your work.

It is a very great honor and privilege to speak before this Golden Anniversary Meeting of the Associated Equipment Distributors. A very great industrial institution, one of the most important and vital trade associations in our modern business world, has come into being since that day in 1919 when five pioneer equipment distributors stood on a suburban railroad platform in Western Pennsylvania and decided there ought to be a common meeting ground for all those who were engaged in marketing equipment to the construction industry. Over the years, the A.E.D. and the great series of Road Shows have made incalculable contributions to the economic strength and material progress of this nation and have earned for the construction equipment industry a reputation and acceptance by business and government that makes your calling one of the most respected in the American business world. I congratulate you on this most significant and happy anniversary.

Revolutions . . . the real revolutions of life . . . are created by rather quiet people intent on doing their work. James Watt, Robert Fulton, Henry Ford, Guglielmo Marconi—these were true revolutionaries. They contributed to an industrial revolution that rolls on to new inventive and scientific achievements. With the help of you men who distribute essential equipment, we have reached a point in our development where it can be said that we are living in Yesterday's Dream of Utopia—at least in the technological sense.

The crowning technological success of this decade undoubtedly will be putting a man on the moon. It is difficult for us over fifty to believe it. I can still remember the day when an airplane flew over my school and the teacher suspended the class in order that we might look out the window at that amazing sight. It seems as if it were only yesterday that Charles Lindbergh flew the Atlantic alone. What has happened, of course, is an amazing speed-up in our rate of technological development.

Palmer Hoyt, editor and publisher of the Denver Post, has graphically illustrated this speeding up of man's progress. To show how this change has accelerated, he supposed the past 50,000 years were compressed into the lifetime of a 50-year-old man. Just 10 years ago, this 50-year-old man would have crawled out of a cave. Two years ago he would have heard of Christianity. Twenty days ago he would have first learned of electricity. Ten days ago he would have listened to a radio for the first time. And he would now be getting ready to ride in a jet airplane, invented a few minutes ago.

We are rapidly approaching the end of the twentieth century—surely the most amazingly progressive 100 years, from the technical standpoint, in the history of man. Our minds are filled with guesses of what will be happening by the time we enter the new century. Let us remember that the people who will be here in the year 2,000 are already in our schools, and by the turn of the century they will be only 35 to 50 years old—in their prime.

What will life be like?

I recently saw a forecast, published in England by the Advisory Center for Education, that offered these probabilities: robots will do domestic household chores; cripples will move on automatically controlled limbs that will move like human legs; most people will have their own personal computers, just as most now have wrist watches; a turn of the knob at home will bring a complete facsimile of a newspaper; computers will automatically

diagnose disease for doctors; shopping lists will be placed in consoles at home, transmitted to a warehouse, and the goods will be delivered to the door with the cost automatically deducted from banking accounts; and intercity travel will be on trains moving on air.

Yet all these summaries of technological and scientific brilliance of both the present and the future must sometimes leave you, as they do me, with a feeling that all is not as wonderful as our scientists say it is. As an inhabitant of Long Island, I am certainly as pleased as anyone that man has circled the moon, but I would be even more pleased if the commuter trains could get me to New York City on time. As an owner of an automobile, I am impressed with its beauty and its power, but I wish I did not have to wait a week before my dealer would look at the car to see if he could eliminate a problem. As the possessor of a television set, I am awed by this demonstration of man's mastery of electronics, but I wish I could find someone to remedy a condition where I get channel four when I tune into channel two and never get channel two at all. It's confusing.

I could go on like this, but I think you will understand my point. As much as I praise our Utopia, I recognize that it has its frustrations. I not only recognize them, I live with them—day in and day out. So do you. You as equipment distributors and I as a finance man can leave the advancement of solutions to our sociological economic and political problems to others. But I think we can legitimately claim to know something about technical deficiencies in our Utopia, and to make suggestions as to how they may at least be reduced.

Obviously, the big problem is the ratio of adequately trained manpower to machines. Two examples will explain what I mean: Ten years ago, there was one trained mechanic for every 109 cars on the road. Today, the ratio is one mechanic for every 125 cars. And, of course, cars are much more complicated today than they were 10 years ago. The same sort of deteriorating ratio can be found in medicine. In 1900 there was one health assistant for every doctor. Today there is one for every 13 doctors. By 1975, it is expected there will be one for every 25 doctors. Similar comparisons could be made for many another field of endeavor.

Clearly, we are undergoing a decline in the relative number of people employed in the mechanical and technical arts—as auto mechanics, plumbers, radio and television repairmen, medical technicians, carpenters, all the other vocations below the professional level in our society. We have the most critical shortage of technical manpower ever known in this country because of the increasing impact of technology on our lives.

As you have recognized, we must place the responsibility for our relative lack of technicians upon our educational system and the social status atmosphere of the society in which we live. To put it bluntly, middle-class America overemphasizes the four-year college education leading to the baccalaureate degree.

It is certainly a very good thing that we Americans want to educate our children—preferably to educate them just a little better than we ourselves were educated. Nevertheless, there is a good deal of snob appeal, of striving for status, in giving to some children the type of education for which they are not suited.

I think a quotation from Dr. Felix Robb, director of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, is apropos at this point: "The education profession has been practicing a form of snob appeal that has oversold the value of college enrollment for some individuals to the point where millions of youngsters who cannot or should not go to college view themselves at age 16 or 17 as failures." A group of University of California

and Stanford University psychiatrists and psychologists recently reported that: "For most students the academic offerings of college do not connect adequately with their own personal motivations." The researchers lamented society's emphasis on achievement at the expense of individual needs, including happiness. And Dr. Matthew Ross, Harvard University psychiatrist, adds an especially dour note by reporting that the suicide rate for college students is half again as high as for non-students in the same age bracket.

One problem of education that has evoked much comment is the high school dropout. More than one million youngsters drop out of school each year. The unemployment rate of young people under 20 years of age is more than 13 per cent. Among youths in disadvantaged and minority groups, in rural areas and the urban ghetto, the rate may be as high as 35 per cent.

Again and again the high school dropout is urged to return to his schooling. But what for? To study modern literature? Or perhaps algebra? Or maybe a foreign language? We must remember that a dropout is simply an early leaver of the educational environment as he has found it. In most cases, it is a waste of time to ask him to return to that environment. It is the environment itself that needs to be changed. Instead of modern literature, algebra and French, let us offer him distributive education, carpentry, electronics, medical technology or automobile mechanics. I believe that our educational system should give as much encouragement and status to a boy who can adjust a carburetor as to one who can conjugate a Latin verb.

Each of us here today—concerned as we are with the industrial and technological progress of this nation—should give some thought as to how our educational system can raise the status of vocational work and the self-esteem of those employed in it.

Because all but a few of the teachers a boy or girl encounters in his early learning years have no knowledge of and little interest in vocational work, there is a tendency to relegate such courses to the "shop" down in the basement. Often equipment is out-dated and damaged. A dreary atmosphere of non-success pervades the room. The child gets the point that this is the kind of endeavor one undertakes if one isn't smart enough to become a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher, a business executive, a writer. We need to correct this image of vocational work.

Not so long ago, I visited a two-year technical institute, open to high school graduates. It was one of six agricultural and technical institutes established by New York State within the past decade.\* The institutes award associate degrees in such essential endeavors as biological technology, hospital management technology, dental hygiene, food processing technology, X-ray technology, industrial instrumentation technology, measurement science, construction technology—and I have by no means exhausted the list. I was impressed by the beauty of the campus, but also by the newness, the quality and the volume of the equipment, particularly by equipment used in the construction industry. The "shop," if we can call it that, was a vast room, almost as big as a football field, five stories high with a glass-enclosed balcony where visitors could watch the students and their instructors. But the thing that impressed me most at the institution was a simple little sign I saw in one of the medical laboratories. It read: "There is nothing second class about a first rate technician."

This is the idea I think we in business

\* Delhi Agricultural & Technological Institute, Delhi, N.Y.

should strive to get across to our young people and to our educational establishment.

We need a better fusion between our academic and vocational curriculums at the high school level. Many members of our educational community—I do not say this to disparage educators, but simply to state the facts—many members of our educational community clearly view vocational training as a catchall for would-be dropouts.

I do want to make it clear that I am not downgrading intellectuality. It is certainly the duty of our educational system to develop and encourage the youngsters who will go into the professions and the "mental" occupations. Our country needs them. But I do not think we should attempt to point a boy toward a Harvard or a state university if he would be much happier at an East Side Vocational—and in the long run would contribute more to society, and earn more of its rewards, as an expert mechanic than he would in some so-called "higher" calling for which he never fully qualified.

Another problem we have today is finding employment for persons who are members of minority races. Toward meeting this problem, business has displayed commendable initiative. Across the nation, thousands of business organizations . . . including my own . . . have sought out and hired what are called "the hard core unemployed."

And there's the rub. While business is seeking—and failing to locate—tens of thousands of vocationally skilled employees, there are equal or greater numbers of vocationally unskilled people in our society who either can't get a job at all or can be hired only for some menial service occupation. What's the answer to bringing the needs of these two groups together and fulfilling both? Obviously, it is the subject we are discussing—the need for more vocational education both quantitatively and qualitatively and making the opportunities for this training available under properly encouraging conditions to young people everywhere—particularly those in our ghettos.

One encouraging fact is that the deficiencies of education in the vocational area are now being perceived as never before. John E. Harmon, executive vice president of the National Employment Association of Washington, recently noted, "It is a fact that our modern society does not place proper emphasis on and, in too many cases, does not even recognize the important part craftsmen and technicians play in this technological age. . . . Many educators, parents and businessmen have been blind to their responsibility of preparing youth for a living. . . . Many young people desire to attend vocational schools and technical institutions but are discouraged from doing so by their parents, advisors and others."

Fortunately, a move toward more vocational education is under way. This past October, the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 were signed into law. These totally revise and consolidate our existing vocational education laws. The Office of Education hopes to have the new regulations entered into the Federal Register by the end of March, giving them the effect of law.

New guidelines for the complete rewriting of all state vocational plans will need to be drawn. New national and state advisory councils will have to be formed. Local and state program projections and plans will have to be drawn up and submitted before the states can get Federal grant funds. These time-consuming preparations must be made before new programs can actually get underway.

Business participation probably will be the most important factor in the Vocational Education Program.

Sure, you will agree with me and accept that statement. But the message and the

challenge I want to leave with you today is to ask: "What are you—as a successful business leader and a man with a heavy stake in the good health of our economy—what are you willing to do about it?" There's no sense or security in sitting back and saying, "Let George do it." We all know from hardbitten experience that George is the biggest flop in the world. He just won't do it. So it's up to us.

I can suggest some down-to-earth grass-roots, practical things that each of us in this room can do to help repair the technical training gap, to help plug the great big leak that is threatening our modern industrial Utopia. Let me list a few:

(1) When we get back home, we can take a good hard look at the vocational training programs and opportunities that are offered to young people—or older people—in our communities. If these are out-of-date, half-hearted or deficient, we can bring this to the attention of the members of our school board, the trustees of the local junior college or community college and to their administrators as well, and ask for action. We can needle and encourage them to get a real program going. For example, maybe the skilled journeyman teacher of a critically-needed vocational skill should be the highest paid member of the faculty—he can command such money outside.

(2) If we don't get results in this way, we can encourage candidates for school board positions to take a positive, affirmative stand on the need for modernized technical education and if we don't have much success with this—why maybe some of us ought to run for these jobs ourselves.

(3) We certainly should provide our local schools with current information and forecasts on the skills and types of employees we and other businessmen in the community require.

(4) We should be willing to cooperate fully in offering support to the on-the-job phases of our local vocational educational programs.

(5) We should talk about this problem to other businessmen and civic leaders—as I am talking to you today. We should get our chamber of commerce, local service clubs and parents' organizations interested, get the responsible leadership of the Negro community involved, go after all the local politicians and officialdom and get them aroused. Groups like these are the ones who can help raise the dignity and acceptance of vocational training and competent blue-collar work among the younger generation.

(6) We should line up the editorial support of the local newspapers. If you want a copy or two of this talk to give to your local editors, I'll be glad to send them to you.

(7) I could suggest many other activities, but it isn't necessary. If you as an individual are inclined to get involved, you'll find your own best avenues to get results. I do urge you, however, to become familiar with, and support, the new advisory council and program that will be set up in your state under the 1968 Federal Vocational Education Amendments. In addition, if you want more information and guidance, you can make contact with the 1,600-member National Employment Association, which is the national coordinator for private industry in this whole field. They are located at 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and the Executive Vice President is John E. Harmon whom I have previously quoted.

In closing, let me say that I have made these suggestions before this gathering because, as I said earlier, I believe you have contributed mightily to the revolutionary technological progress we have so far achieved in this country. And I believe, too, that you are conscious of the fact that our Utopia needs some repairing. To achieve the greatness we all desire for our country, let us begin to

make those repairs by attacking the shocking waste of the potentialities of many young people that is being fostered by an educational system that too often is failing to deal with the realities of today and tomorrow.

MR. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

HON. WILLIAM T. MURPHY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 29, 1969

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DIGGS), in extending congratulations to Mr. A. Philip Randolph on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Mr. Randolph, the head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters until his retirement last year, long has been one of this country's leaders in promoting human rights. His career as a labor and civil rights spokesman has been characterized by both dedicated work and commitment to social equality in the United States.

It is my pleasure to join in the expression of gratitude to Mr. Randolph and to extend to him my warmest regards.

A FUNDRAISING DINNER FOR  
NEEDY OIL EXECUTIVES

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 5, 1969

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, I have been much moved by complaints of our oil industry in recent weeks, as they claim persecution by those demanding tax reform at expense of their plushly profitable tax privileges.

After all, Marathon Oil did not pay out a single penny in Federal taxes in 1963, 1964, and 1965. They earned \$138,520,000 in net income before tax in 1967, and paid out 2.7 percent of it in Federal tax. Now this is what I really call acute suffering. Tears course down my face as I read of their plight. Nor is this all.

One sobs with grief when discovering that Sinclair Oil earned \$130,017,000 in 1967 in net income, paying but a 8.1 percent of it in Federal taxes. Tidewater Oil, before being absorbed by poverty-stricken Getty Oil, earned \$42,762,000 in net income before taxes in 1968. A pitiless Federal Government heartlessly extorted 4.1 percent of that in Federal income taxes. How unconscionable. I have heard a nasty rumor to the effect that they have even begun to serve domestic champagne in homes and country clubs frequented by oil people as a result of such staggering taxation. How sad that special privilege has fallen to such low estate.

After a long night devoted to agonized soul-searching and prayerful con-

templation, I resolved to do something to alleviate sufferings of our oil industry. My guilt is almost too much to bear. I must cleanse my conscience.

After unending hours of meditation, I have a perfect solution. We throw benefit dinners for the needy—among them politicians. Why not have a national fund-raising dinner for our oil industry? A gargantuan Lucullan feast, at which all America could gather to do homage to them, showing our appreciation for unceasing efforts. The thought sets me atwilt with glee. At last we would be able to show our oil industry what we really think of it. Perhaps President Nixon would even consent to call the cards on pledges.

A menu for such a banquet would feature special exotic dishes the oil industry has long favored as daily fare. My suggested menu is as follows:

Appetizers: Marinated household budget, minced oil bills—choice of one.

Soup: Cream of mortgage-payer soup, consommé of repair bills.

Entrees: Haunch of householder, filet of taxpayer, taxpayer under glass, taxpayer sauteed in heavy oil—domestic—brisket of breadwinner, prime rib of wage earner, crown roast of housewife, sea-bird soaked in crude oil.

Vegetables: Fried agony of taxpayer, mashed matron, hashed householder, braised pocketbooks, stewed treasury form filler-outer, creamed misery at tax time.

Desserts: Whipped wallets, chocolate mousée of employee, iced commuter, baked payer of expenses, brandied part-time worker.

Liqueurs: Courvoisier al la oversea depletion allowance, benedictine de la drilling expenses, schnapps aged in 27½ percent domestic oil depletion allowance.

Nuts: Mixed Treasury style, pecans a la Louisiana.

Digestive aids: Bromo and Alka Seltzer for those taxpayers who will provide the banquet, have only a right to watch it consumed and suffer digestive pains without benefit of enjoyment of the dishes.

After observing our oil industry serve America up for so long, it behooves us to return the favor. After such a meal and accompanying gestures, the assembled oil barons will show gratitude by their glad cries of significant volume. Running to embrace us, unashamed of their ragged appearance, they will be properly appreciative. Then off to their humble little weatherbeaten 40-room shacks in creaky, battered old chauffeured Rolls Royces. Sobbing with thankfulness over our gesture, they will clasp the precious memory of such an occasion to their bosoms as they gaily count billions robbed from us through foreign and domestic oil depletion allowances. Tax privileges, I might add, which the President has somehow forgotten to include in this tax reform program. A temporary oversight, I am sure.

They will speak in hushed tones for decades to come of our virtues as they gather in the Caribbean and along the Riviera to count dividends, clip coupons,

and exercise stock options. As they squeeze retail dealers ever tighter and extort still more from the American public through fraudulent gambling games, they will fondly remember our noble act of noblesse oblige.

It will comfort us to know this as we pay higher fuel bills, gas prices, and oil costs. As we stagger along under an ever-mounting load of taxes, we shall be comforted knowing our labor and unclosed income tax loopholes have made it possible for these beloved brethren to thrive in unprecedented luxury.

Perhaps the oil barons will even brush away a tear when they next testify before a congressional committee on how poor they are and why they should be allowed to continue to enjoy privileges for a few at expense of the many.

POLAND'S CONSTITUTION DAY

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1969

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, May 3, 1791, was a very eventful day in the history of Poland, for it was on that day the Polish Constitution was drafted. This outstanding document even today stands as one of the guiding lights of European democracy. Many of the principles of a free democratic government that we cherish so much in the West today can be found embodied in this great proclamation. This declaration by the freedom-loving people of Poland stands as a milestone in the struggle of mankind for the establishment of representative and democratic governments.

The new Constitution of Poland was short lived. The authoritarian rulers in the countries surrounding Poland would not permit a democracy in their midst. The Russians were the first to move against Poland, followed by the Prussians and the Austrians who divided the country of Poland among themselves.

The Constitution disappeared but the thoughts of freedom can never be erased from the hearts and minds of the Polish people. Poland and the free world are anxiously waiting, hoping and praying for the day to arrive when once again the Constitution will once more be restored and the Polish nation will take its rightful place in the family of free nations.

This year's May 3 observance coincided with significant dates in Polish history. It was the 30th anniversary of German-Soviet attack on Poland; 25th anniversaries of the Battle of Monte-Casino; Warsaw uprising, and of the founding of the Polish American Congress.

So on the anniversary of Polish Constitution Day, I extend my good wishes to the friends of free Poland throughout the world. It is my solemn wish that Poland may once again in the very near future enjoy the fruits of a democracy.