The Masonic Messenger, the official publication of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, F. & A.M., a splendid article on prayer and Bible reading in outer space by American astronauts.

This article, composed by Wilmer C. Tolleson, chaplain of Morningside Lodge No. 295 in Atlanta, emphasizes with perception that ours is a nation and that we do.

As Captain James A. Lovell, Jr., repeated the words of comfort which he and the other two needed God’s words of comfort in their moments of fear and doubt, we were all inspired by the spirit of courage, faith, hope and love that these three brave men, Borman, Lovell and Anders were returned to this earth through the merciful goodness of our God Jehovah. How great thou art. Oh sing my soul to my Master and my God, how great thou art. Let us consider how close to God these men were. No man has ever charted a course to God’s dwelling place, although many of our good preachers are trying to do just this. Captain Lovell carried the Holy Words of God Jehovah. How great thou art.

God’s miracles are many and His blessings are continuous. Be strong in His strength.

We take special pride in this new facility, because it again projects California into the forefront of modern world communications. This new station is an important addition to the nation’s communications system in Jamesburg, Calif. This is the Jamesburg earth station which lies in the telephone, television, and telegraph facilities of the continental United States, via communications satellites, with those of Hawaii and four countries of the Pacific. Our communications satellite program is a matter of particular interest to me, as the advent of this new facility is located, represents Congress at the dedication. Congressman Talcott’s comments at the dedication ceremony explain the significance of this new station, and also mention the role played by California in binding the nation together through communications.

I would like to share his comments with our colleagues:

HON. JERRY L. PETTIS
OF CALIFORNIA

In the House of Representatives
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. PETTIS. Mr. Speaker, my distinguished colleague, the Honorable Burt L. Talcott, recently took part in the dedication of an important addition to the Nation’s communications system in Jamesburg, Calif. This is the Jamesburg earth station which lies in the telephone, television, and telegraph facilities of the continental United States, via communications satellites, with those of Hawaii and four countries of the Pacific.

Our communications satellite program is a matter of particular interest to me, as a member of the Science and Astronautics Committee, and I was most pleased that my fellow Californian, in whose district this new facility is located, represented Congress at the dedication.

Congressman Talcott’s comments at the dedication ceremony explain the significance of this new station, and also mention the role played by California in binding the Nation together through communications. I would like to share his comments with our colleagues:

The Honorable Burt L. Talcott, U.S. Congressman, Democrat, Jamesburg Earth Station, April 25, 1969

Dr. Cherry, COMSAT’s partners, Mr. Scroggs, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a special honor for me to participate in these dramatic spacemarker ceremonies. We are always proud to welcome you all in Los Angeles, California, as our top-flight premier space station.

And it is a privilege to extend the congratulations of the people of California to COMSAT, on behalf of all Californians, that this new earth station will make to the advancement of our nation’s communications capacity.

We have already become the center of our nation’s aerospace industry, and a pioneering spirit has become the hallmark of our progress from the earliest days.

It is, in fact, exactly 125 years ago that another communications milestone was achieved about 125 miles north of here. That was the occasion of the completion of the first transcontinental telegraph line, and the historic message that flashed from San Francisco to Washington, D.C. In that dedication ceremony, on October 24, 1861, Stephen J. Field, then Chief Justice of California, telegraphed this message to Abraham Lincoln. He said, in part:

We are in the hollow of our nation’s desire to congratulate you upon the completion of the great work. They believe it will be the means of strengthening the attachment which binds both the east and the west to the Union, and they desire in this—the first message across the continent—to express their love to the Union and their determination to stand by its Government on this, its day of trial. They regard that government will be preserved, and will adhere to it under all fortunes.

From this historic beginning, central California became the focal communications center of the United States. Then the gateway to the Far East with the advent of the radio telephone and then the trans-Pacific ocean cable in 1944. I was privileged to speak the first words via trans-Pacific cable—from Washington, D.C., to Ambassador Reichsauer in Japan via the land fall station in San Luis Obispo County. I shall always treasure these two significant moments in communications history.

Now, in this beautiful quiet valley, in close proximity to the San Francisco cablehead, but away from the noises of the cities (which was a requirement in site selection of this station), millions of telephone, television, and data facilities will be available, fantastically. The satellite communications are now being transmitted electronically without a great deal of the expense and delay traditionally toward the heavens. It appears merely to be gazing into space, but in reality it is bringing us closer to the people of nations in Hawaii, four countries of the Pacific, and with others to come. And we especially look forward to the day when we shall also be in direct communication via satellite with our sister State of Alaska, where the task of building is reminiscent of the task; our young State faced a century ago.

Transportation and communication systems have always served as the linchpins in the movements of man, and as the umbilical cord in his social, economic and cultural development. The satellite has made live television possible among all nations bordering the Pacific and it has expanded their communications potential fantastically. Jet planes traverse the vast Pacific ocean in hours, and this will be reduced further with the advent of the supersonic aircraft. I foresee a special home to participate in this progress as bringing the Pacific community of nations into ever closer understandings and cooperation through peace and human exchange.

I trust you will believe, therefore, my congratulatory message which I once saw the telegram binding both the east and the west to the Union, I see this magnificent structure and the men who operate it play—
ing a preeminent role in the potential that communications satellites have for increasing our understanding and harmony among the peoples of our planet that has never heretofore been possible.

MR. NIXON DEALS HIS CARDS

HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on April 21 radio station WBT in Charlotte, N.C., broadcast an editorial concerning President Nixon’s domestic program. The editorial points out that “the things that he has proposed are reasonable rather than wild experimentation.” It calls the President’s program both practical and heartening.

Mr. President, I do not expect to agree with each and every proposal that President Nixon sends to the Congress; however, I believe that WBT has summed up the feelings of the majority of the American people toward President Nixon’s domestic program, a program based on performance, not promise.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the speech entitled “Mr. Nixon Deals His Cards” be printed in the Extensions of Remarks of the Congress-IONAL RECORD.

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

MR. NIXON DEALS HIS CARDS

The preliminary outline of his domestic program which President Nixon has sent to Congress contains nothing that is startling or unexpected, yet it is a welcome indication that he intends to put the nation’s house in order. More importantly, Mr. President, this gives us an assurance that he intends to put the nation’s house in order and that the things he’s proposed are reasonable rather than wild experimentation.

Of course a budget surplus is easier to promise than deliver, but the President has put forward a budget that reflects a real economy that we can accept his estimate with good faith. And the things he’s proposed are reasonable rather than wild experimentation.

The problems of poverty, hunger, job opportunity, transportation, crime, and inflation all come in for their share of attention. There’s also good news that the postal system will be re-organized and that a start is to be made in sharing federal revenue with state and local governments—revenue which will allow them to carry a greater share of responsibility and hopefully reduce the amount of debt from Washington.

Then there is the proposal which may not be the most important in the President’s package but which will surely delight the vast group of middle-income citizens who just wrestled their way through the income tax deluge of Congress and that is the reform of the tax structure.

To know that someone is finally making an effort to plug the loopholes and remove the inequities in our tax system is almost like being rescued from drowning.

This station finds the President’s program both practical and heartening. Congress of course must still pass on it. But the goals are so soundly set, so well-defined, so well-spoken, so well-organized, so well-directed that we might once again live under a government that is well-planned, well-organized, and well-directed.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EDITORIAL COMMENT BY THE NATIONAL SHERIFFS’ ASSOCIATION

HON. JAMES HARVEY
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the membership an editorial which appeared in the latest issue of the magazine, the National Sheriff. Written by Perris E. Lucas, who serves in a dual role as executive director of the National Sheriffs’ Association and editor of the association’s official publication, I believe he has clearly established that departmental consolidation of our local law-enforcement agencies under the administration of the sheriff is a continuing and increasing trend.

But, the principal thrust and purpose of this well written editorial by Mr. Lucas—himself former Sheriff of St. Clair County in Michigan, which is included in its Southeastern Regional Dist- trict, for a number of years—is a call for unity of all types of local law-enforcement agencies—be they village marshals, county police, sheriff’s departments, or city police.

Let me quote Mr. Lucas:

There are far too many who would break the law. There are far too many who would attempt to divide the force of law enforcement so as to weaken the efforts of all. There are far too many reasons for closer cooperation than ever before. Interminable bickering can only hurt law enforcement while aiding those who live without the law.

The entire editorial follows:

LET’S LOOK AT THE RECORD

(By Perris E. Lucas)

A Washington, D.C., law enforcement administrator recently discussed his opinions of law enforcement and was widely quoted by two newspapers published in the nation’s capital.

Unfortunately for the profession of law enforcement, this official’s comments displayed an abysmal lack of knowledge concerning present-day trends in police administration.

The occasion for the statements was a news conference called after the sheriff of that county (which also has a county police force) had proposed that in the interests of efficiency and economy, the two departments be merged under the direction of the sheriff.

This particular sheriff of county police, possibly afraid for his job and therefore striking out blindly at anyone or anything which posed a threat to his private "kingdom," retaliated to the proposal by saying, "All over the country, the trend is to limit rather than enlarge the sheriff’s authority.

He was also quoted as saying that a police department operated by a sheriff would be "backward, unwieldy, and dangerous to the operation of any municipality.

This administrator continued, quoting from some alleged manual of police administration.

Interestingly enough, the manual wasn’t national, but private. This supposedly "authoritative" treatise on police administration, published by the Sheriff’s Public Official Writers, Inc., read, "The sheriff is a mere bird of passage, never well trained and incapable of making his work a career service.

To those of us who know the true facts, the statements are laughable. However, when we consider that they may have been read by countless thousands of folk who might be governed thereby, it gives us cause for genuine concern.

For this reason, it seems advisable to discuss the allegations and the editorial straight so that whenever or wherever such insidious distortions of the truth are encountered, the true facts may be made readily available.

If any trends are discernible in the nation today, they indicate that the disregard for the concept of departmental consolidation under the administration of the sheriff. An increasing number of cities, towns, and counties are being convinced to turn over all law enforcement duties within their jurisdiction to the sheriff. This movement is evident in both large and small population units.

We are all familiar with the contract law enforcement services offered by the sheriff of Los Angeles County, California. Los Angeles County covers 4083 square miles and has a population of 6,970,000 residents. Jurisdiction of the sheriff’s department, as set forth by government code, is the entire territory and inhabitants within the county.

In addition to services renders all of Los Angeles County, the sheriff’s office is the sole policing agency for more than 1,750,000 citizens. Over 4000 sworn personnel protect and serve an area encompassing 3209 square miles.

Progressive California legislation enables cities to provide independent police service or, through mutual agreement, to contract for such service with the sheriff.

In the present time there are no fewer than thirty cities, covering 177 square miles, with a combined population of 710,000 residents who have contracted with the sheriff’s office to handle their policing needs.

In many cases in Los Angeles County, contract municipalities have been able to enjoy greater homogeneity and cooperation and to provide a more efficient and effective police service to their cities.

To the north of California, in Malheur County, Oregon, we find another example of police consolidation. Malheur County has more than four times the area of Delaware.

Across the nation, in Duval County, Florida, the voters of the county and city (Jacksonville) banded to consolidate the sheriff’s and city police departments. These same voters also specified that they wanted the sheriff to administer the new, combined department. They further stipulated that, as in almost every other location, the sheriff remain an elected official, responsive and responsible to the voters.

The county-city of Duval-Jacksonville is now enjoying better law enforcement at less cost than was possible with the costly duplication of efforts which had existed.

In many counties, contractual law enforcement is prohibited by law for a variety of reasons. Some states, Michigan, for example, have legislation enabling legislation to overcome this obstacle.

The Operating Director of the Police Legal Associates, a program of the Northwestern University School of Law, Wayne Walter Schmidt, has researched the concept of Sheriff’s Cor- poration whereby a non-profit police corporation is formed. Mr. Schmidt recommends that the by-laws of the corporation...
provide for the election of the sheriff as president of the corporation, "thereby giving him executive responsibility as (conservator of the peace) has to protect life and property-has not been diminished.”

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

[From the Evening Star, May 3, 1969]

PRESERVING NEWSPAPER COMPETITION

It is no accident that an ever-smaller number of cities is served by two or more daily newspapers. Rather, it is a simple matter of economics. The costs of producing newspapers are skyrocketing. Yet the newspaper stands are not within reach of the ordinary man's budget. Moreover, there is increased competition from television and other media for the advertising dollar. This is the context in which a bipartisan group of lawmakers has introduced the Newspaper Preservation Bill. The bill is designed to prevent a sudden, further decrease in competing newspaper voices by exempting newspapers published in a particular county from the antitrust laws. I have the strongest feeling that this measure is the proper type of anti-trust laws is to be made, legislation is the proper course.

The response to this proposal has been most encouraging, in terms of support for its prompt enactment, but the reaction is also disturbingly indicative of a mounting frustration of an aroused public which wants answers now as to why something has not been done to put the peddlers of obscenity out of business. One obvious difficulty has been the confusion arising from numerous decisions of the Supreme Court as to just what obscenity is and the extent to which the content of certain materials is protected by the constitutional freedoms of speech and the press. This proposal, then, embodies the hope of the adult community, whose senses of propriety and morality have been offended, that their children will be afforded protection of the law, by statute and judicial interpretation, not herefore granted.

Congressman Wylie's articulation of this controversial issue before his constituency has contributed to the endorsements of the Better Business Bureau of Columbus, Ohio, the local Buckeye Branch No. 78, and the National Association of Letter Carriers. I am pleased to insert in the Record a news report, carried in the April 22 edition of the Dispatch, Columbus, and commend Mr. Wylie for his diligent efforts:

LETTER CARRIERS BACK WYLIE'S ANTISMUT BILL

(By Jack Shough)

The 900 letter carriers operating out of Columbus Post Office deliver 350,000 envelopes weekly. As the carriers come into contact with the public, either by delivering or picking up mail, they are often confronted with any such unfounded and untrue allegations, perhaps these lines will serve to set their record straight.

The writer has no quarrel with county police forces, nor with any other type of professionally-administered law enforcement operation.

where two or more newspapers are maintained by virtue of joint operating arrangements, such an exception (to existing anti-trust laws) is to be made, legislation is the proper course.

At this point, there is substantial bipartisan support for the Newspaper Preservation Act in the House and the Senate. Extensive hearings on this general subject have already been held. The time to act is at hand. Congress should pass this bill in the current session.
EXPRESSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR., OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, May 6, 1969, the House Republican Research Committee, of which I am chairman, held a press conference to outline the goals of the various task forces operating under the committee. Eight of the task force chairmen were present and made excellent statements concerning the projects planned for their respective study groups. I commend these gentlemen for their statements, and look forward to viewing the progress of the task forces.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring these statements, plus my introductory remarks to the attention of my colleagues.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT TAFT, JR., CHAIRMAN, HOUSE REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

It is my pleasure to introduce the Chairmen of the Research Committee Task Forces. These are the men who will be carrying a major share of the workload of this Committee.

We have outlined an ambitious study program for their task forces, and I am confident that they will produce extremely useful reports.

As you know, we have created nine task forces to study problems of urban affairs, earth resources and population control, education and training, agriculture and rural affairs, international trade, labor law reform, nuclear affairs, social security and human needs, and transportation.

While all of these areas have received some attention in the past, we believe there is much to be learned and much remaining to be done. Under the direction of their task force chairmen, the various study groups will dig into their areas of concern and report back to the entire Research Committee.

We are embarking on an ambitious research program which will dig forces into some of the most complicated problem areas facing this country.

In the end, we shall look forward to hearing from these task force chairmen. I am confident that their reports will be of use to our colleagues in the House and will provide useful background material.

Several of the chairmen are here today, and would like briefly to outline some of the immediate goals they have in mind for their task forces.

REPRESENTATIVE ORIN LANGEN, CHAIRMAN, TASK FORCE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AFFAIRS

The decision by the House Republican Conference and the Research Committee chaired by Congressman Taft to reactive the Task Force on Agriculture and Rural Affairs is to be applauded. The leadership is to be commended for its full awareness that the problems of the farm community and the metropolitan areas cannot be isolated or separated.

The related activities of people living on farms and in rural areas provide jobs for approximately one-third of this nation's citizenry. The Task Force on Agriculture by itself represents America's largest industry, employing more people than any other. Together, the farm and transportation industries combined. Agriculture is America's Industry's biggest customer.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 8, 1969

The House Republican leadership feels it intolerable that our farmers continue to operate on a deficit basis, with farm debt increasing at a rate of about 10 percent a year while income has remained almost constant. Farm production expenses are expected to again outdistance the gains in gross farm income this year.

It is equally intolerable that the average person on a family income of less than four thousand dollars as much income as the average non-farmer, and that all of rural America, with a little more than one-fourth of the nation’s population, should have almost half of the nation’s problems simultaneously and equally energetically with those of urban areas would be but to defer additional problems for the metropolitan areas at a later date.

In responding to the Republican leadership’s call, we on the Task Force on Agriculture and Rural Affairs pledge to explore every possibility for the encouragement of sound economic growth and development on the farm and in the countryside. Rural America, with most of the nation’s land area, has the human and other natural resources needed by all in the years ahead.

As Chairman, I am a welcome to these members to the Task Force: Robert F. Dorn (D. Mass.), Speaker; George A. Goodling (Pa.), Durward G. Hall (Mo.), John Paul Hammerschmidt (Ark.), Thomas H. Huddleston (Va.), Frederick M. Hubert (N.J.), Alexander Pirnie (N.Y.), Robert Price (Tex.), Tom Railsback (Ill.), William J. Scherle (Iowa), and Keith G. Sebelius (Kans.).

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM O. CONGER, CHAIRMAN, TASK FORCE ON URBAN AFFAIRS

Seventy per cent of the people in the United States live in urban areas, according to 1960 census figures. Today, the figures are even higher. Our urban citizens, taxpayers and voters deserve a fair share of our attention.

The Task Force on Urban Affairs will be concerned with analyzing the complex problems confronting residents of communities of all sizes, including services, safety, urban decay and renewal, local government, economic and environmental factors, and the additional questions have no simple answers. However, it is our goal to develop priorities for urban America upon which a non-partisan position can be built.

The plight of the cities is one of the most serious problems of today. Our task here is by no means solve in seeking solutions to these concerns. Many bills pertaining to the cities have already been introduced. The White House is taking an active role in guiding the development of urban policies and the executive agencies are focusing increasingly on the urban sector. We will continue to cooperate with a number of organizations, among them the National League of Cities, National Association of Counties, National Governors’ Conference, the U.S. Congress and the various State Municipal Leagues.

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE BUSH, CHAIRMAN, EARTH RESOURCES EXTENSION TASK FORCE

Every day the population of the world is increasing. By the year 2000 the population of the United States will be between 250 and 300 million and the people of the world, 7 billion. The problems that these additional millions and billions of people will create are unimagining.

Now is the time to begin making preparations for these ever increasing months to face. It is our task to make the public aware of the consequences of a constantly increasing population—on ourselves, our children and on the environment in which we will have to live. Now is the time to remove the stigma from the words “family planning,” “family control” and “family planning.” Now is the time to insure that every person in this country has available the medical services necessary for the asking and to insure that these programs are adequately continued.

There are many areas that needs to be explored. When one glances the vast resources of the oceans, one cannot help but become excited to imagine the tremendous food, clothing, fish meal and many of the new ideas that are being advanced in this area. The use of some of this land, will play an important part in the world food supply.

I want to commend the leadership of the Republican Party and my colleague, Bob Taft, for having the courage to initiate action in this critical area. Frankly, I don’t know that the task force will come up with a panacea that will solve the earth’s problems, but I do know that we will be doing something about something. We will be holding hearings, collecting data and publishing reports that, hopefully, will serve to educate the American people of the need to prepare for these population increases and for the reclamation and renewal of the areas already occupied. At the same time we will be working in close coordination with the White House and the Executive Branch to insure maximum support and understanding.

We will be striving to make these topics the subject of household conversations, not just a matter out of this kind of awareness can come the action needed.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN DELLENBACK, CHAIRMAN, EDUCATION AND TRAINING TASK FORCE

No area of national concern is of greater long-range significance than the field of education. What Congress does in education will have a tremendous impact on the future of our nation’s most valued resource, people. Too often education is not suited to the needs of students. We must develop new policies that will make education relevant and meaningful.

While there are important education measures concerning other emerging problems merit our attention. The Education and Training Task Force will look into such areas as vocational education, junior colleges, teacher preparation and recruitment and financing education. We hope to consider is: measures to increase the working force. At the outset, we recognize that there are many who are disabled who cannot work through no fault of their own. Our approach differs from most of the state’s in that it is a plea for policies to solve the earth’s problems that are unimaging.

There is a high degree of awareness on the part of the general public in the case of a nationwide exposure to the plight of the poor, the poverty program, and the private sector and the need to coordinate programs.

REPRESENTATIVE SHEARM P. LLOYD, CHAIRMAN, LABOR LAW REFORM TASK FORCE

It will be the objective of this Task Force to conduct studies and to formulate recommendations for long range legislative action in the field of labor legislation.

The Task Force is primarily interested in the problem of strikes which create national unemployment. The Task Force hopes to formulate recommendations to represent effectively the welfare of the general public in the case of a nationwide wage freeze. The Task Force has been charged with the need to coordinate programs.

The Task Force will seek the advice and counsel of the Secretary of Labor, of author­ized parties, industry and others who can make useful contributions to our objective.

The Task Force is a consider for possible recommendation, the recurring suggestion that the exemption of labor organization and the conversion of anti-trust laws should be removed.
Representative Chester L. Mike, Chairman, Task Force on International Trade

"Open-minded inquiry will be our approach to the difficult and delicate problems of international trade.

Our first task is to recognize there are differences of opinion among Americans and within the Republican Party on basic trade policy. These differences will be sifted and weighed to determine the best possible course for this Nation to follow. It will be our responsibility as the task force to make an in-depth analysis of such topics as East-West trade, protectionism at home and abroad, the balance of payments, and the development of a liberal and free trade system.

Mr. President, I wanted to inform my colleagues of the work that Marty Allen is doing. Hopefully, other personalities will follow his lead. Marty Allen is the kind of American that makes us all proud.

SUBMISSION TO ARMED STUDENTS HUMILIATING: NEGRO LEADER
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, last week I inserted an article in the Record quoting a few remarks of Mr. Bayard Rustin with regard to students who are militant on our college campuses around the country.

A more extensive account of his remarks together with the questions and answers put to him by a reporter appears in the May 5, 1969, edition of the Peoria Journal Star and I include the article in the Record at this point:

SUBMISSION TO ARMED STUDENTS "HUMILIATING": NEGRO LEADER

(Read aloud)

New York—Bayard Rustin, long-time Negro civil rights leader, says Negro colleges are taking a cheap way out by agreeing to Negro students' demands for black studies programs.

Instead, he says, colleges need to develop massive—but expensive—remedial programs to improve the scholastic level of Negro students and to enable them to make their academic way.

In a question-and-answer session with a reporter on Negro unrest on the campus, Rustin declared that such protests and sit-ins have caused confusion and conflict.

"The diversity of membership within our Task Force should provide an excellent forum for the exchange of views essential for development of a prudent, profitable, national trade policy."

MARTY ALLEN—MILITARY HOSPITAL ENTERTAINMENT TOUR
HON. CHARLES E. GOODELL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. President, starting on January 6, 1969, for 3 whirlwind weeks, Marty Allen, the comedian, cancels all personal appearances, and donated his time exclusively to the disabled veterans of the Vietnam war in hospitals here in this country.

Last year Marty had donated his time for our disabled veterans, but he was persuaded that more entertainers would be inspired to similar ventures, if he allowed the press to know about his "Secret Mission to Derby Daze."

Beginning in the Washington, D.C. area, Marty visited the Walter Reed Medical Center, the National Naval Medical Center, the Andrews Air Force Base Hospital, and the Elmbridge Army Hospital. From there he went to Pennsylvania, to Texas, Colorado, and California, visiting 16 hospitals in all, ending the tour on January 24 at Camp Pendleton Naval Hospital.

When he visits the hospitals, there is no advance notice that Marty is coming to be there. Upon his arrival, he will exchange quips, react, or play it straight, usually ending up giving an autographed picture.

One of the veterans of U.S. military hospitals, Marty hopes that many other entertainers will follow his example. He states:

These guys are a great audience, and they deserve everything we can do for them. You have to be careful, though, or they might think you're condescending to do them a favor. Once they know you're sincere, they're with you all the way. Politics should not enter into the question of whether our Vietnamese wounded—whether recuperating here or overseas—merit as much consideration, concern, and happiness as show business personalities can give them. I don't want them to feel they're unimportant.

Mr. President, I wanted to inform my colleagues of the work that Marty Allen is doing. Hopefully, other personalities will follow his lead. Marty Allen is the kind of American that makes us all proud.

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Q. Do you think that the college militiants, black or white, should be encouraged to come on the campus?
A. I think there are valid reasons for protesting. I think administrators have been inconsiderate. I think that in a society where we have war, racism and poverty, young people are justified in testing the legitimacy of a protest that is going to strengthen rightist forces in this country. Nor am I interested in infantile criticism.

That's to say protest that is so outlandish that instead of causing the society to move forward, in fact, it causes the society to move in the opposite direction. Now, my criticism is not of protest per se, my criticism is of particular types of protest.

I could name a few—first of all, I'm very much opposed to the use of violence as a means of protest—the appearance of youngsters on campuses carrying arms and attempting to get decisions while holding guns at the heads of the administrators is certainly a step back.

Second, it is humiliating to me to see college professors and presidents so filled with guilt that while they would not submit to Ku Klux Klansmen coming on the campus with guns, why do they submit to college students with arms?

Many times, administrators are really do not believe as yet that Negroes are equal. They say "Well, that's only Negroes behaving that way. They wouldn't tolerate this from white students."

I'm against what I call putchism, brown shirtism. Any time, 20 or 30 people seize buildings, which must be used by thousands of people, they're being putchists. In addition, they're being elitists, in that they think they have the right to make the decisions for thousands of people where no such right has ever been granted to them. Why should they do this? So I say violence, elitism, putchism have no place in social protest in this nation and certainly not on the campus.

Q. What kind of demonstration would you lead on a campus in a protest you consider justified?
A. I believe people have the right to withdraw. They have the right to go on strike, but not to interfere with other people. They may not interfere with the administration, they have to right to carry on any form of nonviolent protest.

Q. If you think Negroes have made significant gains in the past few years, within the education system?
A. I think there have been a number of important gains. The U.S. government expects that by 1978 there will be 400,000 Negro college students. The fact is in 1969 there are over 400,000. We are way ahead of schedule—largely because of the education bill which President Johnson introduced and Congress passed.

There are many, many campuses where only three or four years ago Negro students did not have an opportunity to attend. Now they have been offered scholarships, or special cases have been made to encourage Negro students to come on campus.

It is therefore the more tragic that instead of taking advantage of the opportunity for learning, they are reducing the situation to a series of courses that cannot really prepare them for the kind of life they have to live.

The Interview ranged over a spectrum of Rustin's views on campus problems, Negro militancy, and faculty reactions and concessions.

The questions and answers:

Q. How do you view the efforts to establish separate black studies departments?
A. I am very much opposed to separation under any circumstances, and I am also opposed to black studies. And I believe it is a mistake to oversimplify the situation by putting the study of Negro culture history, but I'm opposed to it as black studies, because I believe there should be the integration of Negro contributions into the American historical forces, into the economic forces, and into other forces. For example, I don't think you should be integrationist without studying Crispus Attucks.
time in college really to specialize and to be able to receive this?

Q. There were reports that black students at Cornell armed themselves from fear of an imminent attack by black, by some white students. You mentioned psychological stress that the ghetto student is under when he is dropped into an Ivy League school. How are you able to fairly convince that Negroes were not entitled to Negroes precisely because people were creatures, and I simply do not believe that there are organized groups of white college students on campus, at this point, which are prepared to attack Negro students with violence and guns. If Negro students continue to carry guns, what will happen in the future?

Q. How are we going to resolve this, given the feelings of the black militants?

college administrators will have to be honest with themselves; first of all, believe that Negroes are equal to other people, and treat them accordingly. If Negroes, and any other students engage in this kind of behavior, something must be done to prevent it.

I think the college administration needs to stop playing young Negroes cheap. Now everybody knows that the ghetto schools and high school are basically inferior. Efforts to get more youngsters into college and through college is a good idea, but it must not be a cheap way.

Now, it's very inexpensive to give in to the demands of Negro students for black studies. But it is also ineffective. What college would be doing is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for remedial work, bringing the youngster up, bringing the reading rate up, bringing their ability to write a decent sentence to the fore, developing in them the kind of behavior, something which are useful. But of course this will require a much larger teaching staff, many more hours of teaching.

Let me put it another way. There is no Italian history of the United States. There's no Jewish history, there's no black history; there is American history and whatever role Jews, Italians and blacks have played in it ought to be written as it occurs and integrated into the whole picture. Therefore, you have American history.

The problem is we have not yet had American history, because blacks have been excluded. You don't deal with that problem of American history by doing the opposite thing.

Q. What do you think of Harvard allowing Negro students to have a voice in selecting courses for the Afro-American studies department?

A. I am all for students being consulted on all courses given at the university; I am not excluded. You don't deal with that problem of American history by doing the opposite thing.

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Prime Minister Wilson and a few black leaders in central and northern Africa. Such a course would be sound in principle, and sound business practice, too.

SPEECH BY EDWIN M. HOOD, PRESIDENT OF THE SHIPBUILDERS COUNCIL OF AMERICA

HON. THOMAS N. DOWNING
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, for the past decade Mr. Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, has been one of the most able and dedicated advocates for a strong U.S. merchant marine and for America's naval power in general. Recently before a Propeller Club audience in Texas he paid tribute to the remarkable job our space scientists have accomplished and surpassed in their competition with the Soviet Union. At the same time Mr. Hood called for a similar "national attitude of determination and dedication" which is so urgently needed if we are to prevent the loss and surmount the challenge of the individual courage of our astronauts. Achievement, the United States is a war against the United States.

As a result of this determined national policy and supporting national attitude, our astronauts will soon land on the moon—"which for many only considered impossible.

Can the same results be achieved with respect to sea power? That is a question of perhaps the same fundamental importance as that of landing on the moon. The question arises from the uncertainties of present policy; from a seeming policy which prompted President Kennedy to call for redefined action and substantial progress with respect to space efforts just eight years ago.

The Soviet Union, in eight years plus two, has not only surpassed the United States in space, but has also apparently surpassed in outer space the efforts that have been attempted, literally, by the entire world. His message is clear and his language is such that every American can understand and should heed the warning. I am pleased to include them in the RECORD:

SPEECH BY EDWIN M. HOOD, PRESIDENT, BEFORE THE PROPELLER CLUB OF THE UNITED STATES, Port of Galveston, Texas, Thursday, May 8, 1969

In these days of controversy and confusion, it is frequently said that agreement on public problems or national issues is impossible. The present debate on the merits or demerits—depending on one’s point of view—of deploying an anti-ballistic missile system would seem to infer the accuracy of that statement. On the other hand, the popular acclaim that the American Apollo program in outer space would seem to adequately refute the point and to suggest that the nation can be united completely, or always, diffident or dissident.

The latter example has captured the public fancy, and the American public, with confidence. It stirs the imagination and emotions of all Americans. It represents a successful blending of people, skills, talents, technologies, capabilities and resources. It poses the symbol of a contest in which a nation is united by the collective effort of people, as an impressive participant, and conceivably an exceptional victor.

In almost every department of outer space achievement, the United States has surpassed the Soviet Union, and every American can be proud of the collective teamwork of our space agency complex and of the individual courage of our astronauts. But these achievements could have resulted in far less impressive, virtually impossible, without the strong impetus of a national policy—a national attitude of determination and dedication—favoring primacy over the Russians.

President Kennedy, in a 1961 message to the Congress on urgent national needs declared: "It is time . . . for this nation to take a clearly leading role in space achievement, which in many ways may hold the key to our future on earth." His words, eight years ago, set the stage for the remarkable Apollo 9 mission, only two weeks ago. He offered a new inspiration to the American people and committed the United States Government to its fulfillment.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Once it had been declared as a matter of national policy that our nation would not founder in the backstream of the space age, the people reacted through their elected officials. All of the elements of capability—all of the rules of success—began to fall in line with these new goals. The technical knowledge and skills transferred from other activities; the scientific, technical, and financial resources of the country were marshaled; production facilities were constructed; manpower training for research and development reached out in unprecedented ways.

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none... and to restore the United States as a first-rate maritime power.

The US government must carry out these declared national goals have yet to be announced. But this much can be said: there is a national mood of optimism and support favoring full achievement of the sea power goals defined by President Nixon, and achievements on the oceans will emerge, directly, more intimately, hold the key to our future on planet earth. Freedom of the seas, access to the seas, will long control our destiny.

THE IDEALISM OF AMERICAN YOUTH

HON. LEE METCALF
OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, American young people today are a generation raised in a world of economic, political, and social change. They are aware of this change, and they are participatory in it. They know, sometimes with a sense of desperation, that the established order is being challenged. They know, more and more, that the status quo is not the limit of human achievement. They are making their challenge felt, and they are being felt in the political, economic, and cultural life of the nation. They are demanding greater say, in the decisions which they feel will affect their lives, in the decisions which create the conditions in which they are living. They are saying that they have a stake in the future of the nation, and they are saying that they will have a voice in writing that future. They are saying that it is more than a chance to succeed or fail, it is a chance to change the world. They are saying that they want to be part of the creative process, and not part of the destructive one.

We have a new generation in America today, a generation that is aware of the times in which it lives, and is willing to make its voice heard in the political, economic, and social affairs of the nation. They are saying that they want to be involved in the decisions that affect their lives, and they are saying that they will not be satisfied until they are heard. They are saying that they want to be part of the creative process, and not part of the destructive one. They are saying that they want to be part of the change that is taking place, and not part of the status quo.

One of the things that I am most concerned about is the future of the nation, and the future of the world. We are facing a world in which the problems are growing, and the solutions are becoming more and more difficult. We are facing a world in which the choices are becoming more and more clear, and the consequences of those choices are becoming more and more dire. We are facing a world in which the hopelessness and the despair are becoming more and more widespread. We are facing a world in which the need for change is becoming more and more urgent.

We have a new generation in America today, a generation that is aware of the times in which it lives, and is willing to make its voice heard in the political, economic, and social affairs of the nation. They are saying that they want to be involved in the decisions that affect their lives, and they are saying that they will not be satisfied until they are heard. They are saying that they want to be part of the creative process, and not part of the destructive one. They are saying that they want to be part of the change that is taking place, and not part of the status quo.
people are becoming increasingly aware of the exploitation they have suffered under our faulty welfare programs, but, since they're generally unorganized and powerless, they are still feeling the greatest frustration. This adds to the feeling of alienation and inferiority which is almost forced upon them, making the community's effort to combat this feeling even more important. I'm not saying we're never going to make the situation worse instead of better. This type of situation is worsened even more by these few problems.

In the words of one Negro economist, "There are a lot of poor people who are poor because they are unemployed, but there are any white people poor because they're white."

As a former U.S. Attorney General said, "Renewed feeling of community is our greatest hope."

But, since they're generally unorganized, they have proven to be violent. If we don't accept the job of the government and society, we will not be able to change it ourselves. We must continue to fight and fight to overcome these problems. It's going to take all of us here and more to keep the ball rolling. We know we have many roots, but it's a task we must overcome if we are to continue as a successful democracy. It's up to us here to get the increasing change will inevitably either submit to change or meet a death which in some cases has proven to be violent. By the same token, a person who can't stand to see the forces of change and progress win out over resort to violence in an attempt to stop it. Let's take a leaf from Sirhan Sirhan—to name a few.

This change is not always complete change, the way I see it, An "establishment" merely means a way to sur-
vive and function successfully if it absorbs the forces of change and makes within it-
self the necessary advancements to "keep up with the times." The basic illustration of this, I believe, is our American democracy, which has stood with the same basic foundations for nearly two centuries, and I hope many more, because of its ability to adapt to new situations as they evolve. The same basic principle applies, in my opiu-
on, all the way down through such smaller-
se scale issues. We believe that we family farmers and small rural communities can make all the neces-
sary technological changes without having to change our whole economic system of land ownership and control. I think this is both a legal and economic case. On the other side of all these problems do overlap, and that they can be handled so that we must not and cannot afford to keep these problems separate, if we are to find satis-
factory solutions.

What can we Americans, especially young people, do in finding solutions to these problems? We must realize that our country is indeed facing a crisis of major proportions. Among other things it is a crisis of personal values, as we look for our place in a world that is changing and without purpose. We aren't happy, because the quality of our life doesn't match our affluence. We

must accept change and shape it to our own needs. Let it set us free. We must also recognize that our greatest concern today and our greatest hope for the future is our youth. We need to give every child a renewed sense of community, and we young people hardest of all. We must resolve to take our place in American democratic traditions of thought, action, and welfare. Said, "We are in deep trouble as a people. And history is not going to forgive us for doing what is needed, we will not tax itself to cure its miseries." And we should be aware that doing nothing will cost us much, much more.

We must campaign not just against dis-
crimination, but against prejudice, which has been called the number one mental health problem in America. We will all benefit by giving real equal opportunity to every Ameri-
can. We need to make improvements, both in the workplace, health, education, and in our welfare programs. The job search for just rural youth is astounding. Our rural youth cannot compete with the massive migration gap between world food production and growing population. As long as there is threat of starvation for the future generations of America. We believe that although slowing the massive change, it doesn't mean much in our society today. But when a number of individuals are led to or make the same commitment, we really begin to make an impact on "the Establishment".

Getting people to make such a commit-
m ment and act together, for the good of all one of us as citizens. It is a responsibility each of us must accept if we are to steer our society toward a goal that is free from the "crisis" it definitely faces today. It is a crisis of change, and just that name for it should imply that it pertains not just to agriculture. When the young people in rural America are involved in all our society's problems, just as we think other Americans should be aware of the problems of our society.

We young people of America are striving more and more each day to prove that, among other things, "We know it, it is a permanent fixture, any more than any other facet of our society in the face of today's incredible crisis. We know that anything which tries to assume such a postition of permanence in this world of ever-

changing time."

This will mean that rural areas must become more attractive as places to work and live for both the professional and non-professional people who will be needed. Rural communities will prosper when their residents enjoy high quality education for their children, ade-
quate health and welfare services, and em-
ployment close to where they live. As a re-

sult, all the surrounding communities will prosper and be able to support many more expanding services, therefore further making the old lines between urban and rural

But all this will remain "dream stuff" un-
less America now for the first time takes a cooperative effort and careful planning for these dreams come true. Those who choose to be part of rural America must be given a meaningful opportunity. Words of Snorri Thorfinsson, "Our two worst enemies are complacency and indifference. Both of these are affection of the spirit, and both are curable by ourselves."

In ending my comments in reference to "the corporate invasion of Agriculture," I would like to reemphasize some wise and far-

reaching words that I've really taken to heart, written by a man I can have nothing less that admiration and respect for, our na-
tional president, Tony Dechant, who says: "The corporate invasion of Agriculture is not only through cooperative effort and careful planning for these dreams come true. Those who choose to be part of rural America must be given a meaningful opportunity. Words of Snorri Thorfinsson, "Our two worst enemies are complacency and indifference. Both of these are affection of the spirit, and both are curable by ourselves."
don't want just to rebel; we want to better. This is our country; it will very soon be in our hands. We want nothing more than to be ready for it, and if ready for it. It is not yet as that state, but it has to come to reality and come into the picture. We hope and pray that it is going to be a new and a better picture. We need more and we need to understand, among conditions, among all our people, among all mankind. We need more and better education, more and better legislation, more and better co-operation, which I think is the most important of all. Although we are not completely in the future, we have taken a stand on this. As I said, we want nothing more than to be ready, just as it must be ready for us and our changes. We cannot attain all these goals by ourselves, and our trust. We are willing to earn it. Thank you.

AMERICAN LEGION CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CARL ALBERT
OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion was organized in Paris, France, in March 1919. Recently the Oklahoma Legislature adopted a resolution expressing its congratulations to the American Legion on its 50th anniversary. Under the unanimous consent request, I include a text of that resolution.

Resolved, That the members of the Oklahoma Legislature hereby extend to the American Legion its heartfelt congratulations and sincerest wishes for a long service to the community, state and nation.

Section 1. The Fifty-anniversary of the American Legion of Oklahoma hereby extends to the American Legion its heartfelt congratulations and sincerest wishes for a long service to the community, state and nation.

Section 2. Duly authenticated copies of this Resolution shall be sent to the United States Senator from Oklahoma, to the Governor of Oklahoma, and to the members of the Oklahoma State Legislature.

Adopted by the House of Representatives, May 8, 1969.

REX PRIVETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FELLOWSHIP AWARD TO LYNN R. DUNSON, OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

HON. BIRCH BAYH
OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I was pleased to learn that one of the 20 recipients of fellowships awarded recently by the Washington Journalism Center for study in the Nation's Capital next fall was Miss Lynn R. Dunson, of Indianapolis, Indiana. These fellowships, which carry a $2,000 stipend, are designed to encourage and provide experience for young men and women interested in newspaper careers.

As a deserved tribute to Miss Dunson, who is now a student at Indiana University but formerly employed by the Indianapolis Star, I ask unanimous consent that a brief article which appeared in that newspaper on May 5 be printed in the Record.

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

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An Indiana University senior on leave from the reportorial staff of The Indianapolis Star is among 10 Negroes with newspaper experience awarded fellowships by the Washington Journalism Center yesterday.

The student is Miss Lynn R. Dunson, 27 years old. Indianapolis, who returned to L.U. at Bloomington last fall to complete work on a bachelor's degree after having worked as a reporter for The Star since July, 1966.

Miss Dunson, who covered stories in the social welfare field, including antipoverty programs, won Community Appreciation for Service in Public Enlightenment and Relations (CASPER) awards in 1967 and 1968.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 8, 1969

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has just installed a distinguished editor and publisher, Mr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, as its new president.

Mr. Jones, at his initial press conference, said some things which help put to rest the notion that good words cannot be conducted with a Laissez-faire approach. I particularly noted Mr. Jones remarks in regard to motivation for the "hard core" unemployed. He said:

"If the door is open, the individual, himself, must walk through. He cannot expect to be carried. This may have been understressed in the past. Too many people, perhaps, have been told that the way to a better life lies in demand, riot and mindless coercion. If these people continue to be misled—and if the majority of Americans react with backlash and disgust—then we'll all be worse off.

Mr. President, these words need an ear, an audience of all Americans. Mr. Jones has succinctly put his finger on one of the most potent and misunderstood problems in America today. I ask unanimous consent that the complete text of his remarks along with a biography of Mr. Jones, be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was agreed to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY JENKIN LLOYD JONES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, THE TULSA TRIBUNE, TULSA, OKLA., AT NEWS CONFERENCE TO ANNOUNCE HIS ELECTION AS 42D PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES

The National Chamber hopes to promote a pragmatic approach to some of the perplexing problems facing the American people, in contrast to some of the highly theoretical efforts in this direction which have been recently inaugurated.

Without discounting in any way the intelligence or sincerity of many people in government who have been struggling in recent years with America's social and economic problems, the National Chamber feels that businessmen, who are subject to stern disciplines, are able to make some useful contributions.

If the head of a government department proceeds on faulty theories and false premises and gets no results he can always call for larger appropriations and more personnel. The businessman who gets broke certainly will want to stop and think of the responsibility of a nature that can no longer idly sit by and let things go on in some instants of the most unprofitable fashion. The new requirements of the Joint Committee on Accreditation of Hospitals are requesting that New York State and other provinces of establishing hospital cost control. Medicaid reimbursement was frozen, and it is anticipated that the states would have a documented budgetary expenditure.

A bill in the State Legislature to amend the Social Security Act, as to provide for a more uniform, orderly, economical and equitable method of payment for hospitals, extended care facilities, nursing homes, and other services under programs established by or pursuant to such Act. While within the bill, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare was given broad authority to implement the intent of this legislation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, to you the responsibility is great. As fiscal administrators and as business men we are confronted with many problems. The imaginative resolution of these problems will render a meaningful service to all. I must thank you for the opportunity to be here. I do believe I have only nicked the surface and presented some of the problems that are present, I believe there are many others, I believe that the responsibility of a nature that can no longer idly sit by and let things go on in some instances of the most unprofitable fashion.

Thank you again.
assistance in New York City or that the bill would amount to close to a billion dollars annually. This is now a fact. In the face of a stagnant economic recovery and an increasing national product we are seeing a steady rise in dependency and a steady degradation of the family unit. There is no quick solution but it is certainly time for a re-examination of some of our past assumptions. One thing that the business community of America can do is increase opportunity to escape from the poverty cycle. It can, if it gets itself out of the habit of indulging in dis­criminatory practices in which the worth of a man is discounted or appreciated according to the color of his skin.

America can do is increase opportunity to escape from the poverty cycle.

When the door is open, the individual, himself, to the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the poor. This is no time for recriminations, and if the majority of Americans react with commotion. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has no unthinkable thoughts. However, if they have their way it is better for giving the so-called middle-income taxpayer, who must bear the burden of these regressive and un­necessary increases.

Mr. Speaker, I earnestly call upon President Nixon to rescind this proposal and instead put the Post Office on a businesslike basis as he promised.

It is all too easy to attempt to justify a postal increase by saying this will wipe out the postal deficit. Well, every time there has been a postal raise it has been to wipe out the deficit, and every time, even though hundreds of millions of dol­lars in additional revenues are taken from the taxpayers, the deficit always ex­ists, usually larger than before. During the 1968 campaign President Nixon promised to run the Post Office as a first-class business and did not say he would raise the rates. Let him make good on that promise.

RAISE IN POSTAL RATES

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, recently President Nixon called for a raise in the postal rates from 6 to 7 cents for first-class mail.

This would be the fourth time our postal rates have been raised in the last 10 years. The taxpayers of this country are getting very tired of paying, every 2 or 3 years, more money for stamps so they can pay their bills, send out their Christmas cards, and correspond with their friends and relatives.

If we check the rate we are presently going, the price of a single stamp in 10 years could be close to 20 cents. We must draw the line at extracting more and more revenue from the lowest income and middle income taxpayers, giving the wealthy continued tax breaks.

Mr. Speaker, it is too easy for the ad­ministration to ask the taxpayer to fork over $557 million by raising the first-class postal rate again. Second- and third­class mail users contribute only about $27 million, and these are the ones who can afford it the most and, again, who will pay the least. Too many times it is the little man, the average consumer and the middle-income taxpayer, who must bear the burden of these regressive and un­necessary increases.

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BELLMON ON POSTAL REVENUE AND OFFENSIVE INTRUSION OF SEXUALLY ORIENTED MAIL ACT OF 1969

HON. HUGH SCOTT
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, at the re­quest of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Bellmon), who is necessarily absent, I ask unanimous consent that a statement by him on the Postal Revenue and Offensive Intrusion of Sexually Oriented Mail Act of 1969 be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tem­porary absence of objection, it is so ordered.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT ON POSTAL REVENUE AND OFFENSIVE INTRUSION OF SEXUALLY ORIENTED MAIL ACT OF 1969

Mr. Bellmon. Mr. President, the American people are sick and tired of receiving crude, sex-oriented material through the mails. This salacious advertising is offensive to adults and frequently harmful to their children.

In the light of recent court decisions, it is not legally obscene, but it is damaging and disgusting. A court decision regarding legality is small comfort to American families bombarded with offensive mail.

Mr. President, I applaud President Nixon's decision to stop the flow of pandering adver­tisement to families that do not want it and to youths under 18 years of age.

In proposing the Postal Revenue and Off­ensive Intrusion of Sexually Oriented Mail Act of 1969, the President is urging that we protect the privacy of a family and adopt a measure which will not affect the lowest income groups.
The President’s recommendation will help hault the decline of moral standards and reduce the crime rate of our country. This legislation will go a long way toward clean­ing up the law. It will give American fam­ilies new confidence in our postal service.

If we must increase postal rates—as I be­lieve is inevitable in the light of the post­age deficit—the least we can do is curb the flow of mail which is deeply offensive to the American people.

DAY CARE CENTERS

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post on April 23, 1969, car­ried a story by William Raspberry entitled “Law Doops Care Project.” This article describes how a very small day care center operated by a Washing­ton woman for some of her neighbors was forced to close because her own employment did not meet the required standards.

In my judgment, Mr. Raspberry de­scribes the whole problem of providing day care for their children. The women needed day care for their children. She and Mrs. Gainey’s own mother had the welfare.

She and Mrs. Gainey didn’t know was that as soon as she took in the sixth child, she had become an “institution” under District law and was subject to the same rules that govern convalescent homes and similar in­stitutions.

Officials told her that she could keep five of the children, but no more. That wouldn’t permit her to earn enough to stay in business, however.

As a result, several of the mothers had to give up their jobs, even though Mrs. Gainey’s place on Kenyon Street was a lot better than their homes. Mrs. Gainey herself is working as a domestic in Bethesda and earning $55 a week.

Her duties include taking care of her em­ployer’s children.

“That’s how it is, I guess,” she said. “We can get all the jobs we want taking care of white folks’ kids, but we can’t do it for our own people, and they’re the ones that really need it.”

The city doesn’t deliberately set about to force people out of business, even if it must seem that way sometimes. It’s just that the Bureau of Licenses and Inspections has its rules and regula­tions. Depar­ture from the rules of either agency, even if it is only a precautionary one, is cause for dis­missal. Depar­tment is concerned about the health and safety of small children, and these rules are very strict.

Too strict, perhaps, to be altogether real­istic. Frame houses, for example, are not the type of the question. Houses With masonry walls and wooden joints are all right—do they have automatic sprinkler systems complete with alarms that ring the Fire Department. Ron Smith was sent out of the rules of either agency, or of the Welfare Department, and you’re out of business.

Some of the rules are based on such prac­tical considerations as fire hazards, but many seem to be based on the assumption that the choices are between a not-quite-adequate day care center and the sort of middle-class homes one sees on television. The real choice may be between a day nursery that isn’t too bad and a bad home that will become worse when the mother is forced to quit work and go on welfare.

As you know, I have long advocated the establishment of day care centers and strongly supported the day care pro­visions of the Social Security Amend­ments of 1967. But, as this law is now being administered in many States, in­cluding my own State of Michigan, a very high percentage of women receiving day care assistance are simply given a lot of problems.

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It is becoming more widely recognized that hundreds of Washington welfare mothers would gladly find someone to care for their children. The sup­ply of day-care facilities, unfortunately, doesn’t begin to meet the demand.

Tom Taylor, head of the National Capital Area Day Care Association, sees both sides of the problem. He knows the imp­lament that early stimulation has for later educa­tion. He knows the value of good nutrition and adequate play space and all the other things that make for a good day nursery.

But he also knows what the real choices are. He is currently heading a committee set up to recommend to the city, “The but truth is, we’ll probably wind up tightening as many standards as we re­lace,” he said.

What Taylor and the Day Care Associa­tion ought to consider is some sort of quickie training program to meet the interest of women who would like that kind of work, and hundreds who need the service.

The real solution, of course, is modern, well-equipped day care centers that include nur­ses, nutritionists and educators. Taylor is working toward this.

But in the meantime, people like Mrs. Gainey could perform a most useful stop­gap service if the city would let them.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

“Then somebody reported us to the city, and the first thing we knew, the people from downtown were telling us that we didn’t have enough windows and the rooms were too small. And we were forced out of business, even though all the children were on the first floor.

What Mrs. Gainey didn’t know was that as soon as she took in the sixth child, she had become an “institution” under District law and was subject to the same rules that govern convalescent homes and similar in­stitutions.

Officials told her that she could keep five of the children, but no more. That wouldn’t permit her to earn enough to stay in business, however.

As a result, several of the mothers had to give up their jobs, even though Mrs. Gainey’s place on Kenyon Street was a lot better than their homes. Mrs. Gainey herself is working as a domestic in Bethesda and earning $55 a week.

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But in the meantime, people like Mrs. Gainey could perform a most useful stop­gap service if the city would let them.

Harvesting the Whirlwind

HON. STROM THURMOND
OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Americans who are proud of the fine educational institutions in this country are becoming increasingly concerned about the program of systematic destruc­tion supposedly being waged by the SDS and other subversive groups.

This terrifying situation is put into clear perspective in an excellent article by Mr. Gilmore Iden, who writes for his hometown newspaper, the Akron Standard and Review.

Mr. President, I commend this fine editorial to this body and to all con­structive Americans who want their schools of higher learning maintained on the same levels which have made them so highly respected throughout the world.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous con­sent that the editorial entitled “Harvest­ing the Whirlwind” by Mr. Gilmore Iden be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

Harvesting the Whirlwind

(By Gilmore Iden)

Last year the situation known as the Students for a Democratic Society constituted the hard-core of the obstruction­ists on our college campuses.

This year, instead of just doing away with the dissidents and other subversive groups, has erupted into riots and reprisals.

According to a survey made by the New York Times, these same Ivy League Schools have recently sent out acceptance notices to the students they are willing to enroll in their September classes. According to the re­sponse these same schools plan to matricu­late next year nearly twice as many black students as they did last year. In many in­stances this will give the colleges and uni­versities a percentage of black and Puerto Rican students larger than the relative im­portance of these same generic groups to the general public.

If the new additions enter next September a placating gesture the college trustees were persuaded not only to open their doors to black stu­dents but to campaign actively for their at­tendance. Although not legally compelled to, the establishments exposed these institutions to a new wave of unrest during the scholastic year now closing.

The Ivy League colleges will be further chal­lenged by their character not only by the inroads of black and Puerto Rican students but to campaign actively for their at­tendance. In many in­stances this will give the colleges and uni­versities a percentage of black and Puerto Rican students larger than the relative im­portance of these same generic groups to the general public.

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possible and no end to the change is yet in sight.

According to the experience of the current scholastic year, the blacks were quick to adopt this new practice among them by the radical Students for a Democratic Society, although they do not deliberately join with those radicals in all their problem-making.

The doors of these universities have been opened by the students as a concession, and that the blacks consider patronizing and therefore conceded by them to be a form of control. The blacks want a voice in the election of black students in the future and no longer would leave the selection of the college administration to themselves. Furthermore, they have invariably demanded African studies or a special department in African affairs. Most colleges have been quite willing to grant this demand. Now they wish the African studies administered by black teachers only. Most of the Ivy League colleges have been open to all students and not relegated to matriculates of a special nationality. In the case of the new school of African studies, an exclusive trend has been adopted.

In the South it has long been the practice to separate colleges for the blacks. The blacks of today do not want separate colleges, would open all colleges to themselves, and prefer to maintain a separateness from the whites.

With the growing pains which have been started by disruptive tactics taught in the new open-door policy, our colleges have been going through some rough days. What may concern us all is not how. Scholars may wonder if the United States will ever be able to move back into the high ranks of academic freedom that once gave our colleges the highest standing of any nation in the world. Some may commend our Ivy League institutions for their more than generous gestures towards their privileged students. But the permissiveness involved has not reap ed the reward of gratitude normally expected. Instead, it has been unpredictable and distracting. College trustees, unequipped with such confrontations, have often been confused, as the executive officers unduly burdened with their duty to maintain peace and order on their campuses.

The lack of backbone has become quite obvious. The rewards are already ominous. According to the Chronicle of Higher Education, at least 70 percent of our universities and colleges have so far given notice of their retirement. Seventy percent of college presidents must be selected by next September. The problem of running an academic community is proving too much for these executives under the present circumstances. Permissiveness may be a sign of academic freedom, but we have seen that it can carry too far and can seriously jeopardize our academic excellence.

HELP WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OF ALASKAN FISHING LAWS

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill which would remove from the Posse Comitatus Act—18 U.S.C. 1385—restrictions which deny the use of naval aircraft and personnel to assist in the enforcement of State fishing laws.

In the State of Alaska this naval assistance would be greatly appreciated and would assist us in enforcement of our fishing laws which because of the area to be covered, is absolutely necessary to do at the present. The enforcement of these laws has national as well as international implications and this act would be of great assistance to our department of fish and game.

HON. JAMES A. BURKE PRESENTED THE VFW LOYALTY DAY AWARD

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on May 1, 1969, a most distinguished award was presented to me, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Loyalty Day Award. I wish to join the prominent list of former recipients which include:

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Honorable Strom Thurmond, Senator from South Carolina.

The Honorable Thomas Clark, former Associate Supreme Court Justice.

The Honorable Dean Rusk, former Secretary of State.

The Honorable Frank Carlson, former Senator from Kansas.

The Honorable Robert Emmett Quinn, chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeal.

Lt. Gen. Lewis Blaine Hershey, Director of Selective Service System.

Loyalty Day is the result of Public Law 85-529, a joint resolution enacted on July 18, 1958, which designates the first day of May of each year as Loyalty Day, and it is set aside as a special day for the recognition of the heritage of American freedom.

The VFW has initiated an annual award to be given to a man "who embodies in his personal and public career the constant practice in action of those American ideals, love of country, service to his fellow citizens, integrity of leadership in State and National affairs, and responsibilities in government at all levels.

This award rotates each year between the judicial, executive, and legislative branches of Government.

Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to your attention the membership of the House of Representatives the Loyalty Day program, May 1, 1969:

PRESENTATION OF FLAG

DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, LADIES AUXILIARY TO THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE U.S.


HON. JAMES A. BURKE,

U.S. Representative, 11th Congressional District of Massachusetts.

DEAR MR. BURKE: On behalf of the Department of the District of Columbia, Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, I present this flag to you for your outstanding work in your public career in your state (Mass.) and your outstanding record in the United States Congress.

It is indeed a great pleasure to honor our fellow American, who stands for our ideals and is a champion for the American way of life.

Respectfully,

DOROTHY K. GUTHRO

President, Department of District of Columbia, Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States of America.

REMARKS OF CHAIRMAN A. LEO ANDERSON

Delighted to see so many today's youth with us because it is a fact that this Nation's greatest resource is, in the sense of national product, our factories or our farms, but our youth.

Our American youths possess the talents, the ability, the skill and the vigor to carry America to continued greatness.

Our Country has always expected much from its youth.


At 33: John F. Kennedy was the youngest man to be elected the President of the United States.

Taking a moment at this time to our forces serving in Vietnam and Southwest Asia:

Concern two years' during Armed Forces Week, Eric Sevareid of CBS-TV News, posed the question as to what made the soldiers in Vietnam tick. I quote:

"The real answer must be deep in the issues of whatever is the substance that keeps America from breaking. It most must have something to do with their parents and teachers and pastors, with their 4-H Clubs and Scout troops and neighborhood centers and groups—it has to do with the sense of belonging to a team, with the dishonor of letting it down. But it also has to do with their implicit unreasoned belief in their country and in their natural beliefs in themselves as persons—whatever the full answer. It is a considerable thing they are doing when they stick at this kind of war... they provide an opportunity for the rest of us who are never covered with mud and weariness and nightly fear to pay a measure of respect."

PROGRAM—LOYALTY DAY, MAY 1, 1969

(Sponsored by District of Columbia Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.)

HON. JAMES A. BURKE, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE, 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Congressman James A. Burke, a resident of Milton represents the 11th Massachusetts Congressional District, having been elected to the 86th, 87th, 89th, 90th, and 91st Congresses. Congressman Burke, for ten years was a member of the Massachusetts General Court, four of which he served as Assistant Majority Leader. He was formerly Registrar of Vital Statistics for the City of Boston, and for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, he served as Chairman of the World War II Veterans' Problems and Korean Veterans' Commission. Congressman Burke represents the Stars and numerous Unit Citations during World War II in the South Pacific with the 77th Infantry Division during his 45 months of combat duty.

His keen interest in veterans programs is demonstrated in his bill introduction—enactment—fulfilled V.F.W. membership in the William D. Doyle Post, Hyde Park, Massachusetts.

Congressman Burke was appointed during his first term in Congress to the Important
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States


ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. BURKE: "RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER WITH JUSTICE"

First, I would like to thank Leo Anderson for his kind words of introduction. He has an outstanding record of service to his community and nation. A native of Massachusetts and a combat veteran of World War II, he has been closely associated with the mission of recognized veterans organizations as they affect veterans affairs and the changing social and economic needs of veterans and their dependents. He is currently the director of the Veterans Affairs for the government of the District of Columbia and I am sure he will continue his good work.

Order is the first objective of a sound government, lacking it no other goal can be attained. History illustrates this emphatically.

To cite one example: After the time of Joshua, the people of Israel were without law except as each man conceivably, perceived Anarchy reigned... chaos was rampant. Similar tragic situations have occurred at intervals down through the generations. Disorder and disrespect for the law have rendered great and powerful governments impotent. Let us be warned by the past... Let us be aware of our troubled present... Let us strive for a future of peace! It is in times of tranquility, that plans are formulated and completed for the erection of great institutions for the good of the people. But the dreams and aspirations of the people are achieved and that every man is assured the basic rights of life, liberty and property by the most ignorant.

No man living in human society can be free to express himself and select his associates, to teach our young people first, to that extent he infringes upon the political rights of all men and the principles our government was founded on no longer prevail. Anarchists are free to disobey any law he thinks is not "good," to that extent he infringes upon the political rights of all men and the principles our government was founded on no longer prevail. If the philosopher can make his own law, so can the fool. Good laws must come from the genius of a whole people, based upon their traditions, their experience and their current needs. And they must be capable of adapting itself to the needs of the time: of pruning away unwise and unnecessary provisions which details of the Athenians admitted that they did not give their citizens the best laws they could have, the best laws were those that the citizens were capable of receiving.

Virtue does not of itself lead to wisdom, and no one is so much at his own superior virtues or wisdom put himself above the laws commonly imposed upon and adapted by the faculty of the philosophers such is to court disaster. Rich and poor, powerful and weak men... all must be treated as equals... all men must be treated as equals... all men must be treated as equals...

When a tyrant is at one's throat and there are no peaceful means of redress, rebellion is the only means of escape... when George Washington, took up arms when no peaceful solution was available. In so doing he became a hero and today his statue stands in Trafalgar Square, a tribute to the pursuit of liberty.

But in an open society, where all men are free to express themselves and select their governments and legislatures, rebellion is criminal.

An open society demands peaceful methods. In America, no man's views may be freely expressed and fully asserted at the ballot box. The more complete a man's views are expressed, the more the society laws can be changed when the majority is convinced that they should be and expresses its opinion through the ballot box. The point is not the ability of one man to stand in their way. City ordinances, State statutes and acts of Congress are quickly changed when the people can change the Constitution, too, and quickly when they are aroused.

But in an open society, people rule and cannot be denied. Through peaceful political process, not violence, their will is made law.

Mobbery is violence! Every right that a man enjoys carries with it a duty to observe the same rights in others. We hear on every side men proclaiming their rights without seeming to realize that duties go hand in hand with them. The cries are sometimes loudest from those who are dedicated to the destruction of our Constitution and all that it stands for and yet they are the first to loudly claim the immunities and privileges which it assures.

There are those who already believe that our institutions are too generous to wrongdoers and that there are too many among us who are acquiring no resources and who therefore should be denied its protection. But that should view prevail, and we remove the people who are suspended... we would be heading toward a dictatorship and all men would lose their freedom! We must return to the line of thought that the lessons of history an thus must find our remedy against lawlessness within our present constitutional system.

It is incumbent upon all of us who are in a position of responsibility and leadership to teach our young people first, a respect for the law, and second, the process by which the law can be changed legally and peacefully through the right to vote...

Periodically elected officials and representatives stand for re-election. The measure of their service is reflected in their records and the people should investigate these records to determine whether or not an official is fulfilling his duty to his people and whether or not his decisions reflect the desires and opinions of the majorities. If they feel that the people rule and cannot be denied, this is expressed by their votes. This is the way to change the law. Elect officials that will bow to the wishes of the majority and oppose the wishes of the minority, wherever whom he has been elected to represent.

We are all aware of the many problems that the nation, state, and local governments face in today's world. We are all aware of the many problems that the nation, state, and local governments face in today's world.
country and continue to face the tasks before us in a peaceful manner that the law provides.

As history has shown in the past, the youth of the country has always risen to the test: They have answered the needs of our country through its most trying ordeals: they have given their lives and their minds to the building of the greatest democracy in the history of mankind, and they have always been dedicated to the improvement of our nation's welfare.

As was so well stated in the inaugural address of the late beloved John Fitzgerald Kennedy and which is so apropos today, "now the trumpet summons us again, not as a call to arms, but as a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war.

I think that on this first day of May which has been designated as loyalty day we should consider the great heritage of freedom which belongs to all Americans and that we should respect this freedom and support the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

COSPONSORS OF H.R. 6278—BILL FOR CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the seventh duplicate copy of H.R. 6278, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1969. Today's bill brings the total cosponsors of this legislation to 120.

Similar legislation introduced on April 22 by the gentleman from California (Mr. Rasse) has been cosponsored by 27 Congressmen from the Democratic side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, I dare say all of us have now, with interest the appointment by the House Rules Committee of a subcommittee to study the differences between pending reorganization bills and report back to the full Committee. I hope this is an encouraging development in our struggle to enact a meaningful congressional reform bill in the 91st Congress. Speaking from my own side of the aisle, I am sure that the activities of the subcommittee will be carefully noted. Republicans in the House have been consistent and persistent upon the need to have on the floor a bill at least as strong as the package of recommendations made by the 1965–66 Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, and to have that bill reported under a completely open rule for debate.

Mr. Speaker, I have attached a list of the names of cosponsors of H.R. 6278.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BURKE, J. HERBERT (Fla.).
Burke, J. Herbert (Fla.).
Bush, George P. (Calif.).
Buchanan, John A. (Ala.).
Byrnes, John H. (N.C.).
Buchanan, John A. (Ala.).
Byron, Garry (Minn.).
Bryhll, James T. (N.C.).
Buchanan, John A. (Ala.).
Buchanan, John A. (Ala.).
Burke, J. Herbert (Fla.).
Bush, George P. (Calif.).
Byrnes, John H. (N.C.).
Buchanan, John A. (Ala.).
Byron, Garry (Minn.).
Bryhll, James T. (N.C.).
Buchanan, John A. (Ala.).

Tate, Robert, Jr. (Ohio).
Thompson, Fletcher (Ga.).
Vander Jagt, Guy (Mich.).
Welch, John L. (N.D.).
Whalen, Charles W., Jr. (Ohio).
Whitehurst, G. William (Va.).
Wilson, Bob (Calif.).
Winn, Larry, Jr. (Kans.).
Wolfe, John O. (Calif.).
Wyatt, Wendell (Oreg.).
Wyatt, John W. (N.Y.).
Wyatt, John W. (N.Y.).
Zion, Roger H. (Ind.).
Zwach, John M. (Minn.).

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN
OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

MRS. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the splendor of spring has never been brighter in Washington. The color and scent of flowers spread the message that beautification is possible and wonderful.

Even gray buildings and jammed boulevards can reflect a glow of majesty and warmth when they are edged with flowers. And in the Capital of our Nation, these things are appreciated. In deed, flowers and gardens are essential. The fresh look and the handiwork of a gracious and thoughtful lady who has left this city. I am sure, however, there is a ranch in Texas that is blossoming with beauty because of the "green thumb," and her beauty in beauty.

When Lady Bird Johnson was our Nation's First Lady, it was my pleasure to help in her efforts to sprinkle bright beauty across the land. Many mocked this devotion, and there were repeated remarks by a great many gentlemen about the waste of money, but today's blossoms and beauty are these critics' best answer.

I am inserting an editorial from the past weekend issue of the Christian Science Monitor, which tells of the city and the lady:

GREEN-THUMB LADY

From the capital of the United States, reports have been waiting out, all through the last few weeks, about how beautiful the nation's capital is in springtime. This spring time. Commentators have mentioned it. Columnists have waxed eloquent.

We know how lovely Washington can be when spring comes on with a rush. The daffodils, the tulips, the lilies, the dogwood, the flowering azaleas, the flowering trees, all seem to burst forth virtually on a single day. From cherry blossom time onward, it is breathtaking when the weather is right.

But we also know why, this year, the parks and the squares and those little sections of land that are so carefully landscaped—true a citywide beautification program. They are a legacy left by a charming lady, while at the White House, she made the beauty of Washington and the countryside her foremost concern. We salute Lady Bird Johnson and thank her for the wondrous spring bouquet which she has prepared for all of us who love our country and our Washington.
Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend our colleagues in the distinguished House Committee on Education and Labor, for his comments here today on behalf of the Job Corps program and for the fine record which he has established through the hearings he and his committee are holding.

As I have made it clear in statements before Chairman Pexxir's committee and here on the floor of the House of Representatives, I feel strongly that the closing of these 57 Job Corps centers throughout the Nation, and especially those located in the Western States which will help such a fine job of conserving natural and human resources, will in the long run prove to be extremely foolish economy. I feel strongly that the saving of these centers will help us achieve our own independence nearly two centuries ago, to the genius of Poland which has flooded the world with great music, great literature, great art, and to the courage of the Polish heroes who have suffered under the tyranny of two of the most despotic invaders the world has ever seen.

An anniversary celebration was held May 4 by the Ohio Division of the Polish American Congress at Pulaski Plaza in Cleveland, and I am honored to include with my remarks the excellent resolution drawn up by the congress. In doing so, I wish to remind my colleagues in the House, and particularly those who serve on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, that the urgent need for adoption of my House Concurrent Resolution 59, which calls upon the United Nations to insist that the Soviet Union abide by its charter provisions on national self-determination and colonialism.

May the day soon arrive when the Polish people are free once again to choose their own governmental destiny as formulated in their constitution of 1791:

All power in civil society should be derived from the will of the people, its ends and object being the preservation and integrity of the state, the civil liberty and the good order, to be held on an equal scale and on a lasting foundation.

The resolution adopted by the Ohio Division of the Polish American Congress follows:

Whereas, the Ohio Division of the Polish American Congress is celebrating the 178th anniversary on May 4, 1969 at the Pulaski Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio.

Whereas, this was a most significant event in Poland's history.

Whereas, the Constitution of May 3, 1791 expressed freedom and democracy.

Whereas, these same freedoms do not exist in Poland today, therefore

Be it resolved, that the Ohio Division of Polish American Congress endorses the following convictions that the Soviet Union respect the freedoms and individualism in Poland and to promote a program in the U.S. to stop the rise of latters-day Polish heroes, and dictatorship.

1. The U.S. should pursue a peaceful liberation policy to free Poland of Soviet oppression.

2. The U.S. Government should expand and enliven our involvement with Poland in economic, cultural, social and educational exchange and in a manner as not to aid Soviet rulers of Poland.

3. The U.S. Government should recognize and support the Oder-Neisse Line as the permanent border of Poland.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 8, 1969

would permit State and local officials to de-
termine how the funds should be spent? Yes 64%, no 22%, undecided 14%.
3. Would you favor replacing the present military draft system with an all-voluntary de-
fense force? Yes 44%, no 38%, undecided 18%.
4. Do you believe that college students re-
sulting financial assistance from the gov-
ernment should have such aid cut off if they participate in demonstrations which
cause property damage or interrupt the or-
derly pursuit of education by others? Yes, 55%, no 4%, undecided 1%.5.
5. Would you favor Federal legislation to
strengthen collective bargaining power for
farmers through their cooperatives and
marketing organizations in order to obtain
more favorable prices for their products?
Yes 65%, no 21%, undecided 14%.
6. Would you favor the kind of job
Richard M. Nixon is doing as President?
Good 48%, fair 29%, poor 5%, undecided 19%.
7. Should the Federal government try to
slow down the migration from rural to ur-
ban areas through programs of economic
incentives and aids to private business to
help create and maintain rural jobs?
Yes 72%, no 15%, undecided 12%.
8. Do you favor transferring most func-
tions of the Office of Economic Opportunity
to other agencies? Yes 51%, no 14%, undecided 35%.
9. Do you favor further and more string-
ent legislation to combat crime? Yes 91%,
no 6%, undecided 3%.
10. Do you favor a government-guaran-
teed annual wage as a means of attacking
poverty? Yes 14%, no 76%, undecided 10%.

A STUDY IN LOGIC

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, boys of our age or another seem to be the
vogue today.
Just recently WSBA, a radio station serving the York-Harrisburg-Lancaster
area in Pennsylvania, projected a significa-
tant editorial with respect to a particu-
lar type of boycott. Because this editorial
deals with the subject of boycott in a
unique manner and submits it in the
light of logic, I insert the editorial into
the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and commend it to the attention of my col-
leagues. It follows:

A STUDY IN LOGIC

Intro.: Recently, some protestors demonstr-
ated at Dow Chemical Company against
the Vietnam war and the use of napalm
manufactured by Dow. The logic here is dif-
ficult for opinion to understand.
Ann.: The protestors urged an eco-
nomic boycott of Saran Wrap, a Dow Che-
mi cal consumer product. By not using Saran
Wrap, you put an economic squeeze on Dow
Chemical. If this logic is correct—if you have
boycotted Dow Chemical by refusing to buy
Saran Wrap, you have put Dow in the hands of
a larger consumer boycott. WSBA's opinion suggests an extension of this
logic: You cannot buy or use an automo-
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May 8, 1969

It seems no one has ever had the guts or the inclination to do anything about it.

After my earlier column there was a lot of hand-wringing in the Pentagon, but not over the secret policy to keep quiet, and to at least create a pretense of fair hiring policy. The hand-wringing arose from a feeling that what I had written would be mailed to black GIs in Vietnam, in Thailand, and Korea and intensify the racial unrest that has been building among our troops in the Far East.

The Pentagon has tried to keep this reeking racial dirt from public view, but some of the facts have leaked out in recent weeks.

The truth is that more and more black troops feel that they are getting the dirtiest, most despicable jobs, and being wounded and killed in numbers larger than their proportion of our fighting force in Vietnam, yet they have a harder time getting a promotion in the military or a fair chance once they return to civilian life.

Some of the 800,000 black men in the military are prepared to rebel.

This column has never advocated anything other than that young men of all races face up to the responsibilities of citizenship, onerous though they become on occasion.

But nothing encourages a "hell no, we won't go" attitude on the part of young black more than knowledge of the kind of civilian hiring policy the Defense Department is following.

NO COMPROMISE

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH
OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, I was shocked at the disclosure that one of the members of our august Supreme Court had accepted, and returned 11 months later, according to reports, a fee of $20,000 from a man who was having difficulties with the law.

At a time when many people are displaying the highest respect and regard for our Government, especially its courts, this disclosure is bound to give rise to doubts of the integrity of this most important branch of our Government.

Our Supreme Court must be above suspicion. The action of the Supreme Court Justice in this instance cannot be condemned or our very system of government, already under attack, will be in jeopardy.

I have had but one political philosophy in the 35 years that I have been in public office: There can be no compromise with integrity and high ethical conduct in public office.

This applies across the board, to men and women, Republicans and Democrats, to all nationalities and races.

Because of that belief, I introduced an ethics bill in the 90th Congress which was introduced into the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

I sincerely regret the involvement of a Supreme Court Justice in this matter of fee acceptance in any area of questionable conduct. It is an affront to the integrity and dignity of our highest court.

I hope the Justice will have the courage to undo this damage by tendering his immediate resignation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CLIFFORD ALEXANDER DID HIS JOB TOO WELL

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the Nixon administration has appointed fewer women to office than any administration in the last 30 years. This is bad enough, but even worse, they are now trying to get rid of the only man ever appointed to any post in the Federal Government that I know about who has spent any time attempting to give equal employment opportunities to women.

I refer, of course, to Clifford Alexander, Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

It was shocking to read in the press a threat from a leading Republican to go to the highest office in the land to get Chair­man Alexander removed because of his doing his job. It was shocking to read the next day that a White House spokes­man said that Clifford Alexander would be removed. The inconsistencies of this administration are clearly in a mood to rebel.

The inconsistencies of this administration in the area of civil rights were fully documented by the White House response were, from what I read, based on Mr. Alexander's doing his job too well in enforcing the antidiscrimina­tion law. Mr. Alexander submitted his resignation as Chairman on April 9 document­ing his charge that the administration refused to support this Commission's vital work but he agreed with counsel, from within the administration, that he would stay on as a member of the Commission as long as he could continue to make a contribution to that work.

The inconsistencies of this administration in the area of civil rights were made abundantly clear, however, when another administration spokesman on April 22 said that Mr. Alexander quit the Commission entirely because, he said, the Chairman was not doing his job well.

So we have the high ranking Republican say­ing EEOC is doing too much at the same time that we have the assistant to the Attorney General in charge of civil rights in the Justice Department saying that EEOC is doing too little.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, under the leadership of Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., deserves the support of Congress and the Ameri­can people. As the Commission's third Chairman in the 3½ years of its exist­ence, Mr. Alexander has initiated new and effective programs in the area of equal employment as well as speeding up the compliance process to bring redress to aggrieved individuals.

Under his leadership, the Commission, through its 1967 public hearings on discrim­ination in white collar employment, the first ever held, helped to dispel the myth that qualified minorities and women are not able to perform satisfactorily in high-level jobs. EEOC's meetings with drug indus­try leaders and the executives of the Nation's largest utilities in 1968 along with its followup programs, are produc­ing dramatic results in terms of new job opportunities.

I want to commend Mr. Alexander and the Commission for enlightening not only employers but the American people of the need for action in the area of equal employment. I also want to comm­end him for his recognition that sex discrimination is a real problem throughout this Nation, along with race, color, religion and nation­al origin. Mr. Alexander's chairmanship, sex discrimination was almost completely ignored or, even worse, ridiculed.

During the past two years, the EEOC has made significant interpretations and issued important guidelines in the area of sex discrimination that forecast important new gains for women.

These guidelines establish the principle that nondiscrimination requires individuals to be considered on the basis of individual capacities and not on the basis of any characteristics generally at­tributed to the group. They make it an unlawful employment practice to classify a job as "male" or "female" or to main­tain separate lines of progression or separate seniority lists based on sex where this would adversely affect any employee unless there is a bona fide occupational qualification—BFOQ.

The Commission opinion in the area of BFOQ was issued in February 1968 when the Com­mission found that sex was not a BFOQ for any position occupied by Mr. Alexander. The opinion itself, more commonly referred to as steward or stewardess, and that an airline which hires only women as stewardin­esses or men as stewards and busses the airplane violates Title VII.

The Commission indicated by its opinion that when a job is involved which both men and women are able to perform satisfactorily, the employer may not limit the job to women because of their assumptions about the personality characteristics of men or women as a class.

On January 24, 1969, EEOC's historic guideline concerning sex discrimination in job advertising became effective. The guideline states that the placement of job advertisements under separate male and female column headings violates the law unless sex is a BFOQ for the position advertised.

There are significant guidelines on em­ployment discrimination because of sex that have been issued by the Commission establish standards of equal pay for equal work; make preemployment inquiries unlawful in connection with prospective employment; they express directly or indirectly any limitation, specification, or discrimination as to sex and make differences in optional or com­pulsory retirement ages unlawful when based on sex.

EEOC has negotiated conciliation agreements with companies that have benefitted many women and established precedents. For example:

A single complaint filed with EEOC by a woman charging she was denied a job on the basis of sex resulted in the company agreeing through a conciliation agreement: wage increases for 150 female employees and new job opportunities, the charging party as well as her job, and the company agreed to equalize its pay rates for men and women in comparable jobs, amount­ing to a collective annual increase of $320,000; the company agreed to merge its male and female seniority rosters. Another agree­ment mediated by the Commission re­sulted in an estimated $500,000 in annual
ERINE PYLE COMMEMORATIVE STAMP

HON. JAMES A. BURKE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vincent A. Chioate, manager of the Brockton, Mass., Regional Chamber of Commerce, has called my attention to a fine article in the U.S. News & World Report magazine which focuses on Brockton, Mass., as one of the fastest growing cities in the United States. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have this article appear in the Record and I hope all Members of the House have a chance to read this excellent analysis of our urban centers.

BROCKTON, MASS., ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING U.S. CITIES

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FASTEST-GROWING CITIES: LATEST CENSUS ESTIMATES

NOTE.—Broad shifts in population of cities... Urban areas in South and West show biggest gains among losing areas, smaller ones growing faster... These changes, now reported officially, hold important key to Government, businesses, planners...

If you’re wondering which U.S. cities are growing the fastest... Urban areas in the South and the West are attracting people more rapidly than those in other regions... It’s the smaller or medium-sized cities, not the huge ones, that are gaining at the fastest clip... The big metropolises of the North and East, in particular, with their problems of crime, congestion and racial tension, seem to be losing the battle. They rank relatively low in the new figures... These and other trends are pinpointed in a new forecast, by the U.S. Census Bureau, of population patterns in metropolitan areas...

Changes of far-reaching significance are coming—changes that will affect businesses and people now... important in their planning for the future.

City versus countryside. The urge to move toward cities, on the whole, is slackening... Population still is rising faster in urban areas... But the "growth gap" is narrowing as migration from the countryside slows to a crawl...

In 1975, the proportion of Americans living in urban areas—45% of the U.S. population—is expected to 215 million population—will be little different than it was in 1965...

In fact, the official figures suggest the big movement of people in coming years will be not from farm to city, but from the cities of the North and East to those of the South and West...

The nation’s huge financial and commercial centers, such as New York, Philadelphia and Los Angeles, may benefit from the gains of many more people than they lose. But the net gain will be scanty...

Actually, in some of the major industrial and manufacturing centers—Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis—people will be leaving rather than entering. If the Census Bureau is right... in all these cities except Pittsburgh, however, population will still be higher in 1975 because of natural increases due to births...

The biggest cities, only Washington, D.C., with expanding Government, and Los Angeles are expected to grow much faster than average...

You can see from the charts on these pages how your city fits into the shifting population pattern now under way...

All but two of the 25 fastest-growing urban centers are located either in the South or west of the Mississippi River. And 15 of these metropolitan areas now have populations of less than 600,000...

Among the 25 leading gainers, California and Texas each boast five cities, Florida four. Chicago is a major winner favoring these States, particularly for retired people. So is a holdover of the “frontier spirit,” with opportunities for new ventures in business and trade...

Rapid expansion expected in Tucson, Phoenix and Albuquerque reflects the appeal of the desert country of the Southwest, now that air conditioning provides relief from the heat...

America’s space program, involving billions in spending each year, is a factor in predictions of fast growth for Huntsville, Ala., Houston, and Orlando, Fla...

Many cities with big universities performing research work promise to develop rapidly, too—such as Madison, Wis.; Ann Arbor, Mich., and Columbus, Ohio...

On the other hand, many urban centers serving farm areas are losing population or gaining little. Sioux City and Des Moines, Iowa; Wichita, Kan., and Spokane, Wash., are cases in point...

Among cities expected to lose people by 1975 are those in mining areas, such as Johnstown and Scranton, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va., and Duluth, Minn.-Superior, Wis...

The 25 urban areas that lead the growth parade...

Based on percentage growth in population from 1965 to 1975, as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau...

Increase

1. Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla. 51.9
2. Santa Barbara, Calif. 51.6
3. San Jose, Calif. 51.4
4. Huntsville, Ala. 51.4
5. Las Vegas, Nev. 49.6
6. San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif. 49.5
7. West Palm Beach, Fla. 45.5
8. Phoenix, Ariz. 43.2
9. Sacramento, Calif. 42.4
10. Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif. 41.3
11. Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla. 38.6
12. Washington, D.C. 38.9
13. Austin, Texas 38.5
14. Lexington, Ky. 35.3
15. Tucson, Ariz. 33.8
16. Wheaton, Tex. 33.1
17. Lubbock, Tex. 32.8
18. Dallas, Tex. 31.7
19. Oklahoma City 30.3
20. Denver, Colo. 28.9
21. Madison, Wis. 26.8
22. Miami, Fla. 26.2
23. Amarillo, Tex. 25.9
24. Brockton, Mass. 22.0
25. Austin, Tex. 21.6
These figures show a key change in population patterns nationwide. A much greater number of people were moving to small cities than expected.

Per cent changes in population for various cities. The table shows that the population of Scranton, Pa., increased by 22.6 per cent, while the population of Austin, Tex., increased by 21.5 per cent.

Population of metropolitan areas—

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 8, 1969

Our purpose at this time is to bring to you a personal appeal from the employees who are customarily seeking your help in alleviating the Customs' plight which is brought about simply and solely by the lack of staff and funds to do an effective job.

INCREASED WORKLOAD OF CUSTOMS IS CATASTROPHIC

The record of Customs' buildings on appropriations for the Customs Service show a steady increase in workload in every category. They show also a steady increase in the number of Customs employees and a steady drop in the cost of collection. We wish to bring to your attention the fol­lowing analysis of this with our present staff, but we are hard pressed to meet the demands placed upon us. *Workload increases continue to go up with the funds available.*

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE IS FACED WITH A SERIOUS CRISIS

It is becoming impossible for the Bureau of Customs to do its job with the funds and staff at its command. As has been said, extraordinary increases in workload are occurring in all areas while the number of inspectors do the job. For example, it is our understanding that the number of inspectors available today to process the greatly increased number of travelers and the tremendous growth of import cargo is actually less than we had thirty years ago. As has been pointed out, thirty years ago many of our present responsibilities were non-existent or the process was in its infancy.

There is no answer to say that we are doing the job. Actually we are doing the job but under greatly altered circumstances. Because of lack of money, we have to operate with a reduced staff.

The net result of this is that in order to keep the job going—to process passengers, baggage and cargo, and to handle the avalanche of paper work, has meant some dangerous and unjustified corner cutting. What has happened is that the employees have been subjected to constant severe pressures to get the job done and meet personal shortages. This while this has resulted in a tremendous increase in productivity, it has been accomplished at the expense of proper protection of the revenue.

Spot checks which were formerly used only to keep the operation moving during peak periods have now become the order of the day. This is a pragmatic decision. There is really no other way to do it.

Travelers are waiting to be processed and it is unthinkable that they should be put to inconvenience because of the inadequacies of the Customs Service. This applies likewise to importers. The burden should not be shifted to the importing business because Customs has insufficient help to do the job.

Because of spot checks, corner-cutting and other variations of the so-called "calculated risk," the Customs Service has been reduced to carrying out only the form of its responsibilities while the substance is completely lost.

From outward appearances, we are doing what we are supposed to do, while in point of fact the Customs Service is waging a losing battle.

In spite of this amazing expansion of all categories, the number of employees on our payroll has risen by less than eight per cent (7.9%) from 8,506 back in 1945 to 9,169 in fiscal year 1968. The cost of collecting $100 in revenue in fiscal year 1968 was only $3.09, despite rising salaries and administrative overheads. This is the reason that in this case the cost of collection has remained below $4.00. Customs is plainly one of the most profitable of the Federal Government enterprises.

We today perform many functions not dreamed of a few years ago, or which were performed on a minor scale. For example, air traffic, which we were able to process with only a handful of personnel in 1948, now requires more than 600 full time inspectors and other support personnel.

The increased emphasis upon other programs, such as the enforcement of anti-dumping laws, the collection of import statistics, quotas, munitions control, export control, foreign assets control—activities which are of great importance to the economy and well-being of the United States—do not produce revenue but demand highly trained people and substantially increase the Customs' workload.

NATURE OF CUSTOMS ACTIVITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF OPINION

The most recent figures available concern­ ing Customs' activities (covering the fiscal year 1968), show the continuing dramatic increase in Customs' transactions and collections.

1. The total collection of duties and excise tax for the fiscal year 1968. This figure represents an increase of nearly eight and one half per cent (8.4%) over the 1967 total of $2,684,010,465.
2. The cost of collecting each dollar for the general treasury fell during 1968 to 5.8 cts, or one half per cent (0.5) of the day. This is a pragmatic decision. There is really no other way to do it.

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From outward appearances, we are doing what we are supposed to do, while in point of fact the Customs Service is waging a losing battle.

Despite the reorganization of Customs, great emphasis on streamlining operations, constant attempts to eliminate unnecessary or duplicating functions, it is a physical impossibility to cope with the mounting work­load without additional manpower.
May 8, 1969

There is nothing wrong with the Customs Service that additional personnel cannot correct.

No amount of changes in procedures, short of changing the Tariff Act itself, will bring our responsibilities and their accomplishment into balance.

Declarations have been studied and restudied, analyzed and re-analyzed ad infinitum. The conclusion in every case is that the Service, there has been a job to be done, in some fashion, by someone.

**Effective Control of Narcotics Menace Requires Additional Agents**

It is our view, based on the studies and opinions of career Customs employees of long service, that the present state of affairs in the underworld, it takes, literally, thousands of associates to ferret out the little individual

One of the most serious problems that cur­rently confront the Customs Service is the oldest in the United States, and its primary responsibility for the prevention of smuggling.

The anywhere the country.

The enforcement activities of the Customs Service which has the

The narcotics menace, now receiving so much belated attention, has long been known to the Customs Service which has the primary responsibility for the prevention of smuggling.

The responsibility for the prevention of the entry of narcotics is imposed by law on the Bureau of Customs, the funds are available and necessary to do the job have never been sufficient.

In fact, the amount of funds has been consistently cut, resulting in the fact that narcotics activities have been steadily increasing.

One point in the study of the narcotics problem upon which there is complete agreement is that they are imported into the United States. The shocking accounts of teenage addiction have aroused the public from its lethargy in some quarters.

However, the public generally is not aware of the value of a dollar appropriated at the Customs enforcement level. Customs officers seize the narcotics before they enter the country and while the shipment is in its pure unadulterated form.

Try to visualize a large shipment of narcotics as a pillow filled with tiny feathers. When seized by Customs men the entire load is taken in one swoop.

Once the bag of feathers is loosed on the country and enters into the commerce of the underworld, it takes, literally, thousands of associates to ferret out the little individual feathers that have blown away and are now scattered in every direction.

It is safe to estimate that the difference in costs of detection is a thousand to one in dollars alone.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECORD REVENUES MISTAKEN FOR PROGRESS

The fact that Customs is now collecting $100 in revenue at a cost of $3.09 (the lowest figure on record) is not necessarily an indication of the effectiveness of the Service.

This simply means that revenues are constan­ntly increasing because of the upward spiraling of all prices. It also means that the work in connection with the collection of this amount of revenue is being done by a completely inadequate, inexperienced staff.

It should be borne in mind that this cost of collection includes also all of our enforcement operations which do not directly bring in any revenue.

The fact of the matter is that we would be doing an infinitely better job in every respect if the cost of collection were as high as 61 or 63 more.

We have stated through the years, that the Congress would take a business approach to the needs of the Customs Service, quite apart from any service or law enforcement consideration. This would be a plain dollar approach from the standpoint of what return can we get on the investment.

To our mind, it would be a lucrative business indeed, that could return to its treas­ury $100 in immediate revenue. The plain fact is that with additional funds, Customs could collect a great deal more revenue besides having the muscle to do a far superior enforcement job.

The Customs Service is the oldest in the government, having been formed in 1789, antedating the Treas­ury Department itself. It is also one of the most sensitive agencies in government stand­ing as it does on the threshold of our country.

It is the first line of defense against smuggling of all sorts. It prevents the introduction of narcotics, dangerous insect pests, and other things that are not necessarily an in­cident to a national program.

The employees of the Customs Service there have been a dedicated group, but we cannot effectively carry out the mission charged to us by Congress when it passed the Tariff Act in our present understaffed condition.

We repeat that the Customs Service is the Nation's first line of defense against our own critical and ever growing drug menace. Con­gress has provided only the beginnings of defense against foreign enemies, and it should now adopt a similar attitude toward the protection of our citizens against the menace of drug addiction that threatens thousands of our citizens from within.

In further support of this, we have made a survey through our national officers in an effort to estimate the number of additional personnel that can be effectively and ef­fectively carry out the Customs' mission.

The estimates have been made by knowl­edgeable employees who are close to the problem and who are familiar with the day to day issues brought about by understaffing.

The following figures represent what we believe to be minimum requirements:

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<tr>
<td>Processing persons (baggage examina­tion,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>borders, piers, airports, etc.)</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing cargo (all locations)</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corresponding mail</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement activities (all areas)</td>
<td>700</td>
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Total                                                 | 2,350       |

In addition to the above, additional per­son­nel will be needed to reduce the admin­istrative needs at Regional Headquarters and at Bureau Headquarters in Washington. For this purpose, we estimate an additional 190 employees is required.

It should be pointed out that in the area of enforcement, the above figures are an absolute minimum requirement, in our view, to have any realistic impact on smuggling operations, particularly narcotics.

In conclusion, we wish to reiterate that a very substantial portion of the funds now being made available by Congress to health agencies to treat persons afflicted with drug addiction, and to law enforcement agencies to reduce the flood of drugs into the country, We therefore respectfully request that our recommendations be given your careful consideration at this critical time.

CHALLENGE OF NEW HORIZONS MET BY CORN MILLERS MAY AR­ROW THE WAY TOWARD CURING MALNUTRITION AT HOME

**HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL**

**OF ILLINOIS**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Thursday, May 8, 1969**

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, in line with the President's stirring message to the Congress, which amounts to a declaration of war on hunger, I would like to pass on to my colleagues some news about an ex­citement development in food production. I am speaking of a product called CSF—corn, soya, milk—which has been de­veloped by the corn processors of this country. It is a real breakthrough in the problem of finding enough food for starving millions all over the world as well as of some of our own undernourished citizens.

I can attest to the good taste of the product, which has been made available for distribution to this very worthwhile program.

The following figures represent what we believe to be minimum requirements:
I insert the article in the Record at this point:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 8, 1969

Regular corn meal is still a basic, proven, accepted cereal food product in many parts of the country, baked or cooked, as may be required, says Bert Tollefson, Jr., president of the Corn Millers Federation, which has its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Mr. Tollefson joined the federation in the fall of 1965 after the CSM foods started to attract official attention as a means of filling the needs of the hungry abroad. For Mr. Tollefson, who has responsibility for overall federation activities, including government relations, staff and operations, financial management and administration of industry-sponsored research programs, the development of new uses for corn meal is of utmost importance. The pensive Tollefson came to ACMP well-equipped for the job. From 1957 to 1961, he was a member of the delegation to the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference in Rome and was the U.S. representative to the public affairs side of world travels. He was a key figure in the development of the Food for Peace program. In November 1957, he was a member of the ACMP delegation to the Food and Agriculture Organization Conference in Rome and was the U.S. representative to the public affairs side of world travels. He was a key figure in the development of the Food for Peace program.

Is corn the key to solving the problem of malnutrition in America? There are many observers who believe that it could be. Remember Mr. McGovern, the former Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Food for Peace program, said in the early stages of the development of the food for the hungry: "No commodity goes further to meet the nutritional needs of the American people than the food needs of the American Corn Millers Federation. Using their own resources, the corn millers cooperate closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development to develop stronger, better food rich in proteins and vitamins, for use overseas in America's Food for Peace program."

Corn meal is being used today is how can those corn-based foods, such as CSM, be directed into domestic channels to help feed the needy of the U.S. The neglect of people overseas, particularly infants and children, are still dire, but the problem is equally serious here at home.

CSM is already on a limited domestic test pattern by USDA in order to judge its acceptability. Corn millers are quick to note that CSM, which contains 84 % of the 22 basic amino acids, is a step in the right direction. It contains 4.64 % protein, 2.49 % calcium, 0.48 % phosphorus and 0.24 % iron. And it is to government officials, particularly the ARP's people, that Mr. Tollefson likes to point when awarding credit for what the corn millers have achieved.

In talking enthusiastically about CSM, Mr. Tollefson does not overlook corn products. He mentions the time-tried and tested degemired, enriched corn meal, a basic product of the U.S. corn miller, and itself a vital part of aid programs abroad. The cornmeal is both economical and nutritious and lends itself to use in hot breads, main dishes and desserts. "Extra food values flow with the use of enrichment."

Processed corn meal, also enriched, is useful in the home because of the minimum of fuel on call, he explains. Its unique characteristic is that when mixed with other ingredients, cornmeal, free of pesticides, becomes acceptably nutritious. For many, it is corn in the form of the daily meal base, being marketed in South Africa.

Another product is Cepilapro, a high protein, enriched corn-based food in kernel form resulting from the ingenious of corn millers and outstanding nutritionists. It is of particular interest whether this is the staple in short supply, and, additionally, it is adaptable to the many meat and fish dishes peculiar to Southeast Asian and Latin American eating habits. Cepilapro is composed of degemired corn meal, durum flour, defatted toasted soy flour, nonfat dry milk, calcium carbonate and a vitamin-mineral premix. Cepilapro contains 26 % protein, ranging from 18 % to 20 % by U.S. government specification, with an adjusted protein efficiency ratio, a measure of high-protein efficiency in existing nutrition standards. It contains a well-balanced array of essential amino acids and should be an excellent dietary substitute for the many protein-deficient diets. It is being marketed in Kenya. Production of these foods represents a substantial investment for the corn miller. Before expensive capital development programs can be introduced, there must be some guarantees of the market. The foreign market is developing fast, but how permanent will it be as countries learn to fend for themselves? The domestic consumer is crying out for help. That's why the USDA tests are so important. They should provide an answer. But speed is of the essence. C. S. M., the Domestic Food Assistance Act of 1969, Sen. Walter Mondale (D., Minn.) said that the "time
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Finally, I believe the President's establishment of a special committee of the Urban Affairs Council to promote coordination between the food and nutrition programs and the programs of other agencies concerned with health, education, and poverty is an essential ingredient to a comprehensive attack on the problem. It would be indeed shortsighted of us to expect to be able to continue to operate our nutrition and food supplement programs in a vacuum, independent of our needs and activities in other policy areas.

In President Nixon's words: More is at stake here than the health and well-being of 16 million American citizens who will be aided by these programs... Something very like the honor of American Democracy is at issue.

The President has responded in an imaginative and responsible manner. I would urge the Congress to do the same.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Mr. Snyder, Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of other Members and readers of the congressional record, I include the response of my constituents to a recent questionnaire:

[In percent]

1. Do you favor legislation which would return to the States for use as they see fit, a percentage of the money now collected in Federal Income Tax?
   Yes 70.3
   No 21.3
   No opinion 8.4

2. Do you believe the Federal Government should guarantee an annual income to heads of families, whether or not they are working?
   Yes 71.3
   No 20.0
   No opinion 8.7

3. Do you support the proposal to convert the Post Office into a government-owned corporation to operate on a self-supporting basis?
   Yes 4.1
   No 91.2
   No opinion 4.7

4. Viewing the economy as it now stands, do you favor renewing the 10% surtax when it expires on June 30?
   Yes 35.0
   No 57.7
   No opinion 7.3

5. Do you favor a comprehensive study to determine the viability of replacing the draft with a voluntary army and a ready reserve?
   Yes 65.0
   No 29.0
   No opinion 6.0

6. Should the United States continue its membership in the United Nations?
   Yes 70.6
   No 29.0
   No opinion 8.7

7. Generally speaking, are you favorably impressed with the first three months of the Nixon Administration?

Yes 62.8
No 34.4
No opinion 10.6

8. Do you believe that Foreign Aid should be reduced or eliminated?
   Yes 80.0
   No 10.1
   No opinion 9.9

9. Do you believe the "war on poverty" has been worth the cost?
   Yes 8.4
   No 61.0
   No opinion 30.6

10. Do you favor a resumption of bombing in North Vietnam by the United States?
   Yes 61.1
   No 21.8
   No opinion 17.1

11. Should the U.S. stay out of the Middle East conflict between Israel and the Arab States?
   Yes 75.3
   No 18.5
   No opinion 6.2

12. Do you favor holding spending within revenues and a real effort to reduce the public debt even if it means cutting expenditures in your favorite government program?
   Yes 92.0
   No 3.9
   No opinion 4.1

13. Do you favor repeal of the 1966 "gun law" as it applies to long gun (rifles and shot guns)?
   Yes 45.9
   No 34.0
   No opinion 20.1

CHANGE NEEDED IN BROADCAST LICENSE RENEWAL REQUIREMENT

Mr. Brotzman, Mr. Speaker, today I reissue a bill introduced in the Communications Act of 1934 to extend the maximum period for broadcasting licenses from 3 to 5 years.

Under present law, each broadcaster in the United States must apply for renewal of his license every 3 years. Those governmental agencies such as police, forestry, and fire departments who use safety and special radio service licenses must apply for renewal every 5 years.

These procedures are time consuming and costly to both the applicant and the Government. Furthermore, the present regulations governing license renewals are outmoded and unrealistic as applied to today's communication needs.

Mr. Speaker, my bill would correct these problems and would also abolish the necessity of renewals for licenses in the safety and special services category which now imposes a useless burden on the Federal Communications Commission and on the licensees. At the same time, the bill will preserve authorized in the Commission to grant licenses for a fixed term of years in the safety and special services category, where the public interest would, in the Commission's judgment, so require.
Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, I have always maintained a keen interest in developments in Latin America, and, particularly, in the work being done under the banner of the Alliance for Progress.

This effort at close hemispheric cooperation among the sister Republics of North and South America is the subject of an excellent article written by Mr. F. J. Aguirre-Sacasa, appearing in a recent edition of the Boston Herald Traveler, which I would like to include in the Record at this point:

ANOTHER LOOK AT ALLIANCE

By F. J. Aguirre-Sacasa

WASHINGTON—Since its inception in 1961, the Alliance for Progress has been subjected to an ever increasing attack from criticism. Now, at a time when this country's overall foreign aid program has sunk to the nadir of its history, Mr. Aguirre-Sacasa examines the causes of the present crisis. This House subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs has undertaken a probe which is examining the promise and assumptions of the Alliance for Progress as well as its performance and future.

The Faisal investigation follows closely on the heels of a controversial study released in early February by Sen. J. W. Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee. This Senate report sought to identify the pitfalls besetting the Alliance for Progress by focusing on the program's operations in Colombia from 1962 to 1967.

Colombia was chosen for the analysis because it faces most of the social, political, and economic difficulties plaguing Latin America. In addition, that nation of 20,000,000 inhabitants has been the third largest recipient of U.S. aid in the hemisphere. Since 1962, approximately $780,000,000 in Alliance for Progress funds have been channeled into its economy.

The detailed study prepared by Fulbright's committee was hardly encouraging. It pointed out, for example, that despite the massive infusion of American capital, Colombia's per capita gross national product barely inched forward at an annual rate of 1.2 percent during the span considered. That same five-year period also saw the Colombian peso plunge from its 1951 level of 8.50 per dollar to its present exchange peg of 16.65 to the dollar.

After reviewing the United States educational program in Colombia, the survey concluded that it, too, was a disappointment primarily because U.S. and Colombian planners had reached an accommodation, or Rought, the report noted that the project's main goal was to increase production of cash crops for export. But the principal beneficiaries of the program were the "lajitundistas" or large land owners who have traditionally governed Colombia. At the same time, the 450,000 rural families remained landless due to the lack of jobs assigned by the program to agrarian reform.

The committee's document recognized that the Alliance for Progress may have attained

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

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The committee's document recognized that the Alliance for Progress may have attained

its basic political objective, namely, a dem­cro­cratic Colombia. It charged that most of the socio-economic targets set for the country were not met.

Although the report took the bulk of the blame for this failure on the doorstep of United States policy makers and administrators, it also indicted the Colombian governments of former chief executive Guillermo Leon Va­len­cia and current president Carlos Lleras Restrepo. It accused their regimes of foot­dragging in the implementation of basic re­forms and charged that they literally mis­used the time which Alliance funds bought for Colombia's experiment in democracy.

This condemnation has resulted in a furor in that country's political hotbed. Virtually every Colombian leader has denounced the study's conclusions as inaccurate and offens­ive. President Lleras Restrepo, for example, declared that the report was obsolete in the light of his country's accelerated growth rate during 1968. His foreign minister, Alfonso Lopez, concluded that the survey was faulty because its authors were ignorant of actual conditions in Colombia.

Public criticism of the review made by the foreign relations committee was so vocif­erous that the Department of State decided to issue a statement through its Bo­gota embassy disavowing the study's conclu­sions and indicating that the committee's report did not reflect the official views of the United States. In addition, the State Department introduced into the rec­ords of an excellent article written by Mr. F. J. Aguirre-Sacasa, appearing in a recent edition of the Boston Herald Traveler, which I would like to include in the Record at this point:

ANOTHER LOOK AT ALLIANCE

By F. J. Aguirre-Sacasa

WASHINGTON—Since its inception in 1961, the Alliance for Progress has been subjected to an ever increasing attack from criticism. Now, at a time when this country's overall foreign aid program has sunk to the nadir of its history, Mr. Aguirre-Sacasa examines the causes of the present crisis. This House subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs has undertaken a probe which is examining the promise and assumptions of the Alliance for Progress as well as its performance and future.

The Faisal investigation follows closely on the heels of a controversial study released in early February by Sen. J. W. Fulbright's Foreign Relations Committee. This Senate report sought to identify the pitfalls besetting the Alliance for Progress by focusing on the program's operations in Colombia from 1962 to 1967.

Colombia was chosen for the analysis because it faces most of the social, political, and economic difficulties plaguing Latin America. In addition, that nation of 20,000,000 inhabitants has been the third largest recipient of U.S. aid in the hemisphere. Since 1962, approximately $780,000,000 in Alliance for Progress funds have been channeled into its economy.

The detailed study prepared by Fulbright's committee was hardly encouraging. It pointed out, for example, that despite the massive infusion of American capital, Colombia's per capita gross national product barely inched forward at an annual rate of 1.2 percent during the span considered. That same five-year period also saw the Colombian peso plunge from its 1951 level of 8.50 per dollar to its present exchange peg of 16.65 to the dollar.

After reviewing the United States educational program in Colombia, the survey concluded that it, too, was a disappointment primarily because U.S. and Colombian planners had reached an accommodation, or Rought, the report noted that the project's main goal was to increase production of cash crops for export. But the principal beneficiaries of the program were the "lajitundistas" or large land owners who have traditionally governed Colombia. At the same time, the 450,000 rural families remained landless due to the lack of jobs assigned by the program to agrarian reform.

The committee's document recognized that the Alliance for Progress may have attained

its basic political objective, namely, a dem­cro­cratic Colombia. It charged that most of the socio-economic targets set for the country were not met.

Although the report took the bulk of the blame for this failure on the doorstep of United States policy makers and administrators, it also indicted the Colombian governments of former chief executive Guillermo Leon Va­len­cia and current president Carlos Lleras Restrepo. It accused their regimes of foot­dragging in the implementation of basic re­forms and charged that they literally mis­used the time which Alliance funds bought for Colombia's experiment in democracy.

This condemnation has resulted in a furor in that country's political hotbed. Virtually every Colombian leader has denounced the study's conclusions as inaccurate and offens­ive. President Lleras Restrepo, for example, declared that the report was obsolete in the light of his country's accelerated growth rate during 1968. His foreign minister, Alfonso Lopez, concluded that the survey was faulty because its authors were ignorant of actual conditions in Colombia.

Public criticism of the review made by the foreign relations committee was so vocif­erous that the Department of State decided to issue a statement through its Bo­gota embassy disavowing the study's conclu­sions and indicating that the committee's report did not reflect the official views of the United States. In addition, the State Department introduced into the rec­ords

QUESTION OF COSTS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial from the McKeesport Daily News, Mr. John Orr presents an interesting and thought-provoking suggestion for the financing of the proposed "Safe­guard" ABM system. He suggests econom­ies be made within the present defense budget to provide the billions necessary for its deployment.

In addition to the attention of my colleagues to the editorial and submit it for insertion in the Record:

QUESTION OF COSTS

The Senate Armed Forces Committee hearings failed to resolve to the public mind the advisability of undertaking the "Safeguard" anti-ballistics missiles program as proposed by President Nixon.

Eminent men appeared on both sides of the issue. Several of them were scientists who disagreed sharply on what should be the most fundamental question of all—whether the Safeguard system actually will work.

Others, such as Prof. Williams G. McMillan of the University of California, couldn't have cared less. Said he: "I cannot understand the sophisticated arguments that conclude it is somewhat bad to defend ourselves. We are told, in effect, to stop our provocation action of punching the Soviets in their fist with our eye."

Perhaps, so. But the most telling moment of the hearings came when one of the Sena­tors raised the subject of costs. He pointed out that the President has promised a trillion of their dollars in insurance, pension funds and the like and that increased federal spending is threatening the investments. He implied that to add billions for the ABM to the already staggering Pentagon outlays would enable the eventual buying power of the investor's dollar even further—in other words, that ABM could generate a new wave of inflation.

When the Senator brought up this topic, he found, as might be expected, the experts divided in their response. Some of them, like the global-minded politicians, None elected to take up the issue he set forth because, un­fortunately, the costs BUSINESS How the multi-billion expenditure on the economy generally had been little considered.
And yet, there is a ready answer to the cost matter and it is this: If the Pentagon thinks we must have an ABM system to defend us, then let it construct the system out of private funds, making economies elsewhere in its budget to provide the billions needed. The system could be located in places where it can be done. One which readily comes to mind is in the vast sums we spend to maintain NATO troops in Europe. If our survival depends on ABM installations here, then U.S. soldiers are not needed on some useless battle line in Europe. In fact, it can be argued that the troops there have not been needed there except for "window-dressing" and to fuel the European economies with our dollars.

THE NATIONAL TIMBER SUPPLY ACT

HON. WALTER FLOWERS
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, many Members of this distinguished body have risen in the last several days to speak to the National Timber Supply Act. I am pleased to be among the sponsors of this legislation. It is unnecessary for me to repeat in detail the carefully developed expositions of my colleagues.

They have said the Nation needs more wood for housing.

They have pointed out that private forest management is more productive than public forest management.

They have clearly identified the lag in public management as inadequate funding for reinvestment in improved management.

They have related productivity to investment as an element of sound management.

They have, without exception, advocated early passage of the National Timber Supply Act so that Federal timber could be brought up to the level of the excellent private forest management which we enjoy in the South.

I can only echo their scholarly words. I know that houses in America are made of lumber and plywood.

I know that lumber and plywood come from trees.

I know that trees come from forests.

I know that forests will grow again.

I know that trees can be managed like a crop so that faster growing and higher quality trees can spring up where one grew before—with the advantage of man's help through genetic selection, spacing, fertilization, and adequate care and protection.

These are obvious matters and do not warrant a lengthy examination.

One thing I am aware of, however, may be common knowledge. In the South we are on the verge of a forest renaissance such as has never been known in the world before. It will revolutionize the production of wood fiber in the South and will guarantee a future for farmers and manufacturers and consumers as they have never known.

The one ingredient we cannot buy in the South, however, is time. It will take an estimated 15 years before we can stimulate wood production on our southern Federal lands, and industrial lands, and private woodlots to the extent that we can rely on a constant flow of wood fiber to meet the Nation's needs for forest products.

The Federal Government can provide us that time by carefully releasing its vast inventory to commercial use. I am not advocating whole scale logging of the national forest. I am advocating a calculated development program so that timber now going to waste in the Federal forests will be available to relieve the pressures on our growing southern forests. I am advocating the reforestation of the Federal Government's vast landholdings so that timber harvested today will be replaced by better trees more quickly.

I am, in brief, advocating the adoption of modern methods by our Federal Government so that all the people can benefit forever.

In that context I urge that every Member of the House act at once to support the National Timber Supply Act and vote for its passage so that we can realize more immediately the bounty from our storehouse and the application of techniques which will guarantee those benefits forever.

EXPANDING LAW ON SOLID GROUND

HON. CLARENCE E. MILLER
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the Supreme Court continues to find new legal technicalities with which to overturn convictions of known criminals. At a time when crime statistics are soaring, it is frustrating to see the judicial body has apparently taken a pro-crime position.

Within the past few months a new flier of interest has appeared on the High Bench. Justice Hugo Black has recorded some opinions indicating that he believes the Court has reached a limit in favoring the violent and criminal elements in our society.

An editorial in the Lancaster, Ohio, Eagle Gazette comments on Justice Black and a recent court decision. I submit the editorial for inclusion in the Record at this point.

EXPANDING LAW ON SOLID GROUND

It's regrettable that the U.S. Supreme Court didn't take the suggestion of its Justice Black that it make the new artificial law of the land the history of the Fourth Amendment to cut it down to its intended size.

The Fourth Amendment protects citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures.

That's all it says, but over the last few years it has been so braided with Supreme Court interpretations, all to the advantage of accused criminals, that—Justice Black would say—it's hard put to recognize their creation.

The corner stone of the Supreme Court's enlargement of the Fourth Amendment is the so-called exclusionary ruling, which bars "illegal" seized evidence from admission at trial.

Under it, persons literally seized with the goods can get off.

The court has been pyramiding other decisions that extend the scope of the meaning of "illegal" search and seizure.

The latest, which provoked Justice Black's call for a new look at the Fourth Amendment, was the taking of fingerprints of a person rounded up in a dragnet, even though he did not object, was unconstitutional because no warrant or even probable cause for the suspect's detention.

The court thereby overlooked the hard evidence of guilt—that the suspect's fingerprints matched those found of the scene of a rape of an 86-year-old woman, a crime for which he had been convicted.

Justice Black is on solid ground in urging that a restoration of the original meaning of the Fourth Amendment would "make our cities a safer place for men, women and children to live."

KEEPING AMERICA BEAUTIFUL—WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CONSERVANCY

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, conservationists and nature lovers everywhere will be heartened by the New York Times article of May 7 which is describing the program of the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, headquartered in my city of Pittsburgh.

The organization, of which I was proud to be a former member of the board, received the National Wildlife Federation Award in 1967 as "Conservation Organization of the Year" for its outstanding efforts in preserving and protecting the natural beauty of our land.

I would like to include the article herewith for the attention of my colleagues, whom I also cordially invite to visit the area:

THE VISIBLE BENEFITS OF A CONSERVANCY PROGRAM

(By David Jones)

PITTSBURGH.—Western Pennsylvania lovers seeking escape from the hustle of urban life are enjoying new opportunities to savor nature's pleasures in the heart of this coal and steel country.

The chance is being provided by the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy, a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the natural beauty of this rolling Appalachian Mountain region against industrial and urban blight.

The fruits of the effort are now going on dramatic display at the conservancy's nature centers as spring presses across the Pennsylvania woodlands to awaken the wildflowers there. Over the next two months, the four centers will be awash with waves of delicate pinks and whites, dazzling reds and purples and bright yellows.

MILLIONS OF FLOWERS

This spring's show already is under way at the conservancy's Wildflower Reserve on U.S. 30 about 35 miles west of Pittsburgh, where spring beauties, bluet and hepatica are in bloom. Within the next 10 days to two weeks, blooming will begin at the three other nature centers. They are nestled in the foot-
Some species of wildflowers in the reserve—such as twinleaf—come in two or three days. But most have a blooming period of two or three weeks, and then the plants die. The new flowers bloom come in bloom throughout the summer and fall. A list of the current flowers is posted on reserve bulletin boards each weekend.

The Wildflower Reserve is a 30-acre tract that is situated in a stream valley adjacent to Raccoon Creek State Park. The wooded area also offers opportunities for bird-watching.

This seems to be one of the largest concentrations of wildflowers growing naturally in the United States, says Joseph B. C. White, the conservancy’s educational director, who supervises its extensive programs for schools.

**POPULAR NATIVE TRAILS**

About 20,000 visitors walked the reserve’s 4.5 miles of nature trails last year, viewing its 300 varieties of wild-flowers. “Once we get the people on the trails, it’s hard to get them off,” Mr. White says.

About 50 miles southeast of Pittsburgh, in another nature center, the remains of trees and shrubs have been found. Ferncliff Nature Reserve, a 100-acre tract on State Route 8, at the intersection with Route 173, and about 3.5 miles north of Ohiopyle. It was opened last October and is adjacent to Fallingwater, the renowned Frank Lloyd Wright house built over a waterfall in 1937-39. The tract, at cost, to the state. The property will serve as the heart of a 20,000-acre park and having been the acquisition of 11,230 acres of land about Laurel Ridge, one of the state’s most scenic mountain ridges, and transferring the property in river areas to protect shore lands and hillside
ties of trees and shrubs have been found. Ferncliff Nature Reserve, a 100-acre tract on State Route 8, at the intersection with Route 173, and about 3.5 miles north of Ohiopyle. It was opened last October and is adjacent to Fallingwater, the renowned Frank Lloyd Wright house built over a waterfall in 1937-39. The tract, at cost, to the state. The property will serve as the heart of a 20,000-acre park and having been the acquisition of 11,230 acres of land about Laurel Ridge, one of the state’s most scenic mountain ridges, and transferring the property in river areas to protect shore lands and hillside wetlands and hillside tree supersedes Cayuga wildflower conservation.

**THE BLAZING STAR**

Jennings Nature Reserve, a conservancy property about 40 miles north of Pittsburgh, is a 350-acre tract whose main feature is eight acres of the Blazing Star, a Western prairie flower that clings tenaciously to an eastern foothold. The reserve is on State Route 8, at the intersection of Routes 268 and 173, and about 12 miles north of Butler.

The Blazing Star is a brilliant pink and purple-pink flower about 12 to 14 inches long that blooms at the end of a three-to-four foot stem. July and August. It is a native plant and has the churning rapids above.

**PROPOSED HIKING TRAIL**

This ambitious program to preserve this entire mountain ridge includes plans for a 35-mile hiking trail from the Conemaugh River, near Johnstown, to Ohiopyle. The conservancy also has been buying property adjacent to the trail to protect shore lands and hillside wetlands and hillside tree supersedes Cayuga wildflower conservation.

**TAX RELIEF FOR SERVICEMEN IN KOREA**

Mr. William D. Ford, of Michigan, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, of Michigan, said: I have joined with over 130 Members of the House in introducing legislation to provide servicemen in Korea with tax benefits similar to those provided for our GIs in Vietnam. Our tax laws now provide appropriate exemptions to servicemen stationed in Japan and around Vietnam.

Recent events show that the level of danger for members of our armed forces serving in Korea is high enough to make the provision of such tax benefits logical. The recent doubling of an American EC-121 plane and the consequent loss of American lives, the U.S.S. Pueblo incident and the stepped-up North Korean action near the demilitarized zone should show us that Korean military duty constitutes duty “in an area of combat.”

Our Nation’s efforts to maintain the delicate truce that exists in Korea should be continued. But we need also to be realistic enough to acknowledge that we are in many cases asking American servicemen to risk their lives in Korea. Military pay, especially for the enlisted man, is far lower than the wage scale for those working at home.

Our tax structure is now peppered with needless loopholes for the rich and for large corporations. In light of this, a tax break to military personnel, while they serve in areas of combat does not seem out of line. The danger to American soldiers serving in Korea is high. Tax benefits extended to those serving in other areas where they must risk their lives for their country should be extended to our servicemen in Korea.

FOUR MARYLANDERS DIE IN VIETNAM

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG OF MARYLAND, in the House of Representatives, Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland, Mr. Speaker, 1st Lt. William Racen, U.S. Army; Pfc. Robert L. Bittinger, Jr., U.S. Army; Sgt. Michael E. Gordy, U.S. Marine Corps; and 2d Lt. Anthony E. Kupka, U.S. Marine Corps, four fine young men from Maryland, were killed recently in Vietnam. I would like to commend their courage and honor their memory by including the following article in the Record:

FOUR MARYLANDERS DIE IN VIETNAM—TWO ARMY MEN AND TWO MARINES REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION

Four Maryland servicemen—an Army first lieutenant, an Army private, a Marine second lieutenant and a Marine second lieutenant—have been killed in action in Vietnam, the Defense Department has announced.

Reported killed were:

1st Lt. William Racen, USA, husband of Mrs. Jean Racen, of 5201 25th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pfc. Robert L. Bittinger, Jr., USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bittinger, Sr., of 311 Springfield street, Cumberland, Md.

Sgt. Michael E. Gordy, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Edward Gordy, of Snow Hill, Md.

2d Lt. Anthony E. Kupka, USMC, son of Mrs. Jeannine Kupka, of Silver Spring, Md.

Lieutenant Racen, who was 22, was killed April 17 while on a combat mission near Saigon. He was with the 1st Cavalry Division. Although he was born in Providence, R.I., Lieutenant Racen spent most of his life in Maryland suburbs of Washington, was graduated from Burrata High School, and attended the University of Maryland.

He was drafted into the Army in September, 1966, and attended Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga. Shortly afterward he was posted to Korea, a 2d lieutenant.

He received the commission of 1st Lieutenant a few days after arriving in Vietnam, in April 1968, and planned to make a career of the military.

Besides his wife, he is survived by a daughter, Michelle Ann; his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Clemency. If he had done that, think of the months and perhaps years of trial and tribulation which everyone involved would have had to suffer in vain.

Surely, the powers vested in Navy Secretary Chafee do not exceed those vested in you with respect to the Presidio incident. I urge you to direct that all pending mutiny charges be dropped and to remit or suspend all prior or pending assessments of any sentence as a matter of clemency.

I believe that you would be rendering a great and timeless service to the country at large if in your wisdom you emulated the very charitable act of Navy Secretary Chafee.

Sincerely,

EDWARD I. KOCH.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF TAX-EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS

HON. BENJAMIN B. BLACKBURN
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, early in this session of Congress, I had the privilege of introducing legislation that would curb the political activities of tax-exempt organizations.

In light of the fact that tax-exempt organizations enjoy a form of subsidization by the Government since they are not compelled to pay taxes, I believe that it is improper for them to be allowed to engage in political activity which is not directly related to their own survival or the reason for their tax exemption.

Recently, Mr. Reed Larson, executive vice president of the National Right to Work Committee submitted a statement to the House Ways and Means Committee with regard to the need to control political activities of labor organizations. For the information of my colleagues, I hereby insert Mr. Larson's statement:

STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY REED LARSON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D.C., APRIL 21, 1969

The National Right to Work Committee opposes the use of union dues for political purposes. It will thereby close a tax loophole of gigantic proportions. Exploitation of the loophole, in effect, compels all of the nation's taxpayers to subsidize the massive political programs promoted by union officials.

Today's labor unions which have been granted tax exemptions by the Federal government are brazenly violating the political freedom of conscientious members—and also outlining recent decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court—by spending mandatorily dues for political purposes.

Union spokesmen have said everyone beieve that their political action is supported entirely by "voluntary" contributions. This fallacy is refuted by an abundance of evidence on the public record. It was most convincingly exploded by a group of Georgia employers who conducted a legal battle to prevent the use of their compulsory dues for political purposes.

In this connection, the International Association of Machinists, et al. v. Street, et al. 367 U.S. 740 (1961)—officials of 13 defendant unions admitted using union dues "to support ideological and political doctrines and candidates which plaintiffs ... were, are and will be opposed to and not willing to support voluntarily."

This lawsuit was filed in 1958. In 1968 the Georgia trial court upheld the compulsory "union shop" agreement between the unions and several companies. Its decision was affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court, but an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court by the defendant unions prolonged the battle.

The nation's highest Court, evading the constitutional issues raised by this litigation, simply ruled in 1961 that dues paid to labor organizations cannot legally be used for political purposes over the objections of dues-payers. It ordered the trial court to resolve objections in a manner which would safeguard the workers' political freedom and also preserve the compulsory "union shop" agreements.

Ultimately officials of the unions were instructed to produce their financial records and, if an auditor appointed by the Court could determine what percentage of the dues they collected had been diverted to political channels, they could legally be used for political purposes. The court order required the union officials to either permit examination of their books or to cease using the provision of the compulsory "union shop" provisions and also to file to them the money they had been using to pay for political activity.

It underlined the problem cost of restraining those union officials who are preoccupied with political matters.

The Supreme Court action was solely an expression of the Supreme Court's view that union political action is not financed entirely by "voluntary" contributions. This litigation provides a clear cut recipe forollective bargaining for the wage-earners across the country whose money is fueling the unions' political machines. And it underscored the problem cost of restraining those union officials who are preoccupied with political matters.

Unfortunately, the remedy prescribed by the Supreme Court is meaningless and impractical because it places reliance beyond the reach of those aggrieved employees. The Supreme Court's remedy entails costly litigation and pits employees with modest incomes against union officials who control the unions' treasuries. The fact that "justice delayed is justice denied" was underscored by the Supreme Court case, which the courts required 12 years to resolve.

Justice Hugo Black dissented from the Supreme Court's decision in the Machinists' case. He objected atreously to the refusal of the Court's majority to face up to obvious constitutional questions. He wrote, in part:

"The stark fact is that this Act of Congress (the National Railway Labor Act) is being used as a means to exact money from these employees to help get votes to win elections for parties and candidates and to support doctrines they believe to be contrary to the Constitution. This is unconstitutional, the First Amendment is not the charter of political and religious liberty it has never been believed it to be."

Although this cited case involved compulsory "union shop" agreements under the National Railway Labor Act, clearly the same constitutional problems are created by compulsory "union shop" agreements authorized by the National Labor Relations Act.

There can be no valid objection to the political activities of a labor organization which is not a tax-exempt organization and which its own members. The individual worker can preserve his own political freedom, if he is free to either withdraw his membership from a union without fear of discharge or other reprisals.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Therefore, the National Right to Work Committee respectfully recommends that the Congress amend existing laws to deny tax exemptions to labor organizations which use mandatory dues for political purposes.

LONG-RANGE VIEWS ON TAX POLICY NECESSARY

HON. GEORGE F. MILLER OF CALIFORNIA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, members of the 91st Congress and this one decide to use the Internal Revenue Code, and this alone, to arrange the Internal Revenue Service to prevent contributions to the Federal Election Commission for any union to make any contribution or expenditure in connection with any election for political purposes, to the union against their will with knowledge of the fact that it will be used to support candidates and causes which they themselves oppose.

There is the further fact that in spending their members’ money in this manner, the union, contrary to its duty to be engaged in activities in direct violation of the Federal Election Practices Act. This act makes it a crime for any union to make any contribution or expenditure in connection with any election to Federal office, including President, Vice President, Senator or Representative. It provides for imprisonment by fine and imprisonment for any union officer responsible for making, and any candidate who receives, any such contribution.

This criminal statute has been on the books since 1947, but no serious effort has been made to enforce it and, as a result, union officials make believe it doesn’t exist.

Unions enjoy a tax-exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code, and this should disqualify them from engaging in political activities. Section 501 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code lists a number of exempt organizations, among which are labor unions, fraternal clubs, chambers of commerce, charities, religious, charitable and educational organizations and so on. Of the more than two dozen groups listed, there is the question that can engage in political action without being disqualified for tax exemption, and that group is labor unions. A chamber of commerce, for example, is required to use any part of its funds for political purposes would quickly—and properly—lose its exemption status, and the same would be true of a religious or educational organization, a public welfare organization, a social club or any of the others.

Now, the interesting point is that there is nothing in the statutory language which would authorize this special treatment for unions, nor is there any legislative history to support it. It is purely and simply a position that has been followed by the Internal Revenue Service for a number of years since the first time in 1948. In other words, this is the arm of the Treasury Department says, “We will continue to follow the Internal Revenue Service’s policy,” no matter how much of its money it spends for political purposes, and notwithstanding the Internal Revenue Service’s position that it makes such expenditures a Federal crime.

The flagrant political activities of tax-exempt labor unions have produced a loud and continuing chorus of objections from the American people. Polls by reputable researchers firms have consistently shown overwhelming public opposition to the use of union dues for political purposes. Not surprisingly, union politicking is also opposed by a majority of the nation’s union members.

This is an abuse which seriously jeopardizes the representative government. It dilutes every citizen’s political freedom and outrageously violates the basic rights of workers whose money is being misused. It does violence to the “one man, one vote” concept.

In contrast to the favored treatment which it gives labor unions under the Internal Revenue Code, the IRS in 1968 and 1969 subjected the National Right to Work Committee to its rules. As a result, the acknowledged purpose of finding non-existent evidence of political spending by our organization, which had discovered no evidence, the IRS would have justifiably deprived the National Right to Work Committee of its tax-exempt status. However, the IRS obviously is not applying that same standard to labor unions.

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2—Psychologically, a strong move like this one has a shock effect. It convinces industry that the administration means business. It thus discourages unnecessary expenditures hopelessly over a much wider range than affected by the investment tax credit.

It is thus, after all, a powerful weapon in Congress against the credit. Some legislators consider it a favor to big business at a time when the public is burdened by high taxes.

SENATOR ERNEST GRUENING TELLS HOW PRESIDENT NIXON CAN END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN OF NEW YORK IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, during the several years in which the Vietnam war has been an issue of controversy and debate in the Congress, Ernest Gruening, former Senator from the State of Alaska, has constantly sought to sharpen our awareness of the implications of that conflict. Senator Gruening was one of the few Members of Congress who opposed the Johnson administration’s escalation of the war. In the beginning, Senator Gruening very early recognized that the results of perpetuating our military involvement in Vietnam could only be traumatic for Vietnamese society as well as our own. It is most unfortunate that Senator Gruening no longer serves the U.S. Senate, for his counsel and insights were invaluable to all of us.

In the May 5 issue of The Nation, Senator Gruening shows that he is continuing to carry on the fight against the war—which he did so much to initiate—and that his insights and recommendations are as sharp and persuasive as ever. In his article Senator Gruening of­fers specific steps through which the war in Southeast Asia could be ended—steps which I believe provide a workable strategy for extinguishing our own involvement in the morass of Southeast Asia.

If President Johnson had listened to Senator Gruening in 1964 and 1965, America would be very different today. President Nixon would do well to remem­ber how his predecessor’s policy in Viet­nam brought about his retirement, then listen to the former Senator from Alaska, and end the war immediately.

I commend Senator Gruening’s argu­ments to my colleagues and urge them to give the steps he urges their careful consideration.

[From The Nation, May 5, 1969]

HOW President NIXON CAN END OUR WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

(By former Senator Ernest Gruening)

It is, and for some time has been, obvious that the most important issue facing our na­tion is to get out of the war in Southeast Asia. All our other issues and problems are slighted, ignored, and unresolved until we abate the fighting, stop the concomitant con­tinuing drain of blood and treasure, and turn to the long-neglected and pressing needs at home.

During his election campaign Richard Nixon stated that he had a plan to end the war, but did not want to disclose it for fear of interfering with the
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Defense Secretary Laird has recently re­
vived the idea that we should strengthen the South Vietnamese army and turn the war over to it—Congress to appro­
ove it, the rest of the world to cooperate for that purpose. This would mean merely further subsidy to the corrupt and dictatorial Saigon government, which have been successfully self-imposed by military coups or by electoral fraud, thereby justifying the struggles of the anti-Communist opposition, as well as of the Communist opposition to those within which have no popular support and are maintained solely by American armed might and finan­
cial aid.

On February 26 of last year, addressing the Senate shortly after the rigged South Viet­
namese elections and the sentencing to years at hard labor of the defeated non-Communist opponents of the Thieu-Ky ticket (it was as if President Nixon after his victory had or­
dered Mr. Johnson and Mr. Humphrey to the chain gang!), I made a specific recommenda­
tion to the President. It appeared in the Congress­
ional Record under the heading, "One Possible Solution to the Vietnam Dilemma," and follows:

"Recommendation for extraction of the United States from its Vietnamese folly are not the responsibility of those who for years have denounced U.S. policy in Vietnam. It is the responsibility of those who got us into the Southeast Asia mess.

"However, Mr. President, if you really wants to get the United States out of the morass in Vietnam, and save us from ever­
creasingly on the American people. The

The opening sentence of that March 10 address was: "The war in Vietnam was in­
herited by President Johnson." That holds true for President Nixon today; he is under no more obligation than was President John­
son to perpetuate his predecessor's policies.

That we have lost some $4,000 young Amer­i­
cans killed in action, several thousand more through other causes, more than a quarter of a million wounded, some horribly crippled for life, have killed tens of thousands of In­
nocent non-combatants, created more than a billion unreecoverably in the Asian quag­mire, and sacrificed our moral standards be­
fore the conscience of mankind, does not lessen but increases the need for an alterna­tive course. To continue to permit our men to die in vain—as they all have died in this war—is not short of criminal.

The President, despite official propaganda and the ever optimistic and misleading reports of military and diplo­
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More recently, this has been expressed in acknowledgments that, while we must find a way out, it must be an "honorable" way—which can be translated mean victory for our forces. The "unthinkable" proposal that we withdraw unilaterally (why not, since we barged in unilaterally and in violation of all our promises) is met with the loaded cliché, "You wouldn't scuttle and run, would you?" I think that in a moment.

Let me urge that any way out would be more honorable than to continue the need­
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But actually the most honorable way out would be to distinguish between those who have been our friends and those who were spurious, to make an "agonizing re­appraisal" and confess error.

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cial aid.

On February 26 of last year, addressing the Senate shortly after the rigged South Viet­
namese elections and the sentencing to years at hard labor of the defeated non-Communist opponents of the Thieu-Ky ticket (it was as if President Nixon after his victory had or­dered Mr. Johnson and Mr. Humphrey to the chain gang!), I made a specific recommenda­tion to the President. It appeared in the Congress­
nional Record under the heading, "One Possible Solution to the Vietnam Dilemma," and follows:

"Recommendation for extraction of the United States from its Vietnamese folly are not the responsibility of those who for years have denounced U.S. policy in Vietnam. It is the responsibility of those who got us into the Southeast Asia mess.

"However, Mr. President, if you really wants to get the United States out of the morass in Vietnam, and save us from ever­
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The opening sentence of that March 10 address was: "The war in Vietnam was in­
herited by President Johnson." That holds true for President Nixon today; he is under no more obligation than was President John­
son to perpetuate his predecessor's policies.

That we have lost some $4,000 young Amer­i­
cans killed in action, several thousand more through other causes, more than a quarter of a million wounded, some horribly crippled for life, have killed tens of thousands of In­
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 8, 1969

Would there be a blood bath? One is going on now and it will continue as long as the United States clings to its present policies. We can be confident that long before our withdrawal was far advanced, the hardened corrupt Vietnamese officials would have retired to Paris or the Riviers, to enjoy in luxury and ease the fortunes they have filched from our bounty. If some thousands of others would prefer to leave Vietnam, it would be far easier, less expensive for their relocation and sustenance, if necessary for life, in other climes. It would be far less costly and more humane than the present $3 billion monthly military bill.

The others—the peasantry—would be absorbed and return to the life they had anticipated in the independent countries of Laos, Cambodia, and reunited Vietnam which the Geneva Agreements predicted and we had agreed to support.

President Nixon has the opportunity to end the war and end it honorably by readherence to principles upon which our nation was founded and through which it grew to greatness until a faulty leadership began to bring our nation to unfathomable depths. That disaster—already great—will only be magnified and intensified unless President Nixon DROPs the policy that has brought our nation to unfathomable depths. The Congress, too, has a responsibility to challenge the President to the military authorization and appropriations which have supported Presidential misleadership.

A STUDY OF HEADSTART

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, it has been with a considerable amount of distress that I have been reading the recent newspaper accounts of a study by the Westinghouse Learning Corp. It is my understanding that the final version of this study is not due until May 31, and its authors indicate that additional work now being carried out may provide new insights.

However, the conclusions already arrived at in the study, and the manner in which they were arrived at, give me cause for great concern. As I turned the pages of the report I read, with seemingly relentless consistency, that in learning readiness, in academic achievement, in self-concept and classroom behavior, the full-year Headstart program found superior.

So, I have now been drawn into an environment where I am being asked to do things in first, second, and third grades? Where is the validity of the study described?

A child entering Headstart, from whatever level of poverty he comes, is drawn into an environment where he is offered individual, specialized attention: one teacher, plus one nonprofessional aide and a volunteer for every 15 or 20 children at most. The curriculum is molded to the child, not the child to the curriculum.

From this experience, in all too many cases, he is summarily ejected into a world which consists of 30 or 40 children, supervised by one harassed, overworked, underpaid teacher. Where previously he has been given the time and opportunity to express himself, he now takes his turn, which may never come, or come too late. Where previously his head was covered with the felt hat of his kind of programs we are providing for children when they leave Headstart? It is my bet that this sort should be made, every resource mobilized, and every talent conscripted to improve and adapt the early elementary grades to meet the needs of these children. I believe that every educator, be he a State school superintendent, or the principal of a little red school house, should stand back and take a good hard look at the type of programs and supportive services which are being provided to children from disadvantaged homes.

Maybe some of the old traditional, conventional schools in our communities through these years should be discarded and the new programs have their greatest impact in those communities into the third grades, as well as be initiated in other communities. Secretary Finch is also calling for an expansion in the use of title I funds for Follow Through.

It is unreasonable to believe that theiges of poverty, ignorance, neglect, and potentials, and this cannot be counteracted by 1, 2, or even 3 years of special treatment.

Should we not now be addressing ourselves, reasonably and practically, to the kind of programs we are providing for children when they leave Headstart? It is my bet that a part should be, made, every resource mobilized, and every talent conscripted to improve and adapt the early elementary grades to meet the needs of these children. I believe that every educator, be he a State school superintendent, or the principal of a little red school house, should stand back and take a good hard look at the type of programs and supportive services which are being provided to children from disadvantaged homes.

Maybe some of the old traditional, conventional schools in our communities have occurred through these years should be discarded and the new programs have their greatest impact in those communities.

It is incredible to me that any professional researcher would expect a child, particularly those now enrolled in a ghetto classroom, to maintain and sustain the same in their schools, shows that Headstart programs have their greatest impact in Negro males from rural poverty areas, or from big city ghettos. In this case, the Headstart children were tested in first grade or after completion of second or third grades, were these findings examined against a similar evaluation of the same children before they entered Headstart, and immediately after leaving the program?

What basis is there for assuming that the Headstart children have experienced the same level of physical, mental, and emotional deprivation? The Westinghouse Learning Corp. are drawn from poverty families, with accompanying deficiencies in these three vital areas of early growth and development. A true evaluation, of necessity, would have to be based upon a perfectly matched group.

Where is there, in the Westinghouse study, a careful examination of the Headstart child in his relationship to his home, his environment and, most important of all, to himself, before and after he completed Headstart? He is, it seems to me, being judged on his sustained ability to put square pegs in square holes, to draw a picture, and to color it correctly.

And where is there a definitive assessment of the conditions under which he is being asked to do these things in first, second, and third grades? Where is the validity of the study described?

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Maybe some of the old traditional, conventional schools in our communities have occurred through these years should be discarded and the new programs have their greatest impact in those communities.
Headstart offers a great deal more than what is provided during the classroom hours. While admittedly the study takes no account of the program’s nutrition and medical and dental services, it similarly omits reference to two other cornerstones of Headstart, namely the social services and parent involvement. For nearly 4 years now, the parents of more than 1,000 children have been brought into the early years of their children’s development in a unique way. They have been invited into classrooms as aides, as advisors and as specialists. They have gained insights into their role as parents and homemakers; they have received educational and training opportunities; and they have served on policy advisory boards which determined the administration and operation of the program in which their children were enrolled.

For New York, with the cooperation of a wide range of human service professionals, with local businesses, voluntary organizations, and countless other resources, have brought New York a face the program, with a 24-hour-a-day influence, not just confined to the classroom.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

May 8, 1969

HON. MARIO BIAGGI
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, the Port of New York is the busiest port facility in the United States. More goods pass over her docks than through any other port in the Nation. The Port of New York, in 1968, handled just over 15 million tons; second, a large percentage of the traffic, which includes a great deal more than what is provided during the class time honorary membership in 1946. Until his feature article written by Rae Jean Matlack which was published in the Wichita, Kans., Beacon:

**BROADCASTING VETERAN RECALLS “BACK WHEN”**

(By Rae Jean Matlack)

At the tender age of 10, George Gow, 1932 High St., earned his first by-line on the front page of his stepfather’s newspaper in Wil- limington, Del., for covering a story for a younger than, little did he know that some years later in his work as a radio broadcaster he would be involved in a program called “red check mark” fire prevention program.

The now retired broadcaster who worked in Wichita radio for more than 20 years has been named first recipient of the Kansas Association of Radio Broadcasters “Broadcaster of the Year.” He will receive a plaque commemorating the honor on May 10 during the 19th annual KARB convention in Salina.

In 1966, Gow was born in Leadville, Colo., moving to Denver as an infant where he lived until he was nine years old. During a recent interview, he sat back in his easy chair as he relaxed at home in his living room amidst several honorary wall plaques as well as a couple of gold paperweights presented to him as an honorary member of the Lions’ Club, and taxed his memory a bit as he reminisced about his boyhood. “I was always interested in news. As a kid I played marbles, jacks and had a little red wagon. That was so long ago,”

His wife, Lee, added, “He was just an average young squirt.”

Mr. GOW used to set type as a youngster working for his stepfather’s newspaper. “I started work there in grammar school. When I was in high school I used to work two or three hours a day setting type. They used to call me ‘nimble fingers,’ “ he added modestly.

He began his radio career in 1933, when he was nine years old. During

Gow’s fire prevention campaigns, known as the “red check mark” fire prevention promotion, won five consecutive “gold medal awards” from the National Board of Fire Underwriters for public service. He also made Honorary Fire Chief of both the Sedgwick County and Wichita Fire Department award. As a result of the program, fire prevention booths were constructed by many large Wich-ita plants in their facilities, “Red check mark” stickers and buttons were also dis- tributed.

“I used to close my nightly 10 o’clock newscast by saying, ‘Right now, check your house against fires before you go to bed,”’ said Gow.

Other campaigns with which Gow was asso- ciated included the Wichita Flood control Board, Crosswalk campaign, the Lion’s Club “Drive to Arrive Alive” safe driving appeal. He received citations from Gilda’s Club, Heart Association and the Cerebral Palsy Association.

Gow has been honored by the Wichita Downtown Lions Club, the Kansas Press Association and the National News Photographers Association. He was the recipient of the “Past President’s Award” from the Kansas Broadcasters Association.

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Extensions of Remarks

May 8, 1969

Whereas, The residents of the state of Kansas are vitally concerned with the census that will be conducted; and

WHEREAS, The proposed census questionnaire for 1970 contains a great number of questions, many of which are of a very personal nature. The questionnaire will prove to be quite cumbersome and burdensome; and

WHEREAS, Legislation has been introduced in the 1969 session of the Congress of the United States which would remedy this problem by limiting the categories of the census questionnaire to those essential for statistical purposes; and

BE IT RESOLVED By the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, the Senate concurring therein: That the legislators of the state of Kansas respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to give serious consideration to the legislation which is now before such body in reference to the categories and items to be considered in the conduct of a census. Such consideration should take into account a thorough review of the proposed census questionnaire for the year 1970 which contains too many items, many of which are of a strictly personal nature. There is now a bill before the Congress of the United States, House Resolution 20, which would limit the categories and items that a census would be concerned with to the minimum number of items of this state respectfully requests that the members of the 1969 Congress study this problem and direct their attention toward the legislation now before the Congress on to other legislation of a similar nature and import.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That a duly attested copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each member of the Congress from this state.

English Language Casualties

HON. THOMAS J. MESKILL
OF CONNECTICUT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. MESKILL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I received a copy of an editorial that was delivered by Lamont Bergstrom, owner of WITC-TV, channel 3, Hartford, Conn., on May 2, 1969. It is a powerful commentary on the casualties of the English language on the college campus.

Under unanimous consent, I submit this editorial for inclusion in the Record for my colleagues to read.

A WITC EDITORIAL COMMENT

Among the many casualties of college campus violence is the English language. As used by youthful dissenters, words simply don't mean what they once meant.

Take, for example, the word liberate. It brings to mind American soldiers marching into a French or Belgian village and freeing the citizens of the said village. Today, a campus building seized by students is said to be liberated—although the liberationists are of a property that doesn't belong to the liberators.

Demand is another word heard with increasing frequency on college campuses. What is meant by demand is what used to be a request—back in the days when deans and college presidents commanded some respect from students. Demand, as everyone knows, is non-negotiable.

But non-negotiable really means that discussion is suspended until the food runs out, the police arrive, or a face-saving device is
found for both the demonstrators and the dean.

In the demonstrator's jargon, a policeman is a pig. But in olden days, a pig was something of a delicacy; a slowly fences didn't bother with niceties like hairstyles and baths and tended to be profane and obscene in his speech.

Segments is a word that used to mean separating black people from white people and it was wrong. But now, segregation has become respectable and it was wrong. But now, segregation has become respectable.

This week's reorganization measures looked more like the sort of reforms that professionals of the Foreign Service themselves have been turgid.

The opening move in the reform came four days ago in the form of a memorandum from Under Secretary Elliot L. Richardson to the assistant secretaries and other bureau chiefs of the State Department, he instructed them to "identify younger [career] officers of exceptional ability" and to move them into positions of higher responsibility.

The unstated corollary was that more senior Foreign Service officers might be passed over in promotions, and thus encouraged to retire.

Tomorrow, Mr. Richardson is expected to announce a second step of reorganization, a reconstituting of the long-dormant Board of the Foreign Service to take control of personal assignments, not only in the State Department but also in other Government agencies with overseas operations.

Subsequently, there is to be a reorganization of the top-level analytical staff around the Foreign Service Institute, the Agency for International Development, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the Peace Corps.

One purpose behind this move is to give the Secretary of State and Government officials the bureaucratic machinery necessary for them to carry out their legal responsibility of coordinating foreign policy operations, rather than letting this function fall by default to the Inter-National Security Council staff at the White House, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, Presidential assistant for national security affairs.

Mr. Richardson's memorandum itemized several "first steps" in the reorganization of the foreign affairs machinery.

Beyond the encouragement through promotions for younger career officers, he called for greater flexibility in personnel among the various foreign affairs agencies.

He proposed to "increase the opportunities for career officers to move temporarily into other disciplines—business, universities, foundations and the like—outside of career contact with the Foreign Service System."

The State Department, where President Nick­olson, during the campaign, promised voters a thorough "housecleaning."

But instead of the partisan political purge implied in the campaign promises, this week's reorganization measures looked more like the sort of reforms that professionals of the Foreign Service themselves have been turgid.

The American Foreign Service Association, a professional society of the career diplomats, proposed a sweeping reform of the foreign affairs machinery that largely inactive body the chief instrument for changing the foreign affairs establishment.

Mr. Richardson promptly opened what was called a "major and comprehensive review" of the Foreign Service.

This sort of campaign statement struck terror into much of the career diplomatic service. Though many of the younger officers, in particular, agreed with the need to "clean house," the remarks from the Republican candidate were taken by many to point to­ward a shakeup as bitter as the loyalty and security investigations of the McCarthy era of the early nineteen-fifties.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 3, 1969

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM
OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, since the outbreak of World War II, Poland's valiant struggle against Nazi-Communist totalitarianism has become an inspiration for mankind.

On May 3, Poles throughout the world marked the 178th anniversary of Polish Constitution Day. Adoption of this document came in 1791 during one of those brief periods in recent history when the Polish people were free of foreign domination.

My many Polish friends joined about 10 million other Americans of Polish ancestry in this observance which also coincided with these important dates: in 1939, the 40th anniversary of Nazi-Soviet attack on Poland; 25th anniversary of the Battle of Monte Cassino; 25th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising; 25th anniversary of the founding of the Polish-American Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to your attention the following article by the Polish-American Congress on a vallant people who will one day again taste freedom:

NATIONAL HOLIDAY

On May 3 Poles everywhere and citizens of Polish origin in many countries celebrate a Polish national holiday—the Polish Third Constitution Day.

In the United States, wherever Americans of Polish descent live, in cities and towns from coast to coast, this holiday is observed with great enthusiasm. This year, the month of May to pay tribute to the Polish nation and to remind fellow Americans that Polish-Polish collaboration in the first pioneers of liberalism in Europe.

It was on May 3 in 1791, barely two years after the Continental Congress began the American Revolution, that the United States in 1796, that Poland without a bloody revolution or even without a disorder succeeded in reforming her public life.
and in eradicating her internal decline. But this great rebirth and assertion of democracy came to the Poles too late and did not forestall the third partition of Poland in 1795 by Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

The greatness of the May Third Polish Constitution consisted in the fact that it eliminated with one stroke the most fundamental weaknesses of the Polish parliamentarian emergency ambulances. The Poles raised this great moment in their history to the forefront of their tradition rather than any one of their anniversaries of glorious victories or heroic revolutions.

We Americans who have been reared in the principle given birth as a birthright by the founders of our great Republic, the principle of the sovereignty of the people in the state, which is the primary postulate in the 1791 Polish Constitution, can see how this truism cut off the Poles and the Polish political tradition completely from both the Germans and the Russians, who have been reared in the principle of state, and not national, sovereignty.

The light of liberalism coming from Poland was then, as it has been throughout the years that followed and even unto today, a threat to tyranny and absolutism in Russia and Germany. In 1795 Russian and Prussian soldiers were sent to Poland to partition this country. That year Russian and Polish soldiers met again on Polish soil, as the absolute totalitarianism systems of Nazism and Communism once more have felt the danger of true liberalism coming from Poland just as in 1791.

The Polish Third of May Constitution this liberalism was formulated in these words:

"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, which is the primary postulate for the respective constitutions from the same source."

The philosophy of government discernable throughout the Polish Third of May Constitution leads one to believe that the American people and the Polish people had each drawn inspiration for their respective constitutions from the same source.

Meditation on the anniversary of May the Third, occasioned by the triumph of faith and heightens the courage of every Pole and of every American of Polish origin. It reminds all Americans of the human rights occasioned by the history of man kind, and prophesies the ultimate triumph of justice, even though Poland once more has been subjected to the domination and becomes a free kingdom. In 1877, its observance provides an occasion for recalling the country's historic steps toward independence, steps which have been multiplied by the virtual colonization of the country today by Soviet Russia.

RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the 10th of May marks, for free Rumanians all over the world, the date when Rumania rose to the defense of its liberties, to its national, sovereignty.

We Americans who have been reared in the principle given birth as a birthright by the founders of our great Republic, the principle of the sovereignty of the people in the state, which is the primary postulate in the 1791 Polish Constitution, can see how this truism cut off the Poles and the Polish political tradition completely from both the Germans and the Russians, who have been reared in the principle of state, and not national, sovereignty.

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It's observance provides an occasion for recalling the country's historic steps toward independence, steps which have been multiplied by the virtual colonization of the country today by Soviet Russia.

Observance of the 10th of May as Rumanian Independence Day gives us an opportunity to draw world attention to the present enslavement of the Rumanians, and to note that its people continue to struggle for the realization of true freedom. The Soviets who now dominate Rumania hope to dim the significance of this day by substituting another day as the important national holiday and thereby erase this symbol of freedom.

The Rumanians, however, join other captive peoples in refusing to accept communism and in clinging to their hope for freedom. I am proud to join in that celebration and await with them the day when freedom shall be restored in Rumania and flourish throughout the world.

WASHINGTO N AREA AMBULANCE CRISIS

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues a series of editorials which have been broadcast over radio station WWDC bringing to the public's attention a shocking crisis existing in the District of Columbia concerning emergency ambulance service. I also wish to commend WWDC for its enlightened public service in bringing to the public's attention through a series of searching reports, the problems related to ambulance service in Washington, D.C.

I urge each of my colleagues to read these articles, WWDC series are a matter which warrants the concern of Congress, as it discharges its legislative responsibility for the District of Columbia:

WASHINGTON AREA AMBULANCE CRISIS

EDITORIAL NO. 1

Broadcast of this editorial by WWDC General Manager, William S. Sanders, was on April 8, 1969.

The Washington area, city and suburb alike, is in the midst of a snowballing ambulance crisis. Several factors are making taxi runs, carrying sick people to hospitals, while emergency cases lie bleeding on the streets because there are not enough ambulances.

Authorities here agree that between fifty and seventy-five percent of the current ambulance runs are not true emergencies. At the same time, during March there were no ambulances available twenty-five to separate times when true emergencies did occur. At the same time, hospital emergency rooms are glutted. Emergency cases wait in the hospital because the nurses do not have ambulances to take them to the hospital.

The training given many ambulance drivers is not satisfactory. Doctors and nurses are not interested in their work. In the District, all firemen work one year on the ambulances.

Many view that year as a necessary evil, a year in which there is no promotion.

WWDC Newsman Ross Simpson has studied the ambulance situation, delving into the problems, and has found solutions. His series began yesterday and will be heard for two weeks on WWDC. We wish to extend our congratulations at the same time, hoping to find some relief from the Washington area ambulance crisis. Thank you for your interest.

EDITORIAL NO. 2

Broadcast of this editorial by WWDC General Manager, William S. Sanders, was on April 9, 1969. We welcome comments.

A quick look at upcoming budgets for the District of Columbia indicates that the ambulance situation will worsen. Last year, the $11,935 budget was insufficient, and there is no provision for next year. The series began yesterday and will be heard for two weeks on WWDC. We wish to extend our congratulations at the same time, hoping to find some relief from the Washington area ambulance crisis. Thank you for your interest.

WASHINGTON AREA AMBULANCE CRISIS

EDITORIAL NO. 3

Broadcast of this editorial by WWDC General Manager, William S. Sanders, was on April 10, 1969. We welcome comments.

For you who've been spared the experience, take our word for it, a ride in a D.C. ambulance is a frightening and frustrating experience. The penetrating sound of the siren, the doctor's foot jumps from the accelerator to the brake pedal and back. The horns sound a steady
This page appears to be a continuation of a newspaper editorial concerning ambulance services. The editor writes about the need for better response times and the responsibility of drivers to yield the right of way when confronted with emergency vehicles. The editorial mentions the work of the District of Columbia police department and the necessity for individuals to prioritize emergency situations.

The text continues with discussions about the current state of the ambulance service, emphasizing the importance of securing adequate personnel training and equipment. The editor calls for public awareness and cooperation in ensuring that emergency vehicles receive priority treatment. The editorial concludes with a sense of urgency and a plea for immediate action to address the shortcomings in the current emergency response system.

The language used is formal and direct, reflecting the seriousness of the subject matter. The editorial underscores the critical nature of the problem and the need for collective effort to improve the situation.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 3, 1969

The City Council has now created an ad hoc committee to investigate the conduc-
tion of Stanley Anderson heads that com-
mmittee, and is scratching the surface of the prob-
lem, in order to bring awareness of the depth or true nature of the crisis.

The District government must immedi-
ately move to rectify this situation. An am-
bulance crisis exists today, and will be worse
tomorrow. The government cannot act with-
out information, and the government today
has neither information nor means of get-
ting it. The Emergency Ambulance Service
Committee must be reactivated, and told in
no uncertain words that its job is truly a matter of life and death.

Thank you for your interest.

EDICIAL NO. 11

Broadcast of this editorial by WWDC Gen-
eral Manager, William S. Sanders, was on
April 18, 1969. We welcome comments.

WWDC is completing two weeks of study
of the ambulance crisis in Washington. If
we have done nothing else in these reports, we
have shown that residents do have an aware-
ness of their health care. People do not think
they are safe. They are not safe. They need to be.

It's time for the District government to
move to make the streets safe. The Ambulance
Advisory Board must be reactivated. The ambulance service must be
given independent status, with promotions and
staff. Ambulance service must be volun-
tary. More equipment and better train-
ing must be provided ambulance drivers.

Finally, there must be some solution to
the ambulance overload. Neighborhood clinics
would do a long way to relieve the de-
pendence on ambulances and hospital
equipment.

WHEN WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY
AT THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY,
WILLIAMSBURG, VA., MAY 3, 1969

SPeech BY CoNgressMAN WiLLiAM D. HATHAWAY AT THE COLlGe OF WiLLiAM AND MARY, WILLiAMSBURG, VA., MAY 3, 1969

HON. JOHN BRADEMAs
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1969

Mr. BRADEMAs, Mr. Speaker, one of the
most gratifying and rewarding per-
sons of the House Committee on Education
and Labor is the distinguished gentle-
man from Maine, Congressman William
D. HATHAWAY.

At a time when all of us must be con-
cerned about the problems of student
unrest on our college and university
school campuses, I believe that Members of the
House and Senate will read with great
interest the text of a most thoughtful
address on these problems delivered by
Congressman HATHAWAY at the College of
William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.,
on May 3, 1969.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent
and I, William, to present the text of Mr. HATHAWAY's address.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1969

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent
to insert the text of Mr. HATHAWAY's address
at this point in the RECORD:

One of the most distinguished alumni, Thomas Jefferson, was the first in our new
nation to recognize the need for a good edu-
cation to carry on a democratic society. He
would be proud today to see so many of our
young people attending college acquiring
the education he deemed so necessary for pro-
moting the public happiness. And Jefferson
believed in dissent; dissent so long as it is
accompanied by calm deliberation. But college campuses are now
experiencing a kind of dissent which lacks
those qualities of reason and calm. Deliber-
ation Jefferson suggested.

Today the campus has replaced Vietnam
as the front page battlefield. The New York
Times published an editorial summarizing the
campus war. "People have maps on their walls
with pins and ribbons to follow the flow of fight-
ing. Books, articles, speeches abound. Congres-
sional hearings are being conducted. You
have been inundated with advice on this
problem. Today, I am going to look at
further with my views because they represent
the views of a public official who can do some-
thing about the situation, because it is the
resolution of the issue of the campus war. All aspects of the problem have not been fully
discussed today, and because the problem has ra-
mifications extending beyond the college.

Students are upset, restless, arrogant—for
many reasons: Vietnam, racism, poverty dis-
placement, and the like. Shortcomings of the
university disturb them. These we'll discuss now.

THANKS FROM THE UNIVERSITY

First they want—and for good reason—full
responsibility for their personal conduct on
and off campus. It is high time the university
recognized the need for a good education
for self-reliance and the recognition that
goes with monetary success and public achievement.

Others will reconvit his remarkable
career and his achievements in both the
private and public sector. I merely
want to pay a great private debt to
know Harry and to benefit from his fre-
quently offered counsel. Evelyn and I will
miss him and for many years will recall
some of the great moments we had to-
gether.

On behalf of Mrs. Cohelan and myself,
we extend to his devoted wife, Kay, our
fond regards and heartfelt condolences.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
HARRY SHEPPARD
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1969

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, while it
was not unexpected because of his long
bout with chronic illness, the news of
Harry Sheppard's death leaves all of us
sadened and mildly stunned. Not only was
he a great leader of our party, but to
most of us he was a good personal friend.
He was an especially important person
in my own experience, as I had the privi-
lege of serving him as a fellow student and
Secretary during his tenure as dean of the
California delegation. Since I had the op-
portunity to work closely with him, I
think I get to know him well. I can
testify that he was quiet, courteous
and it was a unique experience to
know him. Behind his gravel-voiced and
hard-bitten demeanor, he was a successful
concealed an extraordinary intelligence,
an enormous fund of life experience and
knowledge generated by a determination

This is an awesome responsibility—a re-
sponsibility which should be shared by the
student, by the parents, by the alumni, as
well as the faculty and administration.

The decision for determining the content of pro-
gram is of great importance, because
what we do on the academic calendar
in general should be shared by those
who participate in life in general.

The role of the university has led many
to believe that school is school and
life is life and never the twain shall meet. It
seems to not be the case. To date at least,
campus disturbances have been confined to
liberal arts colleges with few incidents at
the more conservative schools. The late J. F.
Marquand's opening quip at my commence-
ment ceremonies extended beyond the campus.

One of the most distinguished alumni,
Thomas Jefferson, was the first in our new
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the more conservative schools. The late J. F.
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ment ceremonies extended beyond the campus.
ment was more than the customary audience response. He probably derived from his college chemistry course the ability to pour while holding the flask and the stopper in the same hand.

And there are outside influences contributing to the general malaise of discontent. Foremost, of course, is Vietnam. Vietnam has been, and continues to be, a frustrating reality over all of us. But unlike Franken­stein’s monster, this one was neither planned nor desired. It is the result of our over­response to World War II and the cold war. In compensating for lack of preparation in the past, we are over prepared in the present and we have created a military-industrial glare for the future.

Social transformation—new groups asserting themselves: Economic transformation from an industrial society to a technological age bring confusion, frustration, irritation—the ordeal of change. The changes are rapid and it is easy to feel lost. Men may feel confused and the more adaptable young to feel contemptuous of the old. And this frustra­tion and contempt is accentuated by our lack of a unified, transcendent culture. We have an Ad Hoc, "pop" culture. Everything we build seems artificial. Everything is changing. Nothing seems permanent. This is not be a panacea for all the Black man’s problems. We can’t burn the bigots for a Cathartic, showdown, yes; but because of lack of community, the problems result from the haphazard flow of events and the uncontrollable momentum of situations.

Custodial rules, teachers who don’t teach, irrelevant curricula, Vietnam, militarism, racism, poverty, imaginary conspiracies, ambiguous progress, a missing culture, generally change for campus unres. They contribute to the inevitable ambiguities of life and to the mounting desire to resolve all questions once and for all. They sent Cal­ver’s longing for a cataclysmic showdown. To meet and to vanquish evil—The shootout on the floor. We still have to patch up the leak. Calling in the police only helps us mop up the floor. We still have to patch up the leak. Today’s problems of teaching, curriculum, custodial rule, Vietnam, militarism can be solved, but more problems will arise tomorrow and more unrest and more violence will follow. We are often concerned about the absence of a functioning community, the problems of managing success and the rebellion of the law. This violence becomes its own drama and its own modality.

We have the picture, the causes, now what can we do? WHAT CAN WE DO?

First of all let’s dismiss the notion that we can stop this violence by suspending Federal rules to students and schools. This puritanism gets to the root of the problem—because, unlike the quality of mercy, it does not fall upon the rich and poor alike and because it usurps the local police power. The rich violators lose nothing, the poor everything. Our greatest protection is the failure of non-participation hurts the university must be open to the free exchange of ideas. If carrying a weapon or violating the rules of society, then rape is just a social event and a holdup is merely a financial transaction.

We have been described by a Presidential Commission as racists. This is not true, but is partially true and the part is too large. Racism abounds, but its obliteration would not be a panacea for all the Black man’s problems. We can’t burn the bigots for a bright new day. We still have large pockets of white poverty.

Vietnam, military, poverty, all of our problems. We did not understand that domestic are not subject to easy explanations—as most of us are prone to make. They aren’t the evil de­mons; to allow for pluralism, diversity of opinion—self-contained forums for expression of ideas, if you will.

The sheer size and complexity of everything—such as simple, uncomplicated, unequivocal facts like increasing militarism has left most of us with a sense of powerlessness. Powerlessness which can only be overcome by re­ponsibility—which means effort, which means commitment, which means sacrifice. With his automobile the affluent American seems to have control of the town but not his citizenship.

The poverty program was an experiment in this kind of responsibility. The poor were brought into the community, into the de­cision making process and the rebellion of vested government interests is evidence of this program’s success. A decentralizing of power understandably irks those at the center of power.

We must choose whether the astrodomo or democracy will control our destiny.

We need a renewed and expanded commu­nity spirit, a new social contract, a new rela­tion­ship between man and society.

HON. HENRY S. REUSS PROPOSES SOLUTIONS TO INFLATION

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1969

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, as national concern has mounted over the fail­ure of the Federal Government to curtail the momentum of inflation, my distin­guished colleague from Milwaukee, the Honorable Henry S. Reuss, has gained national and all critical view of the Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, as national concern has mounted over the fail­ure of the Federal Government to curtail the momentum of inflation, my distin­guished colleague from Milwaukee, the Honorable Henry S. Reuss, has gained national and all critical view of the

More importantly, I urge careful con­sideration of the solutions which Congress­man Farrus prop­oses for putting a stop to the spiral of inflation. His criti­cism of the current halt-hearted at­tempts to stop inflation should be weighed carefully and the alternative solutions he proposes should be imple­mented without delay. The article fol­lows:

[From the Milwaukee Jour­nal, May 4, 1969]

WHY WE’RE LOSING “INFLATION WAR”

(RES Representa­tive Henry S. Reuss)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—We are now undergo­ing the worst inflation since 1951—a more than 5% increase in the consumer price index in the last year, and a more than 3% increase in the wholesale price index.

And we are failing to take adequate steps to stop inflation should be weighed carefully and the alternative solutions he proposes should be imple­mented without delay. The article fol­lows:

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[From the Milwaukee Jour­nal, May 4, 1969]
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 8, 1969

Moderately tight money. The federal reserve so far this year has been creating money at approximately the rate of 2% a year—just about enough to fill the little gap which the administration has recommended. Though it recently raised bank reserve requirements, the potential re- strictions which might have resulted will be partially vitiated by a somewhat more expa- nsive open market purchase of securities by the fed unless that federal budget does make some of the effect of its increased reserve require- ments by added open market purchases, it could well result in a recession.

SURNAX INEXPECTIVE

This “war against inflation” is being fought in a healthhearted manner. We have had the surtax since last summer, and it has not markedly chilled consumer expenditures. Consumers have dipped into their savings rather than cut their spending. The most ax approach to budget cutting has been tried in certain areas of domestic spending, but has been found wanting as an effective way of curbing inflation. Inflation- ary government spending increases are concentra- tion heavily in a few areas—defense and military programs, and costly projects like the supersonic transport—while spending in other areas of the economy—education, health care, and transportation—remain relatively unchanged, and this is what the administration is hoping for when it advocated the surtax.

Business equipment spending, while the wholesale price index is up 9% in the last 10 months, has only increased 4.1%. Of this, direct inflationary government spending increases are by far the largest: the Labor Department has estimated that from 1959 to 1969 business equipment spending programs and costly projects like the supersonic transport have also made their con- tribution to inflation. Bus.Iess cap'ital expenditures could have been cut by 50% since 1959. Expenses of homeownership, extraordinary siphoning of our purchasing power, are the largest single inflationary factor—greater not only on the block but also in the home. And in the budget can be found funds for the $1 billion army corps of engineers’ project to make an ocean port of Fort Worth, Tex, by deepening the Trinity river. Experts assert that it would be too costly to move Fort Worth bodily 600 miles down to the sea. In other words, the inflation which currently exists is not the result of increased spending, but rather the 7% investment tax credit, who let tax loopholes go unused the wage-price guideposts. The meat ax approach to budget cutting is being fought in a healthhearted manner. What will break the medical log jam is belatedly to provide expanded hospital facilities. A broadened and increased deduction for health insurance where it in- cludes benefits to offer, and consumers to subscribe to, pol­ icies which present alternatives to hospital­ ization.

Lumber. Prices of lumber and lumber products have skyrocketed, particularly in the last year. At the same time, profits in the lumber industry have increased by almost 100%. Basically, this is the result of poor national planning in recent years: Our lumber resources and cuts are simply not ade­ quate for both present domestic and foreign consumption. Short term remedies include increased allowable cuts without jeopardiz­ ing sound forestry practices, and temporarily reducing the level of our lumber exports. The long term need is for a better planning and production system. And, in a word, a reduction in the 7% investment tax credit.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

What can be done to make the “war against inflation” real, with some chance of success? We should:

1. Adopt a positive goal of ending infla­ tion. The council of economic advisers is apparently prepared to accept another 3% price increase this year. This attitude is too complacent, for a price increase of these dimensions not only damages the retired and others on relatively fixed incomes, but robs millions of workers of the purchasing power of their wages, and everyone of the rise of savings.

2. Achieve an adequate surplus by cutting military expenditures. Actions on expendi­itures as this year cannot be guided by the overriding necessity to achieve a sig­ nificant budget surplus. The administration has now compromised on exercising its power to look at a surplus of $1.8 billion in fiscal year 1970. But it is a surplus obtained by cutting too far from military and military related programs. The defense budget has been cut back $2.9 billion, including $1.2 billion from health, education, and welfare alone, and cuts in job training, housing, urban transport, and environmental protection pro­ grams.

3. 2.5% reduction in civilian outlays compares with a cut of only 1.3% for the Pentagon—81 billion out of the enormous $80 billion defense budget. And most of that cut is in the air force. The small savings for Vietnam, leaving the Pentagon free to come back next January for another supple­ mental appropriation. The accelerated arms race in the budget are expensive new weapons systems, such as the $8 billion advanced manned stra­ tegic bomber, the controversial F-111 night­ bomber.

TRINITY RIVER BOOM

Programs in space and public works, also areas of inflationary government expendi­ tures, have been equally generously dealt with. The national space program, and also space admin­ istration has been granted an increase of $80 million in fiscal 1970 to help finance seven more moon landings than originally planned. Reductions in public works spending have been achieved not by cancelling costly proj­ ects, but by deferring contract awards for projects not yet started or in early stages. The administration’s proposal for funds to the $1 billion army corps of engineers’ project to make an ocean port of Fort Worth, Tex, by deepening the Trinity river. Experts assert that it would be too costly to move Fort Worth bodily 600 miles down to the sea. In other words, the inflation which currently exists is not the result of increased spending, but rather the 7% investment tax credit, who let tax loopholes go unused the wage-price guideposts. The meat ax approach to budget cutting is being fought in a healthhearted manner. What will break the medical log jam is belatedly to provide expanded hospital facilities. A broadened and increased deduction for health insurance where it in­ cludes benefits to offer, and consumers to subscribe to, pol­ icies which present alternatives to hospital­ ization.

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1. Adopt a positive goal of ending infla­ tion. The council of economic advisers is apparently prepared to accept another 3% price increase this year. This attitude is too complacent, for a price increase of these dimensions not only damages the retired and others on relatively fixed incomes, but robs millions of workers of the purchasing power of their wages, and everyone of the rise of savings.

2. Achieve an adequate surplus by cutting military expenditures. Actions on expendi­itures as this year cannot be guided by the overriding necessity to achieve a sig­ nificant budget surplus. The administration has now compromised on exercising its power to look at a surplus of $1.8 billion in fiscal year 1970. But it is a surplus obtained by cutting too far from military and military related programs. The defense budget has been cut back $2.9 billion, including $1.2 billion from health, education, and welfare alone, and cuts in job training, housing, urban transport, and environmental protection pro­ grams.

3. 2.5% reduction in civilian outlays compares with a cut of only 1.3% for the Pentagon—81 billion out of the enormous $80 billion defense budget. And most of that cut is in the air force. The small savings for Vietnam, leaving the Pentagon free to come back next January for another supple­mental appropriation. The accelerated arms race in the budget are expensive new weapons systems, such as the $8 billion advanced manned stra­ tegic bomber, the controversial F-111 night­ bomber.
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and sanity shall prevail and that the wounds that our Nation has suffered will be sutured with a surgeon's skill rather than be torn wider apart with a butcher's strength. Let us avoid the temptation to overreact.

MENTAL HEALTH GROUPS OWN MESSIANIC COMPLEX

HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Commission on Mental Health of Children—a group composed of 13 national organizations on psychologists, educators, sociologists, psychiatrists, labor, and the like are proposing future legislation to establish a nationwide network of child development centers. They have established as their objective to serve as "direct advocates for the children and youth."

The Commission apparently feels that with legal protection and enough tax money available, all theills and problems of society and in addition make provisions for the youth to "participate in activities now available only to adults."

I include a news clipping from the Evening Star for May 5, 1969, a clipping from This Week for April 20, and a clipping from the Evening Star of May 7, as follows:


BROAD NATIONAL SETUP URGED TO ADVERTISE CHILDREN

(BY Judith Randal)

BAL HARBOUR, FLA.—The Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children has recommended that the present fragmented collection of services and institutions for children be placed under a coordinating umbrella through a nationwide network of Child Development Centers.

It would be partially funded by the federal government, but operate on the state, local and private level.

The council would function through state child development agencies which in turn would work with the federal government. Considerable latitude for local variation and innovation would be built into the plan. The recommendation and its specific proposals have been three years in the making by the commission, a group of 13 national organizations of psychologists, educators, sociologists, psychiatrists, labor and the like interested in the welfare of children.

The proposals will be submitted to Congress as the basis for future legislation, probably within the next six weeks.

At a news conference at the annual meeting of the American psychiatric Association here, representatives of the Joint commission said implementation of the plan would result in a council to serve as "direct advocate for children and youth."

The council said they were hopeful on getting action on the proposal because President Nixon has said children from one to five years old should get priority attention from us.

"We are," said Dr. J. Cotter Hirschberg, who directs the Child Psychiatry Program of the Kansas City Clinic in Topeka, "really talking about a health program. . . . The Commission could not separate health from mental health experience in the early stages of child development. This was highlighted by the hunger hearings, where testimony pointed out that without proper nutrition the nervous system is damaged."

"There are about four million children in this country less than 14 years old who need psychiatric care and a commission of these are emotionally disturbed. The total costs of mental illness in this group are about $20 billion annually. This doesn't take into account the economic productivity in later life, which are at least twice as great. "We've always known more money than the child is worth. We must now begin to reverse this trend."

Dr. Reginald Lourie, chief of psychiatry at the Children's Hospital in Washington, said the services now available for children are uncoordinated with the result that they compete rather than cooperate. What is needed, he indicated, is a system that provides continuity and follow-up care.

Many of the problems of the cities such as juvenile delinquency, racial violence and high school dropouts, have the roots in the first three years of life where the child forms the basic forms of custodial and psychiatric care. If the children are not corrected then, the damage must be undone later, he said.

It will become necessary for child rearing and child services to become one of the largest industries in this country if we are to go right.

The Child Development Council he and his colleagues advocate would encompass a network of child care services running from day care centers and physical and mental health care to legal and welfare support and a range of training and educational opportunities for both children and their families. Particularly important would be provision for youth to participate in activities now available only to adults.

[From This Week magazine, Apr. 20, 1969]

UNREST STUDIES

The National Institute of Mental Health has awarded a $114,000 grant for the study of unrest on college campuses. The money will cover the first year of efforts by The American Council on Education to obtain data from 600 institutions on such questions as:

What is the actual frequency and extent of student demonstrations? What accounts for the differences in the extent of protests take? What role does the size or kind of college have on student behavior?

In addition, a 30-page study and interview material from 30 of the sample colleges will be collected and analyzed. Dr. William A. Glasser, director of the Center for Research, will head the study which will be made with the assistance of 12 distinguished scientists and educators.


MENTAL CARE PLAN WORKS, UAW REPORTS

BAL HARBOUR, FLA. — When 1.1 million Michigan members of the United Auto Workers and their families became eligible to have outpatient psychiatric care covered by their health insurance, fewer than 7,000 took advantage of it, and only 7 percent of these received maximum $400 yearly benefit, a union spokesman reports.

Speaking at the American Psychiatric Association meeting here yesterday, Melvin A. Glasser of the UAW's Social Security Department said this experience suggests that coverage of mental health services on an outpatient basis is "economically viable" both for blue collar workers and the middle class.

"In all 55,000 patient weeks of the usual deductible or co-payment by the patient is eliminated for the first five visits. If the patient is a member of the UAW and during the 6th to 10th sessions, the patient pays 15 percent of the bill and for the 11th through the 25th sessions, 25 percent. After that, he must pay 45 percent of the bill."

CAMPUS RACK RiOTS

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the lead headline in the New York Times this morning read: "City College of New York Shut Down, Then Racial Clash Injures Seven White Students." The same issue of the paper also contained an article relating similar occurrences at C.C.N.Y.'s sister school, Queens College, where 1,000 whites rosted 200 blacks from campus. To make matters more unfortunate, New York City, for better or for worse, often is correctly viewed by the rest of the country as a barometer of things to come. For this reason I feel duty bound to speak out today on this issue of national concern.

What potentially could have been a grand alliance between blacks and whites, a unity that could have reunited our Nation through the bonds of working toward a common goal, an alliance that could have recaptured the spirit that used to reign together, I would like to mention as Andy Goodman, James Chaney, and Mickey Schwerner gave their lives as brothers in a cause, this potential of black and white youth working toward a common goal, an alliance of the end that is needed, is a system that provides continuity and follow-up care.

Many of the problems of the cities such as juvenile delinquency, racial violence and high school dropouts, have the roots in the first three years of life where the child forms the basic forms of custodial and psychiatric care. If the children are not corrected then, the damage must be undone later, he said.

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Statisticians for the American Psychiatric Association estimate that of the 100 million Americans covered by some sort of health insurance plan, only about 1.5 million have any financial protection against the cost of outpatient mental health care. Yet about 2 million visit psychiatrists each year for an average of five visits at $60 an hour—the "unfair and customary" fee.

The UAW experience has shown, Glaser said, that the problems of blue collar workers and their families are different from those of the middle class. Children who do poorly in school, marital discord, alcoholism and depression are among women who face the usual complaints. And less than 20 percent of the patients need to be hospitalized for cut-and-out psychoses, he said.

All in all, he said, the fear that insurance benefits for outpatient mental health care will lead to abuse of the coverage appears to be unjustified.

Indeed, because the benefits are most heavily used by people under 30, the utilization may retard the development of serious mental illness which would be more costly in the long run.

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS MUST BE INCREASED NOW

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, as is the case in so many other of our national needs, the performance of both the executive branch with respect to its very urgently needed increases in social security benefits is falling far short of the promises which were made during the campaign last year. President Nixon has already recommended that social security increases proposed by President Johnson be cut back from 10 percent to 7 percent in order to achieve a budget surpluse. He has retained the proposed increase in social security taxes, however.

Now the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee (Mr. Mills), has indicated that he expects a bill to take up social security legislation until next year. The effect of such a postponement will be that the millions of elderly citizens struggling to meet their needs in the act of the very inflation which President Nixon has cited as the No. 1 priority of his administration will have to make do for another year on the meager and grossly inadequate benefits which the law now provides.

If budget cuts must be made in order to curb inflation, surely the burden ought not to fall on programs which are the only source of income for most older Americans. To deny them the increases they so desperately need is to rob them of the purchasing power of their present income being eroded by inflation is to add still more burdens to the plight of those dependent on fixed incomes.

Mr. Speaker, it is essential that social security legislation be dealt with by the Ways and Means Committee this year. Similarly, the recommendation of the National Postal Union that postal employees be given an increase of 7 percent must be rejected. The inadequacies of social security payments and the need to tie the benefits to the cost of living must be considered immediately to ease the strain on those whose limited incomes are being eroded by inflation and whose economy is already alienating on the Nation's elderly citizens.

I include at this point in the Record an editorial from today's New York Times which underscores the necessity of Congress acting on social security legislation during the current session of the 91st Congress:

REMEDY ON SOCIAL SECURITY

In a time of inflation, the worst victims are elderly persons living on pensions. The economy may be booming to new highs, but their income does not change. Recognizing the painful bit higher prices take out of their limited purchasing power, both parties last year promised to increase Social Security payments to the cost of living. Like all such escalator provisions, this proposal has the disadvantage of tending to aggravate the inflation it is designed to offset. But it is unfair for a Government that is failing to hold the value of the dollar steady to deny relief to those hardest hit by rising prices.

Since the election, both parties have been steadily retreating from their commitments. Officials of the new Administration dismissed an escalator clause as too expensive. President Nixon cut back the increase of social security benefits recommended by President Johnson from 10 percent to 7 percent to save a billion dollars, but has retained the proposed increase in Social Security taxes.

Representative Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the Democratic-controlled House Ways and Means Committee, has now gone the President one better. He reportedly plans to put off any action on Social Security for a year. Delay would move an increase close to the election when recipients are presumably supposed to storm the polls in gratitude. But what about the elderly poor, scrapping along for the next eleven to fifteen months? Their plight demands a much quicker response.

The catatonic reason for delay is that welfare legislation, specifically affecting the Aid to Families With Dependent Children program, is traditionally considered along with changes in Social Security. But there is no reason to drag out a bill which is in the two. Indeed, it is only a legislative accident that welfare programs are under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee. Whenever the Nixon Administration has a basic reform of the welfare program to offer—an overhaul we hope will come soon—delay so that reform ought to be considered on its own merits. Meanwhile, the failure to provide Social Security pensioners with an immediate and substantial increase is callous and unjustifiable.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES PROTEST

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, several days ago the National Postal Union held a rally in Washington with 2,500 members to protest the small 4.1 percent wage increase proposed by President Nixon for postal employees.

Although I was unable to attend the rally, I want to express my support to the postal workers. The 4.1 percent wage increase proposed by President Nixon is not enough. This small increase does not even cover the increase in 1 year's cost of living.

It is about time that we give postal employees true wage comparability as Congress did in 1962, 1967, and again this year. Starting salaries of postal employees are in some cases today substantially less than those earned by bus drivers, policemen, and firemen in many of our major metropolitan areas.

My bill, H.R. 9703, would give postal employees a one-step increase in their salary which would take care of any increase in the cost of living and still give postal workers a substantial increase in their salary.

We must pay postal employees wages comparable with private industry; token salary increases such as 4.1 percent are totally unsatisfactory. Postal employees are just as affected by inflation, taxes, and cost-of-living increases as anyone else. They must be paid accordingly to reflect these adjustments in our economy. They must be paid a decent wage which will permit them to live with the same comforts enjoyed by their friends and neighbors in comparable non-Government jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with the National Postal Union and postal employees across the country in saying "Nuts to 4.1 percent." They deserve better than that.

RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is our honor today to commemorate the Rumanian Independence Day, May 10. Actually, we celebrate three great events in the history of the Rumanian nation on this anniversary.

First, after a long struggle on the part of the Rumanian people to acquire the right to choose their own sovereign, the Rumanian people, on May 10, 1866, achieved independence. Four years later, on May 10, 1870, they have endured repeated conquest and rule by foreign powers.

Today, though still under Soviet domination and with a Communist regime, Rumania is determinedly embarking on a semi-independent course, opening its doors to the West.

In responding to these initiatives, the United States has indicated our continued friendship with the Rumanian people. It is expected that increased trade and diplomatic contacts.

Regrettably, the Rumanian people have yet to benefit from this liberalization of Rumanian foreign policy. However, it is hoped that increased contact with the West will eventually lead to greater personal freedom within Rumania.
Thus, as we turn our thoughts toward the Rumanian homeland of the past and present, we are aware of how much greater freedom and Rumania's foreign policy, and greater improvement in the living conditions and standards for the Rumanian people. As a freedom-loving people, they will not be kept in bondage. It is our further hope that Rumania's leaders will realize that the future progress for free cooperation and expression to the Rumanian people.

leaders will realize that the future progress for free cooperation and expression to

The special assessment program will include a stipend for the ex-corpsman or his family while he will be at the center awaiting proper placement in a training opportunity or an appropriate job. The stipends will be funded under MDTA allowances paid to State and may be paid to ex-Job Corps members for up to a 4-week period, although it is expected that this period will not be needed in most cases. Payments will vary from $25 to $51 per week depending upon the State.

4. Following the period of assessment, the former Job Corpmen will be given the opportunity to enter a training program adapted to their interests. Special placement efforts will be made to effectively place the trainee in either an institutional MDTA training or OJT program, a JOBS (JOBS-NAB) or other appropriate training opportunities.

We emphasize the deliberate process in the interviewing and referral of the Corpsmen to ensure that they will be able to make a decision based on the best possible information. The fee funds will be used to enable the Employment Service to do a better job of assessment and to provide an adequate interviewing and referral procedure to the enrollees to remain in contact with the Employment Service in the event that he chooses to leave the program.

Department of Labor representatives along with Job Corps officials, are following the phase-out of the designated centers closely in order to handle reassignments of corpsmen as effectively as we can. Since the Department of Labor announced its plan, the following developments have occurred.

As of April 1, when the center closure announcement was made, according to Job Corps data, there were 16,800 enrollees in the centers to be closed. As of the end of April, there were 11,600 in these centers, a net decrease of 5,200.

In the past three weeks, 2,200 enrollees have been transferred to other centers; 300 have moved elsewhere, such as to secretarial or other manpower training and been referred to the Employment Service; and 800 have moved from centers to facilities which are not close enough to allow them to feel they have made the best choice for work placement.

Of the 11,600 remaining in the centers, 2,800 are scheduled to be moved to other centers. 4,000 have elected placement in other manpower programs and, of this number, 1,300 have been scheduled for assessment and programming referral. The remaining 2,700 are in the process of being counseled by the Employment Service at the centers. Another 4,000 have indicated they wish to remain in Job Corps but have not yet been scheduled for transfer.

Considering normal attrition, existing vacancies, and expansion of capacity by 10 percent, the centers that will remain will accommodate almost 8,000 individuals, slightly more than the 7,600 now in centers to be closed that want to remain in Job Corps but have not yet decided to leave. Indeed, we will probably recommend the renewal of the Job Corps recruiting in July to maintain this capacity.

Other manpower programs will have ample vacancies to take care of those corps members electing to transfer to them rather than remain in the Job Corps. The centers-by-State tabulation for the period May through July showed the following projected openings:

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NAB-JOBS

20,400

Non-JOBS

2,000

OFT

24,300

CEP

2,800

Non-CEP New Careers

500

Total

62,100

While these shifts have been carried out, active steps have been taken to maintain or relocate many particular centers. Many Job Corps that have been effective and which are consistent with the new program design. Discussions have been held with representatives of the AFL-CIO to formulate plans to gain trade union involvement at a larger number of centers and conservation centers. We intend to maintain the current Women in Community Service programs as a supportive activity, and negotiations are underway to continue the Policy Academy and Rentor programs currently at Camp Kilmer. By retaining these programs, and integrating them with other manpower efforts administered by the Department it is expected that both will be strengthened.

The second area of concern involves the new residential manpower training centers. Before I discuss our plans, however, I would like to clear up some misunderstandings about the role to be played by the new centers.

These centers were not proposed in the context of immediate availability to take care of the young people now at Job Corps centers. They were designed to serve as small centers to meet the varying needs of those individuals who need this kind of service but who are not willing to leave their home area. One of the most critical weaknesses of the Job Corps has been its high dropout rate. The new centers are designed to correct this weakness. These centers will be small, residential support facilities where the youths will seek their employers and institutions in the local labor market where the youths will seek employment. The new centers will be open in an effort to use Job Corps resources in a more meaningful fashion, but they will not necessarily involve individuals now in the Job Corps.

The new centers are designed to use the residential idea to meet the needs that existing Job Corps centers do not accommodate and to improve operating concepts where necessary. The new centers will provide a residential training facility for urban youth who need this kind of service but who are not willing to leave their home area. One of the most critical weaknesses of the Job Corps has been its high dropout rate. The new centers are designed to correct this weakness. These new centers to be opened are part of an effort to use Job Corps resources in a more meaningful fashion, but they will not necessarily involve individuals now in the Job Corps.

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The program design of the new centers is such that some cost savings can be expected. But a desire for cost reduction was not the prime consideration in the establishment of the centers, but a desire for increased improvement in the quality and relevance of the program. Some things can be expected in the new centers as compared with the old in recruitment, placement, and enrollment travel expenses and the availability of community supportive facilities.

Our time schedule for the establishment of the new centers includes the following steps:

1. There are a number of proposals that are already in the process of submission to either OEO or labor for residential skill centers similar to what we contemplate. The cities involved are Phoenix, Rochester, Nashville, Chicago, and Atlanta. A field visit has already been made to Phoenix, Rochester will be visited this week and the other visits are scheduled shortly thereafter. Some of these centers and some potential sponsors are exploring the feasibility of proposals in light of the Department's concepts of the new centers. It is anticipated that centers in some of these cities will be operated this fall and be in operation in mid or late summer.

The present Job Corps centers that may be suitable for conversion to the new program include some facilities at Kilmer, Clinton, St. Louis, Huntington-Ashland, and Kokomo. It is likely that potential sponsors are revising their proposals for these centers and it is likely that those found suitable for a new center will be among the first funded within the framework of the Residential Manpower Center program.

2. We are in the process of obtaining the recommendations of our Regional Manpower Administrators concerning the type of center most suitable for our conversion under consideration as sites for the new centers. In addition, we are developing comprehensive guidelines for the new centers for purposes of specific proposals. We expect to have proposals developed for most of the centers by July. We expect that as many as half of the proposed centers can be funded this summer with the remainder funded by fall.

Each center's timetable will necessarily have a start-up and gradual build-up time to permit necessary preparation of the facilities and training of personnel in the management of specific local sites for supportive services where appropriate and a reasonable program can be suitably expanded within the framework of the capacity enrollment. By late winter or early spring, most, if not all, of the centers should be open.

The final point—it is important to mention today—concerns the disposition of the centers to be closed. Obviously, the personal property and equipment can be used in the remaining centers and the new centers to be opened. As I mentioned, there is a possibility that the facilities at some centers to be closed may be converted to use under the revised concept.

We are carefully exploring the possibilities for the productive use of the other centers by State or local governmental bodies. A list of these facilities has been established of all of the agencies involved, the Bureau of the Budget, Agriculture, Interior, Labor, etc. This Committee will be meeting today. It will very shortly develop a list of center facilities that will be available for conversion of buildings and their use and for instructional staffs and proposals invited. In the meantime, proposals have been received and they will all be considered by the individual members.

The process of reshaping the Job Corps has not been without difficulty. Any change is unwise, but we are retaining those aspects of the Job Corps that have merit, and changing those that we believe have been found wanting. We are doing this as expeditiously as possible to avoid a long and lingering uncertainty about the fate of particular centers as uncertainties are particularly unsettling to Corps enrollees. We believe the residential manpower centers are an important element of the Nation's manpower training program and, with your help and cooperation, we will make every effort to provide meaningful and rewarding experience for those it serves.

THREE FROM STATE DIE IN VIETNAM

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. Wayne A. Stevens, Capt. John R. Tine, and S. Sgt. James R. Dorsey, three fine young men from Maryland, were killed last Sunday in Vietnam. I wish to commend their courage and to honor their memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

THREE FROM STATE DIE IN VIETNAM

A Marine private first class and two Army men from Maryland have been killed in combat in Vietnam, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

The dead are:

Marine Pfc. Wayne A. Stevens, 20, of College Park, Md., who was killed May 1 in a fire fight.

Capt. John R. Tine, 26, of Silver Spring, who was killed May 1 in action near the Cambodian border.

Staff Sgt. James R. Dorsey, Jr., of Brandywine, Prince Georges county, who had earlier been reported as missing in action.

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, from the hue and cry that went up with the announcement that some of the Job Corps centers will be closed, one might assume that these centers deserve nothing but praise and a blank check to continue to spend taxpayers' money. No matter how poorly managed or inefficient they have been, to be the proponents of Great Society waste programs seem to be advocating the continuation of the programs on the basis that they just conceivably might be doing somebody a little good. But are they?

If the conditions that are allowed to exist at the Breckenridge Job Corps Center reads as follows:

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HON. CHARLES A. VANIK
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Sanford Watzman of the Cleveland Plain Dealer has written an excellent three-part series on special tax rulings by the Treasury Department which I thought might be of interest to this House during this time in which the Ways and Means Committee and the country are so absorbed with tax reform. The articles are as follows:

REGULATION GIVES HANNA CORE FIRM TAX

is the title of the July 29, 1969 series which the Plain Dealer had only the regulation to start with. With two comments filed by observers who did not realize what was going on.

(More of the story was dug out, bit by bit, from confidential news sources. Watzman found that taxpayers themselves, allies of the public in the "tax revolt" that is sweeping the country.)

WASHINGTON.—Under a "special" government regulation, in one of the largest cases in which the Treasury Dept. of the Hanna Mining Co. of Cleveland has been allowed to avoid payment of $10 million to the federal government. Hanna's offsprings, the Iron Ore Co. of Canada (IOC), got the opening it wanted in a tax ruling filed by the Johnson administration. A regulation tailored for IOC was put on the books, resulting in a tax return of zero money owed.

As a decree acrossing the board, helping any company with a case that fits, the regulation does not name any corporation. It was drafted in such a way, however, as to make it unlikely that any other company could benefit. Mr. Vanik asked whether or not a Job Corps man would be eligible under the regulation for Hanna after the case had been pending seven years. In it's fight with the Internal Revenue Service, Hanna was seeking a favorable ruling. He took this action after the chief tax rulings by the company could benefit.

A Hanna spokesman asserted in an interview with The Plain Dealer that the Treasury Department oppose rulings of tax law, and that he would have a say. But the regulation spared IOC the necessity of going to court for an opening.

A Hanna spokesman said this would be like the plain Dealer's investigations who did not realize what was going on.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER SERIES ON SPECIAL TAX RULINGS

NOTE.—To uncover the story behind an innocuous-looking regulation, The Plain Dealer, San Francisco Watzman of The Plain Dealer's Washington Bureau had only the regulation to start with. With two comments filed by ob-
This is published in the Federal Register as a public document. Interested parties are given an opportunity to comment on the proposal, after which a public hearing may be held. The regulation is republished in final form.

For a regulation to become effective, it must be signed by two persons—the secretary for tax policy and the IRS commissioner. A refusal by either one to sign kills the proposed regulation.

What had set the stage for the Hana controversy was the fact that the then-existing law of 1964 (D) did little more than restate the law. This opened both law and regulation to varying interpretation.

So far as Cohen and his staff were concerned, the law was clear. But the company felt that IRS was being unfair and rigid in its rendering of the statute.

Surrey's order that a new and expanded regulation be written out was carried by publication of his proposal in the Register on Nov. 2, 1966, just before the presidential election.

As a statement of general policy, the prospective new regulation turned out to be surprising and controversial.

It said: "The term ‘laws of such country’ (Canada and Mexico includes... in addition to the domestic constitutional provisions, any existing legislative practice or policy.)"

Then the specific language followed, with the regulation offering an example of a situation that might arise. This lengthy sentence, virtually a recitation of IOC's case, except that it is slightly shorter, read:

"For example, if the laws of Canada (SIC—Canada and Mexico includes...) permit the ownership or operation of specified properties, such as a railroad (SIC), only by a person granted a special legislative authorization, and it is established that the federal legislative policy that such authorization would be granted only to a corporation organized under the laws of such country, then a corporation organized under the laws of Canada to own or operate such property will be considered maintained solely for the purpose of complying with the laws of such country.

In addition to the precise wording of the example, two other aspects of the regulation proved interesting. Both had the effect of narrowing the present consolidated return area, one applying to the pre-1966 period and the other to the years following. The reason is that regulations in this field slowly are being revised, as part of a general undertaking.

To make the Hana regulation apply to the pre-1966 period, one applying only to the tax years before 1966. The second was that certain qualifying tests were retained without change.

Retroactivity stemmed from the fact that IRS has two sets of regulations in the consolidated return area, one applying to the pre-1966 period and the other to the years following. The reason is that regulations in this field slowly are being revised, as part of a general undertaking.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 8, 1969

News reports at the time linked Dirksen with the gas pipeline companies who reasoned that, if certain bookkeeping methods were blessed by IRS, then a case for higher rates could be made before the Federal Power Commission.

But so far as utility rates today are concerned, "agree with me," says Mr. Surrey, "the push for adoption of the rules. The Mobile people tried to get Cohen to issue a commissioners' ruling that would permit them to do what the regulations later allowed.

When Cohen balked, they took their case to Surrey. Instead of a ruling, they got the regulations.

One report was Mobil wanted the rules so it could squeeze out from under an antitrust decree that had been handed down by a federal court in 1941, in a lawsuit involving a predecessor of Mobil and many other corporations.

This decree imposed limits on dividends that could be exchanged among members of an affiliated group. This was to prevent a prohibition could be undermined, one source suggested to The Plain Dealer, if a trading of Mobil's earnings could be claimed for the use of a tax loss, rather than a dividend.

George F. James, senior vice president of Mobil, acknowledged in an interview that his company worked hard to get the regulations promulgated. He added that other corporations included those among companies in our consolidated group.

"This doesn't save us any tax money at all. The only tax advantage it would have for us would come, possibly, if we deconsolidated the corporate group or if we sold off one of the companies. However, we have no plans to do this."

When the rules were first proposed, IRS announced it was not that agency's intention to try via the regulations to influence the policies or requirements of other government agencies dealing with corporations. Furthermore, everyone agreed that IRS intends one thing but how lawyers might choose to stretch it or take advantage of it is another question.

Writing in The Journal of Taxation in July, 1968, one authority, Arnold Jay Cohen, observed:

"The implications of these rules may go far beyond their tax aspects. It may well be that, if their main impact will not be in the tax area, but rather in the corporate or regulatory area."

Surrey was asked about this by The Plain Dealer. He replied:

"The purpose of these regulations was to accept methods of accounting that are proper but are not accepted by IRS. We are trying to find a method the government is right and IRS is protected, the Treasury ought to recognize it."

No, it wouldn't concern me if someone says that the regulations might have meaning in antitrust or rate-making cases. What matters is what the court rules that they cannot be applied. That is irrelevant so long as we are right and IRS isn't hurt by it."

But the "commitment" he had cited to Cohen, Surrey said: "At various times bills were introduced in Congress dealing with the area. In my judgment, those bills were too generous.

"I told the Senate Finance Committee we were opposed to any tax legislation that would do something out administratively. I don't think it's a good idea to clutter up the legislative
books and to have people running to Congress if it's something we can handle. I was not in that sense. I wasn't under any pressure from Ben. Dirksen or anyone else. I didn't work on the Judiciary Committee. I think Ben said that was not a task that was assigned to him and that it was a task that was assigned to me."

"Some of the news stories in 1966 reported that you were backing Sen. Dirksen's legislation."

"Well, some of those stories were correct and some were not, because there were a lot of versions of the legislation," Surrin replied. "It would depend on which version the stories were referring to."

**INTERSTATE TAXATION ACT**

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce, I am aware of the great interest in my bill, H.R. 7906, the proposed Interstate Taxation Act, which has been ordered reported favorably by our subcommittee on May 7, 1969.

In this regard, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues an excellent law review article written by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, Representative EMANUEL Celler. The article appeared in the March 1968 issue of the Fordham Law Review. In analyzing both the political and economic ramifications of State taxes imposed on interstate commerce, Chairman Celler has made a major contribution to the literature on this important subject.

Chairman Celler's article was published during the 90th Congress, prior to consideration by the House of H.R. 2156—a bill which was identical to H.R. 7906. This measure eventually passed the House on May 22, 1969, by a vote of 284 to 85.

I would like to include this article as a part of my remarks in the Record today.

The article follows:

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM DEALING WITH STATE TAXATION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE**

(1) BACKGROUND

Prominent on the list of great legacies which modern America received from the original framers of the Constitution is the principle of a national common market. It is this principle—the principle of the Commerce Clause—that has bound our states together in the commonwealth which is so essential to their political union. At the same time, this principle has also played a major role in the phenomenal development of our American economy. Yet, essential as the common market principle has been for both our political and economic well-being, the states, by exercising the power of our federal system has precluded us from attaining a completely open market and necessary barriers which hampers the free movement of goods and persons across state lines and the needed freedom to conduct business.

From the enactment of the Constitution...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Title 4 provides for continued congressional scrutiny of the problems left unresolved by the bill. It affords the states an additional four years in which to solve such problems before congressional committees are called to make specific provisions.

Title 5 contains definitional provisions. In addition, it prohibits states and localities from giving favored tax treatment to local companies or local products under sales and use taxes. It also prohibits states from sharing tax revenues with the cost of conducting an audit—a practice which is fairly common on the part of some states. The legislation will also add the auditors throughout the entire United States and assess the taxpayer with the travel and living expenses of the reviewing auditor.

IV. THE JURISDICTIONAL BALANCE STRUCK BY H.R. 2158

Since the jurisdictional provisions in Title I provide the basic framework around which the entire proposal is structured, the balance struck by those provisions is of paramount significance to an understanding of the manner in which the bill will limit the taxing powers of the states with the national need for a common market.

It is important to keep in mind that the present jurisdictional assertions of the states cannot be completely eliminated. Congress and the states and companies and in fact are beyond the enforcement capabilities of the states themselves. For example, Justice Rule 29 at one time proposed a single audit for those companies which sell their products in interstate commerce and the number of state and local governments which are engaged in interstate commerce is the subject of a federal bill. At the time the Subcommittee conducted its study, it ascertained that there were, at least at present, 125,000 manufacturing and mercantile companies engaged in interstate commerce in the United States. Today, the number is obviously considerably larger. About half of these companies have fewer than twenty employees, a substantial number have fewer than ten employees, and a substantial number hold goods or real estate.
which market their goods in more than one state.  

Were the raising of state revenues the only consideration in the formulation of jurisdictional standards, the establishment of effective enforcement of a broad jurisdictional reach that could be obtained through central administration would obviously be desirable. However, during the course of the lengthy hearings that were held prior to the formulation of the Subcommittee's final recommendations, state officials made it clear that one of their primary considerations was the preservation of the maximum possible amounts of state and local autonomy. As a result, the sponsors of H.R. 2158 concentrated their efforts on the formulation of jurisdictional rules which would not require central administration but which would have the least possible effect on state revenues and at the same time protect the small and moderate-size companies from being exposed to insurmountable compliance burdens.

In fashioning jurisdictional standards, the results of the Subcommittee's earlier study provided workable criteria. The Subcommittee had stated that for all practical purposes, compliance and enforcement were both limited to circumstances in which the intrastate nature of the activity was such that some form of permanent establishment within the taxing state could be demonstrated. The Subcommittee's view was essentially embodied in the term "permanent establishment," which would stand to gain or lose a significant percentage of its total revenues if Congress were allowed to impose income or franchise taxes consistent with the present actual practice.

Thus, having rejected the possibility of centralized administration, the Subcommittee's report indicated that the states do not have the capacity to tax systematically out-of-state companies which do not have some form of permanent establishment within their borders. As a result, the sponsors of H.R. 2158 then sought a practical and workable jurisdictional rule embodying a permanent establishment concept.

Having evaluated a fairly broad series of "permanent establishment" rules, the Special Committee concluded that the term "location" definition which is embodied in H.R. 2158. Originally, the term "business location" was defined so as to include either the ownership or leasing of real property, or the maintenance of a local employee who does a substantial amount of business there. Subsequent to the introduction of H.R. 2158, this definition was subject to considerable criticism by the states. However, after the inquiry, the states agreed that the resulting jurisdictional rule would be too narrow as a result of its failure to give adequate protection to those states which regularly maintain stocks of goods in the state, but which have no other jurisdictional ties to the state. H.R. 2158 was later amended by the Judiciary Committee so as to include the regular maintenance of a stock of goods as a basis for jurisdiction.

Several additional features of the jurisdictional standard in Title I were also incorporated as a means of further reconciling the views of the state tax administrators with the need for a free flow of commerce. In this regard, perhaps one of the most controversial features of H.R. 2158 is the exclusion from jurisdictional protection in the income and corporation tax areas of retailers, manufacturers and processors. Since the Subcommittee had determined that the states do not have the capacity to enforce their current jurisdictional rules and their own type of apportionment formulas on the interstate income and corporation tax returns of the larger corporations, at the same time, the adoption by Congress of jurisdictional rules and a consistent two-factor formula for the smaller companies would substantially eliminate the compliance problems of the smaller corporations and provide the efficient enforcement of state tax administration. Since Mr. Cox's proposal was consistent with the views of the Subcommittee, it offered the possibility of a highly workable compromise that would be acceptable to the states as well as to the small business community. In addition, Mr. Cox's proposal was also consistent with a radical change in the attitude of state tax administrators that the states themselves ought to be given four more years to resolve whatever difficulties they may have in the maintenance of a stock of goods as "permanent establishment." Thus, by limiting the scope of the income tax and capital stock tax provisions to the smaller corporations, H.R. 2158 was able to afford the states such an opportunity in those areas where significant amounts of revenue were involved.

Still another area of the jurisdictional standard in Title I which is consistent with the views of the state tax administrators is the provision that the state which shares the activities which gives the states jurisdiction over out-of-state sellers who regularly make household purchases through a mail order service to determine whether the seller has a business location in the state. During the course of the various hearings that were held prior to H.R. 2158, state tax administrators generally emphasized the need to protect local retailers from the tax-free competition of out-of-state companies. In its investigation the Subcommittee had found that this was a matter of considerable significance and was close to a major problem of the borders of a state. Although the United States Supreme Court has generally maintained the principle of the tax-free competition of out-of-state sellers, it struck down a state tax on interstate commerce involved an out-of-state company which regularly delivered goods from Delaware to household consumers in Maryland. As a result of this, border retailers are currently exposed to a significant amount of tax-free competition.

In its evaluation of this problem the Subcommittee observed that if a seller in this type of a case were required to collect the tax, it would lead to a highly multiplicity of laws since the radius of his delivery routes, is, of necessity, limited. As a result, the Subcommittee held that the Supreme Court's decision should be reversed and the jurisdictional reach of the states be expanded in this area.

In its entirety, Title I of H.R. 2158 may thus be viewed as embodying a series of compromises. First, it permits the states to continue to assert jurisdiction on a level that is consistent with the level of actual compliance and enforcement under the present system, while protecting the many small companies engaged in interstate commerce from having to cope with a plethora of taxes imposed by states and localities which are now asserting jurisdiction even though the companies do not maintain an actual place of business in the state. Second, it obviates the need for centralized administration and for a direct involvement of the federal government in determining the tax matters and thereby strengthens the autonomy of state and local governments, while assuring that the interstate market will remain accessible to the small business community.

Third, in the income and capital stock tax areas of the corporation tax provisions, those companies which have the most serious compliance problems, while affording the states the opportunity to obtain solutions to the interstate tax problems of those companies which are a major source of state and local revenue taxes and use tax area, since the jurisdictional rule coincides with effective limits of the current systems, it permits the states to retain jurisdiction over all but a very few of their presently registered seller-collectors, while extending the jurisdictional reach of the states and thereby strengthening the autonomy of state and local governments. A third potential problem—free competition is currently the most troublesome.

V. SOME POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS OF THE JURISDICTIOAL BALANCE

It is testimony to the objectivity of H.R. 2158 that it has not raised political issues on either a national or a regional level. In short, neither a Republican nor a Democratic policy position has emerged. As a matter of fact, neither opposition for the bill is more concentrated in one area of the country than another. By the measure is weakest in the imposition either the size or degree of industrialization of particular states. Instead, H.R. 2158 has received broad general support from the business community as well as from segments of labor, with the major opposition coming from state officials.

The groups which strongly support the establishment by Congress of jurisdictional standards include such diverse organizations as the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Retail Merchants Association, the Magazine Publishers Association, the National Food Brokers Association, the Advertising Federation of America, etc. The Advertisers' Association of America, the National Food Brokers Association, the National Association of Manufactures, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Retail Merchants Association, the Magazine Publishers Association, the National Food Brokers Association, the Advertising Federation of America, etc. The Advertisers' Association of America, the National Food Brokers Association, the National Association of Manufactures, the}
The administrative capacity to enforce their present jurisdictional claims equitably and systemically and that the many small companies, with limited resources, would be unable to acquire the record-keeping facilities necessary to comply, an even more fundamental defect of the states', would be that the long-range benefit of the states and of the federal government if each state imposed its tax on a nationwide scale, effectively reaching all of the companies which market goods in the state but do not have a business location there. Such a tax would have strong political appeal if viewed solely in local terms. As one distinguished authority has said, "Interstate commerce is a rich tax base. It has, moreover, special political fascination. Assessors for local tax purposes often land a large fraction of their revenue, and cut sharply upon people in other states. Here is a legislator's dream: a lush source of tax revenue, the burden of which falls largely upon those who cannot vote him out of office. It is the old problem of taxation without representation.

It is indeed this appeal of the present system which accounts for the Supreme Court's decision in Northwestern Airlines, Inc. v. Minnesota, 322 U.S. 292, 306-07 (1944) that Congress has the power to impose a federal tax on the income of all out-of-state companies. Although the taxing system is far from perfect, it does have some redeeming features. It provides a source of revenue to the states in proportion to their tax base; it encourages interstate commerce; and it provides a basis for federal legislation. Yet the policy of seeking continually to expand the scope of state jurisdictional claims equitably and in a way which would not unduly burden out-of-state companies is one distinguished by its ineffectiveness. The most recent example of this is embodied in H.R. 2158, which would effectively expand the states' jurisdictional reach beyond the fair and reasonable limits of their taxing powers.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS May 8, 1969

H.R. 2158, which is now pending before the 89th Congress, would limit the jurisdictional reach of the states to the present system. It would provide for the enforcement of state tax laws by making the taxpayers liable for taxes due to the state where the tax was imposed. The measure would have widespread support from the private sector of our economy, opposition to the measure from the Congress would be minimal, and the states generally are reluctant to accept any statutory limitations on their jurisdictional reach. As a result, the measure would in fact be inimical to the interests of state and local governments.

Whether the common market principles expressed in H.R. 2158 will eventually prevail depends, ultimately, of course, on the collective judgment of the Congress. The facts have been found, the issues framed, and the alternatives in terms of national policy made clear. Reduced to its essence, the question for the Congress to determine is whether the principles of free trade among the states ought to be compromised by a federal program to make broad jurisdictional claims on a nationwide scale.

The program contained in H.R. 2158 is approved by the Congress, then the present trend toward a balkanized domestic economy will continue, and the small business community assured continued access to the national market. If, on the other hand, H.R. 2158 is rejected, the states will be encouraged to increase their efforts to extract revenues from non-resident businesses. As a result the need to provide relief for small companies, which are often forced to pay a volume of taxes, will continue. The problems will continue to grow and correspondingly increase the need for centrally coordinated federal programs capable of systematic enforcement. In either event, it is clear that the vexing problem of state taxation of interstate commerce will not be solved by equating state jurisdictional claims.

FOOTNOTES

1) United States Representative from Tenth District of New York; member of the New York Bar.


8) Northwest Airlines, Inc. v. Minnesota, 358 U.S. 450, 474-77 (1959) (dissenting opinion); Id. at 476-77 (dissenting opinion) (footnote omitted).


11) Id. at 476-77 (dissenting opinion) (footnote omitted).
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Both the Legislature and the United States Court of Appeals have found it proper to authorize the Governor to negotiate a compact subject to the subsequent approval of the Secretary of State. Am I correct? [11951]

WASHINGTON REPORT

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I periodically make a report to the people of the Second Congressional District of Nebraska, whom I have the honor to represent in the U.S. House of Representatives.

This is my second report for the 91st Congress:

WASHINGTON REPORT: CONGRESSMAN GLENN CUNNINGHAM, SECOND DISTRICT, NEBRASKA

COMMANDER BUCHER COMES BACK HOME

DEAR FRIENDS: I was very proud to be among those welcoming Pablo Captain Lloyd Bucher as his return to Nebraska and Boys Town.

And it was a privilege to have the opportunity of introducing to this distinguished hearing andallsome of the many dignitaries who attended the Bailey Birthday which comes later this year.

There was a great giant for Commander Bucher, his wife, Rose, and sons, Mark, 19, and Mike, 18, together with 900òa of boys from Boys Town there. And there were many dapples when he attempted to thank each of the Boys Town residents individually, saying in an emotional tone: "I'm glad to be home. This is my home." [2]

BLAIRE MAPLE TREE ON CAPITOL GROUNDS

I had the pleasure to represent Blair, Nebraska, at the planting of a Blaire Maple on the Capitol grounds. As you can see from the picture, it is in a beautiful area on the House side.

The tree was planted to commemorate Blair's 100th Birthday which comes later this year. The tree is one of the Blair area that a similar tree was planted in Rhoades Park on Highway 30.

"A time capsule" will be buried at Blair during the August 1-9 Centennial Celebration and will note the planting of the two trees. It will be opened in the year 2069 and it is hoped a check can be made to see if the two trees are still living.

The Blaire Maple was a selection from a Silver Maple observed growing on the courthouse grounds in Blair in the 1930's. The tree has an unusual upright habit of growth, developing a crown which is exceptionally resistant to wind damage.

GENERAL EISENHOWER

I lost a close personal friend with the passing of General Eisenhower. But more important, the world lost a great leader and a soldier who dedicated his life to peace.

History also will record General Eisenhower as one of our great Presidents. I think it can be concluded in this manner: The nation had confidence in this man, and he gave it back.

SERVICE ON COMMISSIONS, COMMITTEES

In addition to my primary assignments on the Commerce, Small Business, and Boys Town, I have been honored with two other appointments.

I was selected as a member of the Republican House Task Force on Transportation, one of nine such groups studying areas of concern.

I am also honored to become one of four members of the House of Representatives to serve on the Lewis and Clark Trail Commission.

The purpose of the Commission is to advise the states, the Federal Government, and local agencies and individuals to keep available for public inspiration and enjoyment the route traveled by Lewis and Clark early in the 19th century from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia.

PAPIO IN PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

I have been informed by President Nixon that Nebraska has included $760,000 in his revised fiscal 1970 budget for preliminary work on the Papio Flood Control project. This is expected toward completion of this vital undertaking. In the 90th Congress I led the fight which brought authorization last August of $36.8 million for the Papio project. The Corps of Engineers says it can make use of as much as $30,000,000 in 1970, for planning, design, and some land acquisition. I will make every effort to see that additional funds are provided in future Congresses for this very important living project.

NINE NAMED TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

I have named nine men from the 2nd District: Senator Hjalmer Quist, of Papio; Tim Coughlin, of Papillion; Hjalmer Quist, of Papio; Bill Oster; of Elwood; Robert Strickert, of Elwood; Bill Oster; of Elwood; and Mrs. Jane Scott of Lincoln.

The National Rivers and Harbors Congress was organized in 1901 and is a nationwide organization of Federal, State and local leaders devoted to the sound development of America's water resources. I have served as a Vice President of the Congress since 1967.

ANTI-OBScenITY FORM

The Cuningsham Laws enacted in 1967 give parents the means to halt the flow of unsolicited obscene literature to the family mailbox.

Your local Post Office can provide you with a form (PUB Publication 129) and instructions on how to have your name or the names of children removed from peddlers' mailing lists. Or you can get one from me.

My law became effective April 15, 1968, and so far nearly 150,000 parents have taken advantage of it, filing complaints with the Post Office Department. It is really a "gut blow" to those dealing in obscenity.

My wife Joans was recently in our office with five Nebraskans who attended the 17th National Republican Women's Conference. Those present were Marilyn Gearrie, Mrs. Delia Colte, Mrs. Helen Stenger, Mrs. Robert Strickert, and Mrs. H. A. Boersma of Omaha, and Mrs. John E. Scott of Lincoln.

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the bill calling for the Medal of Honor for Commander Bucher, I have introduced a number of other measures in the past two months. H.R. 9724 would require the Federal Government to share Federal Income Tax with the States, something which I have long advocated. This bill calls for the outright appropriation of a one-fourth of one percent of the Federal individual income tax collected from our State to be added to our State general fund. It would be increased to one-half percent in fiscal 1972 and to one percent in 1973.

A new bill introduced 10341—Establishes Cabinet-level Department of Peace. H.R. 19379 and 19375—Provide cost of living
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Columbia set their values straight by attending to this drug crisis among the young of the area. Our Nation's Capital cannot provide a whole-some environment, free from drugs for their youth, how can they be entrusted with self-government under any pro-

TAX REFORM AND THE TREATMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

HON. JAMES A. BURKE
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the "Tax Reform and the Treatment of Capital Expenditures" paper prepared by Stanley S. Surrey, the very able Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy. Origi-nally by President Kennedy and continuing in office under President Johnson.

The Congress is presently engaged in a wide ranging consideration of reform of the Federal tax structure. The main location of the consideration at the present time is the House Ways & Means Committee, which is conducting Hearings on an announced agenda. These Hearings in large part parallel an extensive Treasury Study made under Secretary Fowler, culminating in 8 volumes of material published by the Tax Committees of Congress in February of this year. But the location of the tax consideration can change at any time as tax measures—princi-pally extension of the 10% surcharge—make their way through the House and Senate.

The present consideration is in response to insistent and growing demands inside the ranks of my party and on the part of the public—and the two are of course linked—that revision in the tax structure is overdue. The proposed reform is thus stronger than it has been in many a year and the situation is volatile.

I would like to discuss with you an aspect of the tax reform consideration that I have not brought up from past discussions is of interest to your industry. This is the treatment of capital expenditures under the proposed reform. The precise expenditures for machinery and equipment. You are both investors in ma-

In the words of Yeats:

"Tread softly, for you tread on my dreams."

And the message the Job Corps is sending back is: "Tread softly, for you tread on my dreams."

The Nixon administration plans to close more than half of 100 Job Corps centers and shift the rest to the Labor Department.

We are concerned with saving people or saving only money? I would suggest that if it is the former, that Congress take a last look at the accomplishments of the Job Corps to date. If it is only the latter, I would suggest that we could start with items like defense spending rather than domestic programs to cut the fat.

As a co-sponsor of the resolution opposing the shutdown of the centers, I am pleased to include for the Record an excellent editorial from the Washington Post of May 7 which tells the story very well:

TREAD SOFTLY ON THE JOB CORPS

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the war on poverty has been under attack since its inception; and shudder the bluetooth of most of it has been the Job Corps.

Now we are advised that the Nixon administration plans to close more than half of 100 Job Corps centers and shift the rest to the Labor Department.

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TREAD SOFTLY ON THE JOB CORPS

The basic mistake the Nixon Administration is making is to close the Job Corps youth. Disadvantaged? They read and add at first grade level. Fifty per cent have never seen a doctor or dentist. Sixty-four per cent have been either thrown out or pulled out of school. Sixty per cent lived in substandard housing. Sixty per cent are from broken homes. Add to all this the fears, neuroses and suffering that statistics can't get to, and the term disadvantaged becomes a put-on. At best, the average Job Corps youth is a disadvantaged person at the bottom of society's barrel that until Job Corps, no scraping was thought possible.

The Administration, sensitive to charges that some 18,000 trainees will be thrown to the wolves when the 59 centers are closed, has hastily given assurances to everyone that these trainees unable to be placed in jobs or other centers will be absorbed into existing manpower programs. But this is unrealistic. One reason Job Corps was created in the first place is that it is a human renewal program, a last-resort device in an overcrowded system for the broke and broken youths when other programs can't or won't. Programs in the manpower development and training Act and Concentrated Employment Program are meant for the pleasantly "disadvantaged," not the unpleasant kind of Job Corps.

As for the injured, the Congress is presently engaged in a wide ranging consideration of reform of the Federal tax structure. The main location of the tax consideration can change at any time as tax measures—principally extension of the 10% surcharge—make their way through the House and Senate.

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Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the "Tax Reform and the Treatment of Capital Expenditures" paper prepared by Stanley S. Surrey, the very able Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Tax Policy. Origi-nally by President Kennedy and continuing in office under President Johnson.

The Congress is presently engaged in a wide ranging consideration of reform of the Federal tax structure. The main location of the consideration at the present time is the House Ways & Means Committee, which is conducting Hearings on an announced agenda. These Hearings in large part parallel an extensive Treasury Study made under Secretary Fowler, culminating in 8 volumes of material published by the Tax Committees of Congress in February of this year. But the location of the tax consideration can change at any time as tax measures—principally extension of the 10% surcharge—make their way through the House and Senate.

The present consideration is in response to insistent and growing demands inside the ranks of my party and on the part of the public—and the two are of course linked—that revision in the tax structure is overdue. The proposed reform is thus stronger than it has been in many a year and the situation is volatile.

I would like to discuss with you an aspect of the tax reform consideration that I have not brought up from past discussions is of interest to your industry. This is the treatment of capital expenditures under the proposed reform. The precise expenditures for machinery and equipment. You are both investors in ma-
chnery and equipment on your own account and manufacturers and distributors of machinery and equipment for others. Hence you have a double concern in how expenditures are treated and will be treated—and will be treated—under our tax law.

The Treasury Studies and statistical data clearly demonstrate that the present tax treatment of a variety of capital expenditures is responsible for the excess of income over the current income tax at high income levels. While the situation seriously affects the individual income tax, it is also becoming a factor in corporate farming.

Does the United States gain from this tax generosity? Many Senators from farming states and the Department of Agriculture think not and are supporting bills which, among others to the point, would not let these farm "tax losses" be offset against non-farm income. These Senators and that Department believe that the attractiveness of farm tax benefits available to wealthy individuals has caused them to compete in the marketplace with wealthy farmers who may consider a farm profit—in the economic sense—unnecessary for their purposes since a "tax profit" is of sufficient benefit.

Buildings

Moving now to another area of capital expenditures, the Treasury Studies point to the use of accelerated depreciation for buildings and structures and the exclusions for high-income and for corporations. The Treasury material demonstrates the large quantity and great attraction of tax savings go to benefit the oil company and can be reflected in increased production, or reduced cost of capital generally for the industry.

The Treasury Studies indicate that the Consol Report concludes raises serious questions as to the cost effectiveness of the present tax provisions for oil and gas and other natural resource industries. The report discusses the relationship of the present tax treatment to other policies toward our natural resource industries. The study shows that the revenue cost of this favorable depreciation treatment compared with cost depletion is about $1.5 billion for all minerals at present, and $4.5 billion in the long-run. For intangible drilling expenses and other deductible development costs compared to capitalization, it is $600 million in the present and about $300 million in the longer-run. The Revenue current spending around $300 million to assist the natural resource industry, about 80% of which is for oil and gas wells (and about 85% of the overall spent goes to corporations). This is about the same amount spent through direct budget expenditures, as the Administration, the availability of Budget indicates. Overall, in amount, it is by far the largest factor making for disuniformity among industries under the corporate tax. The Treasury Studies summarize a report made last year for the Treasury by a private research organization, Cooper, Inc., measuring the benefits to the United States, in terms of additional oil reserves, resulting from the tax provisions for the oil industry. Its conclusion was that the tax money spent, say around $1.5 billion, produces a benefit annually of additional oil and gas reserve findings. The rest, assuming the tax savings go to benefit the oil company, reflects into refining or general diversification, or reduced cost of capital generally for the industry.

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**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

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The item on which Federal direct assistance is focused. We thus find a costly tax policy pulling directly against other Federal policies regarding construction and housing. The Treasury Studies conclude with the following:

"Recognizing the importance of the real estate tax to the economy and the need for low and moderate income housing in particular, it is nevertheless evident from the foregoing that the most efficient and sound planning for real estate seems ill-suited and costly. Moreover, it provides individuals with an unwise tax base, as the economic advantages of reinvestments for real estate are included); at best is highly important sectors of our economy, natural resources, buildings, and farming, is warranted and excessive escape from tax liabilities. Clearly, a new set of tax provisions together with suitable non-tax measures that meet proper tests of efficiency and effectiveness are required." (451)

For these reasons, in an appearance before the House Ways and Means Committee last February, I recommended that the matter be attacked directly through elimination of the deduction for depreciation on buildings in excess of straight-line depreciation and the recapture of any remaining excess depreciation on sale, or that it be handled through a tax on structures and personal property, or the introduction of the base of the minimum tax proposed for individuals.

This discussion indicates that the tax treatment for capital investment in three important sectors of our economy, natural resources, buildings, and farming, is thought to be closer to the present depreciation allowances than that allowed on machinery and equipment. That treatment, the use of guideline lives for real estate seems ill-suited and costly. The tax treatment is not one of the topics listed in the Treasury Tax Expenditure Budget.

The divergence, if any, between depreciation and investment, the use of guideline lives for real estate seems ill-suited and costly. The tax treatment is not one of the topics listed in the Treasury Tax Expenditure Budget.

1 Annual Report, Secretary of the Treasury, Fiscal Year 1968, p. 383.
actual life will produce an effective tax rate on the same order as the rates which may frequently be as much as 20% lower than the tax rates applicable to the taxpayer whose tax liability is measured against the terminal period in the normal case. In effect, a 48% corporate tax rate becomes a 38% rate. The benefit conferred on the non-conforming taxpayer is equivalent to a rate of the amount of the tax from the assets of the corporation. For corporations in 1964, it is equivalent to a 38% tax rate.

The non-conformity in depreciation lives does not catch up with itself unless the business does not invest. The non-conformity is a continuing source of difference in tax treatment and the differences do not work themselves out.

The reserve ratio test does serve as a fair and efficient administrative technique to excuse the correlation between different depreciation lives and tax depreciation lives which is necessary to the realistic determination of tax depreciation.

Realistic tax depreciation is thus essential to a fair tax system. Over-depreciation is as unfair as under-depreciation. We should note that while the reserve ratio test will properly safeguard the guideline lives, certain costs may be omitted from the test study, and in this situation actual determination of depreciation is left to the allocation of depreciation over the tax year.

**Investment credit**

We may turn from accelerated depreciation on machinery and equipment to the 7% investment credit granted for investment in those assets. Since that credit is not an essential element of the measurement of business net income and since it grants a tax benefit, it is essentially a determination of the tax credits granted in the form of an exemption from a tax on a particular expenditure-

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agreement on these matters. The revenues.- It is evident that business investment has grown since the investment credit was adopted in 1962. But the whole level of 6%F also rose in that period. The problem is, how much of the growth in business investment was due to the investment credit and how much due to the other factors? The study concluded that from past experience very little of the increased business investment could be explained by productivity factors increased by the credit which increases the profitability of an investment-and that almost all of the increased investment was explained by growth in markets. More recent work, however, particularly by Jorgenson, tends to support the proposition inherent in the advocacy of the credit that a reduction in the cost of capital will cause business firms to want to invest more than they otherwise would at the given level of demand.

I gather that the consensus is in the direction that in which we have arrived. We have not reached full employment the credit did produce an investment response that exceeded the tax savings (and would do so more effectively than rapid depreciation), so that in this regard the credit did good. But full employment economists will tell us the matter becomes harder. If businesses desire to invest more in response to the credit than the tax, it is because the credit makes the question of where will business obtain the savings that will enable the credit to achieve full employment. In the full employment economy, this would require bidding the funds away from other uses, i.e., in the financial markets, not without cutting the supply of savings through a lowering of consumption. But if the savings do not increase sufficiently, businesses will be bidding against each other for funds and interest rates would rise to the point where they would offset the cost saving of the credit. This would allow little or no increase in business investment from the credit except to the extent that business would bid away savings from home buyers and state and local governments.

Some economists do not see the necessary savings arising in response to the interest rate changes and would thus regard the credit as inflationary and unsuited to a full employment economy. A different approach is that the credit response would produce the necessary capital and would thus find the credit a useful device to promote economic growth, even in a full employment economy. Still others might see the savings response but be concerned with the allocation consequences—away from state or local government or housing—even in the presence of economic growth.

Against this divided background, some economists would urge repeal, some no change, some would keep the status quo, and some would insist that the technicians learned enough in 1966-1967 to handle the admittedly difficult task of tax reform. Still others would say that in an economy that has so many problems and tensions as we have today, it is too premature to face great uncertainties when hostilities end—the wisest course until more knowledge is available is to maintain the status quo and make a change in the tax credit and to maintain the uncertainty into the economy and our export position.

Thus, the present place of the investment credit is basically an economic matter. It may well be that the questions relating to the nature of the kind that characterize the capital expenditure items involved in the current tax reform consideration. But the matter is not merely economic. It is also a matter of the structure. For the investment credit has led many to suggest the use of the tax credit device for the support of a variety of social objectives—manpower training, low-income housing, location of business in poverty areas, anti-pollution devices, education financing, and so on. The investment credit and its operation are not precedents for tax credits in those fields, for they present more particularized areas and problems far removed from the simple mechanics and generalized application of the investment credit. Certainly, if it is true that the present of that potential to mean the adoption of a whole train of credit incentives that could turn our tax structure into a shambles, then the question of the perpetuation of the investment credit would be an entirely different one. But so far that has not occurred.

**Conclusion**

In summary, the tax treatment of capital expenditure items in the ultra-labor-intensive activities—natural resources, farming, and building—has developed preferences that are directly related to the tax reform.

These consequences when measured against the lack of benefits or even disadvantages to our economy result in the economic preferences have given the items a prominent place in the agenda of the tax reform.

The tax rules for investment in machinery and equipment do not raise similar abuse and are escape possibilities and thus do not appear directly involved in that agenda. But accelerated depreciation has a potentiality for tax abuse and in some instances correction is needed. The investment credit raises issues that are economic in nature rather than directly related to tax reform consideration.

But economists are not agreed as to the answers to those issues. In all likelihood, then, the tax rules governing investment in machinery and equipment will not be free from continuing examination. But that is a healthy situation. A tax structure freed from the careful and continuous scrutiny of its important segments, especially those that depart from financial accounting, is not likely to give full service to our economic and social goals.

**ON THE OKINAWA FRONT**

**HON. JOHN R. RARICK OF LOUISIANA**

The House of Representatives

Thursday, May 8, 1969

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I have received correspondence from the VFW Post in Okinawa professing a fear that our American people are not getting all the facts and that we are not taking the necessary steps to intimidate the United States to surrender Okinawa to Japan.

In the hopes that our colleagues may find the viewpoint of Americans in Okinawa enlightening, I insert the letter from Post Commander Altman and several newscloppings from the Okinawa Morning Star in the Record:

**VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES**

**Okinawa Memorial Post No. 9723**

Naha, Okinawa, May 1, 1969.

Hon. John R. Rarick, Representative from Louisiana, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rarick: The VFW of U.S. Okinawa Memorial Post No. 9723, the largest VFW Post in the world joins with the Oki-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

May 8, 1969

Sincerely,
RALPH S. ALTMAN,
Post Commander.

JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CALLS SHOTS FOR OKINAWA DEMONSTRATION

As the result of an obscure bit of political augury which perhaps an alarmed and bewildered Ryukyuan leftist as an auspicious day to hold a general strike for the avowed purpose of preventing the 'return' of Okinawa from the U.S. back to Japan, the Japanese Communists have announced they will have a general strike for the first time in their history. This may cause a certain amount of surprise on Okinawa particularly among the Socialists. After all, they thought all along that they were the fathers.

SOUTH KOREA, THAILAND, NATIONALIST CHINA ALSO UNDERSCORE OKINAWA'S RETURN

Some new voices have been added to the reversion dialogue which has for long involved only voices of the Nationalist Chinese and from time to time American experts who have been recognized mostly for their superficial grasp of the problems involved.

At this time when the prime instigators of the reversion movement admit that they are motivated mostly by a sort of self interest, voices are being heard from the outside which also reflect self interest. The government of South Korea, the Nationalist Chinese and from time to time American experts have been recognized mostly for their superficial grasp of the problems involved.

UNMASKING JAPAN—JAPAN CAN'T PROVIDE LEADERSHIP

When the Japanese refuse to unmask themselves the results are more demure than they are startling. Nonetheless it may be useful to review the Japanese view of themselves at their most critical as reflected by Ichiro Kawasaki, the author of Japan Unmasked (Puttle, 62.75). Kawasaki is a 1962 graduate of the Tokyo (Imperial) University Law school, is proficient in eight languages and has enjoyed a brillian career with the Japanese diplomatic service, currently serving as Japanese ambassador to Argentina.

Kawasaki's analysis of the Japanese national is surprisingly close to that held by most foreigners and is not exclusive with the Japanese. Kawasaki speaks of the Japanese as an abominable linguist and as a person who is more at home with his own kind than among persons of another race or nationality. As the result he makes a deplorable traveler and a person who prefers to travel in packs rather than as a loner. He tends to be unadventurous and to judge the world from the standards of Tokyo rather than on its own merits.

Thus far the average Japanese is not a great deal different from the average American or European who prefers to travel with his club or village group and wearing his distinctive old world club hat.

JAPAN'S MAJOR PHILOSOPHY

Japan's major philosophy, according to Kawasaki, is the spirit of "Enjoy today, for tomorrow who knows," a spirit which is shared by many well-paid American workers who feel that money earned should be spent the same day it is earned. This is said to be a result of the government of the protection that American military presence on Okinawa provides.

The Nationalist Chinese government is, of course, opposed to Okinawa's return to Japan. An anti-security campaign opening on Feb. 4 the Japanese Communists offered a few comments also.

The Japanese Communists also denounced both the Japan Socialist party and Sohyo, the Japanese labor federation which supports the Socialist party. The Japanese Socialists and Sohyo were also strong supporters of the United States and expected just as much political allegiance from the United States. If an anti-security movement was successful in Okinawa it would be prepared to replace the American forces by their own national forces.

On this subject the Japanese Communist party, which originally empowered the United States, has been blunt in its opinions from Japan's neighbors in the Pacific and Asia are welcomed at home. The Japanese are not exclusive with the rest of the Asians will have to live with whatever the future brings. And it appears that much will depend upon the wise application of the Japanese talents. As the result of the Yalta declaration, the Potsdam declaration and the San Francisco peace treaty. The return of Okinawa to Japan, the Nationalist Chinese government said, would impair the security system of the United States and would be at variance with the national interests of the Far East. The island of Taiwan is within sight of the southernmost Okinawa, and the American forces in Okinawa and Taiwan together on the closest possible basis since a weak or unfriendly Japan would be prepared to pick up the military threat to the Nationalist Chinese.

The Koreans, the Thai and the Nationalist Chinese are not the only issues with which the American military in the Ryukyus contributes not only to the military security but also to the prosperity of Japan. For Japan to abruptly attempt to replace the U.S. in the Ryukyus grows to be a costly and even dangerous gamble.

The revisionists have held the center of the stage for over a year and the only voices heard in connection with Okinawa. Strong opinions from Japan's neighbors in the Pacific and Asia are welcomed at home. The Japanese are not exclusive with the rest of the Asians will have to live with whatever the future brings. And it appears that much will depend upon the wise application of the Japanese talents. As the result of the Yalta declaration, the Potsdam declaration and the San Francisco peace treaty. The return of Okinawa to Japan, the Nationalist Chinese government said, would impair the security system of the United States and would be at variance with the national interests of the Far East. The island of Taiwan is within sight of the southernmost Okinawa, and the American forces in Okinawa and Taiwan together on the closest possible basis since a weak or unfriendly Japan would be prepared to pick up the military threat to the Nationalist Chinese.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SURE OF WANTS

FIVE MARYLANDERS DIE IN VIETNAM

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 8, 1969

MR. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Army Spc. Paul D. Savanuck, Navy PO3 Lloyd E. Jones, Army T. Sgt. Harry D. Burton, Navy Enlistedman Robert P. Roehmer, and Marine 1st Lt. Robert D. Hute, five fine young men from Maryland, were killed recently in Vietnam. I request the privilege of paying tribute and honor their memory by including the following article in the Record:

FIVE MARYLANDERS DIE IN VIETNAM: ONE WAS NEW STAFF WRITER FOR SERVICE PUBLICATION

Five servicemen from Maryland, including a Baltimorean who had been a staff corres­pondent for the local newspaper, died in Vietnam for only two weeks, were killed in Vietnam, the Defense Department announced yester­day.

They were:

Army Spec. 5 Paul D. Savanuck, the corre­spondent, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Savanuck of 4532 Manor Hill road, Pikesville.

Navy PO 3 Lloyd E. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Jones, of 3149 Hawkins Point road.


Army Staff Sgt. Robert P. Roehmer, hus­band of Mrs. Darlene Roehmer, Hilldale road, Baltimore.

Marine 1st Lt. Robert D. Hule, Jr., husband of Mrs. Paulette P. Hule, of 127 Smith avenue, Annapolis.

Sought Vietnam Service

Specialist Savanuck, according to his father, had just been appointed a staff corre­spondent for the Army newspaper two weeks ago. He was killed when North Viet­namese troops penetrated the position where he was stationed.

A graduate of Poly, Specialist Savanuck majored in journalism at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1967. After graduation he enlisted in the Army.

He attended journalism school in the Army and was stationed in the Far East for many, According to his father, he had writ­ten to Representative Samuel N. Friedel (D., 7th District) for the Army newspaper.

He received his transfer and left for Viet­nam June 30, 1968. He was an information officer for the artillery unit until his switch to the newspaper.

Besides his parents, he is survived by two brothers, Stephen, Army Staff Sgt. and Stewart Savanuck, both of Baltimore.

Sergeant Burton, 27, was a platoon se­nior for the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. He was a career Army man with 10 years of service and was due home this September, according to his mother, Mrs. Margaret P. Burton.

He had been in Vietnam since August 8, 1968.

With Sergeant Burton's mother in Balti­more is his wife, Mrs. Shirley Hooper Burton, whose home is in New Zealand, and his two brothers, Paul, 8, and Jeffrey Wayne, 18 months. Sergeant Burton met his wife while he was stationed in Germany.

He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy Class of 1959. Besides his mother and wife, he is sur­vived by his father, Harry P. Burton, Jr., also in Baltimore, and his sister, Karen.

Engineman Jones, 22, served as a PBR boat in Vietnam since July 8, 1968. He had been in the Navy since March, 1966, and was previously stationed on the USS Howard W. Gilmore at Charleston, S.C.

He was graduated from Glen Burnie high school in 1965.

Survivors, besides his parents, are a brother, also in the Navy and stationed at Charles­ton, and a sister, Darrell, a student at North­east high school.

Two weeks before he was killed he had been awarded the silver star for bravery and gallantry, according to a younger brother, David.

Sergeant Roehmer was a graduate of Perry Hall senior high school. Besides his wife, he is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Roehmer, and three brothers, of Kingsville.

Lieutenant Hule was a 1966 graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was com­missioned into the Marine Corps basic school at Quantico, and was selected to be a marine naval aviator, training at Pensacola, Florida.

Besides his wife he is survived by two sons, Robert D. Hule, 18 months, and his grandmother, Mrs. Hamilton Hule, 84, of Birmingham, Ark., now reside in Beltsville.

Five Mary­landers Died in Vietnam

MAY 8, 1969

OKINAWA TEACHERS NOT SURE OF WANTS

To be or not to be, that is the question.

That is the question that seems to plague the Okinawa Teachers' Association at this time. The teachers have campaigned long

and ardentiy to transform Okinawa into an­ other political entity and motc self interest rather than common welfare.

Politics emerges in a peculiar light when seen through the eyes of Kawasaki who takes the historical post-war view of Japan's po­ litical development. Before the war the gov­ ernment of Japan was based upon a three­ party foundation. This consisted of the military, the politician and the bureaucrat. In looking back today, it is obvious that this trend had been subverted and in dedicating itself the politicians who supported the military were also discredited. This being the case, the political leaders that were not automatically discredited were placed out of bounds by allied occupation policy which set out sys­ tems for pensions and salaries as a way of large moneymedi interests which had sup­ ported the government and the militarists.

By the end of the allied occupation of Japan only the bureaucracy remained, a fact which is equally true today. Dedicated and capable, Japan's bureaucracy today is the backbone of that government and the bal­ ancing factor between the politicians and a reform movement. The politician in Japan to­ day demonstrates his skill by obtaining fa­ vors from the bureaucracy on behalf of the new political candidates. Political struggle in Japan is more likely to occur between factions within the same party than between political parties. Such selfishness because the Japanese Socialists have largely isolated themselves from the people as the result of their extreme and unrealistic approaches to common problems.

The Japanese themselves are made up of pressure groups all of whom press for services and advantages. One of the most important pressure groups in Japan is the farm group which attempts to keep rice prices as high as possible while consumer goods prices rise. With such unlikely allies it is easy to un­ derstand why the teachers are uneasy on be­ half of the welfare of their candidate. To be or not to be can sometimes be a considerable problem. The teachers' problem is how to be a super Japanese and still make their own ground rules and not to have moderate Japanese interference in local affairs. Such problems can result in a split personality.

A healthy concept of group welfare. The

Japan's continued success ls likely to depend on realizing these demands against the Japanese and joining the club rather thanWar from the bureaucracy on behalf of the new political candidates. Political struggle in Japan is more likely to occur between factions within the same party than between political parties. Such selfishness because the Japanese Socialists have largely isolated themselves from the people as the result of their extreme and unrealistic approaches to common problems.

The Japanese themselves are made up of pressure groups all of whom press for services and advantages. One of the most important pressure groups in Japan is the farm group which attempts to keep rice prices as high as possible while consumer goods prices rise. With such unlikely allies it is easy to understand why the teachers are uneasy on behalf of the welfare of their candidate. To be or not to be can sometimes be a considerable problem. The teachers' problem is how to be a super Japanese and still make their own ground rules and not to have moderate Japanese interference in local affairs. Such problems can result in a split personality.