

By Mr. GIAIMO:

H.J. Res. 1186. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim July 12, 1970 as "National Prayer Salute to Our Fighting Men in Vietnam Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.J. Res. 1187. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of May 17, 1970, through May 23, 1970, as "D for Decency Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HANSEN of Idaho:

H.J. Res. 1188. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.J. Res. 1189. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Environment and Technology; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PIRNIE:

H.J. Res. 1190. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DANIEL of Virginia (for himself, Mr. WAGGONER, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. SATTERFIELD, and Mr. DOWNING):

H. Con. Res. 583. Concurrent resolution to designate May 1, 1970 as a day for an appeal for international justice for all American prisoners of war and servicemen missing in action in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. Con. Res. 584. Concurrent resolution relative to printing as a House document a history of the Committee on Agriculture; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 585. Concurrent resolution authorizing certain printing for the Committee on Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H. Con. Res. 586. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding further steps of the President concerning

Cambodia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROTZMAN (for himself, Mr. MADDEN, Mr. ROE, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. YATES, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mrs. HANSEN of Washington, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. MINISH, Mr. WHITE, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. POWELL, Mr. KARTH, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. MOSS, Mr. CAFFERY, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. STRATTON, and Mr. DULSKI):

H. Res. 946. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H. Res. 947. Resolution expressing the sense of the House that the President implement the majority report of the Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRASER:

H. Res. 948. Resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 17123) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1971 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROTH (for himself, Mr. ADAIR, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HAYS, Mr. TUNNEY, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. ROBISON, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. KOCH, Mr. McCLOY, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. ERLENBORN, Mr. PIRNIE, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. MIKVA, and Mr. McDADE):

H. Res. 949. Resolution expressing the support of the House of Representatives with respect to the strategic arms limitation talks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 17228. A bill for the relief of Meyer Weinger and Fay Weinger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H.R. 17229. A bill for the relief of Louis M. Lamothe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 17230. A bill for the relief of Antonio Stallone, Francesca Stallone, Paulo Stallone, and Antonina Stallone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUCKEY:

H.R. 17231. A bill for the relief of Dr. Earl S. Bernard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 950. A bill commending Joel Ziegler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

457. By the SPEAKER. Petition of Andres Banabana, Br. Tubtobon, Sibulan, Negros Oriental, Philippines, and others, relative to payments to Filipino workers; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

458. Also, petition of the Inter-Tribal Council of the Five Civilized Tribes, Poteau, Oklahoma; relative to retaining laws providing services for the Indian people by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

459. Also, petition of the mayor and the president of the council of the City of Linden, N.J.; relative to supporting antipollution programs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

460. Also, petition of Andrew W. Schroeffel, Los Angeles, Calif., relative to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO PFC. RALPH H. JOHNSON, CHARLESTON, S.C.

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Pfc. Ralph H. Johnson, U.S. Marine Corps, Charleston, S.C., was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously for the supreme sacrifice to save the life of a Marine comrade and to prevent the success of an enemy attack on his unit.

On behalf of the President of the United States and in the name of the Congress, the Honorable SPIRO T. AGNEW, the Vice President, presented our Nation's highest award for bravery to Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, Ralph's mother, at a White House ceremony on Monday, April 20, 1970.

Mr. President, Pfc. Ralph Johnson's heroic action above and beyond the call of duty deserves the salute of a grateful nation. This gallant Negro gave his life for his country. Ralph unhesitatingly hurled his body on an enemy grenade

to protect the lives of his comrades. He was instantly killed, but his selfless devotion deep in hostile territory prevented the enemy from penetrating the sector of his patrol.

Mr. President, the citation for Private First Class Johnson states, in part:

Realizing the inherent danger to his two comrades, he shouted a warning and unhesitatingly hurled himself upon the explosive device. When the grenade exploded, Private Johnson absorbed the tremendous impact of the blast and was killed instantly. His prompt and heroic act saved the life of one Marine at the cost of his own and undoubtedly prevented the enemy from penetrating his sector of the patrol's perimeter.

Ralph was a native of Charleston. His mother and five brothers and four sisters reside in the Charleston area. One sister lives in Washington, D.C. Ralph reflected the courage, the bravery, and the American spirit of many Negroes from South Carolina and other States who are serving in our Armed Forces. I am confident I expressed the feelings of all patriotic South Carolinians when I extended my deepest gratitude and sincere sympathy to Mrs. Johnson.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous con-

sent that the citation and Private First Class Johnson's biography be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

MEDAL OF HONOR

The President of the United States in the name of the Congress takes pride in presenting the Medal of Honor posthumously to Pfc. Ralph H. Johnson, U.S. Marine Corps, for service as set forth in the following citation:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Reconnaissance Scout with Company A, First Reconnaissance Battalion, First Marine Division in action against the North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong Forces in the Republic of Vietnam. In the early morning hours of 5 March 1968, during Operation ROCK, Private First Class Johnson was a member of a fifteen-man reconnaissance patrol manning an observation post on Hill 146 overlooking the Quan Duc Duc Valley deep in enemy controlled territory. They were attacked by a platoon-size hostile force employing automatic weapons, satchel charges and hand grenades. Suddenly, a hand grenade landed in the three-man fighting hole occupied by Private Johnson and two fellow marines. Realizing the inherent danger to his two comrades, he shouted

a warning and unhesitatingly hurled himself upon the explosive device. When the grenade exploded, Private Johnson absorbed the tremendous impact of the blast and was killed instantly. His prompt and heroic act saved the life of one marine at the cost of his own and undoubtedly prevented the enemy from penetrating his sector of the patrol's perimeter. Private Johnson's courage, inspiring valor and selfless devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country."

FFC, RALPH H. JOHNSON, USMC, DECEASED

Ralph H. Johnson was born January 11, 1949, in Charleston, South Carolina. He attended Sinemont Elementary School, 1956-1958, and Courtney Elementary School, 1958-1966, in Charleston.

He enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve at Oakland, California, March 23, 1967, and was discharged to enlist in the Regular Marine Corps, July 2, 1967.

Upon completion of recruit training with the 1st Recruit Training Battalion, Recruit Training Regiment, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California, in September 1967, he was transferred to the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California. He underwent Individual Combat Training with Company "Y", 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry Training Regiment, and Basic Infantry Training with the Basic Infantry Training Company, 2d Infantry Training Regiment, completing the latter in November 1967. He was promoted to Private First Class, November 1, 1967.

In January 1968, he arrived in the Republic of Vietnam, and served as Reconnaissance Scout with Company "A", 1st Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division (Rein), FMP. On March 5, 1968, while on Operation ROCK deep in enemy held territory near the Quan Duc Duc Valley, he was killed in action.

A complete list of his medals and decorations include: the Purple Heart, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal with two bronze stars, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Palm, the Vietnamese Military Merit Medal, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Private First Class Johnson is survived by his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Johnson of 1 Sheppard Street, Charleston; his father, Mr. Willie Allen; five brothers, Mr. Luther Johnson, Mr. Howard Johnson, Mr. Robert Johnson, Master Kenneth Johnson, all of Charleston; and five sisters, Mrs. Helen L. Richards, Mrs. Annabelle Edwards, Miss Sandra Mae Johnson, Miss Frances Johnson, Miss Mildred Johnson, Miss Chole Johnson, all of Charleston, and Miss Sarah Johnson of Washington, D.C.

VERNAL, UTAH, WOMAN NAMED MOTHER OF THE YEAR

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Alta Cutler Rust, county public health nurse in Vernal, recently was named Utah Mother of the Year for 1970. Her philosophy of "play together, pray together, and stay together," and emphasis on family life helped her rear five fine sons following the death of their father in 1951. Mrs. Rust will be in New York from May 4 to 8 for events honoring all State mothers and to compete for the title of "American Mother of the Year." The following story about her appeared in the Deseret News of April 18, 1970:

MEET MOTHER OF THE YEAR

(By Maxine Martz)

The whole town of Vernal has been rejoicing with Mrs. Alta Cutler Rust, their county public health nurse, since she was named Utah Mother of the Year for 1970.

"This is not a very big town," said Mrs. Rust, a widow and mother of five sons. "They are all overjoyed about it."

Today tribute was paid by the entire state to Mrs. Rust and all other mothers nominated this year in an award ceremony at 2 p.m. in the Assembly Hall on Temple Square.

Special honors also went to the two alternate mothers, Mrs. Lucretia Miles Evans of Salt Lake City and Mrs. Donna Ash Brock of Pleasant Grove.

"I am thrilled and very honored about this, but it's a little frightening to me," Mrs. Rust said. "I just hope that I can represent all the Utah mothers in the way they would want me to."

Mrs. Rust said her sons were "practically flabbergasted" when they learned of her selection. All but Richard, a professor of English at the University of North Carolina, were present for the award ceremony today.

Joseph C., an attorney, presented his mother with the official mother's pin. Harold L., who is a math teacher at Bellevue College in Nebraska, flew in from Omaha. Also present were David W., a teacher in the Uintah School District, and Marvin T., who will graduate from Brigham Young University this year.

"Richard will meet me in New York when I go there to the American Mothers selection," Mrs. Rust said. She will leave May 2, accompanied by two sisters and a sister-in-law. The events honoring all state mothers will run May 4 to 8, and will climax with announcement of the American Mother of the Year.

Utah has had two American Mothers, Mrs. Lavina C. Fugal in 1955 and Mrs. Harvey Fletcher in 1965, both now deceased. Tribute was paid to them in today's ceremony.

Mrs. Rust, a widow since her husband, Richard Dexter Rust, died in 1951, supported her family by working as a nurse, but still found many hours to devote to church work.

She served a two-year stake mission and four of her sons fulfilled missions for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

"I believe in that old philosophy, 'play together, pray together and stay together,'" she said. "We have always had a lot of family activity together and have been very close."

As a public health nurse, Mrs. Rust has contact with many young people in the schools and she still has confidence in youth.

"I think youth of today are just as good as ever," she said. "The majority of the kids still are the best people in the world. There are so few that are agitating these things."

Mrs. Calvin L. Rampton, wife of Utah's governor, introduced Mrs. Rust and the two alternate mothers at this afternoon's ceremony. Dr. Avar Fairbanks presented the Motherhood statuette, and Dr. Rex Campbell read capsule histories of all the nominated mothers.

The new Utah mother will be further honored at an open house and buffet from 5 to 7:30 p.m. this evening at the home of a sister, Mrs. Richard S. Pond, 3065 S. 18th East.

THE HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the April 25 edition of the Journal and

Guide of Norfolk, Va., includes an excellent editorial on the recent hostile demonstrations against Dr. Jerome H. Holland, the U.S. Ambassador to Sweden.

The demonstrations against Dr. Holland, which included offensive racial epithets, were disgraceful. Dr. Holland is a distinguished educator, former president of Hampton Institute, in Virginia, and one of very few Negroes appointed to ambassadorial posts.

I support the position taken by the Journal and Guide in its editorial. The editor-publisher of the Journal and Guide is Mr. John Q. Jordan.

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

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

[From the Journal and Guide, Apr. 25, 1970]

HOLLAND IN SWEDEN

Dr. Jerome H. Holland, America's new ambassador to Sweden, was heckled with shouts of "Nigger, go home!" last week by anti-American demonstrators as he made his way through the streets of Stockholm to present his credentials to King Gustaf VI. The new envoy let it be known that he deeply resented the term.

It was not surprising that there would be anti-American sentiment found in Sweden. That seems to be the fashion these days in practically all foreign countries. But the demonstrating Swedes took it a step further by making their insults racial and personal.

Dr. Holland, who took the State Department post following his resignation as president of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., said he was not disturbed by demonstrations as such. "They are part of the political life in a free, democratic nation," he observed.

"However, I am just a little bit concerned when I hear such remarks as 'nigger,' both at the airport and today when I was driving to the palace. They shouted 'Nigger, nigger, go home!'" he said.

"That was a personal attack on me and I resent it. I haven't heard that for many years and then only in the most racist areas of the United States," he said.

U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., of Virginia, who was chief sponsor of the nomination of Dr. Holland, was outraged when he heard of the racial epithets hurled at the ambassador.

"It is well known that Sweden opposes the policy of the United States in Vietnam, and that it has provided sanctuary for a number of deserters from the armed forces of the United States," Sen. Byrd said. "This, however, is no excuse for demonstrations against an able and dedicated man—particularly demonstrations in which he is insulted because of his race."

Knowing Dr. Holland as we Virginians do, the insults in Sweden will simply emphasize to him the depth and scope of his mission: to restore cordial relations between the United States and Sweden. And it is interesting to reflect that nobody ever called Dr. Holland a "nigger" in Virginia.

METRO IMPACT—SAN FRANCISCO

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an address delivered by Mr. B. R. Stokes, general manager of the Bay Area Rapid Transit

District at the Metro impact meeting of April 16, in Washington.

Mr. Stokes has been an inspiration to his colleagues and coworkers in BART, and I am sure that a report of BART's activities is of great importance to all who are interested in solving the rapid transit problem that confronts us.

The address follows:

METRO IMPACT—SAN FRANCISCO

When the significant events contributing to the development of the San Francisco Bay Area are catalogued, the list invariably includes the opening of the transcontinental railroad and the opening of the Panama Canal—both being transportation improvements of transcendent historical importance.

To that list must now be added the advent of BART—Bay Area Rapid Transit. In its profound impact on the economic, sociological and public improvement aspects of life in the Bay Area, BART may well make a mark more pronounced than those of by-gone eras.

So, for my purposes tonight, I'd like to discuss each of these areas of impact—economic, sociological and public improvement. In so doing, I may be broadening the base of the remarks of my two predecessors, Bill Patterson of Toronto and Mike Robbins of London, in this distinguished series. But I can assure you I will take nothing from Bror Hillbom, who will close your series next month. There is much all of us can learn from the magnificent example of Stockholm and its positive use of public transportation as a key tool in metropolitan policy making.

For you to understand the tremendous impact BART is having on its service area, you must first know a bit about the Bay Area and BART.

The San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District covers three counties bordering San Francisco Bay—Alameda and Contra Costa on the east side and San Francisco on the west. This area, renowned the world over for its natural beauty, covers about 1500 square miles and has a population, growing constantly, of about 2½ million people.

BART had its beginnings back in 1946, just after World War II, when concerned civic leaders and local government officials began to articulate their worries over mounting automobile congestion in the constricted transportation corridors.

A formal study commission was established by the State Legislature in 1951. Reconstituted in 1953, this study commission undertook pioneering transportation studies which included as a necessary prelude to mass transit recommendations the preparation of the first regional master plan for the entire nine-county Bay Area.

Completing its work in 1957, the commission recommended creation of a modern high-speed rail transit network which would tie together the two core cities of San Francisco and Oakland and which would link this twin-city core to the burgeoning suburban areas by a transportation system designed to encourage orderly growth outward from established centers and to deter haphazard sprawl.

Eventually, the commission recommended initial transit network of 75 miles should be expanded to a total of 385 miles covering all nine counties around the Bay.

It is that initial system which the Bay Area Rapid Transit District is transforming into concrete and steel today.

On November 6, 1962, voters of the three counties approved by a 61.2 per cent majority a \$792 million general obligation bond proposal to finance construction of the 75-mile rail network with 34 regional stations.

Despite law suits which were costly in both time and money, despite delays caused by

our efforts to negotiate literally hundreds of necessary contracts and agreements with cities and other public agencies, despite inflation problems which skyrocketed costs, despite disputes over design aspects—despite all of the problems inherent in laying down the first entirely new rapid transit system in this country in half a century—our system today is about 70 per cent complete.

The first prototype cars will begin tests on our completed tracks this fall, and the first revenue service will begin a year later. By mid-1972 we expect to have the full 75 mile system in revenue operation.

By any measurement, BART will be the most modern rapid transit system in the world. Our transit vehicles, now being produced by the Rohr Corporation, will whisk passengers along our routes at top speeds of 80 miles an hour and will maintain average schedule speeds, including stops at all stations, of 45 to 50 miles an hour—about twice as fast as any system in the world today.

Every movement of trains on this system will be controlled automatically from our computer control center.

Passengers will travel to our stations by feeder bus or will park their cars in our spacious parking lots at all suburban stations. They'll enter the system through stations designed to complement the communities in which they are located by 14 firms of architects. Variety is the key note.

Once in the station, our patrons will utilize an automatic fare collection system which combines the best features of the taxi meter and the credit card. They'll travel on trains that were designed with the passenger in mind—air conditioning, carpeted floors, big view windows, a special lighting system and seats that are four inches wider than any transit seat in the country.

We've designed this system to do one thing—compete with the private automobile—and we're convinced it will do just that in terms of speed, comfort, convenience and economy.

By 1975, BART expects to be carrying 200,000 passengers per day, trimming commute times by as much as one-half to two-thirds, and reducing peak hour commute congestion through major inter-city corridors by as much as 40 to 60 per cent.

But even long before we get the opportunity to prove that we can rival the auto, BART is having an astonishing impact on economic development throughout its service area.

We consider the six subway stations in our district's core cities of Oakland, San Francisco and Berkeley to be the prime activity centers of our entire network. Already, more than \$850 million in new office and retail construction is either complete or steadily rising within walking distance of BART turnstiles. This is more than the original \$792 million bond issue passed in 1962.

In San Francisco, only three buildings of any significance had been built since World War II, with the Crown Zellerbach building the only one of any consequence to be built on Market Street in 40 years.

Since the BART bond vote in 1962, more than 500 floors of new office space have risen in the city, prompted in part by a floor space bonus provided developers by the city if the particular building provides direct access to a BART station. Right now seven new hotels have either been started or planned with a total of 2,669 rooms, and, commencing this year, at least another five hotels with an additional 2,600 rooms will be proposed.

The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's ambitious Yerba Buena Center south of Market Street will be ready for occupancy in 1974, with 370,000 square feet of exhibit space on one level and another 50,000 square feet of conference rooms on another. Other highlights of the center will be a 14,000-seat sports arena and a 2,200-seat theater. A mez-

zanine extension from BART's Powell Street subway station will provide direct access to Yerba Buena.

At the foot of Market, excavation already is underway for a fourth subway station, one not even contemplated in the 1962 rapid transit plan. Supported by tax increment bonds levied on property owners expected to benefit from the facility, the station could well become the busiest in the BART network with its proximity to the Rockefeller-funded Embarcadero Center, already under construction.

No one disputes that the turmoil from rapid transit construction along Market Street has had a temporary dampening effect upon certain businesses, but when San Francisco's main business artery is transformed under a separate \$24 million bond issue voted by the city's voters in 1967, it will take its place as one of the world's grand boulevards.

Charles W. Doe, writing in the January, 1970, issue of *Skyscraper Management*, reports: "the phenomenal growth of new office space in San Francisco bids to continue for at least the next three years, according to plans recently announced by various companies and investors." Such plans call for at least nine new major office buildings that will add some 5 million square feet of floor space to the San Francisco total. In commenting on the very low vacancy rate in all of the city's office buildings, Doe states that three of the nine buildings to be completed by the end of 1972 will be company owned and occupied with no space available for tenants. Doe reports: "We expect occupancy to continue at a high level and that the vacancy factor, now approximately 8 per cent, will be reduced to something less than 5 per cent."

To look at it another way, during the eight-year period of 1955 to 1962, investment in new office buildings in San Francisco averaged about \$10,300,000 annually. From 1963 through 1969 that average rate of investments had climbed to \$56,800,000 per year.

Using another yardstick, San Francisco averaged about 29 per cent of total new office construction investment in the nine counties of the Bay Area from 1955 to 1962. Since BART's successful bond issue and extending through 1969, the city's share of new office construction outlays has averaged 52 per cent of the regional total.

Conversely, new housing in San Francisco is a third of normal demand, and according to a recent report by Advance Mortgage Corporation, the market "could not have been much, if any, tighter, in World War II." In pointing out that in both New York and San Francisco few new apartments seem to be planned and with any relief apparently years away, the report continues: "The basic problem is probably transportation. The near-in land is almost completely built up and transportation over long distances is unreliable or frustrating. The San Francisco situation should get partial relief when the BART system, scheduled for 1972, is completed."

We consider this aspect of BART particularly important. Even in today's tight money market, funds for new housing are relatively more available in Southern California than in the Bay Area.

It could well be that one of BART's most significant consequences, by providing greatly improved accessibility to new residential areas, would be to make investment in housing more attractive in the Bay Area and thereby increase this area's housing supply.

Across the bay in Oakland, with its burgeoning service and related activity center now linked to the financial center of San Francisco by means of a nine-minute Trans-Bay Tube trip, BART-related developmental activity is progressing on an impressive scale.

We consider our 12th Street Broadway station to be the crossroads of the entire rail network. And Dillingham Corporation, rec-

ognizing the BART hub's potential, has proposed a \$165 million city center project covering 15 square blocks adjacent to the station. On March 24, Oakland's redevelopment agency, which has been working with Dillingham, received word of an \$8 million grant in federal "seed" money for the project.

Oakland expects the center to revitalize commercial and retail trade in its downtown area, with a shopping mall and four major department stores, as well as over 1 million square feet of office space in two 20-story and one 30-story buildings. The center is expected to provide 130,000 new jobs with a total payroll of \$95 million. Oakland's mayor, John Reading, has confirmed the city's plan for a three-story, six-block garage below the project, making it the largest parking structure in the world.

In another part of Oakland, and oriented toward BART's Lake Merritt subway station and automatic train control center, the Del Monte Corporation plans a high-rise and commercial complex on 325 acres of land, complete with a 320-room hotel, 6300 apartments and 60 acres of commercial office and retail space. In that same area, the new \$21 million Laney College campus has been oriented to take advantage of the Lake Merritt Station, and just a half-block away is the magnificent \$8 million Oakland Museum and a considerable collection of Alameda County and federal and state government buildings.

Further to the south, the BART station at the Oakland Coliseum lies near a rapidly-expanding industrial park. Perhaps more important, six governmental agencies, including BART, now are engaged in a federally-supported study for an extension of rapid transit from the Coliseum station to the sports and recreation complex and then on to a proposed 500,000-square-foot visitors and convention center and then on to the Oakland International Airport.

The university city of Berkeley has been particularly aggressive in early recognition of BART's impact and shaping its planning program to take maximum advantage of rapid transit.

Now that BART construction forces have moved on, Berkeley's main artery, Shattuck Avenue, has been restored as a gracefully-landscaped thoroughfare, whose highlight will be a relocated park surrounding the main entrance to the central Berkeley rapid transit station.

On opposing corners at the station's main entrance, a 15-story savings and loan building and a 14-story Bank of America building are rising, the first new buildings of that size to be built in Berkeley in 40 years.

Further, the City of Berkeley has purchased air rights over two other stations for \$1 million.

The foregoing are prime examples of the developmental explosion that has occurred around BART's urban stations. However, I feel that I would be remiss if I did not point out some specific examples of suburban investment activity as our lines push into outlying areas and the start of revenue service draws ever closer.

I would like to mention such activity in the city of Walnut Creek, a walnut processing center in its sleeper days and today a typical suburban bedroom community of some 26,000.

The following developmental saga extends from July of 1969 through January 9, 1970, and involves what at first was termed a tower building to be built at the corner of North California Boulevard and Pringle Avenue, two streets that form boundaries of the BART station parking lot in Walnut Creek.

This 2.9-acre site changed hands four times in this six-month period, with the first sale at \$3.50 per square foot; the second at \$3.96 per square foot; the third at \$4.75, and the fourth and current buyer, Dilling-

ham Corporation, paying \$5.32 per square foot for the property.

So in the space of six months the value of the site increased from \$450,000 to \$672,000. Today Dillingham plans a 16- to 18-story office building with the ground floor devoted to a savings and loan company whose services will be tailored to serving the BART rider. Timed to open when the station does, the building will double overnight the amount of office space in Walnut Creek.

Also in Walnut Creek a major apartment development of 800 units is going up within walking distance of the BART station, and a local bank is completing a nine-story office center nearby.

In Concord, an agricultural town of 15,000 in 1950 and now near the 90,000 mark in population, resale value of land immediately adjacent to the BART station is rising more than twice as fast as comparable land parcels located only one-half mile from the station.

Apartment land near the station today costs some \$70,000 an acre. It has doubled in value in four years.

Systech Financial Corporation is building hundreds of apartment units in the Concord area, and its real estate people state that one \$24 million development was influenced by the placement of the BART station. And in that same station area, two 10-story office structures and one 12-story building will start rising this year.

At the terminus of BART's Southern Alameda line is the city of Fremont, where a central business complex near the BART station includes a college site, core area of retail and commercial enterprises, an impressive new civic center now being occupied, and an already-complete large department store. Land in the area is now valued at \$65,000 to \$250,000 per acre, when no more than five years ago the same property was valued at \$22,000 per acre.

When we speak of the timing of such development near the BART stations, a variety of factors must be considered. In some instances, such as in the city of El Cerrito, the community revamped its master plan well in advance of BART construction, expanding commercial activity around our El Cerrito Plaza station, oriented toward an existing regional shopping center, and calling for high-rise residential development around our El Cerrito Del Norte station. Such foresight recently paid off with the location of a 16-story office and commercial structure at the Plaza station.

In other instances, it is only now that some communities are girding themselves for the advent of BART, and rather belatedly are preparing for the galvanic impact of rapid transit. However, this, too, must be tempered by the fact that we are still 16 months away from revenue service. So it can be said that the bulk of new development triggered by BART has come about during the system's planning stages and during its heavy construction years.

Despite the tremendous developmental boom that has accompanied BART's emergence, it may well be true that BART's major impact will not occur until BART trains start to run.

Development depends upon land accessibility and a mobile population, and that is what BART is all about.

We will produce substantial travel time savings for transit users. And these travel time savings will induce the second major consequence of BART—a shift in urban travel demand from today's near-total reliance on the automobile to the relatively greater use of mass transit.

And it is the degree of this shift that will largely govern the magnitude of other BART impacts. BART can increase the local tax base by higher density residential development around its stations, which, in turn, will have a positive effect upon retail sales. But

we'll need another five to ten years to determine just how sizeable these impacts will be.

Right now, BART is pumping nearly \$1 million each week into the local economy through construction payrolls, and has expended over \$850 million in construction and procurement contracts. That's immediate impact.

BART's joint usage of rights-of-way with the California State Division of Highways has resulted in millions of dollars in construction cost savings as well as redesign and upgrading of certain freeway facilities. That's immediate impact.

We have been used as a once-in-a-lifetime planning tool—in many instances, the only one—by many communities who have taken advantages of us to revitalize or knit together downtown cores that had no particular focus before we came along. As an example of true advance planning, the farming community of Brentwood in eastern Contra Costa County, a community of 5500, has placed location of a BART station on its master plan.

BART, unlike Montreal, Stockholm and some other transit systems, is empowered to build and operate a rapid transit system only in the narrowest sense of the word; we are forbidden from reaching out beyond our required right-of-way to develop property or demand its proper use. We can only suggest to affected communities, offer examples of what has occurred in other cities, and live up to our pledge to build as handsome, fast and comfortable a system as is possible. We have bent over backwards to encourage maximum use of the properties along our lines, and as a vivid example I can point to the nearly 30 private entrance agreements we have entered into with businesses bordering our subway stations where the store involved pays only for the private entrance, and is not obliged to pay BART for the privilege.

BART will provide the balance to Bay Area transportation, and at the same time will provide a developmental catalyst unmatched in the history of the West. At the same time, BART will make the totally delightful San Francisco Bay Region an even more delightful place in which to live and work.

But enough of BART's developmental impact, even though this has only begun to scratch the surface. Let me turn now to two other areas of profound impact in the Bay Area—BART impact on our sociological fabric and public development.

Initial BART planning, tailored in part by the region's topography, located 16 rapid transit stations in neighborhoods formally classed as "target" poverty areas by local Economic Opportunity Councils. Some of them contain ghetto neighborhoods.

BART stations in or near newly developing employment centers of Southern Alameda County are within 15 to 30 minutes of the BART station in West Oakland. The Spanish-speaking communities of Southern Alameda County and San Francisco's Mission District are within minutes of both suburban and downtown employment centers.

North Oakland residents are only 21 rapid transit minutes away from bustling Concord, where industrial parks, shopping centers and service activities abound.

Residents of low-rent housing units, regardless of race, have a particular need for inexpensive transport to regional job and job-training centers. Such units lie right across the street from BART's West Oakland station, and two similar San Francisco projects are within walking distance of BART's Mission Street stations. That city's famed and cramped Chinatown is a short walk from our Montgomery Station.

Again in San Francisco, Hunters Point and Bayview dwellers, cut off from the mainstream of white, middle-class life by a major freeway and extensive industrial development, will be some 12 minutes by feeder bus from a BART station.

Black residential and commercial areas of

Richmond and East Oakland are within short blocks of BART stations.

"Reverse commute" is a common phrase in the transit industry's lexicon today. Given the proper feeder bus pattern to rapid transit stations, an intensive education program to alert the disadvantaged on how to use and where to find our stations, then the potential mobility of ghetto residents can be realized. BART is not a two-directional, "white-collar only" rail network whose pendulum pumps the office-worker into the granite canyons by day and back to Harper Valley at night. It can be much more, a multi-directional people-mover that can aid in fully realizing man's ambition to be truly a man: gainfully employed, living where he wants to live and working where he wants to work.

There is more—much more—to the sociological impact of our system. Let me touch on just three additional categories.

With the regional, high-speed service of BART tied to existing and future bus operations, the forgotten elderly with fixed incomes—excluded from driving privileges and isolated by an automobile culture—can become mobile once again.

And BART will mean that young people who before were dependent on the automobile—and all its attendant expense—to get to classes, now can avail themselves of a means of reaching a seat of learning at minimal costs.

BART stations are within minutes of nearly a dozen institutions of higher learning in the three counties, institutions which today have a combined student population of some 60,000.

Finally, in the area of sociological impact, BART will be the first rapid transit system in the world to offer service to all classes of the physically handicapped, including those who are non-ambulatory and confined to wheel chairs. At an additional cost of \$10 million, elevators for the handicapped are now being added to every station.

I promised that I would address myself to just one more BART-related element that has materially changed the face of the Bay Area already and bodes well for a more concise expression in later rapid transit development, and here I am referring to public development coincidental to BART construction.

Three examples spring to mind: San Francisco's Market Street; Oakland's Broadway and Berkeley's Shattuck Avenue. All are each city's "Great White Way," and crucial to their economic lifeblood. And each city has taken advantage of BART's admittedly disruptive construction period to come up with face-lifting plans for thoroughfares growing slightly tacky through complacency and flight to suburbia.

Market Street, with its \$24 million refurbishment, will offer city dwellers and visitors a handsome esplanade replete with BART-oriented plazas, 36-foot wide sidewalks, lavish tree plantings and a corridor of greenery running from the waterfront to Valencia Street. It could not have happened without the impetus of BART.

The same thing is happening in Oakland. Admittedly on a more modest scale than the grand San Francisco plan, Oakland will turn a stretch of Broadway from West Grand Avenue to Seventh Street into a tree-studded, pedestrian-oriented thoroughfare.

In Berkeley, Shattuck Avenue before BART was a scene of purposeful confusion, with center-street parking and poor pedestrian access to adjacent stores. This has all changed now, with Shattuck turned into a handsome boulevard complete with rest areas, parking bays, landscaping and lighting fixtures that complement the street's "new look."

These three examples point the way to similar joint operations by public agencies in other communities, as is being carried out by the city of Albany on a street bordering our handsome linear park through

that community. BART is disruptive, and we have merchants' affidavits to back that up, but if we work together, the end result will be well worth the candle.

In summing up, let me say that we at BART have learned considerably from our experiences in the areas of economic boom, sociological impact and public development as our system grows. And we expect that other cities just now embarking upon rapid transit systems can learn from our experience. And as you educate yourselves, I think it is necessary to keep three things firmly in mind:

First, a rapid transit network can be an effective developmental tool, but it must be used. Affected cities, through master planning, zoning and land use changes, should determine early in the game what they want their cities to become.

Secondly, the rapid transit agency must launch and sustain a far-reaching educational program aimed at private and public decision-makers to make them aware of just how much the system can change the face of their particular region, if they will use it properly. This impact conference is certainly a major step in the right direction.

Lastly, a system such as BART's can be a strong catalyst in sociological change. It is up to the people who plan, build, ride and pay for such systems to see that this catalytic energy is harnessed for the maximum benefit to all.

PUBLIC PRAYER

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, I have long supported action to permit nondenominational prayer in buildings supported in whole or part through the expenditure of public funds, first by co-sponsoring the late Senator Everett Dirksen's amendment and now by co-sponsoring Senator Scott's resolution. I am glad to see my senior colleague from Pennsylvania offering his fine leadership abilities to this important issue. I feel the Scott constitutional amendment is a strong proposal, and deserves serious consideration by the Judiciary Committee and the full Senate.

The Reverend Robert G. Howes, national coordinator of Citizens for Public Prayer, 3004 Adams Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20018, has provided me with a document entitled "Prayer in Public Schools: Some Key Questions and Answers."

The views of Citizens for Public Prayer, one of the leaders in this area, should be of interest to all Senators. I ask unanimous consent that the document be printed in the RECORD.

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

PRAYER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS: SOME KEY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Some, who do not support a Peoples' Amendment for Public Prayer, say we can still teach about religion in our public schools. Is this true?

The issue here is not teaching about but religion itself! Religion is so very much more than dates, Madonnas, which Pope ruled when, and who reformed what. Religion is so very much more than a citation from St. Paul sandwiched in between Confucius and Einstein in a morning exercise. Religion

is essentially affective. Religion is the up-reach of the spirit to God and the out-reach of the spirit activated by God toward our brothers. In short, religion stripped of affection and spirit is not religion at all. Teaching about religion may, however, be useful. Clearly, when we have once and for all eradicated the tragic precedent of the two seriously wrong prayer-ban decisions handed down by the Supreme Court in 1962 and 1963, we shall have to do a lot of thinking about the role of God and morality in our schools, but not vice versa. To accept substitutions which are, in most cases, wholly inadequate to the need, and abandon the thrust at the basis of the Court's illogic is like band-aiding a cancer. Besides, the closer any of the proposed substitutes comes to satisfying the need the more likely it is that it will be attacked by the same intolerant few who contrived the prayer-ban decisions. Only a carefully and prayerfully worded prayer amendment designed to restore the First Amendment to its original and common sense meaning can suffice.

2. What about minority rights and tolerance if the will of the nation prevails and free prayer is restored in our public schools?

Tolerance is a two way street. So long as his rights to silence and/or abstention are recognized, the dissenting child (and his parents) can do one of two things. He can deny others their rights to pray freely by loudly demanding his selfish privileges, or he can refrain from participating, recognizing in the process that others think differently than he does but that he is respected in his own difference. This, far from being a tyranny, is a splendid preparation for citizenship in a republic, a pluralistic society, in which very often delicate decisions have to be made in which there are majorities and minorities. The dissenter must always be free in his conscience. No pressure must be put on him to conform. But to suggest that this entitles him to deny the great majority the right to do what they feel in their conscience they should do is a travesty of democracy. A responsible pluralism in this, as in similar matters, is the very basis of our way of life together. Those who call for tolerance while intolerantly attacking the rights of their neighbors do so with obviously false credentials!

3. What connection is there between the prayer-ban decisions and national sanity?

We cannot, nor do we, contend that all the tragic occurrences in these United States since 1962 can be traced back to the Court's denial of the civil right of free public prayer in our schools. But the evidence of moral crisis and decay in the form of anarchy, arrogance of individuals and groups, over-sexism, dope-ism is all around us. We do suggest that never in our history as a people together since Washington prayed in the snows of Valley Forge has it been more necessary than it is today that we become again a Nation on Our Knees. Never has it been more necessary than it is today that we re-examine our national conscience and reaffirm the common reverences of our past. Never has it been more necessary that our children in that place where they begin to learn the arts and sciences of American community know the great Fatherhood which arches over and inspires our brotherhood. Clearly, the issue of free school prayer is a cluster issue. Clearly, a re-affirmation of the civil rights of free school prayer could go far to calling us back to our senses and re-inspiring the democracy.

4. Summing up, what is really at stake in the fight to write a carefully worded Peoples' Amendment for Public Prayer into the Constitution, restoring the First Amendment to its traditional and common sense meaning?

First, and foremost, return of the civil right of free prayer to the public classroom. This great and good practice, instituted in the majority of our school districts and conducted for many decades with a minimum

of mistake and a maximum of good judgment, is obviously significant.

Second, denial once and for all of a process of creeping secularism. The precedents set in motion by the two prayer-ban decisions, will continue to wipe out one by one all other practices of public reverence among us—unless they are radically and totally repealed. Examples: attack on the Christmas prayer of the astronauts (1968), on the Pageant of Peace at the White House (1969), and indiscriminate proposals that "religion" be taxed. The prayer-ban decisions, as Mrs. Madalyn Murray O'Hair knows and shows so clearly, are not isolated or singular. They are the start not the end of the road. However the majority of the Court shielded the reality of what it did in nice phrases, the fact is evident. If non-denominational and voluntary prayer in public schools violates the First Amendment, no other practice of public reverence among us is safe! All future decisions under the First Amendment are now tainted at the source.

Third, re-affirmation of the democratic process. Nearly eight years after the first prayer-ban decision, not one single normal floor vote in either House or Senate has been taken on hundreds of prayer amendment bills and despite continuing evidence that a massive majority of Americans wish the civil right of free public prayer restored. If the will of some 75% of the Nation cannot penetrate through to the floor of the Congress, something is wrong!

Fourth, a critical beginning in the drive to make America again a Nation on Our Knees. As the prayer amendment is debated in fifty states, the entire question of God among us will open again. Seldom, as detailed in No. 3 above, has this been more necessary.

VICTOR O. JONES

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is with sadness that I note the death yesterday of Victor O. Jones, who was one of the most respected figures in New England journalism. He retired in 1965 as executive editor of the Boston Globe. His career, which was marked by many distinguished achievements, was spent on the staff of the Boston Globe.

Retirement is not an accurate word to apply to the conclusion of Vic Jones' career. He continued after that to write an incisive and well-read column for the Globe entitled "Notes From the Back of an Envelope."

Both the column and the man, who poured a lifetime of rich experience into the words he wrote, will be missed in years to come.

As a Harvard undergraduate, Victor O. Jones was hired by the Globe in 1926 as its college correspondent. He joined the staff on a full-time basis in 1929 as a sports writer. To capsule his career thereafter, he was successively sports editor, a Neiman Fellow, and outstanding correspondent in World War II, night editor, managing editor and, finally, executive editor of the Globe. He was an innovating editor who developed specialized teams of writers to report the many new facets of a changing world.

He was honored as a war correspondent with the European Campaign Ribbon which commended his work "under difficult and hazardous conditions." He

traveled with U.S. forces across Europe. He was widely acclaimed for his stories about slave labor camps and Nazi youth recruited in the war's last stages. However, the Globe points out that he preferred to write about individuals, usually New Englanders, in the war.

He was a tireless and diligent editor whose characteristic command to his staff was "Get crackin'!" I think it appropriate that his associates have the last word about Victor Jones and I think the editorial, which I am inserting in the RECORD, is a beautiful expression of their feelings.

I believe that Victor Jones was a great newsman. I want to extend my sympathy to his wife, Elizabeth, and family. I share the thoughts expressed in the Globe's final tribute, which follows:

GOODNIGHT FROM THE DESK

It is not enough to describe Victor O. Jones, the former executive editor of The Globe who died on Tuesday, as a fine newspaperman, for he was that and a great deal more. In the true sense of a word much abused, he had class.

He stood for the values which endure. His wit was legendary. His courage was unsurpassed, whether at the front in World War II, or in times of great stress when the news broke fast, or when it was put to its sternest test by illness in recent years. His sense of fairness was a boon to all on The Globe, and his great loyalty an example for everyone.

There came a moment, early each morning in the old days, when all had been done that could be done for the morning paper, and Vic Jones would phone the make-up, stereo and press rooms. One can still hear his voice, a little high-pitched and cheerful despite the fatigue, and sounding somewhat like a chirp as he gave them his "Goodnight from the desk." We repeat it now in the same spirit, and may flights of angels sing him to his rest.

CHAIRMAN WILBUR MILLS INTRODUCES TEXTILE BILL

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, Chairman WILBUR MILLS provided hope for textile workers in America when he introduced H.R. 16920 on April 13. Since that date, he has been joined by 96 colleagues in the House. Chairman MILLS has announced that the Ways and Means Committee will hold hearings on this timely legislation early in May. Mr. MILLS, by his forthright and timely action, has encouraged the entire textile industry and its 2,400,000 employees in America. This has been particularly true in our area of the country where the textile industry is threatened by low-wage foreign imports and is our major industry, major taxpayer, and employer of our people.

The following editorial appeared April 20 with reference to Mr. MILLS' action in the Columbia State, one of the South's oldest, largest, and most respected daily newspapers published in our capital city of Columbia, S.C.:

WILBUR MILLS TAKES STAND IN SUPPORT OF TEXTILES

Regulating foreign trade can be as hazardous as juggling double-edged swords, but from time to time the risk must be run.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, the Arkansas Democrat who heads the House Ways and Means Committee, now has ventured on stage with a trade bill which seeks to protect American textile and shoe industries from ruinous foreign competition. His bill may or may not turn the tide, but it is a logical outgrowth of the breakdown in trade negotiations.

Our biggest trading partner, Japan, has simply refused to consider voluntary quotas on woolsens and man-made fibers. About a third of the United States' enormous (\$1.5 billion) trade deficit with Japan results from the traffic in textiles. The Japanese have been rather arrogant in their rebuffs to Nixon administration negotiators.

On the same day that Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, introduced his bill, the Labor Department's Southeastern office in Atlanta announced that textile industry employment in the Southeast declined 5,900 in January and February of this year, for a total of 14,500 in a 13-month period.

The Southeast, of course, is the heart of America's textile territory and the major concentration is in the Carolinas. During the same 13-month period, the nation's textile workers were reduced by 33,000. The related apparel industry lost another 17,000.

These industries are important to America for many reasons, not the least of which is that they provide thousands of jobs where they are needed most—in the rural areas and in the urban cores. Since many of the tasks require relatively unsophisticated skills, the industry offers an important staircase out of poverty for many people.

Democratic Sen. Ernest F. Hollings has provided other figures that tend to link this job loss with low-priced imports. In one year (January, 1969, to January, 1970) man-made fabric imports jumped from 85 million square yards to 188 million square yards. For all textiles, the increase was from 163 million square yards.

The Mills bill would roll back imports to the 1967-68 average, although it would permit negotiated quotas above that. In addition, it would make it easier for industries to show injury from imports and obtain relief.

Rep. W. J. Bryan Dorn of South Carolina and other House leaders of the long textile fight hastened to cosponsor the measure. Mills' prestige gives it a better chance of success than past efforts.

In the past, Mills has given an unfriendly reception to textile quota amendments coming over from the Senate, where three were sponsored by Senator Hollings. The senator says that the White House has opposed his amendments and that Mills has killed them.

Now, Mills has come forth with his own version of remedial legislation. It goes somewhat beyond the President's proposals of late 1969, but Mr. Nixon would be unwise to oppose this new bill openly at this time. What America needs is a united front in this area to convince the Japanese and other big importers that voluntary quotas are really their best bet.

Passage of the Mills bill (or something like it) would not necessarily mean that statutory quotas would be invoked in all instances. But it would be a samurai sword hanging over the head of the Japanese industrialists reminding them not to seek more than a fair share of the vast American market.

IT IS TIME TO "GET DOWN TO EARTH" AFTER EARTH DAY

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, April 22, was Earth

Day. I wish to stress that activities of yesterday which stimulated improved understanding and awareness of the environmental problems we face have my wholehearted support.

Today, however, I want to take this occasion to welcome back to the House of Representatives those of my Democratic colleagues who yesterday fanned out across the Nation proclaiming their commitment to congressional action to stop pollution. Rhetoric has its role to play in the battle against pollution, but what we will be judged by is our deeds.

To date, the deeds of this session of Congress have been meager indeed, in spite of the fact that President Nixon on February 10—over 2 months ago—presented to the Congress a comprehensive legislative program to deal with environmental problems.

One committee, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has recognized the urgency of the situation we face. This committee has held hearings on the President's air pollution bill, which was reported from subcommittee yesterday, and solid waste legislation. But this committee has jurisdiction over only two of the seven bills in the President's program.

The four water pollution bills and the parks and recreation lands bill lie dormant in the committees to which they were referred. In 2 months, these committees have not seen fit to schedule these bills for hearings.

There should be no mistaking where the responsibility for congressional inaction rests. It rests with the Democratic Party in the House which controls each committee and its agenda, as well as the schedule of the House.

I, therefore, call upon my Democratic colleagues to "get down to earth" after Earth Day and allow the House to work its will on the President's excellent and comprehensive environmental program. There is a great deal of unfinished legislative work to be done.

The lack of action in the House on the President's environment program in spite of Democratic rhetoric is an ill-fated sign. I fear that the powers controlling the Democratic Party in the House are content to let this priority legislation die without ever having been brought to the floor for a vote.

FOR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have read with great interest the remarks of Dr. M. Donald Coleman which appeared on the New York Times editorial page on April 22, 1970. As one who has studied the effects that direct election would have on this country and concluded strong opposition to direct election, I found Dr. Coleman's views most interesting. As the debate in Congress continues on this most serious legislation, I would like to bring Dr. Coleman's statement against abolishing the electoral college to the attention of my colleagues. The following is his letter to the editor:

FOR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

To the Editor:

The proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the Electoral College is being debated in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Very few people appear to understand this measure and the drastic effects it will have on our democratic processes.

Most of the 82 per cent of the people who wish some sort of electoral reform appear to think of this measure as both fair and progressive. A broader understanding of American political institutions will show it is neither.

Currently, the added weight the electoral system gives to the large states with their swing vote is the only way we have of counterbalancing the inequities of the Congressional seniority system. Those politically homogeneous states that return the same man year after year are getting vastly more power from their Congressional vote than we do in the more populous "swing" states.

In terms of practical power, one Senator from Mississippi has often been the equal of both from New York. Only the increased importance of the large state's voter in the Presidential election every four years can begin to counterbalance the lack of power he suffers in Congressional elections due to the workings of the seniority system.

POWER OF VOTE

We have had far too many examples of rural or Southern committee chairmen blocking legislation badly needed by urban millions without even letting the representatives of the people vote upon these measures.

The concept of one man's vote having the same power as another's will only be valid if we retain the substance of our Electoral College system. To change the electoral system without changing the seniority system in Congress would be a perversion of the doctrine we are attempting to use as a guiding principle.

In practice it would surrender power to those forces that have never had much enthusiasm for democratic processes and have constantly sought methods of subverting it for their regional interests. We will be entering an era when the needs of the huge urban centers are critical to our survival as a nation, while damaging the political machinery that induces Federal responsiveness to those needs.

At that point, those who say that the entire government machinery is unresponsive to the legitimate needs of the people, and so must be entirely destroyed, will have found themselves a valid argument.

Seen in this light, the so-called "inequities" of the Electoral College system must be seen as a countervailing force to the inequities of the Congressional seniority system. To alter that delicate balance will make our Government less responsive to the most urgent needs of our time and in the foreseeable future, and create the conditions for the destruction of our great democracy.

There are other remedies available to prevent the "faithless" elector on the election being thrown into the House of Representatives without doing such damage to the sensitive balance of powers that now exists.

M. DONALD COLEMAN, M.D.

New York, April 19, 1970.

PROMPT RECONSIDERATION OF POSTAL REORGANIZATION

HON. HOWARD W. POLLOCK

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask for prompt consideration of the postal reorganization plan submitted to

the Congress recently by President Nixon. Clearly the wildcat postal walk-outs that occurred in March have shown the urgency required in solving the ills that exist in our postal service.

In the midst of this postal crisis, Postmaster General Blount and the leaders of the postal unions worked round the clock to hammer out the agreement ending the first postal strike in the history of the Nation.

Postal workers were promised a pay increase of 6 percent. They were also promised a framework within which postal workers in all parts of the country can bargain collectively with postal management over pay and working conditions.

In his message to the Congress on April 16, President Nixon said:

I support the proposed legislation that has been agreed to in the negotiations between the Post Office Department and the postal unions.

If this agreement is to become a reality, Mr. Speaker, we must give it prompt consideration. Let us act before another crisis comes to the postal service.

REV. JIM ARGUE DELIVERS FUNERAL SERVICE FOR MAJ. GEN. JAMES E. RUDDER

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include the text of the sermon delivered at the funeral of Maj. Gen. James E. Rudder by Rev. Jim Argue of the Pulaski Heights United Methodist Church:

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR GEN. JAMES EARL RUDDER

We have come together here this afternoon for three important reasons. First, we have assembled because we wish to honor the man of James Earl Rudder who passed from this life Monday at the age of 59 years. Second, we are here because we wish to express in some visible and tangible way the love and concern we feel for the bereaved family. Finally, we have come together as Christians to worship Almighty God from whom our spirits come in the beginning and unto whom they return at the end.

Since this is a service of worship, it is appropriate that my remarks be ground in a text. For that purpose I have chosen I Corinthians 15:26—"the last enemy to be destroyed is death."

It is significant that we have assembled here during the Easter Season, for the great message of Easter is that death, for the Christian, is no longer an enemy to be feared. The man in Christ has already been received with his Lord. The resurrection of Jesus Christ is the ground for their assurance.

Now this a truth which can be understood ultimately only through faith. But are there no reasonable considerations to help us in this venture of faith? Let me suggest four truths which I feel will help us in this direction.

I

Let us begin by noting that life does survive a change in bodies. Paul uses the illustration of a seed planted in the ground. When it is planted it has one kind of a body, but when it comes up it has a very different body. The hard shell of the seed, when it has served its function, is surrendered and left

in the earth, but the life that is in it emerges to a new glory.

Now, Paul says, "So is it with the resurrection of the dead. What is sown is perishable, what is raised is imperishable . . . It is sown a physical body, it is raised a spiritual body . . . For this perishable nature must put on the imperishable, and this mortal nature must put on immortality."

Paul reasoned that it is just as normal for us to survive a change of bodies as for a seed to do so. He might have used any one of a number of other illustrations. Take a butterfly for example. It wasn't always a delicately beautiful thing with wings. It was a caterpillar once, confined to the earth. Then it wrapped itself in its grave clothes and lay as dead for a time, until one day the grave was opened and it emerged a new creature, no longer earthbound but the inhabitant of a new world.

Life does survive a change in bodies. We see it happen every day. Is it so difficult then to believe that the God who can draw a butterfly out of a caterpillar, a frog out of a tadpole, and a bird out of an egg can find something in us more precious than the shell that surrounds us, can draw it out, and give it a new body and continued life? Life does survive a change in bodies.

II

Let's consider a second thing: Life does move toward a goal. Take the process of evolution, for example. It moves from lower to higher forms of life; it is going somewhere. Or, consider the normal process of the growth of individuals. It is not haphazard so that we have no idea whether a young man of twenty will be crawling on the floor like an infant or serving as the president of some large company. To be sure, there is a wide variation in the intelligence and ability of twenty-year-olds, but we can be sure that the irresistible pull toward maturity will have brought all of them of average capacity up to a certain level of development. Life seems to be headed somewhere; it grows, develops, matures.

We ourselves, by our very nature, are purposive creatures. We have to be directing our lives toward some goal or life loses its meaning, and we disintegrate as personalities. So long as we have a clearcut and worthy aim in life, and direct our energies toward its accomplishment we are pretty well assured of mental health because we were meant to live that way. It is when life has no purpose that we begin to get neurotic. Purposelessness is unnatural and therefore destructive.

Is it so difficult to believe, then, that the God who set things moving toward a goal, and who planted purposes in our minds, should have a destiny for his own creation?

III

But let's move on to another thought. This may sound a little strange at first, but think about it before you dismiss it as unreasonable: Life often does prove the unbelievable to be true.

When Christopher Columbus returned to Spain after his voyage to the west, he reported to the authorities that he had been to the East Indies. They said that he was out of his mind. Everyone knew the Indies were to the east of Europe, not the west, just as they knew that the world was flat instead of round. It was unthinkable that one could go west to get east. Such a notion, they believed, did not correspond with natural law. But in due course of time, the unbelievable was found to be true.

Think of all the things that we take for granted today, that only a little while ago would have been flatly denied as completely impossible. A few years ago no one would have believed you if you had told them that there would come a time when we would ride about comfortably at speeds of fifty, sixty, seventy miles an hour in "horseless carriages." They would never have accepted the idea that you would be able to turn on a light by punching a button, hear a sym-

phony by tuning in a radio, or watch a football game many miles away by looking at a little box in your own living room. The idea of flying would have been laughed out of court, and the prospect of a trip to the moon would have been called our sanity into question. But time takes care of our weak faith, and the unbelievable is found to be true.

Now, someone may say, "Yes, but all these things are found to follow natural law when you come to understand them." To which I would answer, "Of course! And so does the resurrection. God does not do things contrary to his nature." Besides the resurrection is not the only thing in our experience for which we have not found a natural explanation. There is as much mystery about the question of how we got here in the first place as about what will happen to us when we die. This earth was red hot once, like the inside of a furnace. Then it went through a long period of cooling off. After that, life appeared. Where did it come from? No one knows. How did it get started? No one can tell you. So far as our understanding of natural law is concerned, life does not generate spontaneously out of a fiery furnace. Now if God can bring life to a planet as dead as a poker, is it unreasonable to believe that he can bring a resurrection where there has been life?

Ralph Sockman suggests that we think of this matter in terms of a group of Eskimos. Let's imagine a group of them that have never had any contact with the outside world. So far as their knowledge goes, the whole earth is an endless expanse of ice, snow, nothing more. Then a man from Southern California drops down in their midst, and proceeds to tell them of the wonders of the sunny southland. He tells about palm trees, and oranges and bathing beaches. But this doesn't mean a thing to them because there is nothing in their experience to correspond with it. How can you describe a palm tree to someone who has never even seen the ground—or a blade of grass? So the Californian must speak in negatives. He tells the Eskimos that Southern California is a place where there is no snow or ice, no igloos, no midnight sun, no whale meat. It's not a very satisfactory description, but under the circumstances it is the best he can do.

Now the Bible approaches eternal life in this same manner: There shall be "no night" there. "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away." We can't know what it is like. We have no experience on which to base such knowledge. But we can know that it is normal for us to find the unbelievable to be true.

IV

Now let me point out one other thing: Life does include parental satisfaction of children's needs.

If a man buys a fine automobile and the best clothes for himself, eats expensive meals in restaurants, and travels where he wants to while his children are compelled to wear shoes that are too small and to do without needed medical attention because he hasn't enough money to take proper care of them, we say there is something wrong with him. That kind of behavior just isn't normal. Under normal circumstances a father will provide proper care for his children even if it means skimping on some things he'd like to have for himself. It is normal for a father to be concerned about the needs of his children.

Now, if we poor human parents, with all our faults still remember and care for our own, how much more must the Heavenly Father who put those parental instincts within us, care for his children. As Bishop Ensley puts it: "We should not question immortality until it becomes the settled practice of parents to desert their offspring. So long as they care, we have good reason to believe that the Parent of all cares."

It is said that in India fakirs sit beside

pools of water and drop colored dust on the surface in such a manner as to make recognizable portraits of great men. Then a little wind comes up, or a pebble is dropped in the pool. The water is disturbed, and the picture destroyed. Now, I cannot believe that the creator of the universe is engaged in that kind of business, that he creates one like Moses or Jeremiah, or St. Paul, or Martin Luther, or Jesus, or even like you and me, and then allows the breath of death to blow us completely away.

Earl Rudder was a true child of God. His life was characterized by love. He had a deep and abiding love for the heavenly Father, a love that expressed itself in many ways both within and without the Church. He loved his country. His brilliant military record attests not only to his qualities of leadership, but also to the profound patriotism which was so much a part of his personality. He was an outstanding example of the citizen-soldier. His civilian achievements as a public servant equally well reflected his love for his country. He loved this university and gave it strong leadership during a period of great change and development. His personal life was also one of love. He was a good and loyal friend to many. Above all, he was a devoted husband, father, brother and grandfather.

We have made it hard for people to believe that Jesus has conquered death. Death, resurrection, life everlasting—these have been made to seem so strange and contrary to our experience. But death is no longer an enemy of the spirit. For the Christian, it is the most normal thing in the world. And I have an idea that when we pass through the portals of death that there will be a moment when it will all seem strange, and then we will know that we have come home.

NBC WHITE PAPER ON MENTALLY DISTURBED YOUTH, APRIL 25, 7:30 P.M. E. S. T.

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, next Saturday, April 25, NBC Television will present at 7:30 p.m. e.s.t. a 90-minute news special on mentally disturbed youth.

The documentary, entitled "Cry Help," is being produced by the distinguished television producer, Mrs. Lucy Jarvis.

The film points to the urgent need for Federal leadership in the field of mental health. It precedes the publication next month by Harper & Row of "Crisis in Child Mental Health," the result of a 3-year study by a joint congressional commission.

As Mrs. Jarvis states:

We've got to go to the moon because that's part of man's dream, but part of man's dream is a better life here too.

I urge my colleagues to watch this splendid film, and I recommend that they read an article about the film in the New York Times this past Sunday based on an interview with Mrs. Jarvis. I insert the article in the RECORD, as follows:

THINGS TO LIVE FOR—LIKE THE BEATLES

(By Judy Stone)

"There is not a single community in this country that provides an acceptable standard of services for its mentally ill children."—Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children, June 30, 1969.—NAPA, CALIF.

At 6 A.M. in Ward Q 7 and 8 of Napa State

Hospital, a voice over the loudspeaker announced that it was time to get up and face the day. George, a slight, fair, 17-year-old paranoid schizophrenic, turned over in bed, shaking off the efforts of a nurse to rouse him. "Leave me alone. Leave me alone," he muttered. "Wake me up when I'm dead."

George is one of nearly 10 million Americans under 25 who require mental-health treatment. He is one of only 500,000 who are actually receiving some attention—attention, that is often indifferent, rarely helpful, and frequently harmful. And George is one of the lucky 24 admitted into Napa's unique Adolescent Treatment Program to get the kind of psychiatric care that may help him to become comparatively self-sufficient.

The way the richest country in the world shunts aside its mentally disturbed adolescents will be spotlighted on "Cry Help! An NBC White Paper on Mentally Disturbed Youth," a 90-minute news special produced by Lucy Jarvis. It will be shown Saturday night at 7:30, prior to publication by Harper & Row next month of "Crisis in Child Mental Health," the result of a three-year study by a joint Congressional commission. "The acute necessity for such a study," the commission report noted, "was painfully brought to the public by John F. Kennedy's assassin, who had been diagnosed as a mentally disturbed child for whom treatment was never obtained."

What triggered Mrs. Jarvis's attention was a remark by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Mental Health, who told her: "The great tragedy is that although we're doing many things for kids under 14, if you're going to be mentally ill in this country, never be sick between 17 and 25 because then you'll be in serious trouble."

When Mrs. Jarvis began investigating, she was appalled at the lack of mental-health programs for that age group and the prohibitive cost of private hospitalization. What she saw convinced her of the necessity for community health centers where preventive work can be done. She found what she was looking for in California.

Last July California became the first state to make local communities responsible for the care of their mentally ill, with 90 per cent of the funds provided by the state, 10 per cent by the county concerned. But California took one step forward, two steps back: Governor Ronald Reagan had also slashed the budget for the State Department of Mental Hygiene, substantially reducing hospital personnel and engendering bitter controversy.

MRS. JARVIS AT NAPA STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL

When NBC researchers arrived here last January, it was not a propitious time for the state to welcome them with open arms. But Mrs. Jarvis—an attractive, black-haired, brown-eyed powerhouse who can be alternately warm, charming, and intimidating, who has wheeled her way into the Kremlin, has talked to Khrushchev in exile and covered the Vietnam war for NBC—somehow found the key.

State officials first tried to direct her attention to the adolescent program in Southern California's Camarillo State Hospital, which had been redecorated (and the grass sprayed green) for Governor Reagan's one tour of "inspection." However, Mrs. Jarvis, wife of a corporation attorney and mother of two young adults, is too shrewd to be taken in by edifice complexes. "I felt it was real Plasticville," she said. "It was very fancy, very well decorated and the staff was very cold. Buildings don't function if there is no love and warmth and interest in the person."

At Napa, in northern California, she found a "shining light of accomplishment" in the Adolescent Treatment Program, carried out by a psychologist, a psychiatrist, two social workers, two teachers and two rehabilitation therapists. Unfortunately, as noted, this intensive care covers only 24 of the most

seriously disturbed among Napa's average adolescent population of approximately 180.

Dr. Clem Helming, a graying father of eight who heads the program, says he believes in "the therapeutic community. We encourage even more involvement with children than most patients and teachers have. Other places believe you can't be an administrator and therapist at the same time, but we are. This is a community within a community. We are the parents, teachers, neighborhoods, policemen. We all have to demonstrate enough involvement with each other so that the youngsters are hooked. The staff meets and tries to criticize each other. I encourage others to criticize me. If we really can communicate with each other, it's a model for the kids. We have to remember there is in the psychotic person some element of a very creative person and this can be tapped. Their illness has resulted in an imbalance, so they live part of the time in an unreal world they create. We need to develop an atmosphere in which they can organize, integrate and grow. This is a very tiring process for the staff and there are no flashy, wonderful breakthroughs."

Although some Napa staff members objected to the television project, Dr. Helming believed it "helped the youngsters realize other people in the world were interested in them and believed in them." The TV crew, particularly director Tom Priestly, he said, "were keenly aware that they didn't want to hurt these kids and reached an understanding with the staff before taking any pictures."

Changes in some youngsters were apparent even in the few months the crew shot at Napa. When Mrs. Jarvis first met Gloria, a 17-year-old autistic girl, Gloria's long dark hair fell loosely over her face, concealing her deeply sad brown eyes. She could speak only her name. The daughter of poor Mexican-Spanish parents, she had been depressed and suicidal until a friend convinced her "there were important things to live for—like the Beatles." Recently, she has been composing her own music and lyrics and playing the guitar. "When she was walking in the meadows, we followed her," Mrs. Jarvis recalled. "She was singing a song she wrote that would tear you apart—about a man who falls in love with a woman and feels betrayed."

At an evaluation session, Mrs. Jarvis observed Debbie, a middle-class girl who had earned straight A's in San Francisco's top academic high school. Debbie insisted on knowing if the hospital staff member questioning her was a psychiatrist or psychologist: "I don't waste my time with psychologists," she said.

"She was hostile and aggressive," Mrs. Jarvis noted. "I told her, 'Debbie, you are really beautiful.' She said, 'Look at my face. It's split down the middle. I'm a schizophrenic.' Debbie was quite articulate about her distaste for the great American middle-class myths. To defy her family, she had secretly smoked pot and dated black men, but she never received the punishment she seemed to think she merited. Then one day, she slit her wrists and her mother asked, 'Why?' 'My God, don't you know?' Debbie cried. Debbie is now out of the hospital, the family is in therapy and there is hope that she may be able to enter college soon," Mrs. Jarvis said.

In addition to observing and filming youngsters receiving treatment at Napa, Mrs. Jarvis and her crew also looked elsewhere in California, finding other young people who should have been receiving care but weren't.

"No matter where we went," Mrs. Jarvis continued, "we found kids like the ones at Napa. 'Gut-wrenching,' as our writer Jim Mills said. Each youngster we focused on exemplifies a different aspect of what happens—or doesn't happen—to a disturbed kid in America."

DOWNTOWN SAN FRANCISCO

In San Francisco's crowded, downtown "tenderloin," the crew found—not the hippie dropouts—but the throwouts. "They come from homes where there is no father or there are several different fathers or the parents are alcoholics," Mrs. Jarvis observed. "Some of them go to Hospitality House, where they find an accepting atmosphere and where there is a free feed once a week. There are about 3,000 of these kids in the area. A lot of them don't know their sexual identity. They become drag queens or lesbians and they won't go to the 'Establishment' for therapy."

At Hospitality House, Mrs. Jarvis and the crew found 15-year-old Sherrie, a tiny thing with long tangled hair and immensely shy blue eyes, a clinger to anyone who seems to care. Sherrie "spare-changes" people and gives most of the money away. "She lives in a world of pimps, whores and hustlers," Mrs. Jarvis said, "and sails through it all with aplomb, seemingly untouched. She seems to have no interest in sex or drugs, but she is beginning to paint—red things with the word 'death' in black letters. She is obsessed with death. She said her father took one look at her and killed himself 10 days later. She is charming, appealing and irrational. Her brother was in Napa, and a volunteer doctor who observed Sherrie at Hospitality House told us that she is deeply psychotic."

"If the kids in the streets are psychotic or paranoid and no adult gets to them, they may be picked up for hustling, panhandling, pimping, breaking and entering. If they don't get on the mental-hygiene conveyor belt, they get on the conveyor belt run by the correctional system. Once on that, they may never get off."

Since the California Youth Authority, the state correctional agency, has no psychiatric facility, psychotic youngsters are often sent to Vacaville, the medical institution for adult prisoners; some have not even committed a criminal offense, but are picked up for running away from home or exhibiting violent behavior.

PART OF MAN'S DREAM

"The doctors at Vacaville told me that by the time they get the kids, there is no hope," said Mrs. Jarvis. "The chief psychiatrist said, 'If there were a proper community health program, if the schools and the homes were exposed to it, we would be practicing preventive medicine instead of having a finger in the dike.'"

"No one knows what causes schizophrenia, but the victims can be helped to function," Mrs. Jarvis continued. "We don't know if body chemistry, diet and prenatal care may be at the root of it. Until we take seriously the problem of the 16-to-21-year-old group, how do we know what causes drug addiction and the generation gap, the lack of communication, the emotional confusion, the rise in homosexuality? There may be a chemical root as well as an environmental one. The first thing they do with a paranoid schizophrenic kid is put him on a tranquilizing drug. How do we know the whole emotional history of one person as opposed to another doesn't depend on the chemical makeup of the body? My major at Cornell was biochemistry. I started out working as a nutritionist in a hospital and I strongly believe that there is a correlation between what we put into our bodies and what we are."

"I know this show will shake people up. There are fathers and mothers who have sick kids, don't recognize the signs and accuse them of being lazy. We have to make them understand what is happening to their children. If the communities don't have mental-health clinics, parents should exert pressure to get them. This thing is alarmingly on the rise. When you read the statistics, it's one thing, but when the statistics become a Gloria or a Debbie the shock is 10 times worse."

"When these kids grab hold of you and you find yourself involved, you want to cry for the whole world. You want to know where the hell we're going. I don't say, 'Why spend money to go to the moon, let's spend it on the kids.' We've got to go to the moon because that's part of man's dream, but part of man's dream is a better life here too. This is a rich and resourceful and arrogant country that can do both. We've got to stop feeling that, every time we talk about a program in which the Federal Government takes a share in helping individuals, we're in danger of becoming a collective society or a Communist movement. There's certainly enough money to do this, but is there the leadership?"

AL HOFSTEDER: LIBERAL MINNEAPOLIS ALDERMAN IN TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on April 20 the Minneapolis Tribune printed on its editorial page a fine column about one of Minneapolis' young and progressive elected public officials, Third Ward Alderman Al Hofstede. The article by Joe Rigert contains a lesson that all elected officials should learn: never underestimate the intelligence of the American electorate, but do not overestimate the information they possess on public issues.

Al Hofstede's premise is that his constituents are open to necessary change if convinced of the need for change. Al's career is devoted to both informing those who elect him and listening to their views. He proves that this process can result in progressive programs responding to our grave urban problems. So-called middle America is not necessarily unsympathetic to "increased spending, open housing, urban renewal, handgun control, scattered site public housing, and other social measures." Al Hofstede, a leader in the best sense of that often misused word, is a credit to Minneapolis.

The article follows:

HOFSTEDER: LIBERAL IN TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE

(By Joe Rigert)

The handwriting is clear; the message direct. "In this charity envelope a modest campaign donation of 25 pennies as I am kind of poor myself." Alderman Albert J. Hofstede of Minneapolis cherishes the letter as a reminder and a reassurance in these times of travail for elected officials caught between the conflicting pressures of urban needs and constituent reactions.

The letter has special meaning in both a personal and political sense, because Hofstede's 3rd Ward is a prototype of Middle America—that segment of society now supposedly most distrustful of government, concerned about taxes, upset over social change, anxious to preserve hard-won gains, and fearful of the upward and outward thrust of minorities.

The seeming paradox is that Hofstede was re-elected last year by a wide margin to represent this ward, and apparently continues to enjoy the kind of support typified in the letter, even while he has voted for spending programs, open housing, urban renewal, handgun-control, scattered-site public housing and other social measures presumably disfavored in such a constituency. Have the

views of Middle America been misrepresented? Or is the 29-year-old alderman ahead of his constituents?

These questions are worth examining because they have major implications for whether political leaders can continue to move ahead in dealing with critical urban problems or must retrench in response to a mood of negativism. To answer the questions, it is necessary to look behind the labels and to review Hofstede's response as alderman.

It is necessary, first, to realize that the ward is no monolith. Hofstede counts 13 white European nationality groups, along with sizeable numbers of poor whites and Indians. Many of the residents fled oppression to come to America, built their own homes, churches and schools and maintain strong ties to their communities. They are blue-collar workers for the most part, unskilled or semiskilled, drawing modest wages. They are advancing in age.

"In one sense, it is a very beautiful community, because of the cross section," says Hofstede. "They still have the customs and songs. You have to attend their Easter ceremonies—it's all there. The foods. The Lebanese dinner. The Ukrainian Easter dinner. It's all different—it all has different meanings."

It is necessary, second, to recognize the full scope of attitudes in the ward. Hofstede describes his constituents as "very warm and friendly people," much smarter about issues than generally credited, rightly concerned about taxes and inflation, lacking a sense of participation in their government, inclined to want to hold back after the rapid change of recent years, ambiguous about race and poverty.

"These people have worked hard for what they have. It is difficult for them to understand why some people get something for nothing, as in welfare, or why they burn down buildings. And yet they understand, too. You can't tell me somebody who left the old country because his land was taken away, or who was in a concentration camp, or couldn't read certain books, when he sees what black people are going through can't understand it."

It is necessary, finally, to note Hofstede's premise that his constituents are open to change if convinced of the facts. This was perhaps best illustrated in the early 1960s when Hofstede, then a college student, joined a Catholic priest and a few other residents in going door-to-door, setting up meetings and otherwise working to convince people of the need for an urban renewal project to revitalize the St. Anthony neighborhood. The project since has brought new homes, schools, highrises for the elderly, and stabilization for an area that was going downhill.

So, while renewal critics seek a referendum provision for future projects, Hofstede says, "I'm not scared of a vote, providing people know what they are voting on. I have a lot of trust in the people. They understand when an area is going down. They know when they need assistance."

This matter of "trust" crops up often in Hofstede's discussion of his relationship with constituents and in his explanation of why he feels he is able politically to vote the way he does on the broad urban issues. Hofstede says that he tries to develop that trust by listening to his people, putting himself in their position to understand their views, being honest with them and answering to their needs.

If the trust is there, he says, "I think people will respond to the positive approach. The main problem is that you equip people with enough information so they can make a decent decision. People want to do new things but they want to have a reason for it."

Hofstede stresses the need for a positive, progressive stance in government, in the best interests of his ward and the total city. "We are either moving forward or backward. There is no status quo. We have to keep moving ahead," he says.

Thus Hofstede talks of industrial development to bring jobs and a better tax base. He says it takes more money each year just to keep the city going—"we can't be afraid of that issue." He notes that every day of delay adds to the cost of a civic center. He says poverty will grow and engulf the city if the problem is ignored.

A strong desire to do "what is right" runs through the alderman's conversation. "I just believed in it," he said, explaining one controversial vote not calculated to win favor in his constituency. But Albert J. Hofstede, son of a truck driver from Holland, a college graduate and beneficiary of the progress he favors, also stays close to his people, partly through that letter and the 25 pennies he keeps on his desk. "When you deal with a \$70-million budget, you get so enwrapped in this thing, you can begin to look upon people as a mass. You got to look at them as individuals."

JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply disappointed at the recent action of the California State Judicial Qualifications Commission in recommending a mere "public censure" as an appropriate penalty in the case of serious allegations of improper conduct and gross ethnic discrimination made against Judge Gerald S. Chargin of the superior court in Santa Clara County, Calif.

In view of the fact that the commission, itself, concluded that Judge Chargin's conduct "constituted conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute," it is simply incomprehensible to me that the commission could recommend a penalty that can only be regarded as a light slap on the wrist for actions that amounted to both a serious matter of ethnic discrimination, and an effective denial of the equal protection of the law that our Constitution guarantees to all citizens.

I firmly believe that the commission's recommendation is a disservice to the cause of ethnic justice in America, for it must be made unmistakably clear to all that the kind of behavior displayed by Judge Chargin will not be tolerated in our courts.

In my opinion, Judge Chargin has disqualified himself from sitting in judgment on his fellow men, and, in the best interest of all concerned, should have the good sense to resign from the bench.

For, how can the law and the courts command respect when those who would assume the role of judge in our society and mete out punishment to violators of the law, have, themselves, no respect for the people they serve?

If Judge Chargin should fail to resign voluntarily, I strongly urge the California Supreme Court, which has authority to act in such cases, to reject the inadequate recommendation of the State judicial qualifications commission, and order the immediate removal of Judge Chargin from office as being clearly unfit to continue to serve in that capacity.

By way of background, Mr. Speaker, the allegations of misconduct on the

bench arose as a result of statements made by Judge Chargin at a juvenile court hearing held in San Jose, Calif., on September 2, 1969.

According to the court reporter's official transcript of the hearing, which I have had an opportunity to review, Judge Chargin's remarks from the bench amounted to what can only be called an outrageous and insulting ethnic slur against the entire Mexican-American community in the United States.

I have communicated repeatedly to the chairman of the judicial qualifications commission to protest in the strongest terms possible the intemperate bigotry and bias shown by Judge Chargin, and to urge his immediate removal from judicial office as having disqualified himself from continuing to sit on the bench.

The inexcusable and offensive language used by Judge Chargin, which I will not dignify by repeating, is simply unacceptable to the people of our country, and has no place whatsoever in a civilized court of law.

His remarks attempt to perpetuate a profound misunderstanding about the Mexican-American community, its rich cultural heritage, its highest aspirations, and its many significant contributions to American life.

In my opinion, Judge Chargin stands convicted by his own words as clearly unfit to serve in any judicial capacity, and he should be removed from the bench forthwith.

For further background information on this important matter. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point the following items: the text of a letter I wrote to the State judicial qualifications commission stating my firm position on the case; an editorial entitled, "A Judge Who Disgraced the Bench," which appeared in the Los Angeles Times; and excerpts from the commission's news release announcing its recommendation to the California Supreme Court, with relevant quotes from its official "Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Recommendation."

The material referred to, follows:

STATE JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS COMMISSION,
350 McCallister Street—Room 3041,
San Francisco, Calif.

GENTLEMEN: This letter is written to wholeheartedly endorse the action taken by the State Attorney General's Office in urging that a ruling be made as soon as possible on the case of Judge Gerald S. Chargin, who, while presiding at a Juvenile Court hearing in San Jose, took it upon himself to indict the entire Mexican American community by his very intemperate anti-Mexican remarks.

The bigotry and bias of the Judge is clearly evidenced by his language and is unjustified under any circumstances, especially so, coming from the bench. It is not only an affront and insult to persons of Mexican descent in both Mexico and the United States, but also regrettable that the Judge chose to present such an inaccurate and distorted picture of the Mexican American community.

The Los Angeles Times, in its strong editorial indictment of the Judge, has cogently expressed my own feelings in commenting that "Nothing can excuse language so harsh and so intemperate as to arouse an entire community to anger over such racial slurs. There can be no other conclusion than that Judge Chargin is not qualified to sit on the bench. He stands convicted by his own words."

Because I, too, feel that the Judge stands

convicted by his extremely unethical deportment—and by his words has attempted to perpetuate profound misunderstanding about the Mexican American community, its culture, its aspirations and its contributions to the United States—his removal from the bench forthwith is required.

I firmly believe that this letter reflects the attitude of the Mexican American community with respect to this case.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD R. ROYBAL,
Member of Congress.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Oct. 3, 1969]

A JUDGE WHO DISGRACED THE BENCH

"We ought to send you out of the country—send you back to Mexico . . . You ought to commit suicide."

"You are lower than animals and haven't the right to live in organized society—just miserable, lousy, rotten people."

"Maybe Hitler was right. The animals in our society probably ought to be destroyed because they have no right to live among human beings."

Were these the mouthings of a lynch mob or the taunts of a racist sheriff?

No. They were uttered by the Honorable Gerald S. Chargin, a judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, presiding at a juvenile hearing in San Jose.

The outrageously intemperate language used by Judge Chargin clearly requires that he be removed from the bench.

Before the judge on September 2 was a 17-year-old Mexican American youth accused of incest involving his 15-year-old sister. He had originally pleaded innocent but reportedly changed his plea.

In his diatribe against the young defendant, Judge Chargin broadened his remarks, including this gratuitous reference to the sister: "Well, probably she will have half a dozen children and three or four marriages before she is 18."

The judge's indictment of "miserable, lousy, rotten people" led Dep. Public Defender Fred Lucero to object that "The court is indicting the whole Mexican group . . . What appalls me is that the court is saying that Hitler was right in genocide."

To which Judge Chargin replied: "What are we going to do with the mad dogs of our society?"

"Either we have to kill them or send them to an institution or place them out of the hands of good people because that's the theory—one of the theories of punishment is if they get to the position that they want to act like mad dogs, then we have to separate them from society."

Although the judge told the defendant "You will probably end up in state's prison before you are 25, and that's where you belong anyhow," he finally ordered the youth released on probation.

Chargin excused his behavior by saying that "it is an accepted fact that these lectures are stated in harsh terms to impress upon the minds of the youth the seriousness of the situation in which they find themselves."

Nothing, however, can excuse language so harsh and so intemperate as to arouse an entire community to anger over such racial slurs.

The transcript of the Sept. 2 hearing has now been forwarded by the Attorney General's office to the Commission on Judicial Qualifications with a formal request to "expedite" an investigation.

There can be no other conclusion than that Judge Chargin is not qualified to sit on the bench. He stands convicted by his own words.

COMMISSION NEWS RELEASE

The Commission on Judicial Qualifications has unanimously recommended to the California Supreme Court that Superior Court Judge Gerald S. Chargin of San Jose be pub-

licly censured for his remarks at a juvenile court hearing September 2, 1969. The Commission found the remarks were "improper and inexcusable. Taking the words at their ordinary meaning they were insulting to the minor's family, offensive to large segments of the public, and caused widespread expressions of deep concern about the impartial administration of justice in California. Whatever their purpose, a literal interpretation of the words was that the Respondent had feelings and attitude of ethnic bias." The Commission then concluded that Judge Chargin's conduct "constituted conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute."

The judge has 30 days to petition the Supreme Court to reject the recommendation.

Along with its report to the Supreme Court the Commission filed the record of the proceedings beginning with the Notification of Charges dated December 18, 1969, and including the transcripts of hearings held February 9 and March 2, 1970 in San Francisco before Special Masters. The Commission employed San Francisco attorney, Burnham Enersen, as Special Counsel and Examiner. Enersen presented the case against the judge who was represented by San Francisco attorneys Gerald D. Marcus and Arthur T. Bridgett.

FINDINGS OF FACT

. In the course of his remarks at said hearing, Respondent had several opportunities to qualify, retract or explain his remarks, in particular when the Public Defender remonstrated that Respondent was condoning genocide and was condemning Mexican Americans as a group. On each such occasion, Respondent persisted in his conduct

. The remarks of the Respondent at said hearing were improper and inexcusable. Taking the words at their ordinary meaning they were insulting to the minor's family, offensive to large segments of the public, and caused widespread expressions of deep concern about the impartial administration of justice in California. Whatever their purpose, a literal interpretation of the words was that the Respondent had feelings and attitudes of ethnic bias.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Judge Gerald S. Chargin's conduct of the Juvenile Court hearing on September 2, 1969 constituted conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute

RECOMMENDATION

The Commission having found, and hereby concluding that the conduct of the Respondent as found in the Findings constitute conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute, the Commission by virtue of the powers vested in it by Section 18 of Article VI of the California Constitution, hereby recommends to the Supreme Court of California that the Respondent, Gerald S. Chargin, be publicly censured.

PRIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA'S OLIVER

HON. NICK GALIFIANAKIS

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues today my pride in a young North Carolinian by the name of Oliver.

After attending the University of North Carolina, this talented Tar Heel made a nationwide impact through his

recorded hits, "Good Morning Starshine," "Jean," and a host of others. It has been accurately reported that Oliver has become a household word with the "12 to 84 set."

Having firmly established himself in the entertainment world, this young man has now channeled his obvious appeal into another direction—that of drug abuse education. Oliver believes very strongly that the entertainer has a positive role to play in combating drug abuse. Accordingly, he has lent his full cooperation to the House Select Committee on Crime in its all-out effort to educate the general public—particularly young people—on the subject of drug abuse.

He recently accepted a bid from that committee to narrate a radio production entitled "Facts and Fables of Drug Abuse" which is currently being presented on North Carolina radio stations and other stations throughout the Nation.

The program's emphasis is on revealing the medical and social facts about drugs rather than on an overall condemnation of all drugs. It is believed to be the first such project ever undertaken by a congressional committee.

Acknowledging the attitude of many entertainers that cooperation with the Government is "selling out to the establishment," or the "square" approach, I think it is especially significant that Oliver has become the leader in his field in this effort and that he has done it successfully.

I believe that every citizen who has a sincere desire to alleviate the tragic problem of drug abuse has justifiable reason to share my pride in North Carolina's Oliver.

POPULAR SINGER JOINS FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, last April the House of Representatives created the Select Committee on Crime. Since that time the committee, under the able direction of our colleague, CLAUDE PEPPER, has investigated all aspects of crime in our Nation. As the members of the committee sorted through the various causes of crime, I believe most of us were shocked by the major impact that drug abuse has had on crime.

And we were also shocked by the spreading use of drugs by the young people of America—teenagers and pre-teenagers. In an effort to reach these young people with the facts which we learned during our committee hearings about the horrible problem of drugs, Chairman PEPPER authorized the committee staff to prepare and release a 30-minute radio show aimed at the youth of our country.

The radio show tape has now been released to stations around the country. As an indication of the show's acceptance

and popularity, more than 400 stations have requested copies of the tape.

Much of the success of the show can be credited to a young singer and composer by the name of Oliver who narrates the program. Oliver is the first entertainer to join the committee in its search for popular personalities who are willing to speak out against the use of drugs.

The committee was most fortunate to have Oliver volunteer his services, because he can reach the young people. His first recording, "Good Morning Starshine," was a million-dollar seller. His next release, "Jean," topped the hit lists for weeks. He is in constant demand for college concerts, and for guest spots on TV shows.

In short, he is an excellent entertainer who appeals to the youth of our country. And we are very pleased that he has been willing to use this position of respect to speak out against the use of drugs.

We certainly hope that more entertainers will follow Oliver's fine example.

APRIL 22 IS QUEEN ISABELLA'S BIRTHDAY

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to announce today, April 22, is the 519th birthday of Queen Isabella of Spain and call this historic event to the attention of my colleagues and the American people.

Queen Isabella was a remarkably foresighted person for the time in which she lived. Without her encouragement and assistance, Christopher Columbus could not have set sail on his journey to the new world. We Americans owe a debt of gratitude to this extraordinary woman for her major part in the discovery of the new world.

It has been my honor to sponsor legislation which would authorize the President to proclaim the 22d day of each April as Queen Isabella Day. The Governors of 29 States have signed proclamations setting this date aside to honor Queen Isabella. This has been accomplished through the tireless efforts of John Paul Paine, president of the National Committee for a Queen Isabella Day. A list of these Governors and their States follows:

Albert Brewer, Alabama; Ronald Reagan, California; John Dempsey, Connecticut; Russell Peterson, Delaware; Claude Kirk, Jr., Florida; Lester Maddox, Georgia; Richard Ogilvie, Illinois; Edgar Whitcomb, Indiana; Robert Ray, Iowa; Robert Docking, Kansas; Louie Nunn, Kentucky; John McKeithen, Louisiana; Kenneth Curtis, Maine; Harold LeVander, Minnesota; Warren Hearnes, Missouri; Forrest Anderson, Montana; William Cahill, New Jersey; Nelson Rockefeller, New York; Robert Scott, North Carolina; William Gui, North Dakota; James Rhodes, Ohio; Dewey Bartlett, Oklahoma; Robert McNair, South Caro-

lina; Frank Farrar, South Dakota; Preston Smith, Texas; Calvin Rampton, Utah; Deane Davis, Vermont; Linwood Holton, Virginia, and Warren Knowles, Wisconsin.

It is my hope that in the near future the U.S. Congress will take action on legislation remembering Queen Isabella, a farsighted queen and a courageous woman, who has benefited the lives of all of us citizens of the Americas.

The fine organization of Catholic women, "The Daughters of Isabella," in their good works, commemorate and honor Queen Isabella.

CREDIBILITY GAP IN CAMBODIA?

HON. ROBERT O. TIERNAN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, it was reported yesterday that the Nixon administration has agreed to supply several thousand automatic rifles to the Cambodian Government. These rifles are reportedly of Soviet design captured from Communist forces in South Vietnam.

My immediate reaction to this news, Mr. Speaker, was "Oh no, not again." We are told that this action is not to be construed as a commitment by the United States to meet requests for weapons on a large scale. But can we believe this? We do not even know the full story. Is the Nixon administration digging its own "credibility gap?"

Lloyd M. Rives, U.S. charge d'affaires in Phnompenh, was instructed to keep it a secret that these rifles would be supplied by us. In addition, Secretary of State Rogers just recently assured Senator FULBRIGHT that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would be consulted before future aid was given to any Southeast Asian country. When the question was posed to Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler yesterday as to whether the administration would consult Congress, he replied, "This is a matter under study."

I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, and to my colleagues, that the consultation of the Congress should be automatic, not just "under study." There are too many unanswered questions concerning the extent of our involvement in Cambodia and Laos to allow the administration to have a free reign.

Yesterday was Earth Day, a time when we all committed ourselves to saving our environment so that our children could breathe clean air and drink clean water. Was this only rhetoric, or are we truly ready to commit ourselves and our money toward this end? We are presently spending 20 times as much in Vietnam as we are to fight water pollution, and twice as much on a supersonic transport as we are to fight air pollution. Are we now to forego a clean environment for Cambodia?

I am today introducing a resolution stating that it is the sense of the Congress that the President not only consult but get approval of Congress before any further steps are taken with regard to

Cambodia. I urge the immediate adoption of this resolution, for we can wait no longer for unfulfilled assurances.

MONETARY REGULATIONS

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of my constituents, Mr. Alden R. Wells, of Exeter, N.H., publishes the Alden R. Wells Monetary Report and the Alden R. Wells Quarterly. Mr. Wells is knowledgeable in monetary fields, and at his request I include in the RECORD at this point a petition by Mr. Wells calling upon the Congress to use its constitutional powers to alter its regulation of the monetary structure of this country.

Mr. Wells' concern is the evidence of depression based on deflation, a concern that troubles many citizens and the Congress as well.

The petition follows:

PETITION

In the interest of domestic tranquility, I, Alden R. Wells, of Exeter, New Hampshire, hereby petition Congress to use the powers to regulate the value of money granted it by the Constitution (Article I, Section 8) to change its regulations.

GOLD

When the United States Treasury agrees to sell gold to a foreign nation it is selling an asset and should correspondingly reduce its liabilities. Not only is this proper accounting, but it also conforms to reason. If private expenses, they are on the road to bankruptcy. Since no government can go bankrupt in the private sense, the effect of ignoring this rational practice is to change the value of money. When the United States sells gold it is selling a monetary asset and should use the proceeds to reduce a monetary liability—debt.

Correspondingly when the Treasury purchases gold it can quite properly increase its liabilities by increasing its debt.

When an agreement to sell gold is reached present regulations require that a check in an equivalent amount of dollars be deposited by the foreign government in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. A check is then drawn on this deposit, delivered to the United States Treasury, and title to the gold is transferred. Regulations next require that the proceeds of this sale be given as a grant to the New York Reserve Bank to be distributed among all Reserve Banks. By this step the Treasury has been deprived of the ability to reduce its liabilities although it has sold an asset.

The Federal Reserve System has received the gift of a new asset. This new asset is used to buy United States Treasury debt in the open market. Because the Federal Reserve Bank's liabilities are unchanged by this transaction, it must cancel another asset. The asset it cancels is an old empty asset (gold certificates) without current meaning because Congress in the 1960's canceled gold certificate backing on bank deposits and currency. According to the New York Reserve Bank, in its pamphlet "Open Market Operations", the purchase by the Federal Reserve Bank of Treasury securities (Treasury debt) in the open market permits commercial banks to expand their demand deposits approximately 6.67 times the amount of the purchase.

Since \$9,707 million gold has been sold under these regulations in the 1960's alone,

commercial banks could add \$64,745 million to their deposits and therefore their loans, and did so. All of this money was created out of thin air, no one worked for it, and consequently the value of money declined—or more popularly expressed, inflation occurred.

Present regulations require a reversal of these practices when the United States Treasury purchases gold. The money created out of thin air is withdrawn. On January 8, 1970, the Federal Reserve Bank gave its check of one billion dollars to the Treasury to enable it to pay for one billion dollars of gold it had purchased. The Federal Reserve Bank sold one billion dollars of Treasury securities to raise the funds to make the payment and thus canceled \$6.67 billion potential commercial bank deposits with the stroke of a pen. Should Congressional regulations remain unchanged, the 1970's could produce as great an increase in the value of money—deflation—as they have already produced a decrease—inflation—in the 1960's.

CURRENCY

When the public purchases additional currency the government profits by the difference between the cost of making the currency and what it sells for. This profit is customarily called seigniorage. In the case of paper money the profit, of course, is much larger than in the case of coins. The issuance of currency is a liability to the government because if for any reason the public wishes to sell it back, the government must redeem it. Since the government has added to its monetary liabilities it should reduce another liability by acquiring and retiring an equivalent amount of debt.

Because Congress changed regulations, all paper money is now issued by the Federal Reserve System. Here too the Treasury has granted to the Federal Reserve Bank as a gift the seigniorage or profit. With this gift the Federal Reserve Bank purchases Treasury securities in the open market. These purchases, however, only replace deposits commercial banks lost when the public gave its checks in return for currency. Inflation thus becomes one for one rather than the 6.67 for one when gold is sold. Recently this gift to the Federal Reserve Bank has been running \$2.5 billion to \$3.0 billion per year. Altogether it totaled \$47,472 million at the end of 1969. In the 1960's alone approximately \$20 billion grants of this nature were made to the Federal Reserve Bank. Should the public require less currency in the 1970's, this inflation becomes deflation.

DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY

These two grants by the United States Treasury to the Federal Reserve System totaled approximately \$30 billion in the 1960's alone and caused a credit inflation of approximately \$85 billion. Congress need look no further than this to find the chief cause of inflation in the 1960's. Already its regulation of money has begun a similar deflation in the 1970's.

Both common sense and common knowledge from today's observable events will affirm that changes in the value of money are unevenly distributed among the people. In an inflation the rich become richer and the weak—the poor, the aged, and the infirm—become poorer. Civil servants will even defy the Courts and the Law when inflation grows serious. When deflation occurs almost everyone suffers.

No one should be surprised that the inflation of the 1960's has caused the vigorous poor to act violently, nor many of the young to reject society and even resort to drugs. I have predicted these results as a consequence of the changing value of money under current Congressional regulation of its value. I have found that my objections to these regulations have been ignored because first prosperity based on this inflation occurred. Before we have a depression based on de-

flation, I petition Congress to change its regulation of money to conform to common sense, and to recapture from the Federal Reserve System the grants that have been made.

EXETER, N.H.

ALDEN R. WELLS.

SECRETARY CHAFEE CHALLENGES JACKSONVILLE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, the Secretary of the Navy, John H. Chafee, former Governor of Rhode Island, spoke Sunday, April 19, 1970, to the 337 graduating seniors at Jacksonville University in Jacksonville, Fla. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws in an impressive ceremony which I attended.

Secretary Chafee made a stirring and challenging speech to the graduates of the independent university located on the banks of the St. Johns River.

He asked the seniors: "Can we make modern civilization work?" The Secretary said that this generation could, if we can find peace in the world, and preserve our environment in a state that can be enjoyed by all.

I commend Secretary Chafee's speech to Members of the House of Representatives and insert an article reporting on the speech which was printed in the Florida Times-Union and Jacksonville Journal, April 20, 1970:

[From the Florida Times-Union, Apr. 20, 1970]

NAVY CHIEF ADDRESSES GRADUATES

(By Ron Sercombe)

Members of the graduating class of 1970 at Jacksonville University, 337 strong, face two great challenges, Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee believes.

Secretary Chafee, who delivered the principal address at commencement exercises Sunday afternoon on the university campus was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by the university's president, Robert H. Spiro, during the ceremony.

"One of your challenges will be our international relations," Secretary Chafee said. "Resistance of the temptation to shrink within a 'Fortress America' will be one of the major challenges you will encounter continuously.

[From the Jacksonville Journal, Apr. 20, 1970]

CHALLENGES CITED TO JU GRADUATES

(By Jim Davis)

The only way to meet the challenges of the future is to stand up and be counted, graduating seniors at Jacksonville University were told.

"May you always have the courage . . . to be vigorous, forthright position-takers in this era of mass conformity when the vice of unconcern is too often called the virtue of tolerance," Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee told the 337 seniors, largest graduating class in JU history.

Speaking at the first of two commencement ceremonies scheduled this year, Chafee said there are two great challenges facing the youth of America today.

One of the gravest dangers, Chafee said, is a growing demand for isolationism.

Americans must resist "the temptation to shrink within a 'Fortress America,'" Chafee said.

"From all corners of this country," said the secretary, "will arise in ever stronger tones the tempting siren song—'cancel all these international commitments, let those foreign nations take care of themselves . . . stop the aid to foreign countries which is spending us into bankruptcy.'"

"It will be an appeal to retreat within our own borders and let the rest of the world go by while we tend to things that count, such as improving our cities, schools, lakes and rivers."

But, Chafee said, "if Americans value their freedoms, if they are serious about preventing nuclear wars and establishing peace, it may be necessary to bear more than their share of the burden."

"But if we value the rights we call freedoms, if we are serious about preventing nuclear wars, if we want peace for ourselves and the world—then we must bear our share of the burden—the burden of aid to foreign nations, of the maintenance of a well-trained and well-equipped military establishment, of preparedness to honor our commitments."

"The other major challenge is a national problem."

"Can we, as a people with a population continuously growing, work out a mode of living that will permit us to keep our material gains, while simultaneously preserving our individual freedoms and the environment around us?"

"Can we cram more and more people into megalopolis, continue to improve our standard of living with more and more waste per person, more automobiles, more liberties—and still, with all this, preserve our natural beauties, wildlife, unspoiled beaches—a place to get away from it all?"

"In other words, can we make modern civilization work?"

"If we can, we will have set a standard that will provide encouragement and direction for the rest of the world."

"If we can't, adjustments will have to be made—adjustments that will not necessarily curtail our liberties or reduce our material benefits."

"It seems to me that both of these challenges are filled with excitement and opportunities which will call forth the very best in each of you."

Sunday's commencement was Jacksonville University's largest.

Distinguished graduating seniors received their share of honors.

Miss Frances "Terry" Hockett, who has served the University in many of its highest elective and appointive student offices, received the University Council President's Cup for outstanding leadership.

An accounting major, Miss Hockett is the daughter of Mrs. Belvia T. Spradley, 3903 Lane Ave., So. The cup was presented to her by Maloy Ray Rash Jr., vice president of the council, in the absence of Edward G. Balance, president.

The cup is awarded annually and the name of the winner is placed on a plaque in the University Council Building.

Vincent Anthony Spagna, a 21-year-old biology major, was awarded the University Gold Medal for Scholarship, graduating summa cum laude with a 3.984 overall academic average out of a possible 4.0.

He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Angelo Spagna of Brooklyn, N.Y. This gold medal is awarded annually by Fred B. Noble, honorary chairman of the board of trustees, to the senior who has earned the highest scholastic average. The recipient must have been enrolled in the university for at least 96 semester hours.

The exercises, held under blue skies and hot sunshine, opened with an organ prelude by Oliver Henry Douberly, followed by the

academic procession with music by the Jacksonville University Chorus, directed by C. Edward Bryan. The invocation was read by University Chaplain Marvin Whiting and opening remarks were made by President Spiro.

Degrees were conferred by President Spiro. Farewell remarks were made by William Patrick Dostaler, president of the graduating class.

"The burden must be borne—of aid to foreign nations, of maintenance of well-trained and well-equipped military establishment, of preparedness to honor commitments," he said, but added that "the dollars do go out with a continuing and annoying regularity."

The other major challenge is a national problem, according to Chafee.

"Can we as a people, with a continuously growing population, work out a mode of living that will permit us to keep our material gains, while simultaneously preserving our individual freedoms and the environment?" Chafee asked.

The secretary said if Americans can meet the second challenge, they will have "set a standard that will provide encouragement and direction for the rest of the world."

But if Americans fail, warned Chafee, the adjustments "will entail the curtailing of our liberties, not a reduction in the material benefits that modern civilization provides."

Persistence and a willingness to be counted as individuals, Chafee told the graduates, is what is needed to meet the tests the future will hold.

Among graduating seniors honored was Miss Frances (Terry) Hockett of 3903 Lane Ave., who received the University Council President's Cup for outstanding leadership. She held several of the university's highest elective and appointive student offices.

Vincent Anthony Spagna, 21-year-old biology major, won the University Gold Medal for Scholarship, graduating summa cum laude with a 3.984 overall academic average out of a possible 4.0.

Spagna is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Angelo Spagna of Brooklyn, N.Y.

In addition to Spagna, four other students were graduated summa cum laude yesterday: Cecelia Gloria Brown, Mary Todd Larsen, Carol Miller Williams and Betty Ann Duer.

Thirteen were graduated magna cum laude: Diane Warner Hansen, Sherrill Marie Hitzing, Linda Jo Landis, Nan Susan Rahne, Elaine Reiner Weignacht, Arnold Richardson Woolverton, James Norman Hester, Jay Henry Menna, Philip Wayne Sloan, Cynthia Lambert Halmowitz, Karen Lee Goff, Kathryn Lois Morrow, Shanks and Roman Gary Shultis.

Fourteen graduated cum laude: Margery Rae Brady, Mark Weston Draud, Burnis Eugene Harnage, Patricia Anne Jones, Joan Emily Mertens, Bobbie H. Prevatt, Richard James Singletary, Karen Claire Smith, Sharon Banning Stanley, Joseph Jack Abid, Cheryl Ann Aldridge, Patricia Ann Bartle, Elizabeth Lovejoy Dershimer and Faye East Fowler.

AMERICA'S EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

HON. DURWARD G. HALL OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, at the request of former Congressman O. K. Armstrong I would like to place in the RECORD at this time a letter he sent me from Osaka, Japan, describing his observations of the U.S. exhibit at the World's Fair. I think this body will find them informative and interesting.

I include the letter at this point for insertion in the RECORD:

OSAKA, JAPAN,
March 27, 1970.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HALL: Since you were kind enough to request that I give you a report on the American pavilion and its exhibits, I am doing so at my earliest possible moment. I am sorry to be so critical, but honesty impels me to be frank about our participation in this, the first world's fair in Asia:

The theme of this Expo '70, this first world's fair in Asia, is "Progress and Harmony for Mankind." I have seen many of the exhibits in the national pavilions that show this theme—in flashing motion and in brilliant colors, and by every type of modern display.

But not in the United States pavilion. With a few exceptions, the American exhibits are about as modern and attractive, about as animated, as the wooden Indian prominently displayed holding the traditional cigars in his hand—a throwback to the mid-19th century, and an insult to every Indian in the U.S. today.

Progress and harmony in the United States would need to show the development of such great factors as industry, agriculture, transportation, communications. Instead, you've got a major section on "folk art." It contains a big collection of old weathervanes, which tell no more the story of American progress than a collection of old and discarded buggy whips.

Religion? Certainly, that's an important item in progress and harmony in American life. I expected that the great religious faiths, Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish, along with something that indicated freedom of worship, would be displayed. Instead, what do we find? Fifty feet of valuable prime space taken up with the exhibit of the "Shakers," a radical sect that was firmly opposed to all progress, whether material or spiritual. The Shakers refused to conform to the laws and the customs of their communities. They created disharmony, split families apart, and raised havoc generally among their neighbors. So they get an exhibit, showing an old rope bed and an iron stove. The Japanese visitors to our exhibit may well wonder if this shows how rural American families live today, for they can't take time to read how the Shakers became "extinct."

There is a photo of the traditional white church building, presumably in New England, but with the identification blurred out, and no signs of life. No minister, no congregation. There could have been some indication of the influence of religion on American life and harmony such as the visit of the Pope, Billy Graham preaching, a Jewish rabbi. But not in our exhibit.

On the plus side, two exhibits are outstanding: The astronauts with their rock from the moon, and the sports exhibit. I was informed by many observers that at least half the crowds that throng the entrance and extend back for hundreds of yards waiting to get in, want to see the moon rock and the paraphernalia of our astronauts. This exhibit is superb. The old portraits of George Washington and other famous Americans are worthy.

So also is the sports exhibit, made up of many items used by famous sportsmen, such as uniforms, bats, balls, glove, golf club, and so on. There are some good enlarged photos of such sports figures as Walter Johnson, Bobby Jones, Babe Ruth, Jim Thorpe. Only criticism here might be that the identifications are in a type too small to be seen and understood readily.

There is a major exhibit of photography, and the pictures are excellent, so far as the craftsmanship is concerned. The Japanese appreciate good photography, of course. But what do the photos prove? The theme of progress and harmony simply is not there. One photo shows a young woman out for a stroll

dressed only in her shorts, with bare breasts. We assume that the Japanese interpret that as "typically American."

Best of the collection, in my opinion, are the pictures that show American homes, mostly in rural and small-town settings. But where are the people? There are no signs of life.

There are photos of Negroes. They are all "still life." Four young people lounging around on a mattress on the floor. The shabby interior of a Negro home, with the American flag used as a drape for the picture of a former President—as though the typical American Negro does not know that you don't use our flag for a decoration of any kind.

What a chance it would be to show the progress and harmony of racial integration in the United States! A Negro nurse working in a hospital with white nurses; children of both races on a school ground; integrated teams of construction workers—such would have truthfully depicted progress and harmony in American life.

The theme of Expo '70 could have been presented in the American pavilion by our progress in aviation, first with a big picture of the flight of the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk; then Lindbergh on the way to Paris in 1927; then other notable achievements in flying; the big 747 jets, leading up to our excellent exhibit of the astronauts. That would mean something.

Farming? There's a big photo of a barren, rocky hillside. Where are the "amber waves of grain" in the plains states, the cornfields of Iowa and Illinois, the cattle in the western feedlots, the citrus trees of Florida and the vineyards of California?

American industry? What could not have been shown by the greatest industrial nation on earth? What a chance to show progress of the American Indians, by depicting their recent establishing of industrial plants on their reservations to create jobs and payrolls.

As for the progress and harmony brought to mankind through the American automobile, why not show one of Henry Ford's early cars, followed by later models of many makes, down to the sleek, modern autos? Instead we have in our pavilion a Stutz "Bearcat" of 1930, a German car and so expensive that only a few in a million could own one; and a freak auto made from a bathtub!

At the end of the line of exhibits are two grotesque items: In a darkened area you are supposed to stand still and gaze at the wall. Soon you'll see a blazing flash of light behind one of the panels. If you gaze long enough, I was told, you'd get some sort of color reaction in your eyes. Next you enter an even darker room, and if you stand on a certain spot, you are told, you can even see your reflection.

Trouble with the whole exhibit is that people do not have time to stop and read the small type, in English and Japanese, that explains each exhibit. Most of the visitors are Japanese, and generally they come in large groups, following closely together. Most of the people scarcely slow down until they get to the sports and astronauts exhibits.

In contrast, the exhibits of many other countries put us to shame. The pavilion of Great Britain glows with modern life. So does that of Canada, and you can add that of the Republic of China as outstanding. The long queues of people waiting to get into our American pavilion often are in line for two hours. Canada has a stage where they entertain their visitors waiting to get in, with music, skating, and other fun. We could at least do something like that for our patient spectators.

I feel that our pavilion could be quickly improved, and by volunteers from American industry, agriculture, and so on, to replace some of our absurd items—such as the "extinct" Shakers, the wooden Indian, a lot of

the "folk art," and the last two darkened rooms.

I voiced my criticisms of some of the exhibits I have mentioned here, to one of our officials. He replied: "But we were not supposed to show the best in American life."

So far as I am concerned, the best in American life is nothing to be ashamed of. It would fit beautifully into a world exposition of 1970.

O. K. ARMSTRONG.

EARTH DAY—A VINEYARD VIEW

HON. HASTINGS KEITH

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was Earth Day, as nobody needs to be told, and all across the country people were meeting and speaking and listening and acting on the pollution problem man finds himself faced with.

Given time, Earth Day may well become an institution in America—and well it should. For it expresses one of the most basic human feelings—the love of nature, and the need to live in harmony with it.

Henry Beetle Hough, who is something of an institution himself, has taken his usual experienced and insightful look at this situation, and has found it good.

So for those who love nature, and who love the English language, I take pleasure in introducing into the RECORD the Vineyard Gazette's view of Earth Day. I think my colleagues will agree that, as usual, Mr. Hough is again both readable and right.

The item follows:

EARTH DAY

What a good word "earth" is! Its quality and meaning are so basic, universal, and indivisible that the word itself in a spring month such as this can carry the outdoor smell of newly thawed soil into the recesses both of closed houses and closed hearts.

Earth Day is well named. This is the informal and living, the fragrant and eternal term applied to the National Environmental Teach-In scheduled for Wednesday, April 22. The special day will be only the central focus of a full month of conferences, displays, demonstrations, and educational projects. The co-sponsors and co-chairmen of the Teach-In are Sen. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, a Democrat, and Rep. Paul N. McCloskey of California, a Republican. The prospect is that as many as 2,000 colleges and universities and 4,000 public schools will hold Earth Day observances.

Meantime, so quietly, so effectively and without the usual hurrahs and procedures, that it seems the result of spontaneous generation, the Vineyard Environmental Action group is already at work. The group is made up of young people, and, so far as one can learn, eager and informed young people.

Do they have any hippies in their membership? They can at least reply that they have no stuffed shirts, and maybe that exchange is a fair stand-off. The relevant fact is that the urgency of environmental restoration and protection has found initiative and a will to action among young people of Martha's Vineyard.

They are to have a Clean Earth Walk from Vineyard Haven to Oak Bluffs to Edgartown, including the state beach, on April 25, "to pick up litter and demonstrate that man is still capable of locomotion without the in-

ternal combustion engine." They also have work projects related to conservation and in particular to the checking of erosion.

"This earth, a spot, a grain, an atom," John Milton wrote in Paradise Lost. We are learning its smallness as well as its greatness, the fact that it can be spoiled, and the fact that it is all we have.

IN SUPPORT OF POW'S

HON. W. C. (DAN) DANIEL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on May 1 there will again be a "demonstration" in Washington. But, unlike others before it, this gathering of Americans will be unusual in its mood, for it will assemble in support of our American soldiers in Vietnam, rather than against them. On that date, citizens will fill Constitution Hall to honor publicly and pay tribute to those American soldiers held prisoner of war or missing in action in Southeast Asia. In the true American spirit, the participants in the May 1 rally will demonstrate to the wives and other relatives of these men that Americans do care, and show the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong that their conduct toward the men they hold is not condoned by the American public.

Senator BOB DOLE of Kansas, who has secured the aid of a 12-man congressional committee, has been instrumental in and "the moving force" behind the organization of this project. Also, Senator DOLE is coordinating plans for the event with the National League of Families of American Prisoners in Southeast Asia, with veterans' organizations and with interested private citizens, such as H. Ross Perot, the Texas industrialist whose humanitarian and colossal efforts to achieve the release of these Americans is well known.

I have joined with Senator DOLE in promoting this national day of tribute to these deserving Americans who are giving unselfishly of themselves for the preservation of freedom which every true American holds dear. The plight of the POW's and the MIA's is surely one issue on which all Americans should unite, regardless of political persuasion or ideological bent. This is not a partisan matter, for an American soldier in a Communist prison camp languishing in the jungles thousands of miles away is not the responsibility of any one political party or philosophy. He is the concern and responsibility of every U.S. citizen—and indeed of free men anywhere in the world today. He is part of that brotherhood of mankind which unites people of nations all over the globe dedicated to a high standard of human dignity.

It is my fervent hope that public outrage in every peace-loving nation of the world will reach a crescendo of such magnitude that Hanoi adheres to the humane treatment specified for prisoners of war in the Geneva Convention.

Yet, there is another cruel aspect of

this issue which the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong could so easily eliminate by simply releasing information regarding the status of these soldiers. Our cold, calculating enemies are extending their inhumanity to our very shores, for they are toying with the minds of the families of their prisoners. Unfortunately, they are finding it easy and effective to use American citizens sympathetic to their objectives against fellow Americans.

Hanoi must release the names and conditions of the more than 1,450 U.S. servicemen believed held by their forces. The most elemental standards of human decency demand an end to their inhumanity to these men and to their loved ones in the United States. Surely it is not too much to request that they provide an answer for the families of these missing American soldiers who plead repeatedly, "Is he dead or alive?"

THE 519TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF QUEEN ISABELLA

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, April 22 marked the 519th anniversary of the birth of Isabella, Queen of Castile and Aragon, who provided moral and financial support for Columbus' expedition to the New World.

At a time when we in Congress are debating the question of manned space exploration, we would do well to recall Queen Isabella's courage and foresight.

The mayor of Reading, Pa., the Honorable Victor R. H. Yarnell, recently issued a proclamation on this subject. I, therefore, insert Mayor Yarnell's proclamation in the RECORD at this point:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, April 22, 1970 marks the 519th anniversary of the birth of Queen Isabella, dynamic Castilian queen, who through her faith and confidence in Christopher Columbus, gave the civilized world a new dimension; and

Whereas, Queen Isabella, wife of Ferdinand of Aragon, by her support of Columbus in his plans for exploration, earned for herself a unique place in the history of Western civilization; and

Whereas, in her own time, Isabella was a queen noted for her clear intellect, energy, virtue and patriotism; and

Whereas, the qualities of confidence in the future, spirit of adventure with a purpose and sacrifice in the cause of human progress exhibited by Queen Isabella are characteristics worthy of emulation in our twentieth century era of exploration.

Now, therefore, I, Victor R. H. Yarnell, Mayor of the City of Reading, do hereby proclaim April 22, 1970 as Queen Isabella Day in the City of Reading and urge that all citizens, schools, historical and other interested organizations suitably observe this significant event in the history of the world.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Seal of the City Reading, Pennsylvania.

VICTOR R. H. YARNELL,

Mayor.

THE RETURN OF L. B. J.

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, Life magazine, in its current issue, has an outstanding article on a return visit by former President Johnson to Washington.

This is an excellent article, beautifully written by one of the Nation's best wordsmiths, Hugh Sidey.

Because of its interest to my colleagues and the American people, I include the article in the RECORD:

THE PRESIDENCY: THE RETURN OF L. B. J.

(By Hugh Sidey)

As dawn broke on one of those frantic journeys by Lyndon Johnson to the remote parts of Asia several years ago, a group of reporters in a state of total exhaustion encountered Press Secretary George Christian. With what strength they had left they expressed themselves forcefully about the whole mad mission and its leader, the President of the United States. Christian, who was then 40 going on 80, looked back through his own bleary eyes and said very quietly, "When he's gone, you guys are going to miss him."

L.B.J. came back to Washington for a visit the other day and maybe it was just to prove Christian's point. A casual observer of the scene during the week he was here might have wondered just who was President anyway. The papers ran more pictures of him than they did of Nixon. Johnson saw more important men and was quoted at greater length in and out of print than the resident Chief Executive. L.B.J. attended an East Room worship service, had breakfast with Nixon, wandered through the new White House press room casting a skeptical eye on the lush fittings given to those with whom he contended so long, lunched with Secretary of State William Rogers, met with friends from the Senate, walked out onto the floor of the House for handshakes with everybody from pages to Speaker.

The old issues that tormented Johnson's Presidency are of course still matters of bitter debate, but for the time they were put aside. When Lyndon Johnson is taken simply as a man, he is still one of the natural wonders of the world. There cannot be another who was so violently shaped by the conflicting forces that have marked our society in this century. He grew out of the lingering frontier, was thrust into leadership of an urban society, witnessed or participated in more of the nation's history of the past 40 years than any other living man, and accomplished it all with energy of a tornado.

That appealing humaneness came back to the city with him. He arrived like a sultan—limousines, Secret Service agents, aides and secretaries. His suite at the Madison Hotel jangled and clanged and men rushed with whispered, ordered and fretted. The former President brought with him the manuscript of his first presidential book. Summoning the pages as if they were a national treasure his former aides and friends, he produced the pages as if they were a national treasure to be savored and of course praised, maybe even corrected. The Washington Post's publisher, Katherine Graham, asked him to dinner and the old antagonisms were swept away. For half an hour he huddled in the corner with her son Don Graham, a District of Columbia policeman, asking the young man all about his experiences on the beat, reminiscing about the night Don's father, the late Phil Graham took the 12-year-old

boy to visit the Senate when Johnson was majority leader. "That night we ruled the world," L. B. J. chortled.

For four and a half hours he debated with the Post's editors about Vietnam, supporting his version by quoting documents, phone calls, conversations with the gusto of an automobile salesman. Summoning the hard core White House correspondents who had followed him for those five White House years, he sat three and a half hours on a sofa in the home of Leonard Marks, former USIA head. The old stories poured out and it was as if he had never yielded the power. There he was again with Kennedy, Ike, McNamara, Rusk, Clifford and the rest. He waved his arms and thumped his listeners, stuck his nose in their faces, laughed and needled. He was "mashing buttons" and sending aircraft carriers and passing bills and still, even in retrospect, he was baffled by his inability to communicate. And as he talked there was the sound and substance of Texas, of land and the small people, the ones he never forgot even in his days of power and wealth and glory. He told how Judge Mourund still refused to be interviewed and how his Austin friends couldn't get a nursing home built even though he offered help from the White House at the last minute. There were more cowboys and small-town merchants and schoolteachers in his conversation than kings and premiers.

While he talked somebody handed him a note and he leaped up to go to the phone as if it were Kosygin on the hot line again. One night he spent half an hour in a corner with Abe Fortas, the two of them rocking with laughter. He conversed for long serious minutes with General Maxwell Taylor, one of his Vietnam advisers. At the home of his former aide Jack Valenti he scooped up Valenti's daughter Courtney, now 6, who squealed just the way she used to, "Oh, there's the Press." A friend went to the Madison and bumped into Johnson thumping down the hall in his pajamas, people scurrying for cover, gawking.

When the evenings got late, Lady Bird would tug at his elbow as she used to and he would ignore her. She would say "Dahlin', it's time to go," and he would say, expansively, "Anybody who wants to leave, can," and order another cup of Sanka.

He tried to convince his listeners that his hair was long in the back simply because he lived 65 miles from a barber and "I can cut it a little up front but I can't see the back."

His cronies gave him plenty of chances to lambaste Nixon but he refused. Somebody wondered if he would have been startled when he was in the Senate by a vote like that for Supreme Court nominee Harold Carswell. He smiled thinly and changed the subject.

When they asked if he missed Washington and all its people and power and reporters, he looked them in the eye and winked and said, "Yes, but some of it I miss so nice."

Okay, George Christian, wherever you are. You were right. We miss him.

LAKE ERIE IS NOT DEAD

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, human beings have a tendency to exaggerate situations, and this perhaps ties in with the ingenuity that humans have for creativity.

We should caution, however, against letting our imagination run away with itself, for it can cause a cloud to fall on

reality. In such an instance this would interfere with an accurate appraisal of a condition and interfere with its practical consideration.

A case in point is the pollution status of Lake Erie. Mr. Robert J. Bielo, executive director of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, wrote an article on this subject which appeared in the November 1969, issue of the Pennsylvania Angler magazine. Because this article strives to bring the pollution situation into proper perspective, I insert it in the RECORD and call it to the attention of my colleagues:

LAKE ERIE IS NOT DEAD

A few weeks ago the National Broadcasting Company produced a television program entitled, "Who Killed Lake Erie." Scenes of undecipherable filth involving domestic sewage, industrial wastes, trash, rubbish and oil and even a burning river highlighted the story.

The program title implies Lake Erie is dead and presumably those responsible for the condition of pollution shown in the film were its killers.

Actually, Lake Erie isn't dead! In fact it is far from dead and may be emerging once again as an exciting fish producer. This does not change the fact that several million Americans have made a good try at killing this extremely productive lake. Fortunately "killing" a great lake isn't easy and in spite of man's activities the lake has persisted as an important commercial fishing and recreation attraction.

It is pleasing that Pennsylvania is far ahead of Michigan, Ohio, New York and Ontario in cleanup efforts. It now remains for these other shareholders of Lake Erie to add emphasis to their pollution abatement programs and speed the recovery of this lake.

Evidence that Lake Erie is not dead is readily available to anyone who is truly interested in the subject. One of the most obvious forms of this evidence is the abundance of fish life in the lake. Certainly pollution and quite possibly overfishing years ago led to the decline of the famous blue pike and the white fish.

The loss of these extremely valuable species cannot be minimized. Whether or not conditions in the lake will ever again support abundant or even modest populations of these fish only future generations will know. It is tragic but typical that we must destroy natural resources before we truly recognize their value.

Fortunately nature is extremely resilient and Lake Erie is still very much alive and highly productive. Smelt, yellow perch and sheepshead have become more abundant in recent years. None of these fish are as desirable as the lost white fish and blue pike, however, their increasing abundance clearly points to a natural shift to accommodate changing environmental conditions within the lake.

The recently introduced coho salmon have for the moment shown great promise as an exciting sport fish that can thrive in Lake Erie. Early returns seem promising and coho fever will no doubt grow as the number of these fighting silver beauties introduced into the lake is increased.

Actually the most important job the coho can do for Lake Erie is to help keep alive public interest in the quality of this lake. Now, while coho fever is high and while public concern for the preservation of our environment runs high, is the time to press for an all out effort to control and abate pollution of this vitally important water resource.

Most of us find little difficulty in recommending the other guy—namely industry—get busy and clean up. Sadly it is a far different story when we personally have to shell

out for new and improved sewage treatment plants to handle our own wastes.

Other than a few isolated cases, everyone who isn't on an effective and updated sewage collection and treatment system is a polluter. Now is the time to see if you qualify as a polluter. If so there is no better time than now to get your name and your communities' name off the "polluter" list!

THE LONG, LONG WAIT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I insert in the RECORD an article from the September 17, 1969, Christian Science Monitor:

[From the Christian Science Monitor,
Sept. 17, 1969]

THE LONG, LONG WAIT OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK

(By John Hughes)

TAIPEI, TAIWAN.—Bobbing a hundred miles off the coast of mainland China, Taiwan is a poignant reminder of American obligations in Asia. It is a reminder that, though the Vietnam war will end, United States commitments in Asia will not.

Twenty years ago, the bedraggled remnants of the Chinese Nationalist Army forsook the mainland in the face of a continuing Communist onslaught and sought sanctuary on this island, about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut combined.

Though the prospect of Nationalist divisions storming back onto the mainland is hardly worth considering, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's elderly regime has used its time in exile to turn Taiwan into a showcase of prosperity.

With an annual growth rate of around 10 percent, Taiwan's economy is one of the most prosperous in Asia. So well has it done, that the United States has long since halted economic aid. Foreign investors stream in. Though its population is only 14 million, Taiwan has built its foreign trade to half that of Communist China, despite the mainland's population of more than 700 million.

For security, however, the Chinese Nationalists are dependent upon the United States. Experts say their armed forces of some 600,000 men, currently being modernized and streamlined, would put up a good show against a conventional invasion. But it is the Americans they count on to shield them from Communist China's nuclear-strike capacity.

If the United States is not to abandon its commitment to the Nationalists, the problem of Taiwan will be one of the most vexing for American statecraft and conscience as the Nixon administration gropes for some better understanding with Peking.

COMMITMENT SPELLED OUT

The commitment is no vague one. It is spelled out by written treaty which obliges the United States to come to Taiwan's aid in the event of "armed attack." The treaty is bolstered by a 1955 resolution from the United States Congress authorizing the use of American forces for the "securing and protecting" of Taiwan.

Though the commitment is a firm one, it has not been translated into a massive American military presence on Taiwan.

At least one American picket ship is always on patrol in the Taiwan Strait, between the mainland and Taiwan. But stationed on the island are only 1,000 American Army

and 800 Navy personnel. Most of them are advising and training Nationalist China's 400,000-strong Army, and its Navy of ships up to destroyer size.

The bulk of American servicemen on Taiwan are Air Force personnel, numbering around 7,000. Some are training the Chinese Nationalist Air Force, which has been American-equipped with F-100's, F-104's, and F-5A's. But most are involved with Air Force supply operations from bases on Taiwan for the Vietnam war.

When the war ends, many of the Air Force men will leave. Taiwan will also lose its lucrative rest-and-recreation business from Vietnam, whose GIs rate the island more attractive than Japan for their five-day leaves.

But the advisory and training role of the American military mission will presumably go on. Staying on, too, will be the United States Taiwan Defense Command. This is the contingency-planning organization, staffed by some 170 American military men, which, in the event of trouble, would become operational and summon up American ships and planes to Taiwan's defense.

RIPPLES OF ANXIETY

Of late, though, the American commitment is spelled out by treaty, and the command structure for American military assistance is installed, there have been ripples of anxiety through the Chinese Nationalist Government.

On Vietnam, the government's position is one of some ambivalence. On the one hand, American prosecution of the war fits neatly into the pattern of Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek's own strident anticommunism. But on the other hand, the principal enemy for the Nationalists is not Hanoi, but Peking. Though they are sophisticated enough to know that it is unlikely to happen, it is toward Peking that they would like to see American militancy directed.

Thus, though the Nationalists are wary of any sellout in Vietnam, President Nixon's decision to start withdrawing American troops has been received here with relative equanimity.

But there is far less equanimity about talk of an American military cutback in such countries as Thailand and the Philippines, and specifically at American air bases in Japan and Okinawa, the latter the nearest that could give aid to Taiwan if trouble should erupt.

Says one government official: "The fate of Okinawa is in doubt, and nobody knows what's going to happen in Japan after the Sato government. If the Americans give back Okinawa to the Japanese, and if the Japanese impose the same restrictions on American bases in Okinawa as they have in Japan, we'll have lost our defense against [Communist] China." (The United States is barred from storing nuclear weapons at Japanese bases and cannot fly combat missions without Japanese approval.)

Warns Yu Ta-wei, Harvard educated and a former defense minister and ordnance expert:

"If the Americans pull back their nuclear bombers from Okinawa to Guam, they'll be 1,400 miles further away. That spells defeat."

SECURITY EMPHASIZED

Thus the Chinese Nationalists are concerned about any American military cutback in the area which would reduce security on their flanks and make them more vulnerable to attack from Communist China, which still trumpets its intention of "liberating" Taiwan.

Parallel to this runs Nationalist anxiety over the prospect of changing American attitudes toward the Chinese Communists. Every time President Nixon or Secretary of State William P. Rogers expresses the desire for better relations with Peking, the political seismograph in Taipei registers a minor

earthquake. The decisions by Canada and Italy to recognize Communist China heighten Nationalist apprehension.

Yet there is considerable confidence that President Nixon, despite his pronounced desire for better relations with Peking, will not sell the Nationalists short. Mr. Nixon has been a favorite here since his militant defense of Quemoy and Matsu in the television debates which took place during his 1960 campaign for the presidency against John F. Kennedy. Quemoy and Matsu are the Nationalist-held islands just a mile-and-a-half off the coast of mainland China, opposite Amoy.

Mr. Nixon's image remains that of a staunch anti-Communist, and the belief is that he will not abandon Taiwan—the price Peking has set—in return for more cordial relations between the United States and mainland China.

Mr. Nixon has visited Taiwan seven times. Says one top Nationalist official: "We think he understands us better than any American president before him. We know him as a friend. And he's done nothing since assuming office to suggest he has become any less of a friend."

SYMPATHY "COUNTED ON"

The Nationalists also count on the sympathy of the American military establishment. Says Vice-Adm. John L. Chew, chief of the United States Taiwan Defense Command: "I'm personally opposed to recognition of Communist China. I consider it inimical to our defense interests in Southeast Asia."

The other factor from which the Nationalists draw reassurance is the Chinese Communists' lack of response to American overtures. While this frostiness continues, there can be little prospect of rapprochement between Washington and Peking.

But these are fairly short-term considerations. Peking's mood could change. Understandably, the Chinese Nationalists are among the most interested analysts of Chinese Communist intentions.

If new attitudes are developing in Washington, Nationalist China's attitudes are also becoming somewhat more flexible. Officially the goal remains "recovery of the mainland." Nobody publicly questions this. It is the raison d'être of the Nationalist regime. It provides the basis for the legitimacy claimed by the Taipei government—that it is true government of all China, temporarily exiled from the mainland, but will one day return.

ART WORKS STORED

Yet it is a goal blazoned less and less. Some observers believe the disinclination of President Chiang and his son, Defense Minister Chiang Ching-kuo, to see American correspondents these days may in part be due to their reluctance to discuss the "return to the mainland" campaign.

Experts believe that privately President Chiang has accepted the unlikelihood of his leading his Army back to the mainland. Instead he believes that Chinese outside the mainland must wait for political upheaval inside China which might unseat the Maoists.

In the meantime, President Chiang views Taiwan as the guardian of Chinese treasures and tradition. Vast amounts of Chinese pottery, painting, scrolls, and other exquisite works of art were brought out of China by the Nationalists when they left in 1949. Much of this is stored, but some is on view at a splendid museum on the outskirts of Taipei.

President Chiang has also fostered a campaign to revive and maintain classical Chinese studies. The idea is presumably that all this should one day be handed back to China once the frenzy of Maoism has passed.

While his regime appears privately welcoming at home, it pursues a foreign policy aggressive in its goal of asserting the Nationalists' legitimacy and presence.

For a country of only 14 million, Taiwan

runs a remarkable technical-assistance program to other countries. More than 1,200 experts from Taiwan are currently assigned to 27 countries, the bulk of them in Africa. Emphasis is on agricultural development, specifically rice production at which the Nationalists are highly proficient.

Distinguished foreigners are sought out and encouraged to visit Taiwan for exposure to the Nationalist government, its achievements, and its leader, President Chiang.

The Nationalists also operate a skilled foreign service, whose diplomats bravely flourish the flag of "free China" (a white sun in a blue sky over a crimson ground) around the world.

EFFECT AT UN WEIGHED

All this has helped preserve Nationalist China's position at the United Nations and has denied entry to Communist China. Last year the vote was 58 to 44 against the Communists, with 23 abstentions. This year the Nationalists expect no serious trouble. Despite Canadian and Italian moves to recognize the Peking regime, the frenzy of the cultural revolution has done little to furbish for the Communists an image of responsibility and statesmanship.

A new dimension to Nationalist China's foreign policy is its cautious contact with the Soviet Union. Anti-Communist feeling remains strong on Taiwan. There is no particular enthusiasm for the Soviets, and nobody suggests that the Nationalists are about to establish diplomatic, or even trade, relations with the Soviets, even in the event that Moscow sought such a relationship.

But in the face of their mutual dislike for Communist China, there has been some cautious gropings between the two countries. Last year a Soviet journalist, Victor Louis, was admitted to Taiwan. During a week's stay he talked with a number of Chinese Nationalist officials, including Defense Minister Chiang Ching-kuo, President Chiang's son. Nationalist officials publicly try to dismiss the incident, terming it devoid of significance. But Mr. Louis is widely believed to have other, more official, status within the Soviet establishment than that of a mere journalist.

Despite denials from both Moscow and Taipei that any accord is being formulated between them, it seems probable that the two are engaged in some exploratory soundings to see whether there is any area exploitable for mutual gain.

THIEU VISIT RECALLED

The fact that the contact irritates Peking may be satisfaction enough in itself for the Chinese Nationalists. Some observers speculate that on the Soviet side, though Moscow is unlikely to abandon its own public championship of Communist China at the United Nations, the aim may be to quietly encourage those supporting Nationalist China in their continued resistance to Peking's admittance.

Hints of Soviet interest in an Asian defense alliance have been quickly picked up in Taipei. Said the English-language China News: "The [Russian] idea of an Asian alliance directed against the Chinese Communists is an interesting development that will be thoughtfully considered in capitals from Washington to Taipei."

The newspaper was swift to add that "while free Asians welcome any increase in anti-Communist vigilance, they are not going to organize any cheering section for a stronger Soviet presence in this region."

But as one high Nationalist official says: "In our eyes, the Peking regime is a rebel regime. We feel entitled to use any means at our disposal to get rid of it."

Such comment may be partly an attempt to stiffen American resolve in Asia and encourage United States support for a new defense alliance of non-Communist states. President Thieu of South Vietnam visited Nationalist China and South Korea earlier this year. Nationalist China's Defense Min-

ister Chiang Ching-kuo was also in South Korea.

This has stimulated some talk of a new regional-defense grouping to include South Vietnam, South Korea, and Nationalist China. The Nationalists admit they are interested. But they are sophisticated enough to know, as one official puts it, "that an alliance of the three divided countries in Asia makes no sense without American support."

With doubt, for the present, over the United States's intentions in Asia after the Vietnam war, and with all kinds of question marks about Japan's role, there seems little real action, but only talk, about such an alliance.

As throughout the past 20 years, the crucial factor for Nationalist China is the mood and fealty of the United States.

However, while these "cosmic" problems, as one Western diplomat calls them, loom over Taiwan, there is nevertheless considerable quiet preoccupation with internal affairs. In some circles there is debate about the stability of Taiwan once President Chiang, now 82, no longer dominates the political scene.

Long tipped as his successor has been his son, Chiang Ching-kuo, the Defense Minister. He controls the armed forces, the security apparatus, as well as the youth movement and veterans' organization. In terms of real power there seems not much doubt that he is strongly positioned to take over from his father.

But he has not been installed as vice-president, and the constitutional procedure requires that the present incumbent of that office, Yen Chia-ken, succeed to the presidency. There is also among veteran Nationalist politicians a strong republican current, and opposition to the concept of dynastic succession.

QUESTIONS UNANSWERED

Should Chiang Ching-kuo overcome these obstacles and succeed to the leadership in title as well as fact, there are unanswered questions about his style and intentions. Though President Chiang is still a legendary figure who can claim, whatever the validity of his present position, to have once represented China, his son has no such standing.

Moreover, the bulk of Taiwan's 14 million are local inhabitants upon whom the exiles from the mainland have imposed their authority. With some exceptions, like Taipei's ebullient Mayor, Kao Yu-shu, local inhabitants have not been permitted to rise high in the Nationalist administration or Army. For them, Chiang Ching-kuo is an unknown quantity. Will he clamp down on them, or seek to draw more locals into the government?

What does seem assured is that Chiang Ching-kuo, or whoever succeeds his father, will inherit an economy buoyant and expanding.

Last year saw a growth rate of more than 10 percent in gross national product. Per capita income was up by more than 7 percent to \$237 per person. Exports increased by a remarkable 25 percent. However, a good slice of this was made up of textiles, and aware of possible restrictions on the American market, Taiwan is seeking to diversify.

If problems there are, they are problems of success. Taiwan now must expand and consolidate the infrastructure to cope with all this prosperity. Thus harbors and airports are being expanded. Electric-power output is to be doubled in 8-10 years, and Chinese buyers are even now negotiating for a nuclear-power plant.

With all the bustle even the traditional pedicabs have been outlawed from Taipei's streets and replaced with hundreds of small taxis. The only pedicabs being built now are for export—to the United States.

PRESIDENT REMAINS HOOKED ON
VIETNAMIZATION POLICY

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, as I have listened and questioned the various aspects of our overseas commitments in the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee of which I am a member, I have become increasingly concerned over the disparate appraisals over the success of failure of the "Vietnamization" effort. I am now in the process of sorting out the validity of these interpretations.

An article by Mr. Joseph Kraft that recently appeared in the Washington Post raises some interesting questions about our overall strategy in attempting to liquidate our Vietnam commitment. The ability to secure a negotiated settlement to the war still remains a central feature of the Nixon plan. Mr. Kraft quite perceptively points out that the present regime in South Vietnam has, because of the drawn-out troop withdrawal schedule recently announced by the President, very little incentive to widen its political base or enter into active negotiations.

I have consistently pressed for a settlement negotiated by the Vietnamese themselves. I sincerely hope that the scenario suggested by Mr. Kraft will prove to be incorrect. Yet I feel that the Members of Congress and readers of the RECORD should read this article, entitled "President Remains Hooked on Vietnamization Policy" and I would like to insert this article at this point:

PRESIDENT REMAINS HOOKED ON
VIETNAMIZATION POLICY

(By Joseph Kraft)

"A political settlement is the heart of the matter," President Nixon said in his latest nationwide address on Vietnam. And that belated recognition marks an advance in the public rhetoric.

But not nearly enough of an advance to justify the enthusiastic reception. For neither Mr. Nixon nor his chief adviser, Henry Kissinger, have yet faced up to the logic of a political settlement. They are condemned to do just what they have been doing all along because they have not acted to promote in Saigon the change required to engage the other side.

The rhetorical gain should not be minimized. The President cast decisively away the favorite horror stories of his predecessors. There was not a word of dominoes falling from Japan through Indonesia. Not a whisper about a billion Chinese armed with Nukes. Still less about a test between us and the Communist world.

Banishing the specter of sampans sailing triumphantly under the Golden Gate Bridge made it possible to localize the issue. Mr. Nixon took a new step toward legitimizing the local South Vietnamese insurgents, or Vietcong, by asserting—for the first time, I think—that they were present at the Paris talks "as one of the parties to the negotiations." He strongly implied that the big question—"what the fighting in Indochina has been about over the past 30 years"—was simply who ruled on the spot.

Which is indeed the trouble. The Saigon regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu is a

narrow militaristic regime, determined to wipe out the insurgents and to repress the legitimate internal opposition. As long as Saigon is ruled by this group, the other side is going to keep on fighting—in South Vietnam if it can and in Cambodia and Laos if necessary. Weapons will be downed, fighting eased only if there is some sign of evolution away from the Thieu regime.

For as anybody who talks to them senses immediately, the leaders of the other side have come to entertain the deepest suspicions of American purpose. In the marrow of their bone they believe this country talks peace in order to disarm them while waging a war to maintain a puppet regime in Saigon. They truly think, as the North Vietnamese party secretary, Le Duan, said in Moscow on the Lenin anniversary, that: "Nixon's group still stubbornly carries on an aggressive war against South Vietnam trying to deceive American and world opinion with phrases about peace."

Engaging the other side in serious negotiation requires a demonstration that political settlement is subject to a wider influence than that of the Thieu regime. There is a need to show that fighting is not the only way to achieve change in Saigon.

One means to that end is to broaden the government itself through addition of more representative figures. Another, suggested by Professor Roger Fisher of the Harvard Law School, is to invite a group of representative South Vietnamese to come forward as advisers to the American peace delegation in Paris where they could quickly get together with the other side in an all-Vietnamese clambake.

But plainly these changes can only be made if the United States is willing to put pressure on the Saigon regime. That pressure is not going to be applied while Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker continues to serve in Saigon. For he believes in the present regime with all the fervor of a puritan soul.

Nor is the pressure going to be applied if the President stretches out the troop withdrawal as he seems to have done. With a sure guarantee that all American ground forces will not be withdrawn until at least 1971, President Thieu does not have any great incentive to make concessions to those who would cut themselves a deal with the other side.

The fact is that Mr. Nixon has only talked about political settlement. He has not moved to meet the other side's minimal conditions for a settlement. He thinks he can force acceptance of his terms. And so he is still hooked on the policy of Vietnamization, a perilous policy that casts the United States in the image of a gambler who quits a losing game by backing out, pistols drawn while threatening to plug the first hombre that makes a false move.

"THE POLITICS OF PARANOIA"

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the mid-April issue of the Spivack Report contains a thoughtful and reasoned article concerning the current attacks on the U.S. Supreme Court. I particularly call to the attention of my colleagues the warning contained therein against the spirit of revenge. This seems to be the dominant factor in what Robert G. Spivack's newsletter terms "The Politics of Paranoia" in describing the "low politics" involving the High Court. The article follows:

THE POLITICS OF PARANOIA

MR. NIXON AND THE CARSWELL CASE

Why, when a moderate conservative like Judge Harry A. Blackmun was available, did President Nixon choose G. Harrold Carswell for the U.S. Supreme Court? That's the question that mystifies Nixon-watchers still trying to understand the new President and his *modus operandi*.

The first answer that suggests itself is that he had political debts to pay. Then there was the question of how to undercut the Wallace-for-President movement. While the zanies of the lunatic Left have been the secret weapon of Republican right-wingers, George Wallace has posed a serious threat. After all he did get 10,000,000 votes—more than any third party candidate in U.S. history. So the selection of Judge Clement Haynsworth, a sometime friend of Sen. Strom Thurmond, made some sense. But G. Harrold Carswell? He was, in fact, closer to Sen. Richard Russell than to any Southern Republican. One of his most loyal supporters, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, said that Carswell's credentials were so thin that even "if he had come from Maine" he would have had difficulty being confirmed.

Why, after the defeat, did the President come down so hard on the Senate even causing those who backed Carswell to pull back in amazement? Of course, there was and is a great deal of hypocrisy in both houses of Congress. Few of the Senators who were shocked by Haynsworth's apparent conflicts of interest could bear as close an examination of their own business connections. Many of those who shied away from Carswell's brand of "racism" themselves belong to country clubs where the only blacks are the hired help.

But for a President to accuse Senators of hypocrisy? It's not done, if only because their capacity for revenge is unlimited. Lyndon Johnson would not have made such a blunder, if it turns out to be a blunder. Why did Richard Nixon do it?

There undoubtedly are many explanations for the President's behavior since the Carswell episode. Even in the simplistic atmosphere that now pervades Washington there is no single explanation for Mr. Nixon's miscalculation in the Carswell case, nor for the Senate's rejection of Haynsworth on rather flimsy grounds. Since Judge Blackmun appears to have the necessary qualifications and is very likely to be confirmed there is an inclination in many quarters to let bygones be bygones, say that all's well that ends well and forget about the Administration-Senate confrontation.

But the President's selection of Carswell and his reaction in the face of a major legislative defeat require analysis if only as a clue to future White House behavior now that Mr. Nixon's political honeymoon is over and the first shots have been fired in the political wars of 1970 and 1972.

THE HIGH COURT AND LOW POLITICS

The Justices of the Supreme Court have no constituency. No matter whether it was FDR and "the Nine Old Men" or RN opposing the "permissiveness" of the Warren Court, the Court is usually a safe target. There is always a residue of discontent with its decisions whether they concern civil rights, crime or litigation that simply involves money matters.

Republicans of almost all persuasions have long been convinced that there was political mileage to be made by attacking the court. That's why they jumped so hard on Justice Abe Fortas. They got him on the Wolfson matter. But they were after him long before that because he was LBJ's friend. When the former President proposed him as Chief Justice they had a ready-made issue, cronyism. The fact that Fortas was one of the ablest lawyers ever to serve on the Court, that he was a scholar and that he had a high sense

of propriety notwithstanding the Wolfson indiscretion did not matter.

For Mr. Nixon and those in his wing of the G.O.P. the Court has long been a useful whipping boy. Fortas preferred not to be whipped. But once he gave ground and stepped down there was no restraining the primitives. They had tasted blood and they liked it.

In many ways the fight over Carswell was a lawyers' fight. Justice Fortas' friends were active in the background. When Mr. Nixon recommended Haynsworth they could hardly wait to make the point about conflict of interest. When organized labor made known its unhappiness with his decision that was the end for the South Carolinian.

Mr. Nixon then went in for a kind of revenge of his own. If the Senate would not take a Haynsworth then he would jam a Carswell down their throats. Since Carswell had the support of such an eminent Democrat as Georgia's Russell it seemed the President could not lose. Moreover organized labor, still worried about possible repercussions from the Haynsworth affair, backed off at first from another collision with The White House. Civil rights leaders were told "We're tired" when asked why they did not mount a campaign against Mr. Nixon's No. 2 choice.

Why, though, did Mr. Nixon prefer to fight on after the vote was taken, why did he feel he had to have the last word? The answer most often suggested is that he received more poor advice from the Attorney General, whose staff work had already proved deficient. Probably this was a factor. But equally important was Mr. Nixon's own feeling that there was political capital to be made out of the Senate's action and that playing the politics of paranoia was the best way to do it.

The argument that this Senate would never confirm a conservative Southerner was particularly flimsy and coming from a Californian may have seemed patronizing to some Southerners. There were in the Senate itself two Southerners who would have been confirmed without delay, segregationists, but highly competent lawyers, Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi and Sen. Sam Ervin Jr. of North Carolina. For his own reasons the President would not nominate either man.

THE DOUGLAS CASE AND OTHER DIVERSIONS

Once politicians begin playing politics with the Court they never seem to know when to stop. The time to stop is before the practice ever starts. That's what a President should be saying, not indulging in the practice himself. There was very little demonstration of statesmanship on the part of Haynsworth's opponents and it was equally absent on the part of Carswell's partisans.

Now, with obvious White House sanction if not actual encouragement, the spirit of revenge for Carswell is being demonstrated by a kind of congressional lynching bee organized against Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

To be perfectly candid about it Justice Douglas has not acted with judicial restraint or detachment in many areas, personal and public. But to begin the kind of "trial" that Rep. Gerald Ford seems to be urging is to engage in the kind of harassment carried on by The Chicago Seven, who admit their purpose was to give Judge Julius Hoffman a heart attack. The Republican aim appears to be to whip up public sentiment from now until November so that "the issue" of 1970 is the Court. That some Democrats have played the same game in reverse makes it no better.

But it's going to take some respected public figure outside The White House to restore a measure of sanity to debate about the Court and to get partisans on all sides to cool it. Possibly the confirmation of Judge Blackmun will serve that purpose.

LENIN'S BIRTHDAY IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CELEBRATED BY FIFTH COLUMN AND CIA

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's leading Red gossip newspaper carried a high society report this morning of the some 1,500 comrades and friends who jammed the Soviet Embassy here in Washington to participate in the 100th birthday celebration of the notorious Bolshevik butcher, Vladimir Ilych Lenin. Among the notables in attendance was Harry A. Kissinger, special assistant to President Nixon; Mrs. Majorie Merriweather Post; daughter of Dr. Linus Pauling, announced winner of the International Lenin Peace Prize, and none other than the distinguished Senator from Arkansas who feels that the existence of a Communist conspiracy is but a myth.

To those who were present, with full knowledge and acceptance for the responsibility for their actions—or under orders—there is no need to show their participation as an act of disloyalty against humanity.

To those in attendance who may have been duped or seeking a controversial thrill, I insert the article "Truth About Lenin—His Lack of Humanity; His Cruelty; the Myth of His Leadership; His Sickness," written by another international socialist, Alexander Kerensky, and related articles following my remarks:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 23, 1970]

LENIN'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

(By Dorothy McCardle)

The top of the staircase at the Soviet Embassy was dominated by a larger-than-life portrait of Vladimir Ilych Lenin last night as 1,500 guests jammed the second-floor reception rooms at the biggest birthday party ever held there.

Lenin, regarded as the father of Communist Russia, would have been 100 years old. He died in 1924 after serving as Soviet Prime Minister for seven years.

"We regard Lenin as you Americans regard George Washington," said a Soviet official.

There was an arrangement of flowers beneath his portrait. Directly ahead of his sober gaze were illuminated color views of Russia as it looks today.

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, special assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, represented the Nixon administration and was center of attention.

He was surrounded by foreign diplomats and held an earnest conversation with the ambassadors of Pakistan and Chile. Amused by all the attention, he said he was enjoying his reputation as a ladies' man these days.

"I don't have to work nearly so hard to get a lady's attention," he said with tongue-in-cheek fun. "Two years ago, before I got this reputation as a swinger, I was much more resistible. Now, it's great to be irresistible."

Watching him with fascinated interest across one of the long buffet tables was Mrs. Barclay Kamb, wife of a geophysicist from California's Technology Institute in Pasadena. Linda Kamb is the daughter of Dr. Linus Pauling, the noted chemist who was announced as a winner of the International Lenin Peace Prize over the weekend.

When Mrs. Kamb learned the identity of Dr. Kissinger, she went in search of him. But she missed him in the huge crowd.

"I knew he must be somebody interesting," she said. "He looks so interesting, and everybody was so interested in him."

The slim young Mrs. Kamb with long red hair was a guest at the party through chance. She and her husband had been with her father when he learned of the Lenin award in San Francisco on Saturday. Then the Kambs flew here for a geophysical conference. She went to the Soviet Embassy yesterday morning to learn more about the Lenin Prize and how her father will receive it. After she identified herself, she and her father does not have to go to Moscow to receive the award. It can be presented to him here at the Soviet Embassy by the ambassador.

Soviet Ambassador and Mrs. Anatoly F. Dobrynin missed the party because they are back in Moscow. But they are expected back in time for the May 8 reception at the Embassy which will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany.

The Soviet charge d'affaires, Julv M. Vorontsov, the minister counselor, headed the receiving line of embassy officials. They greeted Marjorie Merriweather Post, who was there with her daughter, Mrs. Leon Barzin, of Paris, and her longtime Palm Beach friend, retired banker Duncan Annan.

Sen. and Mrs. J. William Fulbright and Sen. Stuart Symington represented Capitol Hill.

Dr. Howard Mitchell, who is retiring as conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, said that he will go to Russia for the month of November as guest conductor of several Soviet orchestras as a part of the celebration of Lenin's centennial year.

This was a birthday party without Western birthday cake and candles, but two long buffet tables were laden with all kinds of Russian delicacies. These ranged from caviar to rolls stuffed with seasoned ground meat (the Soviet hamburger), to salmon, salads and cabbage prepared by several different recipes. Drinks for every taste were served at several bars, from vodka to gin to plain orange juice. By the end of the party, every platter was empty, as if a hungry army had swept through.

[From the Washington Evening Star, Apr. 22, 1970]

RUSSIANS AT LENIN FETE HEAR CUBAN, VIET THANKS FOR ARMS

MOSCOW.—Cuban and Viet Cong leaders opened the celebration of the Lenin centenary today by thanking the Russians for the guns, fuel and money needed to defend themselves against Americans.

Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos told 6,000 persons in the Kremlin Hall of Congresses that the Soviet Union stood by Cuba in the struggle against imperialism, an obvious allusion to the United States.

"When imperialism began preparing armed aggression against us, we began receiving free of charge from the Soviet Union weapons to secure our defenses," Dorticos said.

"When imperialism tried to paralyze our economy by cutting its fuel supply, the Soviet Union gave us an uninterrupted supply," he said. "When imperialism closed its markets to our sugar, the Soviet Union decided to buy it."

VIET CONG GRATEFUL

Ho Xuan Son, representing the Viet Cong, praised the Russians for "rendering effective, tremendous help to the Vietnamese people who are fighting against American imperialism."

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu called for freedom within communism and reconciliation of differences between Communist nations. He did not specifically men-

tion Red China, but referred to the problems created by the Sino-Soviet feud.

"Lenin saw in Marxism not a collection of dogma . . . but living instructions for action," he said. "Considering that what unites the Communist parties is more powerful and far above the divergencies among them, our party promotes relations with all fraternal parties." He stressed the word "all."

Ceausescu has refused to join the Soviet-led attack on China.

The gathering in the Kremlin's modernistic hall was the largest assembly of Communist parties ever held.

EXCITEMENT MISSING

The city was decorated with red banners and last night a giant portrait of Lenin, the hero of the 1917 Russian revolution, swung high over Red Square suspended from a balloon in the gleam of spotlights.

After months of overpowering exhortations in the press, on radio, in the movie theaters and on television urging Soviet citizens to follow Lenin's precepts, there was little real excitement evident.

The Communist Chinese and their European ally, Albania, were not invited, but there were representatives from 12 Communist nations and party representatives from 66 non-Communist countries.

A surprise member of the audience was Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, who heads the Soviet negotiating team seeking a border settlement with the Chinese in Peking.

The talks have been dragging on, with no announced results, since last October.

[From the Washington Evening Star,
Apr. 22, 1970]

"BIGGEST" SOVIET ARMADA REPORTED IN NORTH SEA

LONDON.—British ships and aircraft turned to the North Atlantic today to keep tabs on what the Defense Ministry described as the biggest armada of Soviet ships ever seen there.

A ministry spokesman said 90 Soviet ships, including eight guided missile destroyers, 25 submarines and dozens of intelligence trawlers, massed in the North Sea off Scotland yesterday.

"It appears to be part of a worldwide Soviet naval exercise to coincide with the Lenin centenary," the spokesman said.

He said the exercise was code-named Ocean and Russian ships were staging a show of force in several seas, including the Mediterranean and the Pacific.

"The Soviet Union gave us advance warning they would be holding naval exercises in the North Atlantic until the end of May, but we did not expect to see so many ships," the spokesman said.

"As far as we know, it is the largest buildup of Russian ships seen so far in the North Atlantic," he said.

He said a Royal Navy minesweeper, two frigates, two survey ships and two patrol aircraft had been sent to shadow the Russian maneuvers.

"We regard the operation as nothing more than a formal exercise by the Soviet Union, but we are keeping watch as a matter of course," the spokesman said.

[From the Sunday Telegraph, Apr. 19, 1970]

THE TRUTH ABOUT LENIN—HIS LACK OF HUMANITY; HIS CRUELTY; THE MYTH OF HIS LEADERSHIP; HIS SICKNESS

(By Alexander Kerensky)

Tsar Nicholas II of Russia abdicated on March 15, 1917, and thus brought to an end the monarchy which had ruled Russia for many centuries. But it was not until November 7 of the same year that the Bolsheviks under Lenin finally seized and set up the Soviet regime which has ruled Russia ever since.

In the intervening eight months Russia was ruled by a Provisional Government—the only one in all the country's troubled history which can be said to have enjoyed a measure of genuine popular support and to have tried to realise some at least of the political and social ambitions of the people of Russia. By far the most important figure in that Government, and its Prime Minister from July onwards, was Alexander Kerensky, a young lawyer of deep Socialist and humanist convictions and a brilliant orator.

The Russian revolution of November, 1917, was partly the outcome of a personal battle between Lenin and Kerensky. Lenin won the battle and went on to rule Russia until his early death in 1924. Kerensky evaded the Bolsheviks, went into hiding and eventually arrived in London early in 1918. He finally settled in New York, where, at the age of 88, he still lives in an apartment filled with mementoes of his last political battle, fought out more than half a century ago.

On April 22 the centenary of Lenin's birth will be celebrated in Russia with all the pomp of which the Soviet regime is capable. For months the Soviet Press has been filled with articles extolling Lenin's virtues and achievements. Communists from all over the world will assemble in Moscow to join in the celebration. U.N.E.S.C.O. has even found it possible to hold a symposium as a tribute to Lenin's memory.

April 22 is also by a strange coincidence the birthday of Alexander Kerensky. (Perhaps even stranger is the fact that he and Lenin were born in the same Siberian town, Simbirsk, now known as Ulyanovsk after Lenin's family name.) He seldom makes public statements these days. But last week he agreed to accept a commission from *The Sunday Telegraph* to give his own personal appraisal of Lenin, the man who beat him and in so doing destroyed the dreams of the Russian liberals.

The following is his article in his own words. The annotation in brackets is by David Floyd.

Two years ago U.N.E.S.C.O.'s general conference authorised an international symposium as a tribute to Lenin's work for mankind. In March, 1969, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, welcoming this symposium, hailed Lenin as a "prominent humanist" and lauded his practical and theoretical contributions in the cause of economic, social and cultural rights. The symposium is under way in Tampere, Finland, as part of the Lenin centenary celebrations.

I write to refute the spate of generalisations and panegyrics regarding Lenin's alleged contributions to human progress and freedom. The words used in describing Lenin have simply been taken from Moscow's *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, from the mouths of Communists who, unable to live without God, are attempting to make a god out of Lenin. These hagiographers are professional propagandists. It is time for the truth about Lenin to be stated unequivocally.

Lenin was never either a humanist or a lover of freedom. He was a cruel man.

Once he assumed power in October, 1917 [November in the Western calendar], he continued to apply the methods he had developed in the underground: dictatorial control, terror and destruction. Intolerant of any opposition, he put to death over a thousand persons in the first few months of his regime. He took over personal direction of the terror, scribbling note after note to Dzerzhinsky—the first head of the C.H.E.K.A. (secret police)—naming the persons he selected to have put out of the way. Dora Kaplan's assassination attempt, the Green Revolution and the Kronstadt Revolt led Lenin to even greater excesses of terror and in 1921, at the Tenth Congress, he introduced the principle of a monolithic Communist party which would harbour no factions or dissent.

[In August 1918 Dora Kaplan approached Lenin as he was leaving a public meeting in Moscow and fired three shots point-blank at him. One bullet pierced his neck and another his collarbone. The bullet in the neck was not removed until 1922; the other remained in his body until his death.

The Kronstadt Revolt took place in March 1921 among the sailors of the Russian Baltic Fleet. It was a revolt against the new autocracy established by Lenin. The rebels demanded the restoration of basic freedoms and democratic institutions. The revolt was put down with great brutality by a hastily assembled military force led by Trotsky.]

The period of War Communism (1917-21) was a reign of terror, disorganisation and destruction of all institutions and liberties. Above all, Lenin had no sense of statesmanship, nor could he have. He did not care for Russia. To him Russia was but a stepping-stone on the path to world revolution. Under his aegis, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with the Kaiser's Germany reduced Russia to a minor power. It remained for others to undo the havoc perpetrated by Lenin on the Russian land and peoples.

THE AUTOPSY—AND WHAT IT REVEALED

Lenin arrived in Russia in 1917 already with a deteriorating central nervous system—a condition caused by syphilis which he contracted in 1903. This diagnosis had been made by a London doctor, whose name I cannot disclose, to whom Lenin turned for advice about the headaches and insomnia from which he suffered during the Second Congress of the Social Democratic party. Henceforth, Lenin lived in constant awareness of the incurable disease which would eventually leave him demented. The autopsy performed on Lenin in 1924 by a commission of doctors in Moscow revealed that more than half of his brain was destroyed.

It is only as a sick man that Lenin can be understood, and when one speaks of sick people one does not condemn them, but rather, views them with compassion.

[The allegation that Lenin contracted syphilis at some stage of his life has been bandied around for many years but never proved. Despite the extensive research that has been carried out into his life since his death and the many biographies that have appeared in recent years, the allegation remains unsubstantiated. It is very unlikely that it is capable of proof, even if Mr. Kerensky were to reveal the evidence of the unnamed London doctor whom Lenin is said to have consulted in 1903.]

AS A BOY, SECRETIVE AND BROODING

I cannot say much about Lenin's early life, because, although we were born in the same town and our families were acquainted, I did not know him. After the death of Lenin's father, Ulyanov, my father virtually became the family's guardian. He helped the widow and the children and personally intervened on Lenin's behalf on two occasions: first, to obtain university admission for him after the execution of his brother and, then again, after Lenin's expulsion from Kazan University, to obtain admission to the University of St. Petersburg.

[Lenin's brother, Alexander, was four years older than he. He belonged to the anti-monarchist party known as the People's Will and in 1882 he volunteered for the job of assassinating Tsar Alexander III. The conspiracy was exposed and he was arrested in 1887 and executed.]

From my recollections of family conversations, Lenin was described as a secretive boy, brooding, and without close friends. But he studied hard and earned good marks. The abnormalities in his character did not become apparent until 1903, when he was stricken with the dread disease for which at that time there was no full cure. Cognisant of this Lenin turned his energies to splitting the Social Democratic party in order to carve for

himself a path to power through tight, organisational control.

I remember when I heard Lenin speak at the First All-Russian Congress of the Soviets and the Front-Line Organisations on June 1, 1917—it was our only encounter and it has remained indelible in my memory. Lenin was advocating the deposition and arrest of ten Ministers, myself included.

"Down with the ten capitalist Ministers and everything will be splendid!" he cried. Everyone present roared with laughter. At this reaction, Lenin picked up his briefcase and left the auditorium.

My speech followed his and, addressing myself to the Bolsheviks in general and to Lenin in particular, I said: "Be careful! Out of this chaos, like a phoenix out of the ashes, there will come a dictator—and it will not be me. . . . You are recommending childish prescriptions—arrest, kill, destroy! Who are you—Socialists, or police of the old regime?"

It was clear to me already then that Lenin's only interest was the assumption of dictatorial powers and I did not forget the record of the Bolsheviks under the Tsarist regime when their members worked hand in glove with the dreaded *Okhranka*—the secret police. Several members of their Central Committee were, in fact, agents of the secret police and they used their special powers freely to arrest, suppress and destroy the Liberals, Leftists, Socialists and other progressive-minded people who were not allied to the Bolsheviks.

TO KNOW HIM, KNOW THOSE WHO LED HIM

Lenin's "April Theses" and his book "State and Revolution", both produced in 1917, already clearly showed the workings of his mind. Even members of his own Bolshevik party were at that time aghast at the destructive, anarchistic streak in his writings and called these "the ravings of a madman."

But to appraise Lenin's works, it is not enough to label them the ravings of a madman. Nor should the error be compounded by depicting his writings, as is the fashion today, as the product of a genius.

To understand Lenin, one must first discard the myth of his leadership in Russia. Before his arrival in 1917 he was absent for a full decade and was virtually unknown to the masses at large. By admirers and detractors alike, little or no attention has been paid to those who led Lenin—to those who influenced his thoughts and who actually directed his actions—but the fact is that all his life there were others behind him. To know Lenin, in short, is to know who those others were.

In Lenin's adolescence it was his elder brother, Alexander, who was later hanged for the assassination attempt on Tsar Alexander III.

In his university days at Kazan Lenin fell under the sway of a fellow-student extremist, Fedoseyev. In exile in Siberia, he followed Struve—one of the founders of the Russian Social Democratic party—and later, in Switzerland, he joined Plekhanov, whom he idolised. After the 1905 revolution his alter-ego was Malinowsky, who was at the same time an agent of the Tsarist secret police, a member of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik party and a representative in the Fourth Duma (Parliament).

Subsequently, it was Dr. Helfand (alias Parvus), a member of the German Social Democratic party and an agent of the German Government, who directed Lenin's actions and thoughts. To Parvus belongs the idea of a permanent revolution and it was he who arranged for Lenin's passage to Russia in 1917. A go-between, Fürstenberg (alias Ganetsky), provided the vast German funds, negotiated by Parvus, to subsidize the destruction of Russia from within.

Equally ignored by admirers and detractors of Lenin are those from whom his so-called "original" ideas were taken. His writings on imperialism were taken directly from

Hobhouse. [L. T. Hobhouse, born in Cornwall in 1864, was a philosopher and sociologist whose writings revealed a strong sympathy for collectivism. From 1907 until his death in 1929 he was Professor of Sociology at London University. One of his works was "Democracy and Reaction" (1904), in which he protested at imperialism.] Again, Lenin's dictum on converting the imperialist war into civil war was taken from the Italian Social Democrats. His innovation in organisational tactics was taken from Nechaev—a Nihilist-terrorist who advocated violence and a network of conspiratorial cells as the road to power.

If there was one "idea" that was Lenin's own—it was his lust for power. He craved power, all power, and at all costs—and not only in Russia. His "idea" was to become the supreme leader of the world, through a world revolution—for which he was willing to sacrifice generations of Russian peoples, treating them as fodder.

Building on Lenin's terroristic methods and on Lenin's idea of a monolithic party, Stalin sharpened the organisational tools to elevate himself to undisputed and unchallengeable power through wholesale destruction of party members and leaders on a scale hitherto unknown in history. Glorifying Lenin's memory, as Lenin before him glorified Marx's, he pronounced himself their successor and initiated a cult of his own personality. But, unlike Lenin, Stalin was a statesman. During the war he restored the Church and harnessed Russian patriotism for the defeat of Germany and the restoration of the boundaries of the Russian Empire.

The future Russia, however, will never be comparable either to the autocracy or to the empires of the past. It will grow into a commonwealth of free and independent peoples—a path and a vision by which my Government was guided in 1917.

FACTS THAT CANNOT BE CONCEALED

The history of the Russian people has been one straight beam—an arrow—towards freedom, and this cannot be bent. The invasion by the Mongols in the thirteenth century; the conquest by the Poles in the sixteenth century; the "Times of Trouble" in the seventeenth century and the disaster that Lenin wrought in 1917—all are but episodes which the Russian people had to endure and each of which they have overcome. They will overcome Leninism, too. Russia has had a glorious past and glorious personages to revere and love before whom Lenin stands but as a warped, maimed caricature with a demented mind.

Already the cult of personality has been officially denounced. Already Stalin's body has been ejected from the Mausoleum. Already some facts can no longer be concealed, even about Lenin, and terror has been denounced. It remains for the whole truth about Lenin to become known and the criminality of Bolshevism to be exposed for the rest of the edifice—the cult of personality and the cult of a monolithic party that dictates a single interpretation of truth, nationally, internationally and on every level of personal existence—to crumble.

I may not live to see Russia realise her destiny as a free, humane country with its people dedicated to the betterment of mankind. But you may see it, and certainly your children will. Russia can never be destroyed—from within or from without—and all those who attempt to do so will be doomed to failure. It is with this faith in the Russia that I know and love that I am able to depart in peace.

TWO MOMENTS WHEN KERENSKY MIGHT HAVE STOPPED LENIN (By David Floyd)

When I asked Alexander Kerensky a few years ago to tell me something about the Bolshevik leaders he knew he said: "I would much prefer not to talk about them at all.

People always think my views are determined simply by the fact that they overthrew me and my Government." Today it is difficult to avoid the impression that his views of Lenin are coloured by the fact that he was the loser in the battle of 1917.

In our earlier talk Kerensky gave a fairly balanced view of Lenin and Trotsky. "Lenin was a great force, but a negative force, and he was a fanatic. Trotsky was simply a man who was out to make a career for himself; he was very self-centered."

Lenin's strength, he said, lay in his "utter amorality." "Lenin drew all the moral conclusions from the formula that there is no God. I consider that a man without conscience, without the feeling that there is a higher force with which he must reckon, is nothing but a monkey with a human brain. That's a frightening force."

But, I asked Kerensky, surely Lenin enjoyed a certain popularity?

"Of course he did—very considerable popularity in certain circles. But the main thing was—and this is what everyone forgets—that Lenin and all the others wouldn't have lasted a single day in Russia if they had said, as Hitler said 20 years later, 'I am making use of your democratic machine because I loathe democracy and intend to destroy it.'"

"Lenin acted the part of the consistent democrat. He accused me of not wanting to permit the Constituent Assembly to meet, of being ready to surrender to the Germans, and of God knows what else. But when his comrades wrote to him in Finland to tell him their doubts about the wisdom of organising a revolt and to suggest that it would be better to wait for elections and a new Constituent Assembly he told them that only fools could think like that. The Assembly would be anti-Bolshevik, he said—there could be no question of waiting for it. As for the soviets, he called them a good weapon for seizing power which would afterwards become a useless toy."

As Prime Minister, Kerensky was in a position in the summer of 1917 to arrest Lenin and perhaps to have put an end to the possibility of a Bolshevik victory. I asked him why he didn't do so.

"You see, I was at the front at the time, unfortunately. All the information necessary for his arrest was in our hands and the arrest should have been made at the very beginning of July."

ARREST AVOIDED

"But when, in my absence, the July uprising began, one of the closest collaborators of the Minister of Justice handed some documents over to the journalists and Lenin got to know about what was planned. Moreover he was tipped off by one of our own officials that he already had a warrant out for his arrest. So he fled."

"Otherwise you would have arrested him?" I asked.

"Of course—all the others who stayed in Petersburg were arrested. But there is a more serious charge which can be laid against us and against me in particular. That is: why didn't we arrest Lenin at the moment of his arrival from exile in Switzerland?"

Kerensky supplied the answer to his own question:

"The reason was that we thought the fact of Lenin's being able to travel across Germany [in the 'sealed train'] would be sufficient in itself to compromise him. And when the question was raised in the Provisional Government the War Minister said he had no means of stopping the train at the frontier."

So Lenin remained at liberty, and within a matter of months had toppled Kerensky's Government and installed himself in power. Kerensky attributed his defeat to a combination of many factors; the war situation and the consequent confusion, the Germans' support for the Bolsheviks, the Allies' uncertainty, Lenin's skillful exploitation of the

situation, and finally the revolt against the Government led by General Kornilov. "So there arose a situation in Russia where the Government was being attacked from two sides, from the Left and from the Right," Kerensky explained. It was an impossible task for any man.

Did he feel he had done his best at the time?

"Of course, I don't want to say that, in such conditions, we didn't make mistakes. But the revival of the Bolshevik movement and its final victory could have been avoided if it had been a struggle between two forces—the Russian democratic Government with the Western democracies on one side and Lenin along with Ludendorff [German Chancellor] on the other.

"If I had known then that certain very influential people abroad—I won't name any names—were going to encourage Kornilov, then I should have behaved very differently. There are, of course, things I regret I failed to do. But let's not talk about that."

Kerensky was not with his Government when the Bolsheviks finally burst into the Winter Palace and arrested the Ministers. He had left Petersburg to meet the troops which were supposed to be approaching the city.

How did he get away?

"I left Petersburg in the open official car in which I usually travelled with my staff, the commander of troops and others, and we told the driver to drive at his normal speed through the main streets where there were Bolshevik patrols. As we were driving in the direction of Tsarskoye Selo we were fired at for the first time. But they missed us."

Kerensky made his way to Moscow and went into hiding, disguising himself with long hair and a moustache. "Finally at the beginning of June I left Moscow in a special train for Serbian officers who were being repatriated. The Government allowed them to leave without arms. It was among them, with no uniform or weapons, that I also left."

Finally I raised the question of the fate of Tsar Nicholas and his family, who were butchered by the Bolsheviks in Ekaterinburg. Could Kerensky have done anything to save them?

He alleged that the blame lay with the British Government, which withdrew permission earlier given for the Tsar and his family to be given asylum in Britain. "The Tsar arrived at the Stavka (Headquarters) on March 18 to take leave of his fellow officers. He had been their Supreme Commander for two years. He then scribbled four requests down on a scrap of paper. They were: to be allowed to return in safety to his family in Tsarskoye Selo; to be allowed to live there quietly with his suite; to be given safe conduct to Murmansk; to be allowed to go to England.

REBUFF TO THE TSAR

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs went to Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, and handed him the Provisional Government's request. A few days later a reply was received that hospitality would be offered in Britain. But then, after the direct intervention of King George V, the agreement was withdrawn."

(In his memoirs Kerensky amplifies the circumstances of the King's move. He quotes a passage from Harold Nicolson's official biography of George V showing that the King intervened as a result of Left-wing criticism and the belief that public opinion in Britain was opposed to the proposal.)

"When Sir George received these instructions," Kerensky continued, "he did not tell us about it in good time. So we prepared the Tsar's departure, and when Foreign Minister Tereschenko went to Buchanan to ask him for a cruiser to be sent he was told it would not be possible."

"How did the Tsar take this rebuff?"

"I told him that, since it was impossible

to send him to England, I would request him to go to Tobolsk."

"Was he terribly disappointed?"

"Of course."

[From the Anglo-Ukrainian News, February 1970]

NEW COLLECTIVE FARM STATUTE

(By Bohdan Hryuan)

The Third All-Union Congress of Collective Farmers, which had been in preparation for several years, finally took place in Moscow on November 25-27, 1969. The agenda consisted of a single item—adoption of the new Model Statute of Collective Farms.

The previous, Second Congress of Collective Farmers, took place as far back as 1935, in Stalin's time, and its purpose was to celebrate formally "the victory of the collective farm system" in the countryside and to adopt the "Model Statute of Collective Farm" dictated by Stalin, by which the collective farms were guided for nearly 35 years up to the latest congress.

The Stalin statute reflected the strict centralising trend of the Bolshevik regime. On its basis, the Bolshevik State, or rather its rapacious bureaucracy, was able to dictate arbitrarily the entire activity and life of the collective farms to the least details. Although the document contained a number of democratic sounding formalities, as e.g. it provided for a general meeting of collective farmers, the election of the collective farm chairman at such a meeting, etc., in actual fact the local district authorities did not pay serious attention to these vestiges of democratic procedures, but usually "proposed" this or that, and the general meeting of collective farmers, as a matter of course, adopted such "proposals" unthinkingly. Any opposition was unthinkable because the "proposals" were backed by the guns of the militia or the secret police, deportation to Siberia, concentration camps, or even shooting in the back of one's head, as happened in Vinnytsia, among many other places. For several long decades the collective farms received from the administrative organs strict plans of sowing, or deliveries of food produce, etc. Failure to fulfill them resulted in severe punishment. For the payment of "workdays" remained miserable quantities of farm products, and even these were swallowed to a considerable extent by the privileged stratum of collective farm bureaucracy, all sorts of bookkeepers and brigade leaders. As a result of the terrible exploitation, stupid centralising laws, and low material interest, the collective farmer used to work sloppily, the pilfering of collective farm property became a common occurrence, productivity fell catastrophically or failed to rise appreciably, in particular animal farming remained on a primitive level. In addition, the state forbade the farmers to engage in any outside occupations or crafts, or even to organise subsidiary industrial enterprises belonging to the collective farms, in order not to distract the farmers from the compulsory work on the land. Moreover, the Bolshevik authorities made trade in agricultural produce difficult. Thus the initiative of the farmers was ruthlessly curtailed and tremendous opportunities for the development of agriculture remained unutilised. Purposely lowered state purchasing prices for agricultural products condemned the farming population to perpetual poverty. Rural youth made every effort to leave the village for the town where the conditions were somewhat better. There loomed the danger of a complete breakdown of agricultural economy.

KHRUSHCHEV'S REFORM

Stalin's death made it possible for his successors to save the collective farm system from collapse. "The collective leadership" with Khrushchev at its head began to introduce partial changes here and there in order

to improve the sorry state of affairs and to encourage the farmers to produce more. On several occasions purchasing prices for agricultural produce were raised, but even today they remain low because the costs of production increased likewise in the meantime, in some cases at a more rapid rate than the purchasing prices.

In 1956 the Bolshevik authorities recognised that the existing Collective Farm Statute served as a brake for agriculture, but did not muster enough courage to admit it honestly and to abolish it. Instead, Moscow issued an order according to which the collective farms were authorised to make certain changes in the statute rules in order to adapt them to concrete situation. This concerned some questions of internal management of the collective farms, such as the setting up of internal collective farm funds, the system of remuneration of work in collective farms, the size of private plots of collective farm homesteads etc., but it failed to tackle the main root of the evil.

At the turn of the fifties and sixties, enraptured by his omniscience, Khrushchev began to carry out neck-breaking experiments with the reforms of the management of the economy of the Bolshevik empire, including agriculture. He abolished certain administrative organs and replaced them with others, "aggrandised" collective farms, district, regional and other territorial organs of management, divided regional Party organisations into rural and urban, ordered the collective farms to sow maize at one time, then switched over to spring wheat, clover, sugar beet for fodder etc. and thus created something of a chaos. New campaigns followed one another with kaleidoscopic speed. Khrushchev, and after him the entire Bolshevik propaganda machinery, painted rainbow-like prospects of the development of "chemisation" of agriculture, of a tremendous upsurge of the output of artificial fertilizers, watering and irrigation, development of virgin soil, etc., but the results were rather meager. In the end the USSR had to buy, cap in hand, wheat abroad, because the USSR faced the spectre of famine, especially in 1962.

THE POLICY OF THE BREZHNEV CLIQUE

The removal of Khrushchev and the accession to power of a new clique under the leadership of Brezhnev-Kosygin-Podgorniy took place under the tacit slogan of abandonment of radical reforms and instead of carrying through a well-thought-out ordering of the existing state of affairs. The new management decided to carry out all changes slowly and gradually in order to stabilise the shaken Bolshevik authority and to prevent by all means any incitement of the mood of the people and the danger of the collapse of the empire. As a result, for instance, a change of the Soviet Constitution, announced by Khrushchev, has not yet been carried out although a Constitutional Committee has been in existence for many years now. Instead of Khrushchev it is headed now by Brezhnev. Not a word transpires about any action in this respect. Likewise, we had to wait a whole decade before some of the changes in the Collective Farm Statute, announced by Khrushchev, still were formally introduced.

Soviet propaganda blared for many years about these changes that they would be of tremendous significance for the future development of the collective farms system.

Finally, the long awaited moment came, and in the spring of 1969 the press published a draft of the new collective farm statute which was, allegedly, to free the initiative of the collective farmers for increasing the agricultural output and improving their material position. This draft astonished all observers not by how much it differed from the Stalin statute, but how little it differed from the latter. As a matter of fact, with some small and secondary exceptions, which in fact were already in operation, it was the

same Stalin statute slightly polished and varnished. For several months the Soviet press conducted the so-called "nation-wide" discussion of the draft statute, which consisted usually in that individual correspondents praised the Party and government and occasionally, submitted some remarks of their own to this or that article of the statute, without touching, of course, the whole and the main principles of the collective farm system.

COMMUNIST "DEMOCRACY"

The Third All-Union Collective Farm Congress which took place in Moscow between November 25 and 27, 1969, was attended by over 4,500 delegates from the entire USSR—2,400 of them, or over 50 p. c., members of the CPSU. (It should be remarked at this point that out of about 60 million collective farm population in the USSR only 1,600,000 are Communists, i.e. 2.6 p. c.; and taking into account only the grown up population—about 5 p. c.) Thus a small number of Communists represented over 50 p. c. of the collective farmers, while the rest of the delegates were communist fellow travelers and intimidated "best workers" who were to give at least an appearance of democratic procedure. Moreover, many of the Communist delegates were far from collective farmers, because even statistically they are classed as "workers and employes," such as e.g. Brezhnev himself, the minister of agriculture Matskevich, all sorts of managers of regional and district departments of agriculture, bookkeepers, etc., all those parasitical elements that feed on the live body of the collective farmer and sap his forces for the "benefit of the Soviet motherland"—the Russian empire.

MISTAKES

The main speeches at the Congress were made by Brezhnev and Polyansky. They lauded the collective farm system and painted in rosy colours its present state and future prospects. Brezhnev praised in every way the "advantages of the collective farm system" and painted in black colours the allegedly miserable situation of the agricultural population in the capitalist countries. Nevertheless he could not fail to admit that there had also been some dark moments in the history of the collective farm system, only he saw them in a distant past, at the beginning of collectivisation, while by now, allegedly the Party had rectified everything. Literally he said the following: "In the process of the construction of the collective farm system we did not avoid certain mistakes. But these were the mistakes of a search, the mistakes due to inexperience. The Party itself boldly uncovered the mistakes, spoke about them openly to the people and rectified them. Unfortunately, even now one can find amateurs of exaggerating the shortcomings in the great revolutionary cause." This hazy admission does not explain what kind of "mistakes" are meant, who made them, what results they had, and gives no proof that they had indeed been rectified. Surely, the organised man-made famine and the death of seven million Ukrainian farming population is not simply an insignificant "mistake" which does not deserve to be mentioned? As, similarly, other such "mistakes", like e.g. the "de-kulakisation"—dispossession of ordinary farmers of their land, houses and property, their expulsion from their homes and villages in bitter cold, without the possibility of any help, their deportation together with their wives and small children into the wild primeval taiga to face certain death from exhaustion, the starvation of the farming population over several decades, dictatorship of various petty satraps of the Bolshevik Party in the rural areas and mockery of the peasantry—all this is simply a slight "mistake" or the "wise" party which carries out its policy in accordance with an allegedly scientific plan? Not a word was said about it by Brezhnev and other orators. At the same time, over the

period of 35 years, there was many a policy move by the party with regard to the rural population, many a "mistake", which it would have been useful to discuss in greater detail, in order to prevent its occurrence in the future.

CHANGES

Polyansky reported about the new Statute and the changes which it brings in the situation of the collective farms. He stressed that the Statute, in the first place, has the aim of "strengthening and accumulating the collective farm property", a better utilisation of land, "widening of the economic independence and initiative of the collective farms", "the raising of the level of socialisation in agriculture", "concentration and specialisation of production." The statute permits the creation of inter-collective farm and collective farm—State owned specialised enterprises, organisations and associations, permits the collective farms to develop subsidiary enterprises and crafts, makes it incumbent on the collective farms to guarantee a certain wage to the collective farmer. At the same time collective farms have to increase every year the "socialised" collective farm funds. Polyansky admitted that the "interests of consumption had not been taken into account" previously, in other words that the collective farmers' remuneration had been insufficient to keep them reasonably well off. The new Statute allows the collective farms to set aside funds to make supplementary payments to the old age pensions of old collective farmers. Polyansky admitted that the individual farming plots of the collective farmers were still "necessary for the time being", but expressed the hope that in the future collective farmers themselves would give them up. He rejected the idea that the individual farming plots of the collective farmers should be abolished at present. This, of course, is motivated by the fear that such a move would provoke great dissatisfaction among the rural population, as well as result in shortages of some food produce, in particular vegetables, in the town market. Unlike in the previous Statute, the new Statute provides for the election of not only the chairman and members of the board of a collective farm by a general meeting of the collective farmers, but also of the managers of subdivisions of a collective farm, such as brigade leader and link leaders. Polyansky also discussed a number of proposals which had been submitted to the Statute commission, namely the creation of a system of collective farm organs from the bottom to the top, the method of voting at general meetings—open or secret—and other questions.

DUNG—"PROBLEM NO. ONE"

The debate on the draft Statute was, as usual in the USSR, well prepared beforehand and everything went on smoothly. One after another the delegates rose to praise Brezhnev's speech, related about the successes of this or that collective farm, district or region, rarely introduced some delicate hints about this or that second rate problem. One of the most interesting was the speech by O. H. Buznytskyi, chairman of a collective farm from Kiev region. Having boasted about some phenomenal successes in his collective farm where, allegedly, up to 40 quintals of grain had been collected per hectare of land, he expressed some critical remarks. *Inter alia* he spoke about the shortage of artificial fertilisers and the importance of dung for increasing the yields. He called it "problem number one." In shouting about artificial fertilisers the Bolshevik leaders forgot about the ordinary dung, and it needed a Buznytskyi to remind them of this simple fact. Further Buznytskyi drew the attention to the shortage of building materials which is acute in the villages. He explained to the Soviet economists the reason for the decline in the number of heads of pigs in the USSR, and,

as a result, for the shortage of pork which is the basic meat product in the USSR. It is, it appears, a result of the introduction of different prices in different zones for grain. In the forest zone, e.g. in Polissia (as well, as in the greater part of the territory of the RSFSR, by the way—Ed.) grain prices are twice as high as those in the greater part of Ukraine. Therefore the collective farmers in the forest belt prefer to sell grain to the State rather than to raise pigs which is not as profitable. As a result there is a shortage of pork.

WHAT HAS CHANGED?

The Congress, of course, adopted the new Statute unanimously, as well as "elected" an All-Union Collective Farm Council consisting of 125 members, 25 of them from the Ukrainian SSR. Analogous councils are to be elected in all Republics, regions and districts. What will be their functions and powers has not been made very clear. The Statute notes that voting at general meetings can be either open or secret. The previous Statute provided only for open voting. Matters are not much improved thereby, however, because the Bolsheviks are past masters at intimidating people to vote "unanimously" by the show of hands for their "proposals." The new statute introduces the possibility to hold general meetings of collective farmers with the participation of delegates only where collective farms are large. The Statute speaks about the independence of the collective farms based, it appears, on the fact that since 1967 Moscow announces several years ahead quotas of food produce to be delivered compulsorily to the state at fixed prices. Thus the collective farms know beforehand what they can expect and can thus draw up more realistic plans of output and its utilisation after the delivery of their quotas. Collective farms themselves can now plan the sowings and field work in accordance with local conditions, and are not required to stick blindly to the directives from Moscow, as was usual in Stalin's time. Nevertheless the Statute states firmly several times that the collective farms must in the first place care for increasing the social (i.e. State-owned, or rather Moscow-owned) property, and only afterwards to show solicitude for the welfare of the ordinary collective farmer. The Statute confirms Stalin laws about increasing the so-called "indivisible" property of the collective farms and prohibits any refund of their part of the collective farm property to a collective farm member who might wish to leave the collective farm.

Thus, as we see, the Statute in the main leaves the basic principles of the collective farm system intact, the position of collective farmers remains not much different from that of the serfs in tsarist Russia. The existence of the collective farms is perpetuated, the trend to the greatest possible amassing of the collective farm "social" property is encouraged, because it is owned by the State, or rather Moscow, the individual property of the collective farmer is limited to a necessary minimum. For instance, a collective farm homestead can possess only up to 0.50 hectare of land, including the site of the house and other buildings, one cow, one sow, or two pigs for fattening, up to 10 sheep and goats altogether, and an unlimited number of bee hives, domestic fowl and rabbits.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE?

The widening of the initiative of the collective farm managements announced by the Statute, could, of course, be beneficial, but so far it is merely theory. What will happen in practice only the future will show, for many a reform and "democratisation" announced by the Bolsheviks turned sour in actual performance in the past. They often had opposite effects to those that had been hoped for. Collective farms are now being put more or less on a par with factory managements which received greater rights under Brezhnev than they had for a long time be-

fore. The results of this reform, however, are not yet sufficiently clear to make a definite judgment of its success or failure. Soviet bureaucracy is not used to think and act independently, it constantly expects directives from above, and this is the situation to a great extent in industry and trade at present. One may expect a similar situation in agriculture, as long as the USSR remains a dictatorship, and it cannot be any other system without a revolution or change of government. As long as the Russian empire exists it will remain a tyrannous dictatorship because otherwise it would collapse very soon under the pressure of the revolutionary liberation forces of the enslaved peoples. How is it possible for any democracy to exist even on a small scale in the collective farms when the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the allegedly highest "democratic" organ, and the supreme Soviets of the union Republics, are pitiable puppets who unanimously raise their hands at the jerk of a "magic wand" from the Kremlin? The entire hullabaloo around the new Statute appears to be a new propaganda campaign, a new change of decoration designed to pull the wool over the eyes of the rural population and all the peoples of the USSR, to deceive them and the rest of the world.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSUMER PROTECTION

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, the American consumer needs more protection against exploitation and loses billions of dollars a year because of deceptive practices by the seller. Unfair wrapping is only one example of such deception.

Many persons have told me they were cheated when they bought meat at supermarkets when it lacked clear wrapping on all sides. Because most meat is sold in cardboard containers covered on top by a clear plastic wrap, the buyer does not know the quality of the meat at the bottom of the container.

A frequent complaint by housewives is that good quality meat is invariably displayed on top, so it can be seen through the clear plastic wrapping, and that it often covers a poorer quality meat at the bottom of the cardboard container.

Such a practice is reprehensible and unfair. Federal legislation should be passed that would make it mandatory for markets to package fresh and frozen cuts of meat in clear wrapping on all sides and limit the label size to no more than 10 percent. Presently it often exceeds 10 percent.

I also believe that legislation is needed that would require the dating of packaged goods in markets. Numbers shown on items contain coded dates understood only by employees—but not the buyer. As any reasonable person will concede, the buyer not only has the right to know the quality of the product she is buying, but also whether it is fresh or not.

When I helped sponsor the Truth-in-Packaging Act several years ago, it was obvious that the consumer was being victimized in several areas. Some progress has been made in protecting the consumer, but so much remains to be done.

Another bill I have helped sponsor—creation of a Department of Consumer Affairs at a Cabinet level—would be an important victory in the fight to give the consumers the protection they deserve.

LATCH KEY CHILDREN—II

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, on April 8, 1970, I read into the RECORD two newspaper accounts of the brutal murder of a working mother's 11-year-old daughter who returned home from school an hour earlier than usual. The tragedy of Pamela Marshall's death might have been avoided had there been arrangements available for afterschool supervision of children who are at that in-between stage—too old for a day-care center or a babysitter, but too young for complete independence.

My RECORD insertion came to the attention of Pamela's mother, Mrs. Carolyn Marshall. At this time I would like to share with my colleagues Mrs. Marshall's recent letter to me:

APRIL 16, 1970.

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DELLENBACK: I have read your statements which appeared in the "Congressional Record" on April 8. Is there anything I can do to help you get such legislation passed? I plan to write my representatives in Tennessee and also those from Virginia. However, since no bill has been introduced, I will wait until I hear from you.

My Pammy was a beautiful girl—inside and out. Although she was almost 12, she was a petite girl, still wearing size 8 children's clothes. People who didn't know her age thought she was 8 or 9.

There are so many children in this neighborhood who come home as Pammy did. Her brother always got home first—she just happened to get out early on April 6. This was her first year of not having a baby sitter. She didn't want one—she babysat other children on weekends (only if it was nearby and I could be called). She was never afraid. Our neighborhood is quiet—never any trouble.

Is there anything at all that I can do?
Sincerely,

Mrs. CAROLYN W. MARSHALL.

I believe Mrs. Marshall's moving letter stands as testimony to the need for federally assisted programs which will provide supervisory services for school-age children of working mothers. As the House Education and Labor Committee considers child development and child care legislation, I will make every effort to see that any bill reported includes provisions for supervisory services for these so-called "latch-key" children.

Contrary to general belief, the problem of supervising "latch key" children is very common. In 1967, 45 percent of working mothers had children aged 6 to 17 years, as compared with only 27 percent whose families included children younger than 6. Masked by this statistic, furthermore, is the fact that of the 27 percent of mothers with children young-

er than 6, many also have older children as well, meaning that easily over half of all working mothers have school-age children.

At this time, I would also like to add to the RECORD the following report on "Working Mothers and the Need for Child Care Services," published in 1968 by the Department of Labor. Although the figures are somewhat out of date, I believe this survey accurately summarizes the proportion of the problem:

WORKING MOTHERS AND THE NEED FOR CHILD CARE SERVICES

There were nearly 27.5 million working women 16 years of age and over in the United States in March 1967,¹ and their number is rising steadily. Among these workers were 10.6 million mothers with children under 18 years of age. About 2.2 million of these mothers had children under 3 years of age; 1.9 million had children 3 to 5 years of age (none under 3); and almost 6.5 million had children 6 to 17 years of age (none under 6). About 1.5 million (15 percent) of the working mothers were nonwhite.

The number of working mothers has increased more than sevenfold since 1940, when there were 1.5 million and has more than doubled since 1950, when there were 4.6 million.

The employment of mothers, like the employment of all women, is expected to continue to rise. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has estimated conservatively that the number of working mothers 20 to 44 years of age with preschool children will increase to 5.3 million by 1980. Moreover, the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act require many of the mothers on the aid to families with dependent children rolls to be trained for employment.

To ascertain how the children of working mothers are cared for, in February 1965 the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Women's Bureau cosponsored a national survey of the child care arrangements made by these mothers. The survey was limited to the 6.1 million mothers who worked 27 weeks or more in 1964, either full time or part time, and who had at least one child under 14 years of age living at home. These mothers had 12.3 million children under 14 years of age—3.8 million, under 6 years; 6.1 million, 6 to 11 years; and 2.4 million, 12 and 13 years. The survey disclosed that nearly half (46 percent) of these children were cared for in their own homes by their fathers or other relatives, or by babysitters or housekeepers; 28 percent were cared for by their mothers, who either worked only during their children's school hours or took care of them while working; 18 percent were cared for away from home (only 2 percent in group care); and 8 percent looked after themselves. Nearly half of the children who looked after themselves were 12 and 13 years of age, but about 4 percent were under 6 years of age.

Too many children have care which at best would be classified as questionable and all too frequently would be considered completely inadequate.

Child care services must be assured for welfare mothers scheduled for training for employment and should be available to every child who needs them. Good day care is especially important for younger children whose mothers must work for economic reasons, and for children who are economically and culturally deprived, those with physical or mental handicaps, and those whose mothers are incapacitated.

¹ This is the latest date for which data are available on the marital status of workers.

The following summary statements and charts document the rising number of working mothers in the United States and the increasing need for child care services. It is hoped that they will prove helpful in the intensified efforts now underway to provide, expand, and improve day care services throughout the country:

ALMOST TWO OUT OF FIVE MOTHERS ARE WORKERS

In March 1967 there were about 69.4 million women 16 years of age and over in the population. Of these, 27.7 million had children under 18 years of age. Almost two-fifths (10.6 million) of these mothers were in the labor force. They constituted 38 percent of all women workers. Most of these mothers were working to raise family income above poverty levels or to bring family income closer to standards of "modest adequacy," estimated as more than \$7,000 a year for an urban family of four.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE POPULATION, BY MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, MARCH 1967

[Women 16 years of age and over]

Marital status	Number of women (in millions)	Percent in labor force	Percent not in labor force
Single.....	11.7	51	49
Ever married no children under 18.....	30.1	37	63
Ever married children under 18.....	27.7	38	62

MOTHERS WITHOUT HUSBAND PRESENT ARE MUCH MORE LIKELY TO WORK

Of the nearly 28 million mothers with children under 18 years of age in the population in March 1967, about 3 million were raising their children in fatherless homes or in homes where the husband was absent. Nearly 2 out of 3 (64 percent) of these mothers were workers as compared with only slightly more than 1 out of 3 (35 percent) of the mothers with husband present. For mothers who must bring up their children alone, the compulsion to work is obviously great. Their earnings are not supplementary; they are basic to the maintenance of their families. In 29 percent of the two-parent families in which the mother was a worker in March 1967, the husband's income in 1966 was less than \$5,000. These mothers also worked because of urgent economic need.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, BY PRESENCE OF HUSBAND, MARCH 1967

[Mothers 16 years of age and over]

	Number	Percent in labor force	Percent not in labor force
Number of women whose:			
Husbands are present.....	24,819,000	35	65
Husbands are not present.....	2,864,000	64	36

MORE MOTHERS WORK TODAY THAN EVER BEFORE

About 10.6 million mothers with children under 18 years of age were workers in March 1967. This was the highest number ever recorded and was more than seven times the number who were workers in 1940 and more than twice the number who were workers in 1950.

Almost 2 out of 5 mothers in the labor force in March 1967 had children under 6 years of age. This is a slightly higher proportion (39 percent) than in 1960 (36 percent) or in 1950 (37 percent).

MOTHERS IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY AGE OF CHILDREN, 1940-67¹

[Mothers 14 years of age and over²]

Year	Number of women in labor force (millions)	Age 6-17 in percent	Age under 6 ³ in percent
1940.....	1.5	(4)	(4)
1950.....	4.6	63	37
1960.....	8.0	64	36
1967.....	10.6	61	39

¹ Data are for March of each year.
² Except 1967 (16 years of age and over).
³ May also have older children.
⁴ Ages not available.

THE NUMBER OF WORKING MOTHERS WITH YOUNG CHILDREN WILL CONTINUE TO RISE

The number of working mothers with young children is expected to increase rapidly in the next decade. It is conservatively estimated that by 1980, 5.3 million mothers 20 to 44 years of age with children under 5 years of age will be workers. This will constitute a 43-percent increase over the 3.7 million similar mothers who are expected to be in the labor force in 1970.

Labor force status of mothers 20 to 44 years of age, with children under 6 years, 1960-71¹ and children under 5 years, projected to 1980²:

NUMBER OF WOMEN IN LABOR FORCE [In millions]

Year:	
1960.....	2.8
1963.....	3.3
1967.....	3.9
Projected—children under 5:	
Year:	
1970.....	3.7
1975.....	4.5
1980.....	5.3

MOTHERS WITH SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN ARE MORE LIKELY TO WORK THAN MOTHERS WITH YOUNGER CHILDREN

This has been true for many years. Among mothers with husband present, more than 2 out of 5 (45 percent) of those with children 6 to 17 years of age and none under 6 were workers in March 1967. This compares with only about 1 out of 4 (27 percent) for those with children under 6 years of age. In 1950 the rates were 28 and 12 percent, respectively.

Among mothers who are widowed, divorced, or separated, the likelihood of working is also greater for those who have school-age children only than for those who have younger children. In March 1967, 75 percent of these mothers with children 6 to 17 years of age only were working as compared with 51 percent of those with children under 6 years of age.

This is true at all income levels. In March 1967 labor force participation of mothers with husband present was highest (52 percent) among those with children 6 to 17 years of age only and a family income of between \$3,000 and \$5,000 a year. It was lowest (16 percent) among those with children under 6 years of age and a family income of \$10,000 or more. In a great majority of cases economic necessity prompts mothers of preschool children to work. Information is not available on the family

¹ Data are for March of each year.
² Projections for children under 6 years of age are not available.

income of mothers who are widowed, divorced, or separated.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF MOTHERS¹ WITH HUSBAND PRESENT, BY AGE OF CHILDREN, 1950-67²

[This has been true for many years]

[In percent]

Year	Children age 6 to 17	Children age under 6 ³	Total percent of mothers working
1950.....	28	12	40
1954.....	33	15	48
1958.....	38	18	56
1962.....	42	21	63
1967.....	45	27	72

¹ Mothers 14 years of age and over except 1967 (16 years of age and over).

² Data are for March of each year except 1954 (April).

³ May also have older children.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF MOTHERS WITH HUSBAND PRESENT, BY INCOME OF HUSBAND IN 1966 AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1967

[This is true at all income levels]

[In percent]

Income of husband	Children age 6 to 17	Children age under 6	Total percent of mothers working
Under \$3,000.....	50	32	82
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	52	34	86
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	50	32	82
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	47	22	69
\$10,000 and over.....	33	16	49

ONLY ONE OUT OF SIX MOTHERS—HUSBAND PRESENT—WITH VERY YOUNG CHILDREN WORKS YEAR ROUND FULL TIME

About 11.6 million mothers with husband present in March 1967 had worked at some time in 1966. Of the 3.2 million with children under 3 years of age, only 16 percent had been employed 35 hours or more a week for 50 to 52 weeks. The proportions who worked year round full time were considerably higher for the 2.1 million mothers with children 3 to 5 years of age and none younger (31 percent) and the 3.2 million mothers with children 6 to 17 years of age only (39 percent).

WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1966 OF MOTHERS WITH HUSBAND PRESENT, BY AGE OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1967

[Mothers 16 years of age and over]

Age of children	Number of mothers in (millions)	Percent part year workers full and part time	Percent year-round full time workers ¹
6 to 17.....	6.3	61	39
3 to 5 ²	2.1	69	31
Under 3 ²	3.2	84	16

¹ 50 to 52 weeks, 35 hours or more a week.

² May also have older children.

A GREATER PROPORTION OF NONWHITE WORKING MOTHERS HAVE YOUNG CHILDREN

There were about 1.1 million nonwhite mothers (husband present) in the labor force in March 1967. More than half of these mothers had children under 6 years of age—29 percent had children under 3 years; 24 percent, 3 to 5 years. In contrast, only 38 percent of the 7.7 million working white mothers (husband present) had children under 6 years of age.

MOTHERS (HUSBAND PRESENT) IN THE LABOR FORCE, BY AGE OF CHILDREN AND COLOR, MARCH 1967

[Mothers 16 years of age and over]

Race	Number of mothers in labor force	Children age 6 to 17 in percent	Children age 3 to 5 ¹ in percent	Children age under 3 ¹ in percent
White	7,697,000	62	17	21
Nonwhite	1,053,000	47	24	29

¹ May also have older children.

MORE THAN 4 MILLION CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE HAVE WORKING MOTHERS

The Children's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has estimated that more than 17 million children under 18 years of age had working mothers in March 1965. About 4.5 million, or more than one-fourth, of these children were under 6 years of age—2.0 million under 3 years and 2.5 million 3 to 5 years. Another 6.4 million of the children were 6 to 11 years of age.

Number of children of working mothers, by age, March 1965:

[Number of children, in millions]

Under 3	2.0
3 to 5	2.5
6 to 11	6.4
12 to 17	6.4

NEARLY 2 MILLION CHILDREN WHOSE MOTHERS WORKED HALF A YEAR OR MORE IN 1964 WERE MEMBERS OF FAMILIES WITH INCOMES OF LESS THAN \$3,000

A special survey of mothers who had worked 27 weeks or more in 1964 was made in February 1965. According to the report of this survey, there were nearly 2 million children under 14 years of age in families whose annual incomes in 1964 were less than \$3,000, despite the fact that their mothers worked a half year or more. Nearly 4 million additional children under 14 years of age with working mothers were members of families whose incomes were between \$3,000 and \$6,000—still below the "modest but adequate" income level for an urban family of four.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF MOTHERS WHO WORKED 27 WEEKS OR MORE IN 1964, BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1964, AND AGE OF CHILDREN, FEBRUARY 1965

Family income	Children age 6 to 14 (percent)	Children age under 6 (percent)	Number of children (millions)
Under \$3,000	67	33	1.9
\$3,000 to \$5,999	67	33	3.9
\$6,000 to \$9,999	69	31	4.5
\$10,000 and over	74	26	2.1

TOO MANY CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS LACK GOOD CHILD CARE SERVICES

The child care arrangements of mothers who worked 27 weeks or more in 1964 were surveyed in February 1965. These mothers had 12.3 million children under 14 years of age. Of these children, 46 percent were cared for at home by a father, brother, sister, other relative, or by someone hired to look after them in the home. Another 28 percent were looked after by the mother, who either cared for her children while she worked or worked only during their school hours. About 18 percent were cared for away from home, with only 2 percent in group care centers. The remaining 8 percent looked after themselves. About 4 percent of the children who looked after themselves were under 6 years of age.

Child care arrangements of working mothers, February 1965, 12.3 million children under 14 years of age:

Group care	Percent
No care	2
Cared for by mother	8
Cared for at home by other than mother	28
Cared for away from home	46
	16

CHART SOURCES

Chart 1. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 94.

Chart 2. Ibid.

Chart 3. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-50, No. 29 for March 1950; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 13 for March 1960 and No. 94 for March 1967; and Women's Bureau: "Women as Workers, A Statistical Guide" for March 1940.

Chart 4. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 49 for March 1960, March 1963, and projections to 1980; No. 94 for March 1967.

Chart 5. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports, P-50, No. 29 for March 1950, No. 62 for April 1954, and No. 87 for March 1958; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Special Labor Force Report No. 26 for March 1962 and No. 94 for March 1967.

Chart 6. Same as Chart 1.

Chart 7. Ibid.

Chart 8. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Children's Bureau. Unpublished data.

Chart 9. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Children's Bureau; and U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau: "Child Care Arrangements of the Nation's Working Mothers." 1965.

Chart 10. Ibid.

KEEP SPRING GREEN IN YEARS TO COME

HON. LEONARD FARBSTAIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. FARBSTAIN. Mr. Speaker, the message of Earth Week is the stark contrast between what our environment can be and what it is becoming as a result of man's uncontrolled fumes, exhausts, trash, and sludge. It is most appropriate that Earth Week is occurring in the spring of the year when this contrast is at its greatest.

I insert at this point in the RECORD a poem written by Miss Bette J. Ackerman, which dramatically depicts the message of Earth Week.

The text of the poem follows:

KEEP SPRING GREEN IN YEARS TO COME

(By Bette J. Ackerman)

Would it be fun if the sun were an existential mass?
 Passing time in the sky, a gray glow,
 Like a gypsies ball on a dark flowing carpet.
 It might be new for a day or two—
 But think of . . . Forever . . .
 If the sky joined force with the grit in the air to fare war on the world,
 All that's living and fresh and good would die, curling back to brown dust.

The matter of choice which all men must voice,

Is how far to go with our easy leisure ways . . .

At stake are lives! And our future mirth—
 We play Russian Roulette with the Earth!

Do we want our wash clean,
 And yet kill all the lakes?

Is the car really worth what it takes out on us,

In terms of the grit, the fumes and exhaust.
 We're lost if we wait to combat this fear.

We can't be meek in Environment Week,
 But must think of a way to prove Earth Day every last day in the year.

WASHINGTON REPORT

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

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 seventh report for the 91st Congress:

REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

DEAR FRIENDS: One of the most moving experiences of my 14 years in Congress came earlier this month when President Nixon presented the Medal of Honor to the mother of Pfc. James W. Fous of Omaha.

Mrs. Stanley E. Fous, Jr., 533 South 27th Street, received the nation's highest military honor awarded her son who was killed in Vietnam May 14, 1968. Private Fous's sister, Sherry, also was present.

The citation accompanying the Medal of Honor stated that young Fous, a graduate of Omaha Central High School, gave his life to save three soldiers whom he had met only four days previously.

His unit was participating in a night action in the Mekong Delta when a Viet Cong tossed a grenade into their position. Fous warned the other men and then leaped on the grenade, suffering fatal wounds.

THAT BLAIR MAPLE IS GROWING FAST

It was just a year ago that I had the pleasure to represent Blair, Nebraska, at the planting of a Blair Maple on the Capitol grounds.

The tree was planted to commemorate Blair's 100th Birthday which was celebrated last August. A similar tree was planted in Rhoades Park on Highway 30.

A "time capsule" was buried at Blair during the Centennial Celebration and noted 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 still are living.

Just last week I had an opportunity to take a close look at the rapidly growing tree with Richard A. Hunt of Blair. Richard can attest to its health.

The Blair Maple—a descendant from a Silver Maple observed growing on the courthouse grounds in Blair in the 1930's—should soon be out in all its glory.

When you come to Washington, I will see that you get to view this tree and its spectacular location in relation to the Capitol.

MAJOR ROWE, APOLLO FILMS AVAILABLE

Two 30-minute films on the plight of a prisoner of war in Vietnam as told by Maj. James N. Rowe and the historic voyage of Apollo 11 to the moon are available at my

Omaha office. Reservations may be made by calling 221-4631.

OUTSIDE INCOME LIMIT MAY BE INCREASED

Early in the first session of the 91st Congress, I introduced a bill which would raise to \$3,000 the amount Social Security recipients can earn without penalty.

This proposal would be an increase of 44 percent over the present limitation of \$1,680 annually in outside income. Those now receiving more than this amount must forfeit part of their Social Security payments.

This bill also provides escalation in the amount of allowable outside earnings based upon increases in the Consumer Price Index.

I have spent many hours working on this approach in addition to increased Social Security benefits which are now a reality. House Ways and Means Committee hearings continue on Social Security amendments. It appears that the earnings ceiling will be lifted. While it may not go all the way to the \$3,000 I sought, I am hopeful and I believe we can expect that the increase will be substantial.

IT'S ALWAYS NICE TO SEE FOLKS FROM HOME

VFW Officials Paul A. Harmon and Robert J. Mahoney, of Omaha; Frank H. Short of Lincoln; and Marion Whitaker of Sidney were in to discuss problems of Veterans Hospitals. Charles McNeil, President of Omaha Building & Construction Trades Council, and John O'Hara visited during the recent Legislative Conference.

Omaha "Boy of the Year" Keith Lewis and North Omaha Boys Club Director Tom Davis were in Washington for the national finals.

And, of course, there's always an opportunity to discuss one's remarks in the Congressional Record with Minority Leader JERRY FORD and Whip LES ARENDS.

POSTAL AGREEMENT IS OUTSTANDING

The Postal Reform and Salary bill I introduced earlier this month is one of the most outstanding agreements ever negotiated between the Government and the seven exclusive postal unions.

This measure culminates many, many hours of work and I am hopeful we will have speedy action on this legislation in the House.

I was delighted to hear the Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee say he was anxious to expedite this measure at the earliest possible opportunity in order that we might have true postal reform.

This legislation will provide improvement in the working conditions of our postal employees; an additional 8 percent in wages; and compression of postal workers' in-grade salary increases, enabling an individual to reach the top salary level in eight years instead of the present 21 years.

NANCE LEIGH HERMAN LOVELY PRINCESS

It was my pleasure to escort Nance Leigh Herman at the Cherry Blossom Luncheon and Fashion Show. And might I say that Nance, daughter of the Dale G. Hermans of Omaha, was one of the loveliest of the Cherry Blossom Princesses.

Sincerely,

GLENN CUNNINGHAM.

APRIL 22, QUEEN ISABELLA DAY

HON. HALE BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, April 22, marks the 519th anniversary of the birth of Queen Isabella of Spain, one of the truly great ladies of history.

The qualities of faith in the future, steadfast devotion to an idea, and a spirit of adventure are of special significance to us in these times when men travel to the moon.

Accordingly, the Governor of Louisiana, John J. McKeithen has issued the following proclamation, designating April 22, Queen Isabella Day:

PROCLAMATION OF STATE OF LOUISIANA

Whereas, April 22, 1970 marks the 519th anniversary of the birth of Queen Isabella, dynamic Castilian queen, who through her faith and confidence in Christopher Columbus, gave the civilized world a new dimension; and

Whereas, Queen Isabella, wife of Ferdinand of Aragon, by her support of Columbus in his plans for exploration, earned for herself a unique place in the history of Western civilization; and

Whereas, in her own time, Isabella was a queen noted for clear intellect, energy, virtue and patriotism; and

Whereas, The qualities of confidence in the future, spirit of adventure with a purpose and sacrifice in the cause of human progress exhibited by Queen Isabella are characteristics worthy of emulation in our twentieth century era of exploration.

Now, therefore, I, John J. McKeithen, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, April 22, 1970, as Queen Isabella Day in Louisiana, and urge all citizens, schools, historical and other interested organizations suitably observe this significant event in the history of the world.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to have the Great Seal of the State of Louisiana affixed. Done and signed at the Capitol in the City of Baton Rouge on this the 24th day of March, A.D., 1970.

JOHN J. McKEITHEN,
Governor of Louisiana.

Attest by the Governor:

WADE O. MARTIN, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

MEDICAL BENEFITS OF SPACE RESEARCH

HON. BERTRAM L. PODELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. PODELL. Mr. Speaker, the flight of Apollo 13 has ended and the astronauts are safely back on earth. The astronauts' families and the American public have reason to rejoice at their safe return. We must try to insure that such mishaps do not happen again.

Many people believe that our space program is taking unnecessary risks with human life. I believe that this is an unnecessarily limited view of the situation. Spinoffs from the primary space research have resulted in new breakthroughs in the area of medical research—breakthroughs which save, rather than sacrifice, human life.

If we look at but one specific area of medical research—the area of heart treatment—it is obvious that developments have been crucial.

Cardiac sensors which can measure blood pressure without interfering with blood circulation have been devised. NASA research has produced miniature pressure transducers which can monitor

blood flows in cardiac patients with coronary occlusions. Thus far this treatment has had substantial success in laboratory experiments on animals. A heart monitor, now in use, was developed under a NASA grant, and a circulatory assist pump for use in the emergency treatment of heart attack patients is also a direct outcome of aerospace research and development programs.

In still other medical areas, innovations devised from the space program requirements are in use. One of the early requirements established by NASA was the development of miniature, lightweight yet highly precise equipment. Since there is no way to do repair work millions of miles in space, the reliability of the instrumentation and small devices must be very high.

One of the methods that evolved was a development called "clean room technology." This primarily means that airborne contaminant particles are nearly eliminated. Equipment constructed in such a room is free from particulate contamination. The correlation between this technology and that of the operating room was not lost on the individuals in the medical profession. Now, some of the techniques have been adapted to operating rooms and other medical uses.

The National Institutes of Health cooperated with NASA experts to test a so-called laminar flow operating room. In this type of room, the flow of air is from one side to the other, but it is carefully controlled in horizontal layers. There is no tendency for the floor dust to be picked up in the air and transmitted to the patient. In routine air sampling during conventional neurosurgical procedures, typical levels range from 10 to 200 microorganisms per 100 cubic feet of air. The average was 60 organisms per 100 cubic feet. With the use of laminar cross-flow ventilation, the levels of airborne contamination were held at less than 5 organisms per 100 cubic feet. Yet, there is no need to alter any of the typical routines and procedures of the neurosurgical team.

An additional advantage is the reduction of the extensive gowning and draping of the operating team, without in any way interfering with the reduction of the organism counts.

The advantages of the laminar flow system do not stop at surgical procedures. One of the contractors of the NIH has designed a laminar flow room that can be torn down and rebuilt where necessary. The purpose is to provide carefully controlled environmental conditions for patients with cancer. Some of the drugs that are used to fight cancer may also cause a form of leukemia. In the past, the dangers of the cure were often worse than the disease. In the laminar flow room, the patient is protected from what, for him, is now a hostile environment. He thus stands a much better chance of complete rehabilitation.

I might mention here a problem arises from the use of the new technology: the patient, while protected from contamination, has to withstand the noise of the power and filter fan system used in the laminar flow equipment. Other NASA technology that is concerned with acous-

tic or noise propagation will hopefully succeed in ameliorating this condition.

Another field in which NASA and the medical profession are allied is in the problem of sterilization. After investigating the possibility of dry-heat sterilization, NASA found that this could be a satisfactory procedure. There is considerable experimentation now being conducted on the methodology to increase the understanding of the dry heat technique.

A technique for clarifying spacecraft photos of Mars and the Moon by putting TV signals through a computer is being used by hospitals to provide much sharper X-rays.

A space program device is being used in a San Francisco children's hospital to trigger an alarm when infants with implanted tracheostomy tubes or comatose patients experience breathing difficulties.

These are but a few of the more practical benefits of the space program. NASA space programs have made major contributions to the area of medical research. The return can not be calculated merely in dollars and cents terms; rather we must look at the number of lives that have been saved.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. SAMUEL
C. VANNEMAN

HON. CARL D. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, Friday, April 17, marked the end of the line for a splendid dedicated, public servant.

He is Samuel C. Vanneman, who retired after more than 30 years of service with the Federal Government, most of it with the school lunch program of the Department of Agriculture. His last assignment was an Assistant Deputy Administrator for Programs, Food and Nutrition Service.

Sam has been of great assistance to the Committee on Education and Labor as we have striven to bring child nutrition programs to more and more needy youngsters. I am sure that other committees have found him equally as cooperative.

Mr. Speaker, I include as part of my remarks a letter of congratulations which I have sent to Sam:

APRIL 6, 1970.

MR. SAMUEL C. VANNEMAN,
Assistant Deputy Administrator,
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SAM: Your forthcoming retirement has been brought to my attention. This Committee will miss you.

I shall miss you.

Hungry school kids will miss you.

I do wish you an enjoyable and successful retirement. I know that you will be able to enjoy the years ahead more because you will have the satisfying and fulfilling knowledge that because of your work a great many youngsters will be eating lunch who would not otherwise be eating lunch.

My very best wishes.

Sincerely,

CARL D. PERKINS,
Chairman.

CALL OF THE ROAD

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, recently an outstanding journalist from my congressional district was honored by the American Trucking Association for an editorial he wrote concerning a motorcycle accident.

Because of the ever-increasing use of these two-wheelers throughout the Nation, I would like to encourage my colleagues to take the time to read the following editorial by Mr. Alann B. Steen of the Arcata Union, Arcata, Calif., the second-place winner in the national competition.

In my judgment, Mr. Steen has made an excellent case for the need for laws requiring the use of certain protective equipment by motorcycle riders. Improper clothing worn by cyclists can lead to tragedy or serious personal injury.

I should also like to take this opportunity to publicly congratulate Mr. Steen for this outstanding piece of writing. He is a credit to his profession, his community, and our Nation. Also, I am proud to relate to my colleagues that he is a close personal friend.

Alann's personal concern and this award-winning effort can and will save many lives throughout the Nation—if his warning is properly adhered to.

The editorial follows:

CALL OF THE ROAD

They made a mighty fine looking picture as they sped down Highway 101 on his stripped-down motorcycle. His long hair blowing in her face; her hair flared out a foot behind the roll-over bar. Wearing only a pair of jeans and moccasins, his body was lean, muscular and tanned from many days on the road; her body was about the same. His face was masked in confidence.

Yet, as he zoomed down the highway toward Eureka, his front wheel momentarily dropped off the road onto the shoulder. He quickly compensated to the left, swerved to the center strip of the south-bound lane, the cycle's front wheel gyrating to the left and right as he fought for control. A moment later he had control and he continued on his way, not even slowing down for a fraction of a second.

It was difficult to tell whether his smirk of confidence left his face; perhaps it didn't, there wasn't that much time. However, there was nothing left to the imagination if he had completely lost control; what their bodies would have looked like if they hit the pavement at 70 miles per hour.

But rarely does anything happen to the "winged cyclists" who travel most all the roads of California, at least newspapers rarely distinguish between that breed and the weekend rider. All newspapers will do is reconstruct the accident, and report the names of the victims and the extent of their injuries. And readers will only think, "Another cycle injury accident on Highway 101."

Or somewhere else. Yet the California Highway Patrol keeps a tally of such accidents, and according to CHP records there has been a rash of 13 accidents during the month of July in Humboldt County. Of this number, 16 cyclists were hurt, including two fatalities, eight major, three moderate and five minor injuries. In comparing this with

July of last year, these 13 accidents compose a 333 per cent increase when there were two accidents that injured two cyclists and one accident that involved just property damage.

Captain K. O. Camendish, commander, Humboldt County CHP, said a possible reason for the cycle accident rate increase is that more and more people are buying motorcycles. He also explained that many agencies rent cycles without knowing first whether the renter knows how to operate them or not. To this end a law was passed last year that made it mandatory for a person to have a special license for motorcycle operation.

But there is no law governing the clothing worn by cyclists, the reason being that such protection was up to the individual rider. Camendish, on the other hand, said that many a patrol officer's life was saved because of the protection he wore. Such officers have walked away from terrible accidents because an item such as a helmet, dented and cracked, cushioned the impact.

"No, there is no law regulating clothing," explained the captain, "but common sense and self preservation should tell a person to wear them." He listed items such as a helmet, gloves, heavy clothing and sturdy shoes. Helmets will protect the head, while gloves and heavy clothing will guard against "gravel rash" in case of a fall. Putting one's foot down can help stabilize a bike on the verge of going out of control, but who will put down a bare foot at 60 mph? Thus the need for sturdy shoes.

The motorcyclist should also practice defensive driving. According to Camendish, the bike is a small unit to be seen by a motorist, especially on shady roads such as the Avenue of the Giants. Often a bike can be masked by a post or even by a dusty windshield. Thus the CHP suggests that cycles always be ridden with headlights on, for an extra margin of safety.

In looking over last month's accident record, cyclist's ages ranged from 14 to 45 years, with most of the injuries occurring in the younger range bracket. But the highway patrol has a saying that encompasses all ages: "There are two kinds of cycle riders—old riders and bold riders, but there are no old, bold riders."

COMBATING AIR POLLUTION

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, today, in the aftermath of Earth Day, I am privileged to join with my colleagues from New York, Mr. FARBSTEN and Mr. MURPHY, in introducing legislation to combat air pollution by adopting emission-free alternatives to the internal combustion engine and toughening the enforcement procedures of the Clean Air Act.

These bills call for eliminating auto pollution by adopting the cleanest feasible propulsion system which can be built with today's technology—steam and gas turbines; and giving the Federal Government the power to stringently enforce and set penalties for those polluting the air in violation of law.

Automobiles are responsible for 92 percent of the air pollution in our cities. The only way that we will be able to eliminate automobile air pollution in this country is by setting pollution standards, not based upon what the in-

herently dirty internal combustion engine can achieve, but on the basis of the cleanest propulsion systems, steam and gas turbine engines. Such standards would be several times cleaner than those recently suggested for 1975.

Studies indicate that steam propulsion produces one-sixteenth the level of hydrocarbons of the unregulated internal combustion engine, one eighty-third of the carbon monoxide and one-tenth the oxides of nitrogen. These levels are far lower than those the internal combustion engine is believed capable of achieving. Similar results have also been found for the gas turbine engine.

If either of these alternatives were in operation, the air pollution problem would be virtually eliminated.

Using a steam or gas engine is not only technologically and economically feasible, but capable of being mass produced in the next few years and may well be less expensive to manufacture and operate.

If we look at the enforcement problems concerning the Clean Air Act, it is evident that Federal agencies do not have the authority that local law-enforcement officials have to enforce antipollution statutes.

For instance, officials of the Federal Air Pollution Control Administration are powerless to enter or inspect any property or plant where an air-contaminant source is located or suspected of being located.

The legislation introduced today provides for inspection and enforcement procedures, establish national emission control standards, authorize classification of air-contaminant sources and set stringent penalties for violators.

I also believe that lead in gasoline should be banned and stringent Federal controls imposed on fuel additives.

Until a new engine could be put into use, banning leaded gasoline would significantly reduce emissions. Current engines would not have to be modified to use unleaded gas, and we would be cutting almost half of the pollution from cars.

What I am saying then, is that the longer we wait, the harder it will be to curb air pollution and our children may not know what clean or fresh air is. Enforcement procedures must be toughened and while we must continue grappling with the emissions from cars, the time has come to eliminate the sources of pollution.

MAYOR LINDSAY AND H.R. 14864

HON. RICHARDSON PREYER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. PREYER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have always held John Lindsay in the highest regard as a man dedicated to the best interests of individual liberties.

It is thus shocking for me to read that he views our approval of legislation vital to the security of this Nation and thus vital to the protection of those freedoms

he so cherishes as representing "a new period of repression more dangerous than at any time in years." That he said this recently before the Association of the Bar of New York City is even more disconcerting.

The fact that the Defense Facilities and Industrial Security Act of 1970 actually provides for the very protection of individual rights—precisely what the mayor of New York insists it does not do—demonstrates to me that the mayor of New York either was tragically uninformed about the bill he so pointedly attacked or adopted a newspaper slogan once attributed to the late William Randolph Hearst—"never let the facts interfere with a good story."

Regardless of his motives or reasons, the mayor has totally misrepresented the legislation passed by this House so recently and now pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is distressing that such misrepresentation should occur with respect to any measure in the Congress but it is partially regrettable that it has occurred in connection with a legislative proposal that is so important to our national security and drafted to meet the very criticism the Supreme Court and critics of security legislation such as Mayor Lindsay have raised in the past.

I would hope that our former colleague from New York would at least do us the honor of acknowledging his mistakes and take time from his busy schedule to read H.R. 14864 before he speaks again on the subject.

FREDERICK ARMY CAPTAIN KILLED IN VIET COPTER CRASH

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Capt. James M. Atchison, a fine young man from Maryland, was killed recently in Vietnam. I would like to commend his courage and honor his memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

FREDERICK ARMY CAPTAIN KILLED IN VIET COPTER CRASH

FREDERICK, Md., April 16.—The Department of Defense announced today the death of Capt. James M. Atchison, 25, of Frederick, on a combat mission in South Vietnam.

He was a copilot of a helicopter that was shot down Sunday, the Pentagon said.

Captain Atchison was the only son of Charles M. Atchison and the former Helen Head, of Frederick. His father is a retired road engineer.

Captain Atchison was born in Paintsville, Ky., but his family moved to Maryland 20 years ago.

He was a 1963 graduate of Frederick High School.

He earned an associate degree in 1965 from Potomac State College in Keyser, W. Va. Two years later he received his bachelor's degree from West Virginia University.

He had been a Boy Scout in Frederick and played in the high school band. He was also a member of the West Virginia University Band.

He served in the ROTC in college and upon graduation was commissioned in the Army as a second lieutenant. His first Army tour was at Fort Knox, Kentucky.

EARNED WINGS IN 1969

On October 4, 1969, he was sent to Vietnam, where he served with the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment as a helicopter pilot. He earned his wings in August, 1969.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by his wife, the former Treva Hengst and two daughters, Danielle, 3, and Brooke Estelle, 11 weeks, all of Frederick.

EARTH DAY 1970

HON. GEORGE H. FALLON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. FALLON, Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the committee which has been actively involved in enhancing the quality of our environment through the development and management of our water resources and the national highway program since the very inception of these programs, and in the origin of the national water pollution control program since 1948, I am delighted by the many interested and responsible citizens across the country who have chosen to make their voices heard on this vital matter. It is for this reason that I welcome Earth Day and what I understand its purpose to be—the urgent need to save the environment.

The Public Works Committee is basically concerned with environment and development. In the minds of some people these two areas are diametrically opposed. We know, however, that to provide the food, water, transportation, and economic well-being necessary for our growing population that development is necessary. We take as our approach that reasoned development is essential—development which considers environmental values in relationship with public need.

Our long history as a guardian of the environment is evidenced by our pioneering work in water pollution control. It was this committee which first recognized that the problems of water pollution control were of sufficient seriousness to call for national attention.

However, we did not stop at mere oration, we recommended and the Congress enacted the Water Pollution Control Act of 1948, the Water Pollution Control Act Extension of 1952, the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1956, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961, the Water Quality Act of 1965, the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, and recently the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970. Through these acts we have established the framework for constructing the necessary local waste treatment plants, enforcing the prevention of pollution of our waters, and the cleaning up of our waters defiled by oil, hazardous substances and other waste materials.

Earlier this year the Congress enacted, at our recommendation, the Environ-

mental Quality Improvement of 1970, to authorize the hiring of staff support for the Council of Environmental Quality. This staff will be in the forefront and monitor the national Federal effort to preserve our environment.

We are no less proud of our achievements in the Federal-aid highway program and the water resources development program of the Corps of Engineers.

The Federal-Aid Highway Acts since 1956 have included important provisions to protect and enhance our environment. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968, for example, included a provision for the preservation of parklands. The Secretary of Transportation is forbidden to approve the use of publicly owned park lands for highway projects unless there is "no feasible and prudent alternative," and if such lands must be used, all possible planning must be instituted to minimize harm to such lands.

Section 24 of that act requires the State highway departments before submitting proposals for highway locations, to consider the social effects, environmental impact, and consistency with the goals and objectives of urban planning promulgated by the community of such locations, in addition to consideration of the economic impact of such locations.

The Committee on Public Works—and its predecessor Committees on Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control—has had jurisdiction over the civil works program of the Army Corps of Engineers since the earliest involvement in the development and maintenance of the Nation's waterways for navigation and related purposes in 1824.

As in the highway program, this committee has insisted on consideration of environmental values in water resource development programs for many, many years. A healthy environment and natural beauty are values which require proper consideration in any action program for water resource development. The well-being of all of the people is the primary determinant in planning the best use of water and related land resources. The committee has insisted that in preauthorization studies and subsequent preconstruction planning, full consideration be given to the impact of engineering works upon their habitat, and to measure for protection and improvement of environmental resources. Provision is required to be made for development of the recreation potential of water projects by construction and maintenance of facilities for recreational use of, and public access to, the water areas.

Other programs under the jurisdiction of the committee which enhance our existence on this earth include the small watershed program of the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Department of Transportation's Highway Safety Act of 1966, the highway beautification program, economic development programs of the Appalachian Regional Commission, the six Economic Development Regional Commissions, and the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration. The mere

enumeration of these programs discloses the fact that these are "people programs"—programs concerned with the well-being of people and their environment.

We have held hearings or will hold hearings shortly on additional environmental legislation this year—legislation which we have or will recommend to the Congress for enactment. This legislation involves the need for coastal zone management, shoreline protection, disaster relief, uniform policy for acquisition of land and relocation, economic development highway safety, air space use for housing purposes and a restructuring of the financial provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Furthermore, we have examined environmental problems in the Chesapeake Bay area and in the Potomac River Basin.

However, we do not limit our concern merely to the programs which are within our committee jurisdiction. I am proud to have recently sponsored H.R. 15848, the Clean Air Enforcement Act Amendments of 1970, as well as other bills which will result in achieving the goals of a better life on a better earth.

SBA'S "OPERATION BUSINESS MAINSTREAM" IN NEWARK

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon has many times expressed his support of minority capitalism—an on-going program to help people of minority capitalism—an on-going program to help people of minority groups become owners and successful operators of their own small businesses.

The Small Business Administration, under the leadership of Administrator Hilary Sandoval, Jr., has inaugurated just such a program, which it calls "Operation Business Mainstream."

This program is now operating throughout the country and reports of its success are encouraging.

I have been pleased to learn that under the new program, the Newark, N.J. SBA office, under the able leadership of Andrew P. Lynch, has compiled an enviable record in providing assistance to minority group persons desiring to enter the business world as owners and operators of their own establishments.

A unique feature of the Newark minority enterprise program is called "Operation Multiply." It provides a cadre of volunteers from the private sector—some 900 in number—who help furnish a wide variety of management and technical assistance to minority-owned small businesses.

Because of the general interest in providing business help to minorities, I include as a part of my remarks in the RECORD the following article from the North Jersey Business Review describing the Newark SBA minority enterprise activities:

[From the North Jersey Business Review, Mar. 1-31, 1970]

SBA ANSWERS BACK HELPS SMALL BUSINESS—PROGRESS IN MINORITY CAPITALISM SBA MAKES IT WORK IN NEW JERSEY

(By Andrew P. Lynch)

Recently, President Nixon said, "It is not enough simply to see that all people in this country have an equal opportunity to get a job—but that it is necessary for every individual in America to be able not only to get a job, but to have a chance to become an owner or a manager."

The President has been the target of criticism related to the government's actual efforts to promote the economic growth of minority groups, but with this statement to the Advisory Council for Minority Enterprise the Nixon Administration reaffirmed its commitment to the cause of Minority Capitalism. President Nixon has often stated that government alone can't do the job. Private resources and private commitments are necessary if the programs are to be effective and far reaching. Many questions have been raised as to the workability of existing programs even though most federal agencies involved in minority enterprise have increased their efforts to offer equal opportunity to America's minorities.

One such Agency, the Small Business Administration (SBA), under its Administrator, Hilary Sandoval, Jr., has inaugurated a bold, new, innovative program dubbed Operation Business Mainstream. The objective of this Agency's program is to close the gap in business ownership between minority individuals and other Americans.

Andrew P. Lynch, Regional Director of Newark's SBA office said, "It is a sad fact that although recognized minorities constitute 15 percent of the country's population, only three percent of the nation's more than 5,000,000 small businesses are owned by these minority groups". This means that although one white American in 43 owns his own business, there is only one minority owned business for every 200 minority individuals. The need for Minority Capitalism programs is evident. If a program so designed is to succeed, it must depend heavily on the dedication of those charged with its execution. SBA's program is geared to local needs, and in accordance with this aim, Minority Enterprise (ME) Teams were established to operate in the urban centers heavily populated by minority groups. These ME Teams are charged with bringing SBA's program to the people, seeking out potential minority entrepreneurs and coordinating the Agency's efforts to establish minority owned businesses.

Operation Business Mainstream has two basic functions. The first is to provide financial assistance, through relaxed lending criteria, to enable the establishment of the business. The second is to provide the management and technical assistance necessary to assure a reasonable chance of success. SBA has set for itself a goal of 8,000 new minority loans in this fiscal year. It is a goal Administrator Sandoval believes can be attained. In accordance with the new program, eligibility for ME loans has been substantially eased. Emphasis is now placed on the applicant's character and reasonable assurance the loan could be repaid from business profits. The Agency also seeks to involve the private sector in these ventures by offering a guarantee to lending institutions willing to grant loans to minority entrepreneurs. Operation Business Mainstream is young, but thus far the results are promising. The Newark Regional Office of SBA, under Mr. Lynch's direction has been especially successful.

In the first six months of this fiscal year, this office approved 154 ME loans in New Jersey for a total of \$3,415,000. Seventy-five of the loans amounted to \$2,087,550 were granted by local lending institutions with SBA's guarantee. Thus, 61 percent of the

funds lent to minority businessmen in fiscal year 1970 were advanced by the private sector.

Loans were granted to a wide variety of business, ranging from a service station to an Area Directorship for a new national franchise. The largest loan, \$170,000 was granted by the Prudential Insurance Company with a 90 percent SBA guarantee. The loan, made to Market Selection and Development Company of Newark, enabled this negro-owned and operated firm to acquire an Area Directorship of the All-Pro Chicken franchise for the state of New Jersey. As a result of the loan, Market Selection will open four All-Pro outlets in Northern New Jersey in the coming year. The company anticipates the establishment of 20 such outlets within the next five years. The purpose of All-Pro Chicken, founded by former football star, Brady Keyes, Jr., is to establish black-owned franchised outlets in center city locations.

Financing is necessarily a prime requirement for Minority Capitalism. However, statistics reveal that 93 percent of all business failures result from managerial weaknesses and deficiencies. Money alone can't do the job. Thus, SBA's Managerial Assistance programs play an equally important role in Operation Business Mainstream. If any Minority Capitalism program is to succeed, the businesses established must be viable.

To effectively provide capable management assistance requires manpower. Operating under a tight operating budget due to the current federal fiscal restraints it was readily apparent that the manpower necessary couldn't be provided by SBA personnel alone, regardless of their competence.

Faced with this situation, the Newark Regional Office developed a program designed to vastly increase management services by involving the private sector. The plan, Operation Multiply, received Washington's approval for a pilot project to recruit volunteers throughout New Jersey. The Newark Management Assistance staff began contacting trade associations, professional organizations, educational institutions, service clubs and industry asking their participation.

As a result of these efforts, more than 900 volunteers with a wide variety of managerial and technical skills have been recruited to provide assistance to minority owned small businesses. With these new volunteers and Newark's ten chapters of the Service Corps of Retired Executives with their 150 volunteers, Newark's SBA office hopes to provide the most comprehensive management assistance program possible.

The President remains committed to Minority Capitalism. There is much to be done, but if New Jersey's SBA office is any example, progress is being made. The commitment is factual.

WDAF ANTIPOLLUTION CAMPAIGN

HON. LARRY WINN, JR.

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 15, 1970

Mr. WINN. Mr. Speaker, WDAF radio and WDAF television in Kansas City have initiated an extensive 4-week education campaign on the problems of pollution in the Kansas City area. To my knowledge this is the first such saturation campaign to be inaugurated by radio and television stations strictly on the local level.

For 1 month all available broadcast facilities will be aimed toward the pur-

pose of public involvement in the pollution problem in Kansas City. Newscasts, public affairs reports, public service announcements, promotional spots, editorials, radio talk shows, regular smog-count broadcasts, interviews with national, State and local ecology experts, and a direct mail campaign to grade schools and interested civic groups—all will be utilized to define the pollution problem, what is being done about it, what further needs to be done, and how each individual citizen can participate.

I am bringing this commendable effort to the attention of my colleagues with the thought that you may wish to alert your radio and TV stations to what WDAF is doing and suggest that they initiate similar antipollution campaigns.

THE COSTS OF WAR

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, the costs of war are phenomenal both in terms of lives and dollars.

What is most disturbing is that there seems to be no end in sight to our involvement. When the pressure begins to ease in one area, another trouble spot comes to the surface. Thus the toll continues.

Our annual financial outlay for defense is staggering and the cry is loud and clear for a substantial cutback.

The toll of lives in the Vietnam war has totaled 41,274 Americans killed—equivalent to the population of a medium-sized city such as Jamestown, N.Y. The South Vietnamese dead number 104,708, slightly in excess of the population of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington correspondent for the Buffalo, N.Y., Courier-Express, Peter C. Andrews, has compiled some very interesting statistics along this line in a recent news story. The following day, his paper published a related editorial. Both follow:

WAR COSTS HIGH IN DOLLARS, LIVES

(By Peter C. Andrews)

WASHINGTON.—Today, April 15, 1970, peace demonstrators in America are holding their third moratorium day in the past six months. Approximately 5,000 Americans have been killed in Vietnam since the first moratorium day was held, Oct. 15, 1969. Although more than 100,000 American troops have been withdrawn from Vietnam in the past year, peace appears farther away than it did when America became involved in the war nine years ago.

What has been the cost of the war? In terms of manpower, it has cost the United States 41,274 killed (as of April 4, 1970—the latest figures), 137,395 wounded requiring hospitalization and 134,886 wounded but not requiring hospitalization. The South Vietnamese have suffered 104,708 killed and 245,324 wounded. There have been 618,061 enemy killed, according to the Department of Defense.

In terms of money, the war has cost approximately \$105-billion according to the Pentagon, although the figures are subject to some question because of difference in ac-

counting procedures in different years and variations in what has been considered expenditures attributable to the Vietnam war effort.

DROP EXPECTED

Last Oct. 22, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said that by mid-1970 the annual rate of expenditure on the Vietnam war would drop from approximately \$30-billion to \$17-billion. In the past five years the expenditures, as computed by the Pentagon, have been: \$5.8-billion in 1966; \$20.1-billion in 1967; \$26.5-billion in 1968; \$28.8-billion in 1969, and \$23.2-billion in fiscal 1970.

The escalation of the United States war effort is seen in this tabulation of the number of Americans killed and wounded:

1961—11 killed; 2 wounded (hospitalized); 1 wounded (not hospitalized).

1962—31 killed; 41 wounded (hospitalized); 37 wounded (not hospitalized).

1963—78 killed; 218 wounded (hospitalized); 193 wounded (not hospitalized).

1964—147 killed; 522 wounded (hospitalized); 517 wounded (not hospitalized).

1965—1,369 killed; 3,308 wounded (hospitalized); 2,806 wounded (not hospitalized).

1966—5,008 killed; 16,526 wounded (hospitalized); 13,657 wounded (not hospitalized).

1967—9,378 killed; 32,371 wounded (hospitalized); 29,654 wounded (not hospitalized).

1968—14,592 killed; 46,799 wounded (hospitalized); 46,021 wounded (not hospitalized).

1969—9,414 killed; 32,940 wounded (hospitalized); 37,276 wounded (not hospitalized).

During the period the number of enemy killed is reported as follows:

1961—12,133.

1962—21,158.

1963—20,575.

1964—16,785.

1965—35,436.

1966—55,524.

1967—88,104.

1968—181,149.

1969—156,954.

Although the expenditures to kill each enemy soldier are not rightfully a measure of the effectiveness of military operations, it is an interesting fact that dividing the number of enemy killed into the cost to kill them amounts to about \$170,000 per man.

Moratorium day speakers will have much to say about how the \$105-billion the war has already cost could have been spent. With domestic problems of a monumental size facing the United States, it is a little hard to conceive how this nation justifies an expenditure of this magnitude which far outstrips even the most expensive of our domestic programs.

What this money could have accomplished in a foreign aid program in Southeast Asia is another interesting topic of conjecture. Speculating what each enemy soldier killed could have done with the money is an exercise in futility.

SETTLEMENT DIM

Although the American position now is to "Vietnamize" the war, the effectiveness of this effort remains to be seen. With the Viet Cong attitude at the Paris peace talks still the same hard line they have maintained for so long, there appears little real hope of a settlement in the near future.

The aim of American Vietnam policy, at present, appears to be a withdrawal of our own forces and a stalemate in the fighting between the opposing forces remaining.

This is a modest goal, but even this limited objective seems difficult to achieve in view of this generally depressing situation, and in the light of the appealing casualty and cost figures of the war so far, it might be a good thing if every American gave some thought today toward the solution of our Vietnam problem.

Unless we find a solution, we may find ourselves in a perpetual state of semi-war, draining our resources and our manpower until, at the end, we collapse of our own inability to find peace.

[From the Buffalo Courier-Express, Apr. 16, 1970]

IS UNITED STATES BECOMING "WARFARE STATE"?

Now that the military "salvation" government of Cambodia, led by Gen. Lon Nol, has asked, formally, for military aid from outside nations—obviously meaning the United States—it seems to us that all Americans should pause to reconsider what the cost has been to this nation since it got sucked into the deadly quicksands of a Southeast Asia land war—at the supposed invitation of a "friendly" military regime in Saigon back in the late 1950s.

Although Gen. Nol did not specifically name the United States as the likely supplier of weapons, his bid came just before President Nixon's speech on Vietnam and after several weeks of unofficial hints that such aid would be requested. With reports of Cambodian massacres of South Vietnamese refugees rife, there is even more of a question about granting military aid than before. Of course, the Nixon administration has said it had no plans to get involved in Cambodia, and if the lesson of the Vietnam entanglement is ever to be learned, it should have been learned by Mr. Nixon who, after all, was vice president when the State Department and the Pentagon sought to rush in where the French military had failed, against the communist-led Vietminh rebels.

As pointed out in a recent analysis by Peter C. Andrews, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Courier-Express, U.S. intervention in the Vietnamese war has taken a frightful toll upon our national life and purpose. It has cost the lives of 41,274 young American men and surely these are our most precious asset. According to the Pentagon statistics, at least 277,275 Americans have been wounded; hundreds are either missing or are prisoners of a war which is not an "official" war because war was never declared by Congress as the Constitution requires.

Since 1965, when the financial facts were first ferreted out, the war has cost \$105-billion in direct military expenditures alone. Who knows how much it cost the economy before that? Clearly, the federal government is not eager to say, even as it does claim to be budgeting the war down to around \$17-billion for the new fiscal year. The President has staked his hopes, apparently, on the "Vietnamization" policy which has meant, up to April 15, reduction of our troop strength in South Vietnam to about 454,000—or about the same number we had there in 1967.

Although the troop-withdrawal plan has been hailed as the best way to end the war, as the South Vietnamese have become stronger and militarily more aggressive, the fighting has escalated into Laos and Cambodia—an ironic negation of the so-called domino theory. Unless the slow troop withdrawal is accompanied by some progress in the peace talks—perhaps expansion of them to include extrication seem dismal indeed. Neither Hanoi nor the Viet Cong show signs of yielding on the big issue, and it seems folly to keep appealing to Moscow for help in persuading them. The United States must take its own initiatives.

The civil disorders at home have much of their roots in the war issue and, consequently, so do the recessions which have followed. Meanwhile, the economy is in a limbo of half-inflation and half-recession. It seems to us that the state of crisis at home overrides any kind of argument to the effect that we have some fundamental "national interest" in being at war in the Indo-chinese peninsula.

CONSERVATION OF OUR YOUTH

HON. JAMES A. McCLURE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from Mr. John D. Warnick, Scout executive of the Ore-Ida Council of the Boy Scouts of America, which I include in the RECORD at this point:

MARCH 27, 1970.

Congressman JAMES McCLURE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN McCLURE: The Ore-Ida Council would like to inform you of our declaration of war on litter so that everybody of Scout age, and we hope everyone throughout Idaho, will realize the problem of litter in our State and join Scouting in doing something about it.

We have asked every mayor and top citizens in every community in our Council to declare April 20 through 25 as "War on Litter Week". Our Governor Don Samuelson will also declare this week as "Litter Week" for the State.

Every Cub, Scout, Explorer, Scout Leader, and we hope many hundreds of parents and interested citizens will, on Saturday, April 25, help clean our streets. And, in doing this, learn a great lesson on the problem of litter.

We plan this to be a part of a new four-point program of our Council called, "Conservation of Our Youth":

1. Conservation of our Natural Resources.
2. War on Litter.
3. Highway Safety.
4. Harmful Use of Drugs.

We feel, here in the Ore-Ida Council, that to start with our young men, who are already being taught character, citizenship, and most of all duty to God and Country, we can do something about these four problems that face America today.

Scouting has the leaders and institutions who can, and will, strengthen America through our youth and Scouting. I am asking for your help in giving your endorsement and backing of this program by submitting a statement to our news media. And, perhaps we could get our other Idaho National Congressional leaders to join with us.

There will be questions, undoubtedly, that you will like to have answered. If you could give me a call or write, I would be very happy to fill you in on what we have done to date and where you could help.

We are putting much effort in making this "War on Litter" a real campaign, one that we hope will remain with our youth for years to come.

Sincerely,

JOHN D. WARNICK,
Scout Executive.

I think that you will all agree with me that the activities planned by this organization are outstanding. We often complain about the young people of today, and we often deplore their involvement in the many problems that beset the United States. It has not been their interest which concerned us, but the manner in which they express their opinions.

Mr. Warnick's letter clearly demonstrates that our young people can and are becoming involved in a most constructive way. They are approaching the problem of environment, one problem which weighs heavily upon the minds of all of us. Highway safety has persisted in the United States for many years as

a No. 1 killer. These Boy Scouts are helping to work out a solution. Drugs, of course, are becoming a problem associated with the young, and who but the young can be most effective among their peers in combating this menace?

The program of these young people can well serve as an example to every youth group in the country who wish to be a part of their community and who wish to work on the same problems we face in the Congress today. I sincerely hope that my colleagues will communicate the suggestions of Mr. Warnick to the youth leaders in their own areas.

A YOUNG AMERICAN IS CONCERNED ABOUT HER COUNTRY

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, more and more young men and women of this Nation are becoming increasingly concerned about their future and the future of the United States.

These are not militant, radical youths who seek only to destroy in the name of change, but rather intelligent, constructive, positive-thinking young Americans who seek responsibility in the formulation of the future of this Nation.

Of particular concern to these young people is the devastation of our environment and the effect this has had on our lives. Of concern too, is man's relationship with his fellowman and the constant problem mankind has had with war.

I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues a letter I have received from Miss Lea Van Landingham of West Palm Beach, Fla., which expresses her feelings on these matters:

Mr. PAUL ROGERS,
Congressman,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: In the beginning when God created the earth it was full of peace and joy. The valleys were green and the rest of the land was covered with bright, colorful flowers in bloom and trees.

The air was fresh and clean, and all the birds sang happily, and the other animals ran around happily in this lovely world.

God meant it to be a paradise, and in the beginning it was. But now everywhere you look there are buildings, factories, cars, etc. and the air's all polluted and theirs hardly anything left of the land.

All our rivers, oceans, streams, and lakes are polluted with garbage, but most of all there's hardly any love, peace, or joy in the world. People don't get along together. Everyone's always fighting, and our lovely paradise has become a place of war and hatred. And our lovely valleys of green with colorful flowers have become a bloody battlefield.

Sometimes I wonder how God feels about the way people have changed his world. Yes it's His world, he created it and the mankind that God also created has destroyed it.

Believe it or not there are a few people who still think of God's world and way of living without hatred, war, and sin, but only a very few.

Yes, I'm a teenager and I like the mini skirts and the music that we play now but I still have room in my heart for God and his world of peace and joy.

Please think about this won't you?

Sincerely yours,

LEA VAN HANDINGHAM.

NEW BLOW TO NIXON

HON. GEORGE BUSH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, as a result of the rejections by the Senate of Judges Haynsworth and Carswell, many southerners feel a personal letdown—they feel that, in effect, the Senate was rejecting any southerner. And, frankly, I agree with this analysis. The Senate changed the ground rules on these two Court nominations. All of a sudden "advise and consent" means "I advise you to appoint a man whose views coincide with mine and I'll consent only if his views match mine." It is interesting to note that four recent Justices having no previous judicial experience were confirmed without a single vote cast against them.

A sampling of this feeling can be found in the editorials and columns of some of the major Texas papers. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to insert excerpts of these writings in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

[From the Houston Chronicle, Apr. 9, 1970]

NEW BLOW TO NIXON

The Senate's rejection of Judge G. Harold Carswell for the Supreme Court is another serious political blow to President Nixon. More importantly, it is a blow to the proper operation of the highest court in the land. For almost a year, ever since Abe Fortas resigned last May, the nine-member court has been short one justice. Reportedly the court has passed some cases because of the possibility of a 4-4 deadlock.

As we have said previously, we think the Senate should have confirmed Judge Carswell—an experienced, intelligent federal judge who has received Senate approval on three previous occasions. If the Senate found him competent to sit as a judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, we wonder how it now finds him unqualified to sit on the Supreme Court. The same can be said of Judge Clement Haynsworth whose nomination the Senate also rejected.

We don't blame Carswell's defeat entirely on politics. Some statesman-like senators who voted against him obviously were concerned about his past racial attitudes and about the lack of distinction of his judicial record.

But many other senators were motivated by politics pure and simple. They wanted to embarrass Mr. Nixon again and to get a little more political mileage out of snubbing the South.

It is interesting to note how similar were the votes on Carswell and Haynsworth. Carswell was defeated 51-45, Haynsworth 55 to 45.

Mr. Nixon set out to nominate a Southerner, an experienced judge, and one who believed in strict construction of the Constitution. Both Haynsworth and Carswell met these qualifications.

Their rejection by the Senate gives the erroneous impression that the South is lack-

ing in competent judges and attorneys. This is not the case. The South has as many excellent legal minds as any other section of the United States. Here in Houston there are a number of men who are highly qualified to sit on the Supreme Court. The same can be said for other parts of the South.

Unfortunately, Mr. Nixon has been unable to satisfy the super-critics of the Senate who have shown considerable hypocrisy in this matter. We wonder how many senators could have withstood the close scrutiny and personal attacks to which Carswell and Haynsworth were subjected. Not many, we suspect.

Mr. Nixon must return to the business of picking a nominee. This time, he will be well advised to choose a man of absolutely unimpeachable integrity and demonstrated experience and distinction. The highest court in the land certainly deserves such a man. The problem is: Does the man exist who will satisfy the Senate?

In an editorial the morning of April 11, 1970, the Dallas Morning News commented:

Nixon made the most of that press conference. He was entitled to. Politics beat his nominees—both of them; politics and a malignant sectionalism. He turned the guns around and laid down a political barrage of his own whose shock ripples will be a long time dying.

"It is their philosophy (Carswell's and Haynsworth's) and the accident of their birth which caused their defeat," he told newsmen. "I understand the bitter feeling of millions of Americans who live in the South about the act of regional discrimination that took place in the Senate yesterday."

Liberals will say that he has magnified the issue out of spite—distorted their motives to accommodate his Southern strategy. They will say that they declined to give their consent out of regard for the high calling of justice. They will repeat that Haynsworth was "insensitive" and Carswell undistinguished.

But the sum total of their objections to the nominees is so slight as to magnify instead of mask the real motive behind the hostility: They don't like Southerners and they like Southern conservatives less.

Political implications of that message are clear as summer lightning. What might have been Nixon's "Southern strategy" has been unwittingly abetted by the liberals. They accused him of having it before, but their own strategy of poisonous, mindless prejudice has not only strengthened his appeal with Southerners—but done their own cause grave harm in the South without servicing their main objectives: Keeping the high court liberal.

Nixon will ultimately get a conservative justice. And by acknowledging to the South that he was attempting the impossible in nominating two of its own, he will pile up points there and also blunt some of the dismal analyses that describe him as losing on all sides of the political ledger.

If this is to say the selection of Supreme Court justices has been all but completely politicized, it is also to say that the liberals—by shifting from their constitutional role of scrutinizing competence rather than the nominees' philosophy—are to blame. They have made a political football field of what was meant to be a constitutional inner sanctum remote from partisan brawls.

They have diminished the dignity of the court in the public eye. In pretending to uphold its status, they have dragged it down to their own level of sectional spite.

A day later Felix R. McKnight, editor, Dallas Times Herald, wrote in his column:

DID CARSWELL ACTION SEND US BACKWARD?

(By Felix R. McKnight)

It is possible, as we send men through the stars to infinity in the quest for human greatness, that down below we are creating new and volatile schisms among our own.

In recent days, even as we prepared more astronauts for a flight to the moon, we inched backwards in human progress. We moved backwards into a history we have tried to erase.

The case of G. Harold Carswell is prime material for thought and evaluation.

It has been done, and he will not be named to the U.S. Supreme Court, but what of this new, emerging system that not only destroys the individual but builds barriers between people?

Have we, after the great surges of the past century, come the full cycle to the old dangers of sectionalism? Have we managed ourselves into a throwback of 100 years in pitting one American neighborhood against another?

Are we breeding new factions actually based on geographical lines? It is, in the eyes of others removed, at least a political sin to be a Southerner?

President Nixon reluctantly conceded Thursday that the Senate, as presently constituted, would never confirm a Southern nominee. And that is a tragic concession from the President of the United States.

"Judges Carswell and Haynsworth have endured with admirable dignity vicious assaults on their intelligence, their honesty and their character. They have been falsely charged with being racist.

"But when all hypocrisy is stripped away, the real issue was their philosophy of strict construction of the Constitution—a philosophy that I share—and the fact that they had the misfortune of being born in the South. . . ."

Others in the congressional branch are concerned with present abrasive, divisive tactics. Two men have been rejected by the Senate. The Southern men now branded around the country with the charge that they are "racists" not yet over the sensitive issues of Civil War days.

Ridiculous; far-fetched? No—just very sad.

Sad because new-thinking liberals who feed on the vote of the restless minority chose to revive and balloon old scars for pure political gain. It can mean nothing but deeper cleavage and new wounds for a nation already beset by ills brought on by this very kind of thinking.

It is not to defend Judges Haynsworth and Carswell because they are Southerners, nor to suggest that they should have been confirmed for that, or any reason other than competency.

It is to suggest that the means employed to deny confirmation could lead to enormously greater problems than just a fleeting political victory.

When the vote was counted on Wednesday and Judge Carswell had been minimized to ineffectiveness as a circuit judge and cast to living in doubt from his fellow Americans, Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, a young and able man, reflected:

"This nation might relive the tragedy of 100 years ago . . ."

On the opposite side of the aisle, venerable Sen. Aiken of Vermont, dean of Senate Republicans and a man of the North, observed: "We will never get one who will be good enough for the North . . ."

Reams will be written and tens of thousands of words will be spilled by commentators on the reasons for defeat of Judges Haynsworth and Carswell. But the deep issue will be only lightly touched. There will be the followup cry of "get rid of Attorney General Mitchell," already started. There will be

the redundancy of pundit-inspired charges that neither actually had the stature.

But few will get around to admitting, as did Senators Alken and Baker and many men on the streets, that there is suspicion and distrust of Southern nominees. Or, more positively, that there should be only new and "progressive" liberals entrusted with interpretation of the laws of this land.

In its zeal to embarrass President Nixon and his administration during a political year, the opposition did not take the distant look at all consequences. Senator Ted Kennedy and his Senate buddy, Birch Bayh of Indiana, have further driven the Supreme Court into controversy and disrepute. Its aura of total respect as guardian of the citizen has dimmed. And it must function without the imperative ninth, or tie-breaking, Justice. Important cases have been delayed because of this fact.

JAMES H. "JIMMY" QUILLEN

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague and friend from the First Congressional District of Tennessee, the Honorable JAMES H. "JIMMY" QUILLEN, has won the respect of both political parties in our State. He has served so faithfully that it is difficult for one to oppose him in elections.

I would like to place in the RECORD two most interesting editorial statements—one from the Bristol Herald Courier of April 13 and one from the Bristol Virginia-Tennessean of April 10: [From the Bristol Herald Courier, Apr. 13, 1970]

UNCERTAIN CANDIDATE

Dan M. Laws Jr. of Elizabethton seems to be a bit uncertain in his quest for the First District Republican congressional nomination.

He has challenged incumbent GOP Rep. James H. Quillen to a debate, perhaps hoping something will develop.

He will raise some questions concerning Rep. Quillen's voting record, his personal finances, his political effectiveness, but "I make no charges against Congressman Quillen of using his office for personal gain or in any way reflect on him or the high honor of the office."

He is not going to hold Rep. Quillen responsible for problems of inflation, higher interest rates, the congressional pay raise, the complaints of letter carriers and postal system problems, or, even, of major increases in costs for consumers.

But he will, however, "consider Congressman Quillen's voting record" and leave it up to the voters to decide the qualifications of the two primary candidates.

Just where all of this will lead is uncertain, though it's not likely it will culminate in Rep. Quillen's defeat.

Ostensibly, Mr. Laws is seeking election primarily to give Republicans a choice in their primary next August. As a demonstration of civic responsibility, this is commendable.

However, we can't shake off the feeling that internal Republican politics are as much responsible for Mr. Laws' candidacy as anything else. As he, himself, should know, the work which Rep. Quillen has done for the

First District, for both Democrats and Republicans, has been noteworthy. The incumbent congressman is an able representative who takes his responsibilities seriously—and, more important, who realizes that he represents people as individuals, with individual problems requiring the kind of personal attention Rep. Quillen gives them.

Mr. Laws' candidacy should serve to enliven the summer campaign a bit and, we suppose, this will be welcome to most observers. But we just can't believe he seriously thinks he can unseat Rep. Quillen—not unless the Republicans of the First District undergo a major spasm which robs them of their reason.

Come next January, we fully expect Rep. Quillen to be back in his Washington office serving the First District, which is where he should be.

[From the Bristol, Virginia-Tennessean, Apr. 10, 1970]

A GOOD CONGRESSMAN

First Tennessee District Congressman James H. (Jimmy) Quillen probably isn't too worried about the Aug. 6 primary opposition he faces from Elizabethton lawyer Dan M. Laws Jr.

After all, Rep. Quillen was reelected to Congress in 1966 and 1968 by the greatest vote margin of any Republican in the land.

It isn't likely that those thousands of East Tennesseans—Republicans and Democrats alike—are going to flock to a virtual unknown in the primary. And it isn't likely that they will leave Mr. Quillen in the November general election to vote for a Democrat long identified with Estes Kefauver, Hubert Humphrey, Albert Gore and other liberals in the National Democratic party.

Mr. Quillen will not go down in history books as a legislative trailblazer. He hasn't tried to be. But he is a good congressman for the First District because he cares about his people, makes himself available to them, and works untiringly in their behalf in bucking the red tape of Washington.

That in the long run is what counts. To a widowed mother in Carter County, getting her full Social Security benefits on time through Congressman Quillen's help means much more to her than if he was the author of the United Nations charter.

POSTAL REORGANIZATION

HON. WILLIAM B. WIDNALL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, the postal reorganization and salary adjustment plan negotiated by the Postmaster General and the postal unions is a dramatic step forward for the 750,000 postal employees and for the country.

For the first time, postal employees and their management have bargained and reasoned together. The result is a proposal for a major change in the structure of the postal system which would enable the Post Office to achieve better working conditions for employees and improve the quality of postal service to the American people. It would remove the Post Office permanently from politics so that it can be operated in a business-like fashion, and in time, become self-supporting.

I would point out that this reorganization plan is a bipartisan issue. The con-

cept upon which this plan is based was first set forth by Larry O'Brien, and it has been endorsed by President Johnson, the blue-ribbon Kappel Commission, as well as the present administration.

We cannot afford to wait any longer. Congress must act now, if we are to bring the Post Office into the 20th century.

THE BRONX HOME NEWS

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, when those of us from New York City get up on the floor to discuss newspapers, too often we speak either of the death of some great newspaper or of a crippling strike.

Today, however, I wish to inform Members of the House about a new newspaper in my district, the Bronx Home News, which will celebrate on May 9 its third anniversary.

Happily, Mr. Speaker, the Bronx Home News is flourishing, and I and all the constituents of the 22d Congressional District wish it many long years of prosperity.

But I would like to say a word about why the Bronx Home News is doing so well. If editor and publisher Joseph E. Donohue and managing editor Frank Feighery have done any one thing well, it is to stay abreast of news developments within the Bronx and to bring those reports to our citizens fairly, objectively and comprehensively.

That is a lesson that others in the news media might do well to emulate in the days ahead. We have a tradition here in this Nation of speaking out freely when we feel the need, and all of us depend greatly on the news media to provide the opportunity for everyone's opinion on important subjects to be heard.

No means of communication in a rapidly changing world is quite so vital to the public at large as the newspaper. And I cannot place enough importance in large urban areas upon the newspaper which specializes in a particular section of sprawling metropolitan areas.

Without the Bronx Home News, many events of importance to our citizens would go unreported in the huge city-wide dailies of our city. And at a time when the very size of cities dehumanizes life, the Bronx Home News provides all of us with a continuity of community involvement.

To the staff of this fine, new and energetic newspaper, I say: "Congratulations on a job well done." As to the future, I can only add that we in the 22d Congressional District are depending on you to maintain the same high standards you have exhibited in these, your formative years. As long as good, independent newspapers exist, I, for one, have no worries about our Nation's ability to survive as the citadel of democracy.

THE INVESTIGATION OF JUSTICE
DOUGLAS

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, William F. Buckley's column in yesterday's Washington Star expresses the sentiments of many people who are concerned about the extrajudicial activities of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court William O. Douglas.

While some of the media continually refer to criticisms of these activities as relating to the Justice's alleged "writing about dissent," the fact of the matter is that the content of his writing specifically affords encouragement if not incitement to continuing civil disobedience and even violence in the United States.

Many Members of Congress and millions of Americans are concerned that this type of activity by a Supreme Court Justice constitutes judicial misbehavior of a most serious character, independent and aside from other reported activities of Justice Douglas that are alleged to involve substantial conflicts of interest with judicial ethical standards and bar association requirements that judges shall not be of counsel nor practice law. Mr. Buckley's column follows:

THE CASE AGAINST JUSTICE DOUGLAS

(By William F. Buckley, Jr.)

The Democratic congressman who had demanded of Republican Leader Gerald Ford that he be specific on the matter of why Justice William O. Douglas should be impeached, makes a good point—although it is as much his responsibility as Mr. Ford's to concern himself with whether Mr. Douglas has destroyed his usefulness, and Mr. Douglas' book is as easily available to Democrats as to Republicans. And anyway, a précis of Mr. Douglas' book appears in the current issue of a pornographic monthly readily available.

There, nestled among the pudenda, is an article by Justice Douglas entitled "Redress the Revolution," an excerpt from his book, "Points of Rebellion." Mr. Douglas begins by talking about the generally unsatisfactory state of affairs in America today, including the recent elimination of his favorite trout stream.

Then suddenly he finds himself talking about violence, which he concedes "has no constitutional sanctions." This he would appear to regret, because he adds immediately, "but where grievances pile high and most of the elected spokesmen represent the establishment, violence may be the only effective response."

Mr. Douglas reaches abroad for illustrations. He recites tales of horror about life in Guatemala as related by two priests and a nun—ex-nun and ex-priests being perhaps more accurate, since post-Guatemala, they got married.

Anyway, Mr. Douglas, who is supposed to be expert on the rules of evidence, passes along the extraordinary news that the Maryknoll priests, "between 1966 and 1967, . . . saw more than 2,800 intellectuals, students, labor leaders, and peasants assassinated by right-wing groups because they were trying to combat the ills of Guatemalan society."

An altogether astounding story, as I say. First, that there should have been 2,800

assassinations in tiny Guatemala over a one-year period without anybody knowing about it, second that the assassinations should have been directed against those who sought to combat rather than promote evil; but most extraordinary of all, that Guatemalan authorities should have summoned two priests and one nun to witness each and every one of said assassinations.

Mr. Douglas has at this point picked up a lot of steam, and he reports gleefully that the priests advised Guatemalan peasants who approached them, that under the circumstances, it is okay by God to use violence. Under the circumstances. . . .

Mr. Douglas moves now to America. Here, he concedes, we do not turn so readily to violence. However, we do run the risk of violence—because the young generation doesn't like the way things are run in America, believing that the entire governing class is run by the special interests.

Now, he explains, the situation was very similar back in 1776. Then, Americans demanded a restructuring of our institutions. "That restructuring was not forthcoming and there was revolution."

And then, explicitly, the climax. "You must realize that today's establishment is the new King George III. Whether it will continue"—note that Mr. Douglas would have us believe that the establishment does now exercise the tyrannical practices of George III—"we do not know. If it does, the redress, honored in tradition, is also revolution."

Now what Mr. Douglas has said very simply is that such conditions as legitimized revolution in 1776 now exist in America. He seems to be saying that George III—the establishment—might well be given, for a little longer, a chance to reverse itself. But that is one man's judgment.

Those who—for instance the Chicago Seven—believe America has been given long enough to change its way, and therefore advocate instant revolution, disagree with Mr. Douglas only on a matter of timing. What they advocate—violent revolution—is in Mr. Douglas' view, very simply, honored by tradition.

If that is not sufficient cause for impeaching an official of the government who has sworn to defend the Constitution and the execution of its laws, then nothing justifies impeachment. It is quite extraordinary that Congress should have got lathered up over the nickel and dime malversations of Justice Fortas, while sleeping on this one.

If Mr. Douglas is not impeached, he may have proven by other means than he intended that indeed American society is irretrievably corrupt.

SHASTA DAISY BILL

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to name the Shasta daisy as this country's national flower.

Historically, this is an issue that Congress has been unable to resolve. I believe that the time has come to settle this issue once, and for all. Surely in this, the "Environmental Quality Decade," we should join forces to give America a flower it can call its very own.

Since there is only one flower that

grows well in all 50 States, and the creator of this flower was America's greatest horticultural genius, Luther Burbank, it is obvious to me that the Shasta daisy should have the distinction of being America's national flower.

It is my intention to make this effort a nationwide campaign. I will be asking schoolchildren throughout the United States to get involved by writing their Congressman urging support of the Shasta daisy as America's national flower.

MR. NIXON, THE SST, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the Minneapolis Tribune printed an editorial Monday, March 30, 1970, "Mr. Nixon, the SST, and the Environment."

Yesterday, Earth Day was celebrated throughout the Nation. The Tribune comment, I believe, is a worthy addendum to the concerns expressed yesterday and to those that will be expressed during the remainder of the week about our environment. I insert the editorial into the Record at this point:

MR. NIXON, THE SST AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The case against the supersonic transport (SST) has been stated many times by many groups. The plane will be too expensive, too noisy; it probably will not pay for itself; it will present technical dangers; it will pose many environmental problems.

But somehow the SST—with its 90-percent federal funding—keeps ticking ahead. More than \$600 million already has been spent, much of it wasted because early designs were scrapped. Mr. Nixon wants to spend \$662 million more over five years, including \$275 million next fiscal year.

Two Cabinet-level task forces have recommended against the SST—one in 1967 to then President Johnson, one to Mr. Nixon last year. The President's chief science adviser, the Environmental Quality Council, the Council of Economic Advisers and representatives of five federal departments all have signed in against the SST.

The administration's response to criticism has been to say that the SST and its thunderous wake of sonic boom will be banned over "populated areas" of the country. That is no answer. The President can't speak for authorities 10 years hence. If the SST proves unprofitable without high-speed overland routes (a distinct possibility), what will be scrapped—the overflight ban or planes costing perhaps \$50 million each?

But sonic booms in populated areas are only part of the SST threat to the environment. No one knows the effect of sonic booms on sea life. The SST is expected to be noisier at subsonic speeds and on the ground than present planes. And, perhaps worst, some scientists fear that the SST will pollute the upper atmosphere in a way that will cause significant alterations in weather.

A militant new organization, Friends of the Earth, recently took a full-page advertisement in the New York Times to point out some of the SST's drawbacks and to ask that citizens write the President, senators and representatives in opposition to the project. That is good advice; Mr. Nixon's \$275-million request will be heard in the

Senate Appropriations Committee next month. Congress should have little trouble, it seems to us, in finding better uses for the money.

TVA BOND RESTRICTIONS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Knoxville News-Sentinel recently reprinted an editorial from the Nashville Tennessean in support of an increase in the bonding authority of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

This editorial points out that TVA needs this additional authority to make long-range plans for expansion of power-producing facilities.

The editorial follows:

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel, Apr. 15, 1970]

OUR NEIGHBORS SPEAK: "TVA BOND RESTRICTIONS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED"

The Tennessee delegation in Congress is expecting a hard struggle against the Nixon administration's latest attempt to cripple TVA by putting unrealistic limits on its funding authority.

The state's House delegation is sponsoring a bill that would raise TVA's bond-selling authority from the present \$1.75 billion to \$5 billion.

Raising the limit to this extent at the present time is necessary to enable TVA to make long-range plans for expansion of power-producing facilities that are expected to be required in the valley during this decade.

None of the money that would be involved in the bond sales would be tax money. TVA's power facilities are financed through the sale of bonds through the private sector of the economy, and the bonds are paid off from power revenues.

However, under the law, TVA is limited in the amount of bonds it can sell and must have approval by Congress before a new limit can be established.

This unnecessary restriction on TVA's financing is a product of the previous Republican administration. And now, Mr. Nixon is carrying on the GOP tradition of handicapping TVA by trying to keep the proposed new limit on bond sales to a restrictively low figure.

The Budget Bureau, which is an arm of the executive branch, wants to set the limit at only \$3.5 billion, forcing TVA to go back to Congress in 1973 with a new evaluation of its power demands and bonding authority.

The main objection to this proposal is that it does not take into consideration the long periods required for construction of TVA's power facilities. Since financing must be assured before a project is started, there is a long lapse between the authorization of bonds and completion of a needed project. This could lead to serious crippling of TVA's power-producing capacity toward the latter part of this decade.

Since no public funds are involved, it is strange that the administration should take such a keen interest in seeing that TVA's bonding limit is kept low. The purpose couldn't be to protect the taxpayers' interest, since no tax funds are involved. And as the bonds won't be sold until needed, it doesn't make any sense to keep the limit perilously low—or even to have a limit at all.

The bonding limit is a relic of the same anti-TVA period which spawned the noto-

rious Dixon-Yates deal and other efforts to turn TVA over to private power interests. The only reason for existence of the limit is the hope of private power to make it possible—under a friendly administration—to cripple TVA's development and raise the cost of electric power in the valley.

There is no sound fiscal reason for the bonding limit to exist and it should be abolished. The valley delegation should aim for this goal while it is attempting to raise the limit to \$5 billion.

SOUTHERN VOICES ON INTEGRATION

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply concerned with the apparent weakness of this administration's commitment to the right of every child to an integrated quality education. In the past few months the administration's lenient stands regarding school desegregation in Florida and other Southern States leads me to believe that we are not doing everything to insure this type of education. It is the right of every child in America to receive the best education possible, which I believe can only be achieved through integrated schools. It is our responsibility to see that they are provided with this.

I include in the RECORD two articles written by southerners and forwarded to my attention by the American Friends Service Committee.

The first by Charles Morgan, director, Southern Region American Civil Liberties Union, concerns the reasons behind recently introduced legislation and approaches to Federal desegregation cases.

The other by M. Hayes Mizell, director of the South Carolina Community Relations Program of the American Friends Service Committee, concerns the "southern strategy" and the current integration policies of the Nixon administration.

The articles follow:

SCHOOLS: BICKEL'S "NEW PATERNALISM" MASKS A NATIONAL RETREAT
(By Charles Morgan)

Professor Alexander M. Bickel's article in The Article of national retreat: a convenient, if gossamer, cover under which bona fide racists, black and white, and the merely mistaken men of South and North might respectably gather prior to an all-out and undisguised attack on desegregation.

The Article cited no new facts nor were new facts even assumed; the few factual statements made were for the most part wrong and at best half-right. The professor thought today as he thought and wrote yesterday; but in an altered national context. The Article was more than a scholarly dissertation.

THE ARTICLE WAS A TRIGGER

Professor Bickel may not have understood the use to which his thesis would be put. He does not seem to understand much about the South. The South is not a land of cultural pluralism. The South may be a microcosm of the country and it does have internal variances, but its characteristics are not those of New York or Chicago or Los An-

geles or San Francisco. There is and has been no large Southern population of Catholics, Jews, Italians, Irishmen, Puerto Ricans, or voluntary black immigrants. The South is an area of simple racial dualism. But the Article seeks application of a national racial solution, and an ineffective non-working solution at that, to areas that are essentially different.

The South had slavery by law. The South had segregation, *apartheid*, by law. This is why the South has been treated differently by the Supreme Court. The South is different. That is why it should be treated differently. That is why the Northern "solution"—if that be what *de facto* segregation is—will not work in the South. Nor, if it were uniformly applied across the land, would it result in much other than at best the ultimate disfranchisement and at worst the dispatch of the nation's black population.

A graduate of New York's City College, and the Harvard Law School, Professor Alexander M. Bickel was the ideal man to write The Article and the *New Republic* the perfect place for it to appear. He is well known in "liberal" circles, is not a bigot, teaches at the Yale Law School, and has been consistently critical of the Warren Court's major rulings (for school desegregation and one-man-one-vote state legislatures).

Criticism of the Warren Court seems a necessary ingredient of demonstrable scholarship among some law professors who feel that if they are not brighter than the court—which is, of course, the true teacher as well as maker of constitutional law—then they are either not bright enough to teach or, alternatively, to be appointed to the court if fortuitously asked.

BLESSING TO SEGREGATIONISTS

To white segregationist Southerners The Article was a blessing. That it was primarily extracted from a series of lectures delivered at the Harvard Law School and published as The Supreme Court and the Idea of Progress and that Mr. Bickel's primary life concern often seems to be analysis of the scope of the power of the Supreme Court mattered little. For if a Yale professor writing in the *New Republic* questioned the limit of that power, so did the white South, and if he coincidentally believed in racial justice and they did not then that was all the better for him and them.

White Southern politicians, although caricatured and stereotyped by many non-southern liberals, have learned to deal with educated Northerners on the basis of the Compromise of 1877. They simply struggle along for years losing battle after battle, fighting as guerrillas until they finally but very politely win. As they turn America away from its stated goals they mind their manners, as did even Ross R. Barnett, who felt compelled to say when turning James H. Meredith away from the University of Mississippi, "I do so politely."

Coupled with this sense of politeness—the brightest of them deplore ax handles, tactically at least, and assaults on children—there is the certain knowledge that Northerners have their own mythology. This they recognize and manipulate.

PERPETUATING MYTHS

For example: Mythologically, the article assumes that the legislative (which Southern-controlled committee of Congress?), executive (which agency?) and judicial (which Southern federal district judges?) branches of government for years favored a policy of school desegregation. The article argues that integration (as though we had tried it and consequently someone knew) "creates as many problems as it purports to solve." The professor (of legal history, who teaches a course on public schools) mentions only one of the "many problems": the moving of whites to the suburbs.

Both the professor and his Connecticut senator, Abraham Ribicoff, place some reliance on the premise that "everybody seeks in the schools some sense of social, economic, cultural group identity." This premise is, of course, a product of Northern big-city Americans and white minority ethnic-group thinking. Relying on "cultural pluralism," as Stokely Carmichael did in proposing Black Power and citing Jewish Power and Irish Power as their models, is a common failure of many of those who deal with the South on the basis of non-Southern experience. They forget that in the South there is no melting pot and there is little pluralism of any kind, be it ethnic or religious. Racial problems are as different from those included in the Bickel-Ribicoff experience as the Negro's heritage of illiteracy is different from the Jewish immigrant's literate, if foreign-language, heritage. There can be little parallel between the urban experience of white ethnic Americans and the experience of American blacks. Although Hitler required armbands to identify the Jews, blacks have a sure knowledge that their armbands are worn on their faces.

A POLITICAL TOOL

Professor Bickel frets over "the tipping point of resegregation" and "what the Nixon Administration has been trying to tell us." What President Nixon has been trying to tell us is simply: "White folks, vote Republican; we can do it better than Wallace can—and we can do it more politely." The "tipping point of resegregation" occurs when members of the professor's and my race are in a minority.

Since the professor does not approve of one-man-one-vote reapportionment cases he does not propose (or even acknowledge) that school district lines, like county and electoral district lines, are merely creatures of the state and some day may be ignored by courts seeking to integrate urban and suburban school populations.

Rationally and wrongly the article adopts the sweetly reasonable approach of the new paternalism. It notes that "leading" (what? who? where? why?) elements in urban communities would not accept "large-scale efforts at integration." (What Northern liberal even thought of giving "leading white elements" in Southern communities a choice?) The white and New Paternalism seems to implicitly assume that blacks because of skin color have good sense. As white Southern housewives relied on their maids the New Paternalists rely only upon "militant" blacks. The new paternalism refuses to grant blacks an equal right with whites to be damned fools and to be told they are damned fools.

The new paternalist calls for the upgrading of slums and slum schools as though that goal were somehow shown to be attainable either by our history or our present inclination. . . .

The article says "no one is certain that it (massive integration) is worth the cost" as though "no one" were "certain" when, in fact, some are quite certain that it is worth almost any cost. Strangely, although "the cost" of upgrading slum schools is incalculable, the professor does not even consider the question of whether or not white taxpayers will pay that cost.

The professor does not believe or does not understand the simple lesson of history culminating in *Brown v. Board of Education*: In this country racially separate schools simply cannot be equal. To put this in more common terms:

"White folks ain't going to pay for schools where white children don't go."

"Kids learn more from kids than they do from teachers;" and

"White folks have the money and the government and the police and the troops and there is no way for black folks to get the

money for all-black schools from white folks."

The article and the book from which it was drawn became simultaneously available. In *The Supreme Court and the Idea of Progress* the professor, who like many well educated and rational men is dedicated to the "restraints of reason," rationalizes reason into every event. For example, he somehow finds that the presidential "election of 1960 was a vote of ratification of the court's holding in *Brown v. Board of Education* as then understood." But that is not quite the way those who lived in the South and worked in the 1960 campaign recall it. Sen. John F. Kennedy's then problem nationally was to cut the black vote away from Mr. Nixon. This was accomplished by, among other acts, a telephone call from his brother Robert to a DeKalb County, Georgia, judge seeking the release of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. from jail.

The white South voted for a Democratic, Catholic it believed not committed to civil rights against a Republican Protestant it believed favored *Brown*! That the white South was wrong about both men does little to restore confidence in Professor Bickel's approach to fact and opinion. Indeed, the Professor's presumed national ratification of *Brown* "as then understood" resulted in the receipt of 15 electoral votes by Virginia's late apostle of "massive resistance" Sen. Harry F. Byrd—and he, Sen. Byrd, didn't even make a speech.

FACTS WILL NOT GO AWAY

The book also contends that "(w)hat the *Brown* opinion ultimately envisioned seems for the moment unobtainable and is becoming unwanted" (again, professor, by whom? and, even if so, so what? and didn't we stop asking what was wanted when Orval Faubus said "no"?). Continuing the book says that "little is known to support the assumption of *Brown v. Board of Education* that a segregated education hurts the Negro child." Nothing supports "the assumption of *Brown v. Board of Education*" other than the reasoning and evidence of the pre-*Brown v. Board of Education* teacher pay, graduate and law school, and undergraduate school decisions, including *Sweatt v. Painter* (the Texas Law School case) and more obviously the millions of uneducated black men and women in the North's urban ghettos, two-thirds of whom were born and reared below the Mason and Dixon Line.

As a legal historian dedicated to "the restraints of reason," the professor needs, as Mr. Justice Holmes put it, "education in the obvious more than investigation of the obscure."

RACISM ENCOURAGED

There are, of course, other assumptions that may soon be made rather than "the assumption of *Brown v. Board of Education*." The primary assumption waiting in the wings is that the Negro child is inferior to white children and that this inferiority is genetic. That might be a shocking assumption to Mr. Bickel but, unfortunately, it is an assumption to which some "rational" scientists will no doubt devote their "rational minds." As in other times of rising racism, these opinions will be based upon "research" and accepted by many.

In his Harvard Law School lectures (the book) the professor unemotionally referred to "crowds" outside the Ocean Hill-Brownsville decentralized experimental school district and "crowds" outside the schools of Little Rock. That paragraph was lifted from the book and included word for word in the article. But there was one change. In the article—as may be the case in a more formally and legally segregated America—the "crowds" have become "mobs."

Tragically, the professor follows his mentor, Mr. Justice Frankfurter whom he served as law clerk in his desire that the Supreme Court not declare promises it can-

not keep and then fall back from them. As he puts it in the book, "the Court . . . is not a place for the half-loaf that is better than none."

SOME WILLING EXPLOITERS

The tragedy is that the article was more damaging to the prestige of law, as opposed to the original desegregation order and to the judiciary, than the collected speeches of George Corley Wallace, including those in which he referred to federal judges as "dirty, carpet-baggin', scallywaggin', integratin', bald-faced, race mixin' liars." The article provided "learned" liberal justification for the withdrawal of federal desegregation pressures and primary support for, at most, "the half a loaf which is better than none."

Within a week after the article appeared, it began to receive the praise it deserved. *Human Events*, the organ of right-wing Republicanism, said it was "of particular interest to supporters of the anti-busing amendment." The professor was a "Northern liberal," said *Human Events*, and the article "buttressed (Stennis and his fellow Southerners) antibusing arguments." "According to Stennis and Co.," *Human Events* continued, "this is all the South is really asking—and this 'Southern formula' was not from George Wallace, but Yale University and the liberal *New Republic*."

There followed a gaggle of columnists and others: Stewart Alsop, who based his *Newsweek* views in part on those of "leading Negroes" Ben Holman, Dan Watts, and Julius Hobson (to *Newsweek* it was merely "Requiem for a Liberal Dream?"); Vermont Royster of the *Wall Street Journal*, "Forced Integration: Suffer the Little Children"; and Roscoe and Geoffrey Drummond, "Emphasis on Quality Education."

By Feb. 14, 1970, the President who had remained aloof (allowing Spiro T. Agnew to enter the risky field of racial politics) openly joined the "separate but quality" chorus.

THE STRUGGLE MUST GO ON

On Feb. 21, 1970, *Human Events* returned to the article, noting that ". . . Bickel appears to lean toward a position that would end legal segregation but permit *de facto* segregation, even in the South." The article contained "guidelines," said *Human Events* which "some quarters" "suggested" that the President propose in order to meet the school crisis and the threat of Mr. Wallace.

February, 1970, was to have been the month of final compliance with *Brown v. Board of Education*. But by Feb. 28, 1970, Connecticut's (and the professor's) Sen. Ribicoff had become so deeply involved in the article's aftermath that to an Atlanta *Constitution* reporter "parts" of his "rhetoric" "had the ring of a Southern politician's oratory."

Our most effective voices have been stifled by assassins' bullets. We are in a minority not merely in the South but in the nation. Friends from the more easy and glamorous days of risk—a day or a week or a month or a march in the South—left us long ago and now, partly in frustration at their own inability to effect change, partly in rebellion against the system (a system rejected by too many and in large measure never tried) have become advocates of old solutions.

The enemy is no longer the racism of the statehouse. The opponents are now those who occupy the White House and in tragic-comedy enter a field of politics in which they, too, are destined to lose if simply because they lack the hatred required to effect a successful Southern strategy. (To white Southern segregationists they will soon seem but "an effete corps of impudent snobs.")

But most of us, white and black alike, who joined in the 1950s and 1960s will stick it out. We know that men have warred for

thousands of years over questions of religion. And we know that race, unlike religion, can be seen. We know that separation means defeat. We have seen those separated from our society. We know that the old have moved from the county poor house to the urban nursing home or the central state hospital; the alcoholic failures to their Bowery, or off the streets to the city jail; the mentally ill to asylums now known as mental hospitals; lawbreakers to jails and prisons; non-conformist juveniles to reform schools; Indians to reservations; Japanese Americans to detention camps; and Negroes to urban ghettos. In each instance we term the confinement that which it is not. We offer minimum service, get the offensive person out of sight, and give a dole that salves our conscience but that binds the outcast to the benefit.

But we shall not surrender merely because there is a new President on the block, an old idea in town, a new slavery in the wings, a new generation of despair.

We will win not because of rationality. For what was there rational in a young Negro minister's hopeless boycott of a bus company? What was rational in students ordering a cup of coffee in a five and dime store? What chance was there in the streets of Birmingham? What rationality was there in those raised clubs at Selma's Edmund Pettus Bridge? We will win simply because we must.

THE SOUTHERNERS' STRATEGY

(By M. Hayes Mizell)

Thirty years ago W. J. Cash analyzed the character and culture of our region in his classic work, *The Mind of the South*. Writing of the North's failure to "make over the South in the prevailing American image and to sweep it into the main current of the nation," Cash observed that "far from having reconstructed the Southern mind in the large and in its essential character, it was this Yankee's fate to have strengthened it almost beyond reckoning, and to have made it one of the most solidly established, one of the least reconstructible ever developed."

Subsequent attempts at reconstruction by the North have met with similar frustrations, for while each succeeding effort has tended to nudge the South away from its archaic social attitudes and violent past, it has left much of the South's essential character unchanged. The Southerners' perception of the North—not a geographical place but a mentality that might be found in the Northeast, the Midwest, the West; a mentality produced by detachment from involvement in the Southern experience—this perception has not been appreciably altered in the years since the middle period of this nation's history. This perception of the North has revealed that for the past century the South has been the regional object of the nation's guilt and self anger generated by a history of racism. Just as black people have been in a position to observe the hypocrisy of allegedly superior white morality because the white man underestimated the intelligence and character of blacks, so has the South been privy to the hypocrisy of Northern racial attitudes because the North has been quick to cling to stereotypes of white Southerners as inhumane and immoral in matters of race.

Because the South has historically been the national "mud-sill" the Southerners' current strategy on school desegregation is all the more baffling to the Yankee mind. What the Southerners are now doing is forsaking the stereotype behavior and rhetoric in favor of a more sophisticated and subtle approach which does not challenge but rather exploits the hypocrisy of the North.

SOUTH USING THE NORTH

The Southerners' strategy is multiple rather than singular. It consists of a series

of feints and razzle dazzle maneuvers that are the last resources available to a region that has virtually exhausted what once seemed to be an endless reserve of legal innovations designed to thwart compliance with the law of the land. But in the final analysis these shadowy strategic maneuvers may prove to be more productive than the substantive attempts to preserve segregation by law. For now the South is no longer depending solely on its own resources to build the bulwark against Constitutional mandates, it is soliciting and encouraging the Yankee mentality to come to its aid. This is the logical extension of the strategy pioneered by George Wallace in his Northern tour of 1964 and which reached near fruition in 1968. The strategy is dependent upon the retreat and ambivalence of a national administration which gained power with the assistance of the South, and it likewise relies upon the confused majority of Americans for whom mortality has removed Ho Chi Minh as the adversary but who now see yellow school buses as the real enemy. The strategy is also predicated on an understanding that the so called "Southern strategy" of the Nixon administration is not really the product of shrewd Yankee manipulation of the South, but rather it is the result of the nouveau Dixiecrats having craftily made the administration and the party dependent upon the South. Here again, the servant has become the master.

STENNIS AMENDMENT

The most prominent cornerstone of the Southerners' strategy has been the Stennis amendment which provides that it shall be the policy of the United States for the school desegregation law and guidelines established by the 1964 Civil Rights Act and by the 1966 Elementary and Secondary Education Act amendments to "be applied uniformly to all regions of the United States in dealing with conditions of segregation by race, whether *de jure* or *de facto* in the schools of the local educational agencies of any State without regard to origin or cause of such segregation."

The Stennis amendment's power is perhaps more psychological than real but it is the kind of warfare in which the South is particularly adept. With the assistance of Senator Ribicoff—who correctly defined the hypocrisy of the North but in the process became an unwitting liberal accomplice to the Southerners' strategy based on a more cynical reading of the country's reluctance to turn away from hypocrisy—the Southerners have found new comrades in the struggle against the federal Leviathan.

Though we can only speculate as to what the real impact of the Stennis amendment will be on school desegregation its intent is clearly to establish freedom of choice as a national policy and to maintain the *status quo* in the schools of the South. It would seem that for most districts this amendment alone would not be sufficient to thwart compliance with HEW's requirements, but of course the problem is that this amendment has set off a chain of events so that it is not a single force but a piece of the larger picture of retrenchment by this administration.

Advocates of the Stennis amendment assert that all the South wants is "equality of treatment," a phrase that has become the new sacred talisman of Southern politicians and editorialists replacing the more tattered and discredited "all deliberate speed." The Southerners' strategy is to plead for "reasonable" and "fair" treatment and to depart from the kind of openly racist rhetoric which has historically been associated with the South. Here, for example, is a sample of the new rhetoric, carefully couched in the same kind of pious wordmanship that gave us our current president:

"We have integrated our state, and we are proud of it, not just because it is the law, but because it is the American way. We rec-

ognized long ago that segregation was dead forever, that integration is the law of the land. We have implemented that belief not only in our public schools and in our systems of higher education but throughout every aspect of life in our state."

That, of course, is Louisiana's Governor McKeithen speaking through a full page ad in *The New York Times* and other Northern newspapers. He goes on to assert that, "We believe in civil rights," and concludes with the plea that "All we ask is equal treatment under the law; all we expect is full partnership in this great Union of ours." The intent behind such language is only slightly removed from that used by the citizens of Lamar, South Carolina, just two weeks prior to the tragic incidents of March 3. It recognizes that it is no longer fashionable for Southerners to admit that they are racists.

This rhetoric is gaining new allies for the Southerners. The allies want, just as the South wants, to make freedom of choice a national policy in a nation where both freedom and choice have been anachronisms for so many of our people.

DESIGN FOR CONFUSION

Another key component of the Stennis amendment is the effort to blur the distinction between *de jure* and *de facto* segregation. The Southerners have chosen an opportune moment to initiate such a strategy. As the urban South has begun to be confronted with the possibility of having to achieve meaningful integration the Southerners have seized upon the complexities of such a task to point out that there is really no difference between such situations in the North and South. This strategy has been strengthened by a convenient nexus with the frustration and disillusionment of citizens of the urban North who have fought for integration but have failed to find any help in the courts because of the *de facto-de jure* distinction.

But in the South at least there can be no question that the segregated school systems of urban areas are deliberate rather than fortuitous and that they are the result of state action. The South is clearly trying to evade its Constitutional obligations by calling attention to the Supreme Court's failure to deal with the problem of *de facto* segregation. By saying that the Court has not done its job and that urban segregation in the North and the South are essentially the same, the South removes the focus of attention from its failure to comply with the law and places the burden for the lack of progress on the Court.

A similar part of the strategy is for the Southerners to gain wide dissemination of their definition of what the Court has said. Southern congressmen are able to utilize the public forum which is constantly available to them to redefine or to distort the meaning of the law. Such a forum is obviously not available to the Courts and they must rely on the opportunities provided by individual cases to explain and to clarify. Even then, the Court makes the news for only a day while the politicians can make it every day. The Southerners have been nipping at the language of the courts for nearly two decades, interpreting judicial dictums in their own way, and causing public misunderstanding and confusion so as to make the implementation of the court's orders more difficult. Congressman Albert Watson used these tactics in Lamar just a week before the tragic incident. The nation witnessed the result.

Because the Southerners believe that the Court has not detailed what constitutes a unitary school system they declare that they don't know what is required of a school district. Yet, I believe that if the Court provides a detailed roadmap for achieving a unitary system the South will be the first to cry that the Court has overstepped the boundaries of judicial property. The South

knows full well the Constitutional requirements for disestablishing a dual school system and the plea for a satisfactory definition of a unitary system is nothing more than a spurious issue designed to produce more evasion and delay.

LEGISLATIVE MANEUVERS

Another part of the Southerners' strategy has taken the form of a kind of neo-interposition. Missing is some of the strident rhetoric of the late fifties but the purpose of the laws is much the same. The laws are designed to do one of three things: (1) They will have little effect at the state level but they buttress the "equality of treatment" argument, (2) They provide some districts with a convenient excuse to seek delay for another year, and (3) They undercut those districts which might be moving towards establishing a unitary system.

The most popular approach towards shoring up the "equality of treatment" argument is for a state legislature to adopt almost verbatim the New York State law which provides that:

"No student shall be assigned or compelled to attend any school on account of race, creed, color or national origin, or for the purpose of achieving equality of attendance or increased attendance or reduced attendance at any school, of persons of one or more particular races, creeds, colors, or national origin."

The ploy is to adopt New York's law and then declare, as Governor McKeithen has done in his full page ads, "That is the law in New York; it is now also the law of Louisiana. We ask no special treatment; we demand no concessions. But we do seek, and expect to be treated as any other state in the nation."

Louisiana and Alabama passed the law in special legislative sessions and South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi passed it in regular session. The Georgia assistant attorney general said that the law means transferring students or teachers to achieve integration is illegal as is the busing of students, the pairing of schools, and the changing of school districts or zones for the same purpose. However, a federal district court judge has ruled that the Georgia law is unconstitutional. But in Mobile, Alabama, the school board delayed implementing a U.S. District Court desegregation order on the grounds that the Alabama law makes it illegal to force any student to attend any school against his wishes or against the wishes of his parents or guardians. As the school board attorney said, "There may be some question as to the constitutionality of that law, but in my view, until it has been challenged and tested and declared unconstitutional, it is valid—it is the law." This is a posture reminiscent of massive resistance and it is one which draws on the lethargy of the judicial process to seek further delay.

Tennessee and North Carolina have passed anti-busing laws which deny the use of state school buses for desegregation plans which will achieve a racial balance. Governor McKeithen has suggested that in the May session of the legislature he will veto any legislation that allocates funds to school districts where busing is being used to achieve racial balance. While we hear a lot about local control of education in the South some legislatures and state political leaders are obviously taking steps to prevent local districts from utilizing busing for desegregation even though the districts themselves might have determined that this method is the most appropriate for establishing a unitary system.

CO-OPTING ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY

As always the Southerners' strategy is to master and then manipulate the administrative machinery for the enforcement of the law. Soon after the creation of HEW's Office of Civil Rights the southern politicians and school officials figured out the weakness of

that office's administrative enforcement procedure, and the advent of the Nixon administration made those procedures more vulnerable to political influence. In Columbia, South Carolina, the school district has been involved in the HEW compliance procedure for nearly three years and during that time it has continued to operate under a freedom of choice plan. Now the school district is appealing its case directly to Secretary Finch who has been counseled in this instance by Senator Strom Thurmond and Representative Albert Watson. Finch has said that, "I am sure that an appropriate settlement can be developed in the near future." The school district is proceeding to implement its freedom of choice plan for yet another year in anticipation that Finch will either overrule the HEW Reviewing Authority's decision against the school district or that he will negotiate a plan with the district that will require only nominal adjustments in the freedom of choice procedure.

HELP FOR THE SOUTHERN STRATEGY

Finally, the Southerners' strategy is being facilitated by those blacks who are quick to cite the need for "bi-racialism" and who point out that integration has become "the end instead of the means." While I do not believe that such a coalition is intentional, the effect is nevertheless to give hope and credibility to all of the purveyors of resistance whose calls for "fair treatment" and so-called "rational" approaches are rooted in the humus of racism and beliefs in black inferiority.

Perhaps we would do well to remember that white control comes in many colors and to reflect on those districts in the South which are run by whites but which have nevertheless offered neither quality education nor meaningful control for the mass of their white constituents.

So in spite of the cries that we "get back to education," the Southern strategists understand that when we abandon the struggle to fulfill the obligations of the law we will have merely participated in the erosion of Constitutional guarantees. We will have stripped the statute books and the judicial precedents of a body of law that has been laboriously developed over the past fifteen years. In truth, we won't return to the business of education because we have never seriously been about that business. The Southerners understand these things. They also understand that the verbal gymnastics of highly placed lieutenants and the forthcoming "clarifications" by the mediocre commander are only deceptions which seek to avoid embarrassment rather than to promote justice.

Isolated and alone the Southerners' strategy cannot succeed, but what brings us here today is the specter that the Southerners are no longer alone. This administration has seen to that.

A BREAKTHROUGH IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, we stand today on the brink of a breakthrough, the likes of which we have never seen in the Post Office Department.

The administration and the unions have agreed on a plan that would completely overhaul the current archaic postal system, and provide a better deal for postal employees as well as better mail service for the American people.

For the first time, employees could bargain directly with postal management.

For the first time, the system would be isolated from partisan politics.

For the first time, businesslike methods could be brought to bear on key decisions facing the Post Office Department.

This is an idea whose time has come. Both sides of the aisle should support this package, which is one of the most important proposals of the Nixon administration.

THE CASE AGAINST JUSTICE DOUGLAS

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, liberal appointments to the highest court of last resort in our country, the U.S. Supreme Court, have altered the course of American history.

I am one of those who believe that the Court has swung so far to the left that it is off balance.

Mr. Speaker, the much publicized antics of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas brings to light the fact that nobody on the Bench could be further or more consistently to the left.

As a member of the Committee on Rules, I support the move to impeach Douglas. I signed the resolution authorizing a preimpeachment investigation and I hope this matter is brought before the Rules Committee in the very near future.

An editorial column in the Washington Evening Star on April 22, by William F. Buckley, Jr., is a splendid piece of material. In my opinion, his article deserves to be made available to readers of the RECORD:

THE CASE AGAINST JUSTICE DOUGLAS

(By William F. Buckley, Jr.)

The Democratic congressman who had demanded of Republican Leader Gerald Ford that he be specific on the matter of why Justice William O. Douglas should be impeached, makes a good point—although it is as much his responsibility as Mr. Ford's to concern himself with whether Mr. Douglas has destroyed his usefulness, and Mr. Douglas's book is as easily available to Democrats as to Republicans. And anyway, a précis of Mr. Douglas' book appears in the current issue of a pornographic monthly readily available.

There, nestled among the pudenda, is an article by Justice Douglas entitled "Redress the Revolution," an excerpt from his book, "Points of Rebellion." Mr. Douglas begins by talking about the generally unsatisfactory state of affairs in America today, including the recent elimination of his favorite trout stream.

Then suddenly he finds himself talking about violence, which he concedes "has no constitutional sanctions." This he would appear to regret, because he adds immediately, "but where grievances pile high and most of the elected spokesmen represent the establishment, violence may be the only effective response."

Mr. Douglas reaches abroad for illustrations. He recites tales of horror about life in Guatemala as related by two priests and a nun—ex-nun and ex-priests being perhaps

more accurate, since post-Guatemala, they got married.

Anyway, Mr. Douglas, who is supposed to be expert on the rules of evidence, passes along the extraordinary news that the Maryknoll priests, "between 1966 and 1967, . . . saw more than 2,800 intellectuals, students, labor leaders, and peasants assassinated by right-wing groups because they were trying to combat the ills of Guatemalan society."

An altogether astounding story, as I say. First, that there should have been 2,800 assassinations in tiny Guatemala over a one-year period without anybody knowing about it, second that the assassinations should have been directed against those who sought to combat rather than promote evil; but most extraordinary of all that Guatemalan authorities should have summoned two priests and one nun to witness each and every one of said assassinations.

Mr. Douglas has at this point picked up a lot of steam, and he reports gleefully that the priests advised Guatemalan peasants who approached them, that under the circumstances, it is okay by God to use violence. Under the circumstances. . . .

Mr. Douglas moves now to America. Here, he concedes, we do not turn so readily to violence—because the young generation doesn't like the way things are run in America, believing that the entire governing class is run by the special interests.

Now, he explains, the situation was very similar back in 1776. Then, Americans demanded a restructuring of our institutions. "That restructuring was not forthcoming and there was revolution."

And then, explicitly, the climax. "You must realize that today's establishment is the new King George III. Whether it will continue"—note that Mr. Douglas would have us believe that the establishment does now exercise the tyrannical practices of George III—"we do not know. If it does, the redress, honored in tradition, is also revolution."

Now what Mr. Douglas has said very simply is that such conditions as legitimized revolution in 1776 now exist in America. He seems to be saying that George III—the establishment—might well be given, for a little longer, a chance to reverse itself. But that is one man's judgment.

Those who—for instance the Chicago Seven—believe America has been given long enough to change its way, and therefore advocate instant revolution, disagree with Mr. Douglas only on a matter of timing. What they advocate—violent revolution—is in Mr. Douglas's view, very simply, honored by tradition.

If that is not sufficient cause for impeaching an official of the government who has sworn to defend the Constitution and the execution of its laws, then nothing justifies impeachment. It is quite extraordinary that Congress should have got lathered up over the nickel and dime malversations of Justice Fortas, while sleeping on this one.

If Mr. Douglas is not impeached, he may have proven by other means than he intended that indeed American society is irretrievably corrupt.

CHAIRMAN OF FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION ADDRESSES GRADUATING CLASS OF CALHOON-MEBA ENGINEERING SCHOOL IN BALTIMORE

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, for several years the Calhoon-MEBA Engineering School in Baltimore has been prepar-

ing young men for careers in our merchant marine and they are doing an excellent job in teaching them the necessary skills to operate today's complex vessels.

The 15th graduating class at its exercises on March 26, heard an address by Mrs. Helen Bentley, Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, which I believe is of equal importance, in preparing them for their role as ambassadors of the United States to the various countries they will visit, and to the people they meet there, when their ships take them to the many foreign ports. I believe her remarks should be "must reading" for every citizen, and therefore include them in the RECORD for careful perusal:

REMARKS OF HELEN DELICH BENTLEY, CHAIRMAN, FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION, BEFORE 15TH GRADUATING CLASS, CALHOON-MEBA ENGINEERING SCHOOL, BALTIMORE, MD., MARCH 26, 1970

It is an honor to join with you today to share in this important occasion. Indeed, I take great personal pleasure in participating at the graduation of those who have just completed the rigorous course of training and study in Marine Engineering under the auspices of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. This is particularly so since I have taken a very personal interest in the school since its inception, when Congressman Garmatz first succeeded in persuading the President of MEBA, Jesse Calhoon, to locate it in the Port of Baltimore.

To those graduating, I offer my sincere congratulations. You have been through a thorough and difficult period of preparation for your future career at sea, both of a technical nature in the classroom and of a practical nature aboard ship. Now come the rewards for your efforts and perseverance. As a result of these, you will join the ranks of those who made it possible, becoming in your turn the members of a highly respected profession, that of Marine Engineer aboard American Merchant ships.

You join the still greater number of ship's officers and merchant seamen from every department and in every category who are essentially a part of the American Merchant Marine as are the ships they sail. Working together, you will literally bring life to an inanimate object, to thousands of tons of steel fashioned by the skilled craftsmen of the nation's shipyards into a thing of beauty, of purpose, of use to man—a ship.

In turning it to its purpose, you will not only be performing the job for which you have been trained, but you and your ship will be serving the nation, as do the other ships that fly our flag—and those who man them. Together you will carry the products of America across the oceans of the world to foreign markets. Returning, you will bring back raw materials or the finished products of our trading partners from around the globe. In so doing, you will advance our peacetime trade, drawing us closer to others of the Free World, aiding both their economies and our own.

You will be doing even more, for in foreign ports you will represent this nation to people whose friendship and goodwill we not only value, but recognize as vital to our own future. As such, you may well consider yourselves America's ambassadors to the Free World. On your attitudes and actions, all Americans will be judged.

Much has been said about "people to people" communication. You will, in truth, be America's "people to people" representatives.

In similar fashion you will bring back from your voyages knowledge gained of other people and other lands, and set the pattern of the thinking of your family, friends and acquaintances. In this you will

have a great advantage over most of your fellow Americans, for your knowledge of other people will be based on personal experience and observation.

As a result of what you will see with your own eyes, hear with your own ears, assess in your own mind, you will be able to judge the advantages Americans enjoy over the citizens of the countries you visit. It is because of their personal judgments in this regard that American seamen are among the strongest advocates of our democratic form of government, and the American way of life. Yes, you will appreciate our American way more and more as you see the rest of the world and realize the establishment has done a great job with the United States of America.

You have chosen well in determining to make a career of the sea, and in working hard to achieve your entrance into that career. What is more, you enter upon it at a propitious period of time.

That could not have been said at any other time during the last decade, for while this country allowed its merchant fleet to deteriorate and grow older, the fleets of other nations were being upgraded with new and modern ships. Indeed, in comparison with others, our engine room telegraph was set on "Slow Astern."

It is for this reason that Congressman Garmatz and others in the Congress labored unceasingly in repeated attempts to reverse the process of our deterioration at sea, and inject new life into our Merchant Marine. I know personally of Chairman Garmatz' concern and frustration in attempting to overcome the negative thinking on shipping that permeated the former Executive Branch over the past several years.

But today he stands as sponsor in the House of Representatives of the Nixon Administration's proposed legislation to revitalize the American Merchant Marine in a magnificent bipartisan effort to achieve this nation's rightful place on the trade lane of the world.

As a result, there will be ships—new, modern productive ships—to be built, and to be manned by American seamen such as yourselves. Indeed, the appropriation request for ship construction funds in Fiscal '71 stands at \$199,500,000 by far the largest amount requested since the end of World War II.

You are indeed fortunate—for the good fortune of the American Merchant Marine in its future outlook is your good fortune as well.

But nothing is all one way—there is a quid pro quo built into life itself—and in return for the opportunity you have received and which you have grasped for a career at sea, you in turn owe an obligation to the industry of which you now become a part. Or let me put it another way, an obligation to the American Merchant Marine, and to the nation it serves.

As I have said earlier, only the crew that mans it can change a ship from an inanimate object into a viable, valuable asset to the economy. Ships without crews are as economically wasteful as seamen without ships to sail. Give your best to the American Merchant Marine as essential not only to the prosperity but the very life of the Nation, for it is not only an industry, it is a means by which the nation's peacetime economy—and the economies of its trading partners—is maintained strong through trade, and an essential adjunct to our defense in times of national need.

And ships require cargoes, and shippers place their cargoes where they are certain service will be maintained. With the future of American shipping now bright at long last, with the support now evidenced by the Administration and the Congress, let us now look to stability within the industry itself. Without industry stability, support could vanish and those who for so long have both openly and surreptitiously opposed its re-

building could redouble their efforts against the programs intended to revitalize our merchant fleet.

It is a time to work together, both now and in the future. It is a time for stability on the part of management and labor alike. It is a time for us to be Americans first, and all other things second, whether we are government officials, steamship company presidents, labor leaders, or union members.

Let me say for the Government that we have entered a phase in history where defense and security and world trade are being rounded into a new and more meaningful concept.

We face stiff competition on the trade lanes of the globe where a growing aggressive Soviet fleet seeks totalitarian penetration into the mercantile sphere so important to Free World growth and survival.

In the advanced concepts of today and tomorrow, American and Free World shipping is being allotted a more important role than ever before in the world history.

As you sail the seven seas and dock in foreign lands you will come to realize first hand that the American form of government—the establishment, if you will—is really a great form of government.

These are the material advantages that form of government has brought to you, its citizens. This is one of the reasons why those in the maritime world, in my opinion, should be fully concerned about what is happening in this country today.

You young people are the ones who should be interested in seeing to it that not only does our merchant shipping remain free and in the foreground, but that our country always shall.

This is why I, as a government official, today feel a responsibility of discussing a subject very close to my heart because I am concerned about what is happening in our country today.

I am concerned about the moves to split the peoples of this country apart through turmoil and dissension. All true Americans desire the bringing of us together as a people. This I sincerely believe. I believe it with the same certainty I hold that there is not one of us here today who is not long past the point of crying "enough" to rioting on our campuses, disruptions of our courts, mob violence on the streets of our cities, with looting and burning, and outright anarchy.

In a land such as ours, blessed with a freedom and an equality under the law that few if any others enjoy, there is no excuse for seeking redress for real or imagined injustices except by legal means through the courts, or through the ballot box. Nor are the violent actions of a relatively few a true representation of the nation as it is, or its people as they are.

Instead, it represents the work of a comparative few who mouth meaningless phrases, shout senseless slogans, and seek to destroy the very liberty that gives them the freedom to seek its destruction. They are the malcontents, the misled, or the intentionally misleading. They are the ones who seek to separate us as a people. They are the ones who would pit us one against the other, group against group, generation against generation. These practitioners of disruption are in truth the apostles of destruction.

Is it possible to believe that the riots, the looting, the burnings, the mob violence and now the bombings were all separate and spontaneous actions? Or is it more within the realm of reason and sheer logic to believe the vast majority of such incidents to have been planned and instigated by those who openly avow their revolutionary intent, and carried out by their gullible dupes?

If you doubt this, think back over the period of the last several years, with its growing attempts at disruption; think of the bombings in New York City and in Pitts-

burgh and elsewhere in the past month; think of the flower children, the hippies and the yuppies; think of the growing drug addiction among the young; think of the disruption of the courts in Chicago and elsewhere; think of the term "pig", used to insult the law enforcement officers of the nation; think of the attacks upon the military and of the attempts to coerce our legally elected representatives in the variety of "marches"; think of all these while I read this reprint from a 1968 issue of the "Bartlesville, Okla., Examiner Enterprise", of a 1919 document. I repeat the document's date as being 1919. The heading of the reprint is as follows:

"Is It Too Late To Think?"

The sub-head reads: "There is something extremely familiar in this document captured in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1919."

The body reads: "Communist Rules for Revolution:

"A. Corrupt the young, get them away from religion, get them interested in sex. Make them superficial, destroy their ruggedness.

"B. Get control of all means of publicity and thereby:

1. Get people's minds off their government by focusing attention on athletics, sexy books and plays, and other trivialities.

2. Divide the people into hostile groups by constantly harping on controversial matters of no importance.

3. Destroy the people's faith in their natural leaders by holding the latter up to contempt, ridicule and obloquy.

4. Always preach true democracy but seize power as fast and ruthlessly as possible.

5. By encouraging government extravagance, destroy its credit, produce fear of inflation with rising prices and general discontent.

6. Foment unnecessary strikes in vital industries, encourage civil disorders, and foster a lenient and soft attitude on the part of government toward such disorders.

7. By specious argument cause the breakdown of the old moral virtues: honesty, sobriety, continence, faith in the pledged word, ruggedness.

"C. Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext with the view of confiscation of them and leaving the population helpless."

That is the end of the quote, which seems to require no further comment.

As for those in this country who cry "revolution", let me ask: "Against whom can you revolt?"

A people can revolt against a foreign occupying power. They can revolt against a dictatorship made up of a small powerholding clique. They can revolt against a foreign power of which they are a possession, as did this Nation's founders.

But a people cannot "revolt" against themselves or their own representative government—a government such as ours, "of the people, by the people and for the people."

The time has come when all of those in a position to do so should speak out against current disruptions. More, we of the vast majority must stand up and be counted for what we are, Americans with a firm belief in our form of government, its Constitution and institutions.

To those who incite the young and malcontents to riot by calls of "To the streets!", who raise their clenched fists—as in the case of the chief defense counsel of the so-called Chicago Seven—for the benefit of the TV cameras and newspaper photographers, who shout "All power to the people!", I say this—you would not dare raise one finger or shout your slogans where "All power to the people!" would be meaning.

On the contrary, your slogans and your cries ignore the very fact that in America all power resides with the people. It is guaranteed us by our Constitution, a Constitution that we can even change should we choose to do so by referendum, as has been done in the past.

Nor did it take mobs in the street to achieve these changes, only the expressed will of the people through their vote. This is the same Constitution behind which you hide and which defends your rights through the guarantee of free speech when you lie your lies and defame the nation.

Again, I say to such as these, go shout your slogans to those who know no freedom—if you dare!

As for America, all power is with the people and the majority rules the exercise of that power through the ballot box.

It is on this proud day that each of you steps forward to become a participant in the writing of the future history of American shipping and of the Nation.

May the winds and the tides favor you.

SAUL STILLMAN, "REPUBLICAN MAN OF THE YEAR"

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the Ripon Club of Cleveland will honor Saul G. Stillman as its Republican "Man of the Year" next Thursday night, April 30.

As far as many of us are concerned, our good friend Saul is Republican Man of Every Year. For more than half his life he has been the man behind the scenes, never losing his cool even under pressure, a genuine brain-truster who is always considerate and polite, a man you can always depend upon, and it is great to know that he will be center stage at the Ripon banquet receiving the kudos and taking the bows.

Saul has a distinguished background. Born in Cleveland on January 27, 1910, he attended Cleveland public schools, was graduated from Glenville High School, and received the Harvard Club of Cleveland scholarship and successive scholarships. He was Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard, where he received his B.A. degree cum laude in 1930. In 1931, Saul was awarded the Rutherford B. Hayes Law School Scholarship, and received his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School in 1933.

Our friend was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1934. He has been a member of the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections from 1962 to the present and has served since 1962 as Ohio Republican Central Committee from the 22d Congressional District. After serving as vice chairman of the Cuyahoga County Republican Central Committee, he has been chairman since 1968. He is treasurer of the Cuyahoga County Republican Executive Committee.

Saul Stillman is vice president of Park Synagogue of Cleveland Heights, president of the Hebrew Free Loan Association of Cleveland, a teacher in the high school department of Park Synagogue since 1934. He has served as social and welfare department worker for the Cuyahoga County Relief Administration and Federal Emergency Relief Administration. He was former secretary and assistant to the late U.S. Senator George H. Bender and was formerly associated in law practice with Court of Appeals

Judge Daniel H. Wasserman of Cleveland.

Saul and his lovely wife, Cecelia, whom he married in 1933, are parents of three children, all college graduates. Their daughters, Barbara Meister of Ventura and Jean Wolff of Encino, are teachers in California, and their late son, Arthur Stillman, was director of International Voluntary Services of the Agency for International Development at the time of his tragic death in Vientiane, Laos. In the tradition of this remarkable family's dedication to public service, Mrs. Stillman teaches social studies at Euclid Senior High School. The Stillmans have seven grandchildren.

This record of service, not only to his party, but to the community and Nation, mark Saul Stillman as a man of whom any group could be tremendously proud. We Republicans are delighted with this tribute to a great and selfless American and to a dear friend.

Milt Widder, another Cleveland stalwart and the most widely read columnist of the Cleveland Press, on March 28 bestowed his much-coveted "Halo of the Week" award on Saul with the following editorial comments:

With rare perception the Ripon Club chose Saul Stillman for its annual "Republican Man of the Year" award. It will be presented to him April 30. This "Halo of the Week" to the Republican cochairman who is an unusual combination of a fine gentleman and a practical politician. Stillman is a student, a lawyer with judicial temperament and one of those personalities who is revered by party workers beyond the call of duty. A Harvard Law School graduate, Stillman (with Bob Hughes) has run the County Republican Party with a steady hand for two years. He is a distinguished member of the Election Board; he is a prime debater and even coached a basketball team.

Milt has summed up the Saul Stillman story succinctly, the story of a warm-hearted, coolheaded, brilliant personality, truly a man for all seasons. It is an honor to know him and to work with him.

A CLEANER SAN DIEGO BAY

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, Earth Day yesterday clearly demonstrated that Americans want a better and cleaner environment. In San Diego, a group of pollution fighters are translating their concern into action and, as a result, our city has a cleaner and healthier bay. These clean water warriors are headed by Kelly Spalding, a scuba diver who, with other volunteers, has cleared tons of debris from the floor of San Diego Bay. Their tireless efforts were reported in the San Diego Evening Tribune recently and I am pleased to share with my colleagues this report, as follows:

REFORMED LITTERBUGS LEADS DRIVE TO CLEAN AREA WATERS

(By John Farina)

If you've ever been guilty of throwing trash into the bay, Kelly Spalding won't hold it against you, providing you've reformed.

He's looking for one-time litter bugs who now know better, and anyone else to help him in a new enterprise that keeps him busy night and day, both in the water and out of it.

Spalding, 4831 Del Monte Ave., and a small group of other concerned pollution-fighters, have formed the nonprofit Clean Water, Inc., whose purpose is to give future generations a chance to know what a clean body of water looks like.

WAS GUILTY ONE

The reason Spalding can be so understanding about people who dump refrigerators, cans, paper cups and whatever else into the bay is that once he also polluted the bay.

"Sure," he admitted, "I contributed to the litter. But at the time, I didn't think that as an individual I was creating any problems. I felt that the stuff I threw into the water really couldn't make that much difference.

"But when you multiply that, when you realize that a lot of people are doing the same thing, then you know better and you start to get scared. You hear reports of what air and all other kinds of pollution are doing to the country and you understand how bad it's getting."

LAYER OF LITTER

Spalding has first-hand knowledge of water pollution. He has made his living in boat maintenance at Shelter Island and he is a Scuba diver who has seen "the layer of litter spread across the floor of the bay."

So the Clean Water corporation came into being with Spalding as one of the incorporators. The others are Richard Rogers, a San Diego photographer; Mesa College student John Seelig, who wants to become a marine biologist, his father, Hal Seelig; Kenneth Gilman, a professional diver, and F. James Bear, an attorney.

Since incorporation a short time ago, Clean Water has been fortunate in getting welcome assistance and financial aid from a number of business and governmental sources.

The San Diego Unified Port District promises to help Spalding haul off the trash he collects from the bay, and the port permits him use of a slip at the end of Shelter Island for docking a 35-foot work boat donated by the Bissett-Berman Corp.

U.S. Divers Corp. has turned over \$10,000 worth of underwater diving equipment, at no charge, to Clean Water.

Numerous diving clubs in San Diego County have promised their cooperation, and some have already put word into action in dropping down to the bottom of the bay and cleaning up what refuse they find there.

Why the big concern about underwater pollution that you can't even see?

"Look, man," answers Spalding, "if we keep dumping this junk into the water, it's going to get to the point where we can see it. We're already disturbing the ecology of marine life down there."

OCEAN CALLED DELICATE

"The trouble is that people are using the water like a rug to sweep things under. They think they're hiding the dirt. But it's there. The ocean is big, but it's delicate."

And there is the peripheral problem, the accumulation of junk, trash and litter on the beaches to consider, Spalding says. The beaches will have to be cleaned up too.

"If we don't start now, the situation is going to get out of hand. San Diego is growing. We're the number two city in the state. We are having a population explosion, and that means maybe a pollution explosion as well."

"We want to prevent future pollution and we want to clean up the pollution we already have."

CHILDREN INVITED TO HELP

Clean water will be strong on community publicity and educational programs to get people, especially children, to understand the need for an unpolluted ocean.

"We want to go into the schools with slides and presentations to teach the children the necessity of clean water, as well as clean air, for healthy living," Spalding said.

"We will be working with the city and Chamber of Commerce in clean-up programs, and we'd like to enlist the Little Leaguers and Boy Scouts and other kids to go out during the summer and help clean the beaches. They don't have to be involved just with the water to get in on the clean-up effort."

OTHER POLLUTION A TARGET

Hard-core pollution also is a target: industrial wastes and oil spillages. If Clean Water detects these forms of pollution, firms responsible will be contacted and invited to make corrections.

"We would give the companies a chance to rectify the condition before reporting it to the public agencies concerned about pollution," Spalding said. "Sometimes the company isn't aware of the problem their operations may be producing."

Spalding has already appeared before county supervisors and city councilmen for financial assistance. And he is applying for state and federal grants to carry on the work.

LOOKING FOR HELPERS

Those who want to do a part can contact him at his office, 2100 Fourth Ave.

In addition to governmental and business leaders, children and the general public, Spalding hopes to enlist the support of scientists in the form of an advisory board of sanitarians, marine ecologists, pollution chemists and marine biologists.

"We are grateful," he said, "for the support of the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board and Dennis A. O'Leary, its executive officer, who believes in what we are doing and who has helped pave the way for us."

Spalding said his organization will not limit itself to cleaning up offshore waters. The 30,000 or so divers in the county are being encouraged to volunteer to also clean up the county's lakes and reservoirs.

QUEEN ISABELLA DAY

HON. WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, the Governor of Delaware, Russell W. Peterson, did declare Tuesday, April 22, "Queen Isabella Day" in our State, and I would like to take this opportunity to commemorate this anniversary of her birth.

At this point in our history, America—and the world—could use a few more leaders with the qualities exhibited by both Queen Isabella and Columbus. For it was that great woman's dedication to progress and the betterment of mankind which led directly to Columbus' great adventure and the discovery of the New World. In 1492, Christopher Columbus and his men set foot on dry, rocky land; less than 1 year ago, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin took the first dusty walk on the moon. Each first step symbolized man's yearning to conquer the unknown; each first step, indeed, opened new worlds.

Our Nation is now aiming for many goals "just over the horizon." If we look to the future, as Queen Isabella did, we can succeed. If we press onward, endure hardships, counsel, as Columbus did,

against those who would end the journey now, we, too, can someday reach a new land.

I would like to insert at this point in the RECORD the text of Governor Peterson's proclamation designating Tuesday, April 22, as Queen Isabella Day:

STATEMENT BY GOV. RUSSELL W. PETERSON IN OBSERVANCE OF QUEEN ISABELLA DAY

Queen Isabella, wife of Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen of Castile, was instrumental in facilitating the voyage of Christopher Columbus during which he discovered America, thus adding a new dimension to the civilized world.

Her Majesty's confidence in Columbus as well as the financial risks she undertook on behalf of Spain has indeed earned Queen Isabella a unique place in the history of Western civilization.

The qualities of confidence in the future, spirit of adventure with a purpose, and sacrifice in the cause of human progress exhibited by this dynamic woman are characteristics worthy of emulation in this, the twentieth century.

Because the history of America has direct linkage to the birth of Queen Isabella on April 22, 1451, it is a pleasure for me, as Governor of the State of Delaware, to designate Wednesday, April 22, 1970 as "Queen Isabella Day" in Delaware, and urge all Delawareans to reacquire themselves with the earliest history of our Nation.

EARTH DAY

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, Earth Day observances in Stark County, Ohio, were highlighted by special programs at our four college campuses, Malone, Mount Union, Walsh, and Kent State, Canton, and by the activities of the Stark County Wilderness Center. In addition, all of the city schools and many civic organizations carried on conservation activities and programs during the day.

The Mount Union College activities, under the chairmanship of Richard Button, actually amount to an "Earth Week," with events scheduled on several days. Mr. Button has outlined the activity in a letter which I would like to include at this point in my remarks:

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE,
Alliance, Ohio, April 6, 1970.

HON. FRANK T. BOW,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BOW: We are happy to announce that Mount Union College will be taking an active part in Earth Day, April 22. Students for Environmental Action, sponsored by Phi Sigma, National Biology Society, have planned a week of events involving the college and the community of Alliance. S.E.A. is at present rather small, but hopes to grow in the future. The original members are Richard Button, chairman, Sara Holbrook, publicity, Sue DuChanois, Whyllis Hudson, Phil Orwick, David Toda and Roger Bartley. Dr. Charles Brueske is the advisor.

The events for Earth Day actually start on Monday, April 6 when the fifth and sixth grade children of Alliance will begin to design and make anti-pollution posters. The winner will be presented a trophy by Ohio State Senator Ralph Regula at the morning convocation of April 22.

April 18 will find Alliance Boy Scouts cleaning up the picnic grounds at Deer Creek, a stream running into the Alliance Reservoir.

Sunday morning, April 19th Alliance area ministers will participate in Earth Day with their morning messages. Also environment and ecology displays will be set up in the windows of the business district that day.

On the morning of April 22, besides presenting the trophy, Sen. Regula, alumnus and trustee of Mount Union, will be the keynote speaker for the day. His message is entitled "Give Earth a Chance."

That afternoon in the Hoover-Price Campus Center, we will be showing a film "America and the Americans." It is a conservation film adopted from a book by Ernest Hemingway of the same name.

Later in the afternoon, Ohio State Representative Jim Thorpe of Alliance and Dr. Debow Freed, Dean of the College will participate in a tree planting ceremony at the campus lakes.

In the evening Mr. W. C. Lang of General Tire and Rubber in Akron will speak on what industry has and is doing in the area of environmental control. He is a member of the water committee of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

The week of activities will close on Saturday, April 25, when Mount students and members of the Dr. Roach Outdoor League Inc. and the American Fisherman's Protection Association will circulate petitions urging the major bottling companies to discontinue no-deposit bottles and to offer money for returned aluminum cans.

Mayor Dale Walborn has cooperated with us by declaring April 22 Earth Day in Alliance.

Thank you very much for your assistance. Sincerely,

RICHARD L. BUTTON.

Malone College at Canton also had an extensive program under the chairmanship of Gary Rummel, with the assistance of Dr. Charles C. King, professor of biology. The program was as follows:

EARTH DAY: AN EXERCISE IN ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS, APRIL 22, 1970, MALONE COLLEGE, CANTON, OHIO

MORNING SESSION—OSBORNE HALL

Mark Timmons, Presiding.

9:00 A.M.: Introductory Remarks, Gary Rummel.

9:05 A.M.: Leave Them a Flower, Woody Reed.

9:15 A.M.: Governmental Responsibilities in Environmental Problems, Honorable Donald E. (Buz) Lukens, Representative, Ohio 24th Congressional District, and Republican Candidate for Governor.

10:15 A.M.: Break.

10:20 A.M.: The Way It is.

10:30 A.M.: The Crisis in Our Environment, Dale E. Whitesell, Executive Vice President, Ducks Unlimited and former Chief, Ohio Division of Wildlife.

11:30 A.M.: Break for Lunch.

11:45 A.M. to 12:45 P.M.: Luncheon for Speakers, Malone College Dining Hall.

AFTERNOON SESSION—OSBORNE HALL

Walt Wozniak, Presiding.

1:00 P.M.: Leave Them a Flower, Woody Reed.

1:10 P.M.: Bryce C. Browning, retired executive of the Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District.

1:15 P.M.: Problems of Environment and Legislative Methods of Solution, Honorable Ralph S. Regula, State Senator, Ohio 29th District.

1:55 P.M.: Introduction of Teach-in personnel.

2:10 to 3:00 P.M.: Teach-in Session I.

3:10 to 4:00 P.M.: Teach-in Session II.

4:30 P.M.: Interment Ceremony, Osborne Lobby.

Evening Session Tentative.

TEACH-IN TOPICS

1. Over-Population and Birth Control, Morris Dixon, M.D., Wooster, Ohio.

2. Landfills and Solid Waste Disposal, Eddie Kohl, New Phlla., Ohio, Ohio Reclamation Association.

3. Saving Our Soil and Water, Herman Mowls, Canton, Ohio, Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

4. Pollution and the Urban Environment, Virgil Musser, Massillon, Ohio, City Solicitor of Massillon.

5. Air Pollution and Human Disease, L. L. Taylor, Canton, Ohio, Executive Director, Stark County T.B. and Respiratory Disease Association.

6. Current Trends in Strip Mine Reclamation, Art Wallace, Cadiz, Ohio, Director, Land Use Program, Hanna Coal Company.

7. Air Pollution as It Affects the Weather, Terry A. Ritter, N. Canton, Ohio, Chief Meteorologist, Environmental Science Services Adm.—Akron-Canton Regional Airport.

8. Theology's Responsibility to Human and Natural Ecology, Eugene L. Collins, Canton, Ohio, Asst. Prof. of Religion, Malone College.

9. The Crisis in Our Environment, elaboration on morning session, Dale E. Whitesell.

10. Problem of Environment and Legislative Methods of Solution, elaboration on afternoon session, Ralph S. Regula.

I regretted that I was not able to attend either of these college programs because of engagements here in Washington. However, it is quite obvious from the interest shown throughout the community that we have a widespread desire for personal involvement in programs for improving the environment. I hope that all concerned will keep that interest alive and move forward on practical programs to make Stark County a healthier and more beautiful region. For my part, I will do whatever I can in the Federal Government to attain the same objectives.

In conclusion, I would like to include with my remarks the Canton Repository article announcing all of the various events in the county, and an excellent editorial from the Alliance Review having particular reference to the Mount Union program:

OBSERVANCE SET WEDNESDAY: COLLEGES, WILDERNESS CENTER SPEARHEAD EARTH DAY EFFORT

(By William V. Merriman)

The Canton area was alive today with plans to highlight the environmental crisis with Earth Day programs Wednesday.

In fact, Malone College students began the observance Monday, picking up litter along the Route 62 expressway bank on the north side of the campus.

The students, mostly from ecology and general biology classes, worked a specific distance to see how the amount of litter in that stretch compares with a national average sample.

Wednesday, the junk they collected will be displayed prominently on campus.

Tonight, Stewart Udall, former U.S. Secretary of the Interior, will speak in Kent, addressing a session of Kent State University's annual Think Week. This year's theme is, "Environment Is a Dirty Word."

Wednesday's local Earth Day activities will focus on the county's four college campuses, at KSU and at Stark Wilderness Center. Here's the schedule:

Malone—U.S. Rep. Donald E. Lukens will speak at 9:15 a.m., State Sen. Ralph S. Regula, R-Navarre, will appear in the afternoon and several lectures will be given on urban pollution, problems of ecological pollution and pollution abatement legislation.

Walsh—John H. Glenn, ex-astronaut running for the U.S. Senate, is slated to appear in the afternoon, with several classroom teach-ins planned during the day.

Mount Union—Sen. Regula will speak at 10:10 a.m. on "Give Earth a Chance," with continuous showing during the day of the film, "America and the Americans."

A tree planting ceremony, symbolic of the college's landscaping project, will be held in the morning near college lakes. Dean DeBow Freed and Alliance Mayor Dale Walborn will participate.

Kent Stark—Biology students involved in anti-pollution projects will share their findings with other students. No single speaker has been scheduled.

Kent State University—Ralph Nader is scheduled to speak Wednesday night.

Stark Wilderness Center—Some 140 will participate in an all-day teach-out in the center at Wilmot, with a 10 a.m. keynote address to be given by J. Arthur Herrick, biology professor at KSU, and an 11 a.m. talk on state legislation affecting the environment to be made by Robert Paton, executive director of Buckeye Trail Association.

After a noon sack lunch, those attending will be split into two groups.

Group A will hear John T. Halsall, Canton air pollution control engineer, discuss "Air Pollution in Northeast Ohio" at 12:25 p.m. A film strip "Man's Natural Environment: Crisis Through Abuse," will be shown and finally nature walks will be conducted by Mrs. John Andrews, Mrs. Robert Angerman and Mrs. Samuel West of the center's women's auxiliary.

Group B will take nature walks first, guided by Mrs. Ray Cowker, Mrs. Arthur Christenson and Mrs. Jeremy Felland. Then it will hear a talk on Northeast Ohio air pollution by Joseph Paumier, assistant Canton air pollution control engineer, and view the film strip.

Environmental hobbies will be displayed during the day by Harold A. Boerner, Mrs. G. M. Hatch, Mrs. William C. Bender and Mrs. Judson M. Case.

KSU students Monday heard one of President's aides contend the environmental crisis was not as serious as many claim it to be.

Christopher DeMuth, staff assistant to the President for urban affairs, said at the outset of Think Week that on the whole the environment "is not deteriorating that much."

"Serious problems of the environment are not unconquerable," Mr. DeMuth said, noting "We could add thousands to the population and still improve the environment at the same time."

He said the real public commitment to cleaning up the environment will be discovered when persons have to begin paying the cost as businesses raise their prices to pay for pollution controls.

MOUNT UNION PROGRAM TO STIR INTEREST IN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE

The national momentum for improved environment will reach home base with emphasis in the next few days—particularly on Wednesday when "Environmental Action Day" is observed on the Mount Union College campus and in the community.

The community received a bit of an introduction during the last weekend when preliminary steps were taken under Dr. John A. Roach Outdoor League auspices, for a summer cleanup along the banks of the Mahoning River. The Upper Mahoning Watershed Association also is cooperating in this venture which would reach community-wide proportions because thousands of volunteers would be needed to clear the river area of trash and litter.

For the instant, however, the concentration will be at Mount Union, where plans have been made for a comprehensive program handled by the students and under the direction of Richard Button, a Green-

town sophomore, with Dr. Charles H. Brueske, assistant professor of biology, as adviser.

Mayor Dale Walborn has proclaimed the event as a move to tackle the pollution problem, and to clean and beautify the surroundings that "are important to every citizen of our community."

On Wednesday, State Senator Ralph Regula, himself a Mount alumnus, will speak at the 10:10 a.m. convocation on the appealing topic, "Give Earth a Chance."

During the afternoon on Wednesday, a movie on "America and Americans" will be seen at the Hoover-Price Campus Center and the climax of the day will come at 7:30 p.m. when W. C. Lang of the General Tire Co., Akron, will tell of industry's efforts against pollution. This public presentation will be at the Rodman Playhouse.

A series of other events also is scheduled over a period of days in an effort to focus campus and community attention on "Earth Day." There will be tree planting, also Wednesday, at the college lakes, and on Saturday, April 25, petitions will be circulated for signatures of persons asking bottling companies to refrain from using non-returnable containers. The Dr. Roach Outdoor League and American Fishermen's Protective Association will assist with the petition.

The League of Women Voters will assist in a poster contest and downtown window display. Today, Boy Scouts are assisting the Mount Union Business Association in a clean-up and tomorrow a WFAH panel will turn its attention to the problems of the 72's. Dr. Brueske, Button, Roger Bartley and Phillip Orwick will participate.

What is happening here is part of a national program coordinated by the student-run Environmental Teach In Inc. in Washington.

There is no doubt that environment has become a big issue. Politicians and businessmen are recording themselves in favor of a cleaner environment, but actual achievements are just now taking shape.

There has been much rhetoric but little understanding of ecological problems—while the problem has worsened.

Many areas apparently are in much worse shape than here, but admittedly there is a problem to be coped with.

In the nation, there is smog in Yosemite Valley, sewage in the Hudson River area, DDT in food, and decay in the cities. We put a man on the moon, but we still put our garbage into drinking water in some places.

The countryside is suffering as witness the Mahoning River situation.

For these reasons, April 22 has been designated a day of nationwide action. Through activities, including teach-ins, on campuses, in high schools, and in local communities, people will have a chance to examine the facts about the environmental crises. They can find out what, if anything, is being done, and what should be done.

Pollutants from fossil fuel are expected to double in usage by 1980. Property damage from air pollution in this country is estimated at \$13 billion a year and 700,000,000 pounds of pesticides are used each year.

This is the background for "Environmental Action Day," such as is taking shape at the college under guidance of Button and Dr. Brueske.

Button, Mount's student leader in the program, is really putting into practice an interest in conservation and environmental activities born when he was a Boy Scout.

Button, a graduate of North Canton High School, is majoring in political science and anticipates college admissions work. He was an Eagle scout while in high school and served as vice president of the Canton District United Methodist Youth Fellowship. He is a member of the college Dynamo staff and the Dynamo Association. He is rush chairman for the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity,

a member of the Student Senate and the Mount Marchers musical group.

Dr. Brueske, who has been assistant professor of biology since 1964, formerly was a graduate assistant at Arizona State University. He is a member of various professional societies in the biological field and has presented a number of academic papers.

The plans are made and the leadership provided for "Environmental Action." This inaugural program should provide a gauge as to the concern which the general public has in the matter.

THE GENERATION GAP

HON. MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest fears of this country today seems to be its own young people. The generation gap, so called, is so massive that it creates division and strife and often prohibits a rational relationship between young and old. The youth of this Nation are for the most part decent, concerned, active, better informed, more caring, and better educated than any in our history. The fact that they do not dress to make the "over 30's" comfortable makes them automatically suspect by many. This problem and the irrationality of the reaction from the establishment is well described in an article written by Howard Iverson which appeared in the Salem Evening News, Salem, Mass., on March 25, 1970.

Mr. Iverson has put the generation gap in its proper perspective and has done all of us a service through this thoughtful and sensitive article. In the belief that this column will be of interest to my colleagues, I include it in the RECORD at this time:

YOUNG PEOPLE WON'T "SHUT UP" ANYMORE

(By Howard Iverson)

The mayor of Beverly says it "hurts him to see a lot of kids congregated in the center of town."

Well, Mr. Mayor, it hurts me a lot more to think that the people of Beverly have elected a man of such obviously shallow thinking to so sensitive a position.

I live in Beverly. During the course of last summer I probably drove past the First Baptist Church an average of 3 times a day. The young people were always there.

They sat on the steps or leaned against the building. More often than not, they spilled down the steps and out onto the sidewalk.

Often, I walked past the church. The young people were all about, to be sure, but they were quiet and well behaved.

There was no profanity. No obscene gestures. Nothing improper ever occurred.

Nobody ever tried to sell me heroin, or even marijuana.

There were lots of long hair and beards and dirty feet, and I am sure that offended the sensibilities of the over 30s.

It bothered me. I haven't got enough hair left to let it grow, my wife doesn't like beards and my feet hurt when I go without shoes.

For a long time there were stories that the young people sitting on the church steps were an economic detriment to the downtown business district. Don Ingraham, who was representing the businessmen, admitted last week that they were not.

The police kept the church under surveillance all summer. There was not one arrest

for drug abuse. There was not one arrest for disturbing the peace.

Everyone was waiting for trouble, so they would have an excuse to chase the young people from the steps. There was none.

The mayor wishes that the young people would patronize the MacPherson Youth Center, which is nice if you want to play checkers, or basketball or ping-pong, or whatever it is that they do there.

Fun and games are fine for some teenagers, but the young men and women who gather on the church steps are not drawn to such pastimes.

They are more serious minded; more concerned with the war in Vietnam than with the score of the Red Sox game, more interested in integration than recreation, more tuned in on the games people play than people who play games.

And this is all to the good.

The average high school student today is a thousand percent better informed than his counterpart of even 10 years ago. Instead of hot rods, beach parties and drive-ins, the young people of the 70s concern themselves with social protest, from grapes to Vietnam, and a concern for the future of humanity.

They think and they speak out, which bothers the hell out of their elders, who would rather not answer tough questions about ghettos, foreign policy and environmental and moral pollution.

And young people today have a thing about hypocrisy, in the government, in the church and in their elders, which means most anyone over 30.

The drugs and the protests make the headlines, causing parents and politicians to shake their heads and talk of irresponsibility. Take a look around at the explosions, nuclear and population; at the hunger and the wars and the people that profit from both. Look around and you wonder who it is that is irresponsible.

Young people are accused of dropping out rather than seek solutions to the situations they protest against, and this is often true. But, in our own little worlds we all sort of cop out rather than face the truth. It's just that we do it quietly, so that everyone can pretend that it isn't happening to them.

What the Mayor Grimeses of this world would like is for the long hair and the bare feet to go away. Where doesn't matter, just away so that nobody has to look at them, to be reminded that there are questions without answers.

But this isn't 20 years ago, or even 10. The young people won't "shut up and sit down" anymore. And to think that they will—or should—is a mistake.

Move them off the church steps, if you will, but you won't get rid of today's young adults that easily. You can hide them, but you cannot blindfold them; you cannot gag them; you cannot erase their impact on tomorrow's world.

Someday, Mr. Mayor, they will be in your shoes. There will be step-sitters, or their equivalent, to test their patience. I hope that they will have more compassion and understanding for their young people than you have for them.

They could not have much less.

OUR RAVAGED ENVIRONMENT

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a far-reaching anti-air-pollution package. However, our problem of environmental deterioration needs a new redefinition in terms of the cost of a ravaged environment. My friend Kenneth Boulding, noted econ-

omist and educator, has been pressing for such a redefinition for many years.

Herbert Rowan of the Washington Post has written a perceptive analysis of this issue in which he poses the question: Should our affluent and highly productive society assume, without question or criticism, that all economic growth is beneficial to society and environment? Should we not also question the offshoots of annual gross national product growth, and the negative aspects of gross national product growth?

Mr. Rowan aptly describes the dangers of our naive economic assumption regarding gross national product and our environment, and outlines some interesting suggestions concerning creating a new set of indicators that will give us some notion as to the effects of gross national product on the quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, I commend this article to all my colleagues and readers of this RECORD. At the same time I would like to submit two other articles of interest on environmental pollution that appeared in yesterday's Post and New York Times.

The material follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post]

QUESTIONING GNP: IS GROWTH WORTH IT?

(By Hobart Rowan)

When John Kenneth Galbraith wrote his influential "Affluent Society" 12 years ago, he was concerned mostly that our national production goals were indiscriminate and much of our output an accumulation of trivia. Thus Galbraith was contemptuous of a society that stressed—and even counted—the big tail fins on Cadillac cars as part of the Gross National Product.

Today, there is a new concern. It is not just the question of how much of our vaunted GNP consists of relatively worthless appendages, like tail fins or gaudy chrome decorations, but how much of our product is actually destructive to life and health. Slowly, but surely, we have come to realize that more is not necessarily better, and this has even given rise to a far-out new school of "zero growth" advocates who suggest that the only thing we can do to help the environment is to stop future growth.

This is an emotional response or backlash to the idea that as a nation, we have for too long made a fetish of growth. It reflects the new left distaste for material things, not just the fact of growth. But the problem has long been on the mind of probing analysts. Former Economic Council Chairman Walter W. Heller, for example, wrote in 1966 in his "New Dimensions of Economic Policy":

"... the economic growth we measure is not everything... First claim on the products of growth should be to repair the ravages of the growth process."

Robert Lekachman, in a brilliant essay in the March issue of Commentary, observes that if a new pulp mill pollutes a clean stream, "the GNP will go up, not only cause of the mill's valuable output, but also because other enterprises and municipalities located downstream from the polluter will be compelled to invest in cleansing devices required to return the water to usable condition. Similarly, the GNP rises both with automobile sales and with the increased consumer expenditure for the cleaning of clothes, lungs, and bodies, necessitated by such purchases."

Such a naive evaluation of how prosperous we are—the general rejoicing in the establishment of meaningless quantitative new "records"—tricks us into thinking that we are better off than we really are.

Heller now thinks it is feasible to develop a set of indicators (as a supplement to economic indicators) that would give us an index to social amenities; and then to pro-

vide some sort of "deflator" or adjustment to the GNP that might roughly estimate any deterioration in the quality of life.

At hearings earlier this year on the Economic Report, Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) suggested that the Employment Act of 1946, which sets general economic goals, might be amended.

The Employment Act, Reuss pointed out, requires the government to consider production, employment, and purchasing power as the basic criteria for national economic policy. How about environment? Reuss asked.

Key Nixon administration officials acknowledged that the environment had been neglected. "Simply producing more... if it means putting more smoke in the atmosphere..." is not an adequate goal, Economic Council Chairman Paul W. McCracken agreed. And Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns suggested that statistics might take depreciation into account for the environment, as they do in the case of investment in plant or machinery.

But precious little has been done either to control the pollution of the environment, or to make a meaningful record of it. And failure to make more progress along such lines will merely strengthen the argument that the only way to leading to improvement of the environment is to stop growth itself.

If we slip into this self-defeating posture, we will, at the same time, stop production of the means for controlling pollution; stop the growth of jobs; and eliminate hopes for helping 20 percent of the population here, or helping underdeveloped peoples elsewhere escape from poverty.

It would seem that a more fruitful area to pursue at this time is responsibility of the American business establishment to guarantee a dramatic reduction in the industrial pollution of air and water. To this end, the government must provide the necessary laws and be prepared to enforce them.

In a series of major corporation annual meetings in the next few weeks, climaxing in Detroit on May 22 when General Motors stockholders get together, business will be asked to put its money where the mouth is.

On an individual level, important businessmen have been demonstrating an increasing sense of social responsibility in recent times. For example, the Urban Coalition Action Council was influential in assembling a most impressive list of "establishment" business leaders in support of President Nixon's Family Assistance program.

Other businessmen have been breaking away from a monolithic devotion to profit margins to speak out against the war in Vietnam, on pollution problems, consumer protection, and other issues. But the important point is that the business commitment has been on an individual, not a company or industry basis.

The initiative must come from the companies themselves, and that's why the stockholder meetings this month and next are so important. We should hear from the companies; we should hear from the influential business organizations, like the Business Council and the National Association of Manufacturers. Where do they stand, and what do they propose?

If they have nothing to say, then they make more logical ideas like Lekachman's that perhaps—to take one example—airlines should be compelled to purchase over-flight rights from property-owners in the path of their traffic.

If polluters, stripped from the protection of friendly regulating agencies, had to pay the cost—instead of consumers—attitudes might change quickly and dramatically.

[From the New York Times]

"COSMIC OUTLAW" . . .

A Marine company camped on a South Pacific island hilltop during World War II

was startled by sounds of wailing and the mournful beating of drums rising day and night from a tribal village in a valley below. After a few days, the valley fell silent. A passing patrol discovered that the village had been burned and abandoned because of an attack of crop pestilence and human disease. The survivors had moved on to build new homes in an unspoiled portion of the vast, thinly populated jungle.

The Earth Day observances across the United States today are akin to the lamentations of those primitive people, and of other stricken human communities down through the ages, for a ravaged land that has become unfruitful and for a society that has shriveled because it failed to remain in harmony with the nature that gave it birth and sustenance.

If the present predicament of modern Americans is not so acute as that of the South Pacific primitives, it is in the long run more ominous. For having overrun and wasted an abundant continent, today's American has no place to turn but inward. We must heal ourselves or perish in our own pollution of land, sea and air.

A principal target of today's teach-ins will be the technology which has made of this country at once the envy and the scourge of mankind, producing along with unparalleled abundance on unprecedented threat to the balance of nature, not only in this hemisphere but throughout the planet. The fault lies, however, not with the use of science, which might have saved the South Pacific villagers and may yet save us all, but with its abuse.

Man, especially American man, has employed science arrogantly and ignorantly, disregarding the humility of the Psalmist who sang, "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof"; forgetting the sound precept set forth by Sir Francis Bacon, a father of modern science, who warned, "Nature is not governed except by obeying her."

Today's teach-ins will be a step toward salvation only if the hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic participants are able to inspire the people of this country to turn, not away from science, but toward a more humble and wise application of the rich intellectual heritage and endowments of this nation and this age. Man's place in the natural world must be rediscovered; the reverence for nature that has been the mark of wise men throughout the ages must be rekindled. As Henry Beston has written:

"Nature is a part of our humanity, and without some awareness and experience of that divine mystery man . . . becomes, as it were, a kind of cosmic outlaw, having neither the completeness and integrity of the animal nor the birthright of a true humanity."

. . . IN AN URBAN WASTELAND?

Probably the most potent and certainly the most poignant of the nation's Earth Day observances today will be those in New York City, a megalopolis where the technological era has reached the heights of triumph and tragedy.

Here on one small island an energetic people has erected a city that is in many ways a towering tribute to the creative genius of man. In doing so, however, New Yorkers have heedlessly destroyed the natural endowments of a once-favored region, polluting the waters, fouling the air and obliterating the good green earth with ruthless extravagance. The end toward which this is all dangerously tending is a technological monstrosity, a sterile monument of concrete and steel unfit for human habitation.

Earth Day offers an opportunity for that embattled minority of New Yorkers who are willing to stand up for human values against the dehumanizing demands of development for development's sake. The new national concern for the environment creates one

more chance for local reformers, like the Regional Plan Association and the Parks Council, to rally effective public support behind their perennial pleas for human-centered urban redevelopment.

Unless New Yorkers at last heed these pleas, there is not much hope for increasingly urbanized man anywhere. The creative genius that has made this city great can also make it a good place to live. What is required is the civil will to do so, and determined leadership from City Hall to enforce that will against the myriad vested interests that would block it.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post]

HARD FACTS ABOUT DIRTY FACTS

(By Colman McCarthy)

After tons of adjectives and the legwork of a thousand advance men, today sees the arrival of Earth Day—so named because a few earth people are beginning to worry. The basic dread is simple: the dirt and waste is everywhere, we are running low—if not out of—clean land, air and water, and nobody gets a transfer when the planet stalls in mid-air. Naturalists, lecturers and the inevitable me-too politicians speaking at hundreds of colleges and high schools will tell the young what most of them know and have heard a hundred times already.

The purpose of Earth Day is to prod each group to work out a strategy for earth-improvement—or what is now called strenuously *ecotactics*. Many will organize to change local pro-pollution laws, or perhaps unite behind an earth-minded politician, or boycott the one-way cans and bottles, or—hardest of all—begin taking personal responsibility for conserving things like water, fossil fuels and life itself.

Trying to end the evil of pollution may meet many of the frustrations found earlier in the civil rights and antiwar movements; first, like racism and war, pollution has been going on unquestioned so long that suddenly putting on the brakes is more an act of alarm than actual stopping—the way a speeding car needs over 400 feet of braking before forward motion is killed. Second, ending pollution means that somebody will get hurt: profits must be cut, comforts reduced, sacrifices endured. As in all human struggles, the powerful and monied will fight the hardest to be hurt the least.

Few politicians, and certainly not a Republican President with re-election already on his mind, are talking up these hard facts about the dirty facts. Instead, anti-pollution is often presented as a warm puppy issue, assuring happiness to anyone opposing a befouled environment. If we pass enough laws, says the delusion, spend some money and have a good heart, well, it will soon be America the Beautiful again.

Just how fast the pollution wheels have been speeding along, and how many decades if not centuries will be needed before they may stop, is shown by the almost countless laws on the books forbidding pollution: the Water Quality Act, the Clean Air Act, the Water Pollution Control Act, the Environmental Policy Act, to name a few. Yet, the air, land and water continue to blacken. The "laws" have been ignored by large corporations and small companies, many of them cheered on, if not whipped on, by the stockholders. But the industries were only committing the kind of ecological murder the federal and state agencies let them get away with. It is almost as if the Interior Department, Agriculture, the FTC, the FDA and the many state and local conservation bureaus were listening to Ford Motor Company president Arjay Miller, who warned in 1967 of the "threat of over-regulation by government" regarding pollution. That remark was made when pollution was still a quiet issue.

A second reason why destruction of the earth will not stop instantly is that the

needs of the public will not instantly slacken. The opposite seems true. American homes are now so filled to the roof with appliances, machines, devices and gizmos that the demand for electricity to run them all is insatiable.

The electric companies, far from being profit-mongers, argue that nuclear power plants must be built to supply the public. But each plant needs millions of gallons of water to cool the machinery. The used water is then flushed into a lake or river at an increased temperature that kills the fish and unbalances the ecology.

What does the public want? More contraptions in its homes or clean lakes and rivers outdoors?

The choice is everywhere. Phosphates in detergents—such as Axion, Bold, Cheer, Fab, Oxydol, Tide, Trend—have been ruining our lakes and rivers, according to the House Committee on Government Operations and anyone able to see or smell. But the heavy duty soaps clean clothes fresher and brighter, and everyone, except some of our younger people, wants that. Moreover, according to the Soap and Detergent Association, eliminating phosphates "would be equivalent to setting back health, cleanliness and sanitation standards many years."

Despite the industry's talk about impending disease and pestilence, a choice is present: weaker soaps or cleaner lakes and rivers. But is there a choice? The industry swears that no replacement for phosphates is now possible; since the Interior Department is hesitant to force the manufacturers to change (Interior has funded only one study, for only \$99,000, on the idea of removing phosphates from the detergents), the public has the choice made for it: rivers and lakes that are dirty today and dirtier tomorrow.

The question—who gets hurt the most in cleaning up?—easily wins the Rhetorical Question of the Century contest. The consumer, who else? Fortune magazine recently asked business leaders for ideas on solving the ecology mess. Over half—57 per cent—said the government should offer industry tax relief for combat duty in fighting pollution. "This would mean," writes Michael Harrington in the current *Commonweal*, "that the biggest polluters, with the greatest problems, would get the largest subsidies. It would, in effect, reward those who have befouled the atmosphere. And it would, like all other tax expenditures for the private sector, take money away from social uses."

In case tax money is not about to be forked over, a few industries are telling the public outright that the latter must pay. Prices will be raised \$100, for example, on new GM cars for anti-smoke devices. At this point, the temptation is to condemn the captains of industry and their corporals at the local outlet. But this is simple-minded. Naturally, industry is going to make the public pay. American business has worked hard and long to supply the public with the services, goods and technology it seemed to want. The individual consumer never asked for products that didn't pollute; instead, as in the case of cars, he said, "Make them flashy, fast and powerful." Detroit did. Now, the public suddenly wants its cars clean as well. "That's fine with us," says Detroit, but be prepared to pay for this latest whim the way you wanted and paid for the old whims.

At the base of the environmental crisis, two general theories of man are whirling. The first, from philosopher Alfred North Whitehead and popularized by Teilhard, holds that the creation of the world is still ongoing. The current mire in pollution should not discourage—it is only a venial lapse caused by the giddiness of progress. We'll snap to soon, and be swept up in what Teilhard calls "an irresistible tide of liberated energies."

The second theory is from Freud who claimed that man has an "innate inclination toward evil, toward aggression, destruction, and . . . toward cruelty."

The question raised by an earth suddenly turned cesspool, after millions of years of grace and purity, is forcing a definition of man: is he a co-creator or a violent destroyer? The hope of Earth Day is that we are the former, that survival, even self-improvement, is still possible. But even here the evidence is mixed. The very signs, posters, buttons and pictures used to dramatize April 22 will become tomorrow just more piles of junk and garbage to be hauled off to the burning ground—as much a pollutant to the air and earth as any Detroit smokewagon guaranteed to be damned more than once today.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES' WEEK

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, this week has been designated as National Secretaries' Week, and I think it is most appropriate at this time for us to recognize and honor those who work and serve us so well as secretaries. Secretaries keep the wheels of progress rolling for business, Government, and industry. They occupy positions of trust and must be dependable and responsible. The success of an executive or of an entire enterprise sometimes rests on the good judgment and the conscientiousness of one secretary. Secretaries have the responsibility for doing the detailed work which is necessary to keep our Government and industries operating smoothly and efficiently. Along with basic secretarial skills and techniques, the modern secretary must know office management, research sources, public relations, and financial procedures. Today's secretaries are professionals. I commend their dedication, loyalty, and devotion.

There are no limits to the opportunities open to capable individuals with secretarial skills. The Honorable Edgar Brown, president pro tempore of the South Carolina Senate and a renowned figure in the politics of South Carolina, attributes part of his success to the knowledge of shorthand which he gained as a court stenographer. Such internationally famous statesmen as James F. Byrnes and Bernard Baruch also attribute much of their success to their knowledge of shorthand and of the detailed work which secretaries do. Alexander Hamilton served as adjutant for George Washington when he was 20 years old and was in effect the general's personal secretary. Mrs. Bess Truman, wife of former President Harry Truman, worked as a secretary for over 30 years, and Mrs. John Nance Garner, wife of the distinguished Speaker and Vice President, was another outstanding secretary.

During this week I believe that it is especially fitting for us to recognize the secretaries associated with our Government and with the Congress. These secretaries have the privilege of dealing directly with the citizens of our country and with the citizens' representatives, and they do an outstanding job. The secretaries in various Government agencies and on our congressional staffs ren-

der superior service to the people of this country, who are their employers.

I would like to express my personal appreciation both to my own secretaries and to those in business, industry, and various agencies who work with us. I am deeply grateful for the cooperation and assistance which I have received from secretaries throughout my district, State, and Nation. It is a great pleasure for me to recognize and pay personal tribute to these secretaries during National Secretaries' Week.

PROVIDING FOR AN ORDERLY TRADE IN TEXTILE ARTICLES AND LEATHER FOOTWEAR

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, manufacturing technology in the last 10 years has progressed to a point where the world is currently suffering from an apparent overproduction of textiles and footwear in general. America is bearing the brunt of this overproduction, with her free marketplace being glutted with foreign produced goods that are driving domestic producers out of business.

In order to bring some semblance of order to the unchecked flow of foreign textiles and footwear into our free and open markets, I am introducing a bill today which is designed to provide for an orderly trade in textiles and leather footwear. Both these items are important to the economy of our country, my State and my district.

Most people forget that less than 10 short years ago the United States was confronted by a similar situation in respect to cotton goods. Our Government then found it necessary to spearhead an international conference which enabled all the major cotton processing countries to agree on a long-term arrangement aimed at preventing undue disruption of national cotton markets.

Since then consumer tastes have changed. The chemical industry has produced and improved new synthetic fibers. Manufacturing technology has made overproduction of textile and footwear products the rule, and world producers are taxing the ability of domestic producers to compete with foreign imports that have the advantage of cheap labor.

Mr. Speaker, we are a great and thriving country because the American worker has had an opportunity to earn a decent living and make a decent income. It is unfair to put American manufacturers out of business and American employees out of jobs because a foreign country can produce a similar product at one-half the price. Foreign workers enjoy neither the level of income nor the benefits extended to any American laborer in any comparable job in industry.

I feel that the administration has not moved with sufficient vigor to protect our national interests in the foreign trade field. The threat to our workers is real: our communities are faced with the

ugly specter of unemployment, and thousands are being condemned to the degrading life of underemployment because of the unfair competition of foreign imports.

In moving to protect the American worker I feel it is possible to find a suitable framework of international cooperation in which we can assure the consistent and continued participation of all producers, domestic as well as foreign, in the gains of our growing markets for textiles and leather footwear. However, it is the duty of this Nation to insure our domestic industries a sound and just economic basis from which to work.

This can only be done if, through our international agreements and various trade obligations, we agree to accept a fair volume of imports that will not severely injure our domestic producers.

I am disturbed, Mr. Speaker, that the gaping differential of low-wage content in textile and footwear imports bespeaks not only the poor labor conditions under which they are produced but also the increasing practice of foreign governments to subsidize their exports to America in order to broaden their inroads into our rich markets for a quick advantage.

The time has come to reappraise our attitudes toward excessive imports. The bill which I am introducing today would provide the President with a fresh tool to bring a modicum of orderliness in textile and footwear imports. The provisions of this measure are reasonable, feasible, and fair to our domestic producers, and the concerns of foreign producers are also considered.

Only an orderly trade in the presently unchecked flow of textiles and footwear from all over the world into this country will enhance the overall well-being of the American economy and check the undesirable aspects of a dwindling balance of trade. I am in favor of revising our present import laws and I urge my fellow Congressmen to do the same.

THE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the scientific advances of this century have given us the longest life expectancy in the history of the world. But while the length of that life span has increased, in many instances its quality in the later years leaves much to be desired. All too often the man or woman who reaches retirement age after a lifetime of contributions to his community and his Nation is left without the independence or the contentment which he so richly deserves.

Our country has become increasingly preoccupied in recent years with youth. We must properly give our attention to those who will form this Nation in the years ahead. But at the same time, we must also see to it that the group at the other end of the age spectrum, to whom

we are so deeply indebted for what we have today, enjoy a dignified productive way of life, not a disheartening period of dependency or deprivation.

The people of Iowa share a particular concern because we have a larger percent of our population over 65 than any other State in the Union with the exception of Florida. Throughout the United States there are presently 20 million Americans that age and over, and this number will increase to 25 million by 1975.

We in the Congress can point to the historic progress of the 1960's with satisfaction that we have at last begun the task of providing for our senior citizens, but not with any pride that we have accomplished all that we must. Many of the older citizens of Iowa, and of the Nation, still face very critical problems in adequate income, in decent housing, in available health care at reasonable costs.

Three out of every 10 older Americans live in poverty, and other two in 10 exist just above the poverty line. At this level the average senior citizen spends most of his income on the essentials of food, medicine, and housing—precisely those items whose prices have increased most rapidly in the present inflationary economy. Yet, their income remains fixed at the same inadequate figure.

A major and often sole source of income for most elderly persons is social security. And if their economic situation is to be improved, then social security benefits must be increased or supplemented from other earnings without a sacrifice in basic benefits. In as prosperous a country as the United States, where the gross national product has been increasing at an average annual rate of 5 percent, there is no reason why social security beneficiaries should not share in the expanding prosperity.

Another area demanding the prompt consideration of the Congress is the health needs of the aged. Four out of five persons over 65 have a disability or chronic disease.

Medicare has reduced many of the financial barriers to health services which previously existed for many older persons. But serious gaps in coverage and weaknesses in administration still remain. We must take the creative steps necessary to put a halt to the skyrocketing costs of medical and hospital care, and to meet the critical shortage of medical and nursing personnel. Hopefully, this can be done under the leadership of the professions themselves.

Bold and imaginative approaches in these and other areas are needed if we are to meet our obligation to the generations who have contributed so much to the fabric of our economy and society, and if they are to continue their service to our Nation.

The goal of democracy is to improve the quality of each and every citizen's life, to open up new avenues, and to extend each person's ability and his freedom to choose the direction of his future. This must include men and women over the age of 65, just as surely as any other age group in the country.

INDIGNATION IS A SOMETIME THING

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, one of our colleagues entered in the RECORD this week a table showing that only 38 of the 131 governments in the world are democratic. He asked, "Where are those who criticized Greece . . . and why have they singled out only Greece when we should be voicing the same indignation in defense of freedom in the rest of the world?" I quite agree. As one who has consistently documented the sins of the Greek military junta in this RECORD, I confess to being too exclusive in my indignation. If I may be permitted to correct the error of my ways, I would like to enter in the RECORD the following account of political torture in Brazil which, like Greece, suffers the oppressive measures of a military dictatorship which enjoys substantial U.S. support. The article in the April issue of *Christian Century* was written by Robert H. Bolton, minister of the University Methodist Church in Syracuse, N.Y.:

BRAZILIAN TORTURE: SPECIFICALLY NEW, SPECIFICALLY TERRIBLE (By Robert H. Bolton)

The military regime in Brazil is determined to force that gigantic half of the South American continent into rapid development. One of its chief tools in its endeavor is brutal torture.

From some well informed sources comes testimony that this torture is more frightening than any heretofore inflicted on man. Ivan Illich, who heads the famous Center for Intercultural Documentation in Cuernavaca, Mexico, declares:

"This absolutely incredible corruption is something new which has never been known in modern times. In Hitler's Germany or Stalin's Russia a person might disappear or be subjected to ghastly imprisonment. I lived under Hitler as a Jew. The cruelty in Brazil, however, is something entirely new—to put an entire people, anyone at any moment, under the threat of torture. What is new is the picking up of people at random, having them go through unspeakable torture and then releasing them. The Brazilian officials do not hide them. The Nazis and Stalinists made their victims disappear. The Brazilian torturers release people because this is an effective way of subduing a whole population. The exercise of violence cannot go further."

The new element in the Brazilian situation is the deliberate attempt to use the fear of torture rather than torture itself as a tool of ordinary government administration. The random choice of subjects and the blatant return of the victims to ordinary life become means of terrorizing the entire population.

Though this condition has existed in South America's most populous country for a year and a half, few knowledgeable North Americans are aware of it. Scarcely any articles or news releases have mentioned the unspeakable horrors which are taking place. Illich contends that the U.S. press has "simply suppressed" reports on the situation. Yet informed sources agree about its seriousness. I quote Dana S. Green, executive director of

the National Council of Churches' Latin American department:

"Of all the heart-rending, gut-tearing agony of working with the Latin American situation, there is none so imperative as the Brazilian situation today. We have watched it get increasingly worse. . . .

"When people are turned over to the authorities as disloyal to the regime "for interrogation"—interrogation means imprisonment without recourse for as long as the authorities deem necessary—the authorities have complete liberty to do whatever they wish to do with the bodies and minds of the people they are questioning. Student leaders, people in drama, journalists, teachers, ordinary housewives—anyone who has even thought of dissent against the present ruling force in Brazil is subject to questioning of the most unspeakable kind. And I mean unspeakable. I would hesitate to go into the details in mixed company. Mer come out of it dead or demented or physically ruined. . . ."

The leaders of Brazil are determined that Brazil is going to join the industrial nations of the world. And anyone who raises questions about the way this goal is being achieved will be removed, either by exile or by the constant threat of such terror as Ivan Illich has described.

METHODS UNSPEAKABLE

A thick stack of evidence of the torture has been accumulated and sent to the Vatican, and the Latin American department of the National Council of Churches has a copy. Much of the material was condensed and published in France under the title *Dossier Noir de la Torture* ("Black Book of Torture").

Detailed accounts of the methods of torture used are frightening. A person may be picked up and taken to jail. In the interrogation room (in one jail it is only about six-foot square) his clothing is stripped from him and his hands and feet are tied together. A steel pole is passed under his knees and his elbows and he is lifted from the ground. One wire is attached to a finger or a toe, another is placed on a sensitive part of the body—the tongue, the penis, the nose, the anus, the lips or the nipples. An electric shock is then applied. It produces excruciating pain and violent muscular contraction. It is so powerful that if the prisoner's mouth is not stuffed with cloth he bites his lips or tongue so badly that he is unable to speak or eat for several days. People are tortured until they are unconscious, then are doused with water to revive them. While still wet they are given more shocks; the water makes the pain "ten times more intense."

If a man and woman who love each other are captured together the woman may be raped in front of the man while he is being tortured. Children, some of them less than a year old, have been tortured before their mother's eyes.

Ivan Illich speaks sadly about his friend Dom Helder Camara, Roman Catholic bishop of Olinda and Recife, in northeastern Brazil. Some time ago this eminent, outspoken cleric, whose voice is one of the most prophetic on the continent, was threatened. On the wall of his office were written the names of 25 priests scheduled for assassination before the arm of the ruling regime reached the bishop. The first priest on the list was subsequently tortured to death, his body cut to strips and burned outside his house. Then the second was similarly disposed off. "Number one crossed off, number two crossed off," says Illich, his dark eyes blazing with anger.

LAMENTABLE SILENCE

In a recent encounter at Yale Divinity School Ivan Illich challenged Dana Green to speak out publicly, to have the National Council of Churches come out with a strong,

clear, public condemnation of the evil being perpetrated in Brazil. "Mobilize the entire world in the name of God and in the favor of life against the use of torture as a means of government," Illich pleaded.

The response of the Protestant churchman was lamentably lame. His answers were irrelevant until he was forced by repeated comments and questions to face up to the issue. Then he said that such condemnation as Illich demanded is the job of the world church, not of the National Council (or, by implication, of any of its member denominations or local congregations). "There is no church but the world church," he said.

Green went on to insist that he has no power to act. After a lengthy discussion of bureaucracy he confessed: "The bureaucracy in the state department is not too different from ours (in the N.C.C.). Nobody is responsible. And I mean this seriously." Then, in an attempt at explanation: "In order to continue the admittedly meager relief program of Church World Service, we have to maintain a relationship with the government of Brazil that is for me abhorrent. One of the great tensions within the National Council of Churches, particularly regarding the programs in Brazil, is precisely at this point." Yet it looks as if the program will continue indefinitely.

The Brazilian administrator of the relief program to which Green referred is a former military man who considers it quite possible, and acceptable, that many thousands of Brazilians will have to be exterminated if his country is to make sufficient technological progress.

Sadly, one is forced to conclude that the impotence of the National Council of Churches and its willingness to compromise with evil governments and ruthless administrators of its own program have rendered it useless as a voice capable of summoning the churches and the world to vigorous denunciation of the atrocities which are being committed hourly in Brazil. The alternative would seem to be for individual Christians and churches to become informed, then to speak out. The Brazilian people desperately need such pressure on the leaders of the brutal regime which dominates them as non-Brazilians can give. The United States supports that regime when it allots to Brazil more money than it gives to any other nations except Vietnam and India. Our purchase of coffee and other Brazilian products helps keep the economy afloat.

Those of us who are concerned should write letters to our congressmen and to the state department requesting strong pressure on Brazil. We should request from the companies which process and distribute coffee information on what percentage of their product is purchased in Brazil, explaining the reasons for our concern; if some of those companies began to purchase less coffee in Brazil great pressure would be exerted on the regime. We should inform our local congregations of what has happened; we should urge local newspapers to inform the wider populace of the heart-rendering tragedy. Action by grass-roots churches might shake the national offices of our denominational and interdenominational agencies from their lethargy.

When a left-winger became president of Brazil a few years ago widespread concern and publicity arose in the United States. But when a right-wing regime rules with brutal and sophisticated terror North American Christians remain silent. Is it that we have ceased to care about people and are only concerned about political dogma? When left-leaning President Joao Goulart was forced out of Brazil in 1964 before he could become an absolute dictator, people claimed with horror that his regime had compiled lists of people who would be killed. Today the military leadership has lists of those who have been, are being, or will be tortured, de-

formed, crazed and/or killed. Why was there such an outcry against left-wing murderers and in the past year and a half none against right-wing murderers?

Brazil has traditionally been one of the most peaceful nations of Latin America. While other countries normally pursued political goals by war and murder, Brazil normally practiced a nonviolent approach to politics. Even military revolutions tended to be relatively free of shooting and terror. People who like myself have lived in Brazil have been deeply impressed by the people's amiability.

It is time for North American churches and North American churchmen to raise their voices against Brazil's "specifically new, specifically terrible" form of government-by-fear-of-torture. Their voices must be heard before the madness of murder, torture and violence infects an entire population and turns a comparatively peaceful populace into an uncontrollably violent one.

RESTORATION OF IMPEACHMENT

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, since June 1, 1813, the U.S. House of Representatives has used its House Committee on the Judiciary to investigate serious questions of impropriety in the judiciary. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ford) has sought to avoid this clear precedent of the House by bringing a charge of judicial impropriety, not before the House Committee on the Judiciary, but before the House Committee on Rules.

I do not question Mr. Ford's motive in going outside the system and attempting to avoid the clearly established precedents and procedures of the House of Representatives.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Ford) is quoted in a highly unreliable newspaper, the Indianapolis Star, as saying he questions my motives in following the clearly established procedures of the House of Representatives in this matter. Until he looks me in the eye and challenges my sincerity I shall withhold further comment, except for this:

I enter this investigation with a completely open mind, having bias neither for nor against Mr. Justice Douglas, some of whose legal and political opinions I have agreed with and some with which I have disagreed.

As a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, I shall demand and expect to receive a through no-holds-barred investigation of the resolution of impeachment.

If I conclude after hearing the evidence that impeachment should be voted, I shall vote impeachment. If otherwise, I shall vote against it. But in determining this most serious question I intend to follow the proper judicial procedures of the Congress.

In an attempt to deceive the public into believing that the House Rules Committee might be the proper judicial forum of the House, the Indianapolis

Star on its front page Friday morning asserted that Chairman WILLIAM COLMER of the House Rules Committee is or was a "judge." That assertion is completely false.

The following is the statement I made on the floor of the House of Representatives when I introduced the resolution of impeachment:

The gentleman from Michigan stated publicly that he favors impeachment of Justice Douglas.

He, therefore, has a duty to this House and this country to file a Resolution of Impeachment.

Since he refuses to do so and since he raises grave questions, the answers to which I do not know, but every American is entitled to know, I introduce at this time the Resolution of Impeachment in order that a proper and dignified inquiry into this matter might be held.

The following is the letter which I have caused to be hand delivered to Representative JERRY FORD a few moments ago:

APRIL 17, 1970.

HON. GERALD R. FORD,
Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JERRY: On at least five occasions during the past forty hours I have been asked in news conferences my opinion about your sincerity in departing from the traditional procedures of the House in your avowed move to impeach Justice Douglas.

On each occasion I declined to speculate on your motives. In short, I refused to question your integrity.

I merely stated what I believed to be a duty that you should perform. Obviously you and I disagreed on that point. And obviously I have refused to suggest that the disagreement was not honest on your part.

When I introduced the Resolution of Impeachment I stated my motives. On the front page of my home town monopoly and unprincipled press Friday, April 17, 1970, you were quoted in effect as saying that my Record statement following your speech Wednesday night was untrue.

You were quoted as saying:

"If Mr. Jacobs actually favors impeachment of Justice Douglas he could have demanded an immediate vote on impeachment instead of turning the matter over to the House Judiciary Committee. . . . Therefore it appears that Mr. Jacobs has introduced an impeachment resolution which he himself does not support as a diversionary tactic to prevent consideration of the facts by a balanced bipartisan special committee."

A suggestion that sincerity would require me, in clear violation of House precedent, to call for an immediate vote on the Resolution of Impeachment is no different from suggesting a lack of sincerity on the part of a citizen, who, filing an affidavit containing a serious charge on information and belief with the Prosecutor, fails to demand instant indictment without investigation.

Would it be fair to suggest that you do not "favor actual impeachment" because far short of demanding "an immediate vote," you have not even so much as followed the clearly established House precedent by introducing a Resolution of Impeachment?

Did you make a statement questioning the integrity of what I said on the Floor following your April 15th speech?

Sincerely,

ANDREW JACOBS.

For 7 days this hand-delivered letter has gone unanswered. The time-distance from Mr. Ford's office to mine is 7½ minutes.

DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION
ENTERPRISES, INC., OF NEWARK

HON. JOSEPH G. MINISH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MINISH. Mr. Speaker, we are becoming keenly aware of the burgeoning drug abuse problem in the United States. The most unfortunate aspect of this problem concerns our young people, who are entering the so-called drug culture during their adolescence. These young people, if they are to reach maturity, must be rescued. Tragically, we hear little that is encouraging with respect to juvenile drug addicts.

It was therefore quite heartening to learn about one youngster who may not travel the same dire road usually reserved to the teenage drug addict. This young man, assisted by the dedicated staff of the Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Enterprise, Inc., was the topic of a story in the Newark Evening News on April 18.

The Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Enterprise, known by its acronym DARE, has an addict and ex-addict self-help program with a central office, an outreach unit and residential center in Newark. It offers a modified Daytop Village approach of induction treatment and after-care services within the community.

It is important to learn that a young drug addict can be recovered. The type of work done at DARE is impressive and, I think, should be brought to the attention of my colleagues.

The Newark News article follows:

SOPHOMORE, 15, RECOUNTS HIS EXPERIENCE
WITH DRUGS

(By David A. Cromble)

Traveling by car from Princeton to Newark takes about an hour, but when Chris G. made the trip with his parents last December it seemed as though it would last forever.

The 15-year-old high school sophomore was en route to Newark to join a program called Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Enterprise (DARE). The day before his departure, he had been a patient in Trenton State Hospital and would have remained there had a young social worker not intervened in his behalf.

"At first, I felt pretty skeptical about going to DARE," the youth said. "But I knew I was just wasting my time in that hospital bed. And my parents really wanted me to get a cure. So I went. But reluctantly."

"My psychiatrist sent me to the hospital after I collapsed from an overdose of heroin. I was there for two days lying in bed. Going to the hospital was just another way of avoiding jail."

"The path that led Chris to the hospital began when he left home three days earlier in search of drugs, traveling first to Philadelphia, then to New York, and eventually back to Princeton where the need for help became obvious when he collapsed."

It was Chris' second stay in the hospital in six months. Last June, he spent two weeks at Temple Hospital in Philadelphia after he was arrested for theft of a pocketbook.

"I thought I'd come out a new man, but the same day they discharged me I went off and smoked marijuana and a short time afterwards I was into LSD and heroin."

The world of drugs and the nightmare of arrests, thievery and eventual illness began

for Chris two years ago when he first smoked a marijuana cigarette given to him by a friend.

"I wanted to be part of society," he said as he sat in the living room of DARE's headquarters at 209 Littleton Ave. "I smoked it and we ended up riding around in a car for the rest of the afternoon. It was scary because marijuana can make you paranoid. At least, that's what it did to me."

"People always ask why you've taken drugs and I say that the problem really doesn't lie in drugs. It is part of a deeper problem. In my case, it was the inability to talk out my problems or to get rid of deep-seated fears and anxieties."

"Every person has a problem. It's just a question of being able to handle it. I couldn't and I turned to drugs as a crutch."

TRIED TO HELP

"I couldn't open up with my parents. But I think they really tried to help me. I just wasn't able to tell them anything. I felt very conscious of myself and my shortcomings."

"I was worried about being too short or being ignored. And I had a feeling of being neglected by my peers. All of these feelings led me towards the use of drugs as a way of attaining security."

"But," he said, "drugs only turn a person away from himself. I never confronted my own situation. Instead, I got further away from the real world and went deeper and deeper into fantasy."

"My parents would always ask me 'why.' Why did you take the stuff? But I didn't answer."

"I think they tried to listen, but after a while they said they couldn't keep me any more. They were feeding and clothing a thief. I was stealing money from them and skipping school regularly. They had no choice but to tell me to get out."

It seems hard to believe that Chris, a tall and direct youth with close cropped hair and quiet eyes, could ever be involved with drugs. His mannerisms, his voice, bear no resemblance to society's concept of a drug addict.

Until recently, most of society equated drug addiction with the poor and with the transient derelict who scrapped for drugs and ended up in the city morgue unidentified for days.

MOVING STORY

Occasionally, a moving story would be written about a celebrity who was caught in the world of drugs. Barney Ross, an ex-prize fighter turned to drugs after serving in World War II. Ross was eventually cured, but his story is an exception.

"The fact remains," and a counselor at a rehabilitation center in Newark, that most of the drug addicts five or 10 years ago were the poor, the down-and-out guy from across the tracks whose unhappy fight against drug addiction ended in a Potters Field.

But Chris says that many of the students at his high school in Princeton are turning to drugs. They've got the money. Either their parents innocently give it to them or they manage to steal it somehow or another. But a much more affluent group is now hung up on the drug scene."

And there is some connection between the drug abuse in the white upper middle class suburbs and the emergence of drug programs throughout the country to deal with what is called "an epidemic problem," according to a counselor at DARE.

Chris admitted that he belonged to the upper middle class suburban society. His father is an assistant vice president of a New York-based firm. He has a younger brother and sister. He describes the relationship between his parents as "very close."

"Addicts blame everyone but themselves for the problem. I was always blaming my parents, my friends, my teachers, the cops,

when I knew the problem was inside of me and not them.

But if the problem was inside of Chris, it was also inside of society itself. "It is more of a soul problem, more of a gut matter than a legal question," said an ex-addict who has been working in rehabilitative programs for five years now. Maybe a lot of blame on Chris has to be shared by the methods used to help him when he was taking drugs."

CURE NEEDED

Chris said that neither his teachers, nor the doctors at the two hospitals he visited, nor a psychiatrist he saw understood his drug abuse problem sufficiently. "They can always tell you why you went on drugs, but they can't get you off them. Maybe it's important to find out why, but a cure is needed, too."

"I went to a psychiatrist. She was nice, but she didn't know the problem. It wasn't her fault. I just conned her. Addicts can really push a snow job over on non-addicts. They fool them, plead with them, beg for their sympathy and then break them down," Chris said.

"It's all an attempt to get out and cop more drugs. So you fake enthusiasm. You pretend you're getting along better with your parents and that you suddenly see the light. But it's all a big con job," said Chris.

"It's harder to fool an ex-addict because he's been there before; he knows the whole situation and he can identify with you and understand why you went to drugs and what it was like and what you had to do to get the drugs."

"And what's really important is that the ex-addict will demand that you level with him and that you be honest with him at all times. If you're not, he'll call you on it."

STAGES

Those who enter DARE's program, like Chris, go through three stages of rehabilitation. The first includes an intensive training course in a self-help therapeutic community with a family type environment. A second stage includes residency at a half-way house located on the shore, while a third phase consists of an after care and social setting where graduates of the program meet to discuss their progress.

Chris said that he doesn't like to talk about his drug experience. "It's something I'd just as soon forget. I try not to think about it anymore. I used to worry when I was on drugs about getting arrested, about getting sick, about dying . . . you always worry about that."

"I took heroin, LSD, and marijuana steadily for almost two years," he said. He admitted that he stole to get drugs but it was more of petty thievery than anything else.

"After I shot heroin, I'd just sit back and stare at the wall. I used to think about nothing. Afterwards, I wondered why I took it," he said. "It was a despairing feeling. You know you're hooked, but you wonder whether there is any way of getting off it."

For Chris, his four month stay has produced a good feeling. He describes it as "a feeling of freedom and new found honesty. There's no more phoniness. The drug problem is all part of not squaring matters with yourself."

"I still don't think I'm ready to go out in the world. I need more time. But that time will come." Eventually, Chris hopes to obtain his high school diploma through DARE and go to college.

Since he first came into the program, he has seen his father twice. His father is pleased with his progress and likes the program so much that he agreed to donate \$500 to it.

"I miss home and I'll go back there someday," he said. "But right now, I have a home here and it's a good one. I feel as if these people are my brothers and sisters."

TRIBUTE TO HAWAII MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER, SGT. RODNEY J. T. YANO

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, a young man who volunteered to return to Vietnam after his tour of duty had expired so that his younger brother would not need to serve in the combat area, and who sacrificed his life so that his helicopter crew members might live, was posthumously awarded the Nation's highest recognition for valor—the Medal of Honor.

This young hero from Hawaii, Sgt. Rodney J. T. Yano, gave his life to his country on New Year's Day 1969, in combat near Bien Hoa. Sergeant Yano was cited for gallantry while performing the duties of crew chief aboard his air cavalry troop's command-and-control helicopter during action against enemy forces entrenched in dense jungle. A grenade, exploding prematurely, covered Sergeant Yano with burning phosphorous, and left him severely wounded. Badly burned and unable to use one arm, he still managed to hurl blazing ammunition from the helicopter and save the lives of others in the aircraft. In doing so, he inflicted additional wounds himself, yet he persisted until the danger was past.

He was awarded the Medal of Honor for this outstanding display of indomitable courage and profound concern for his comrades which averted the loss of their lives at the expense of his own.

Sergeant Yano was only a few days away from completing his second voluntary year of combat in Vietnam. He was serving the extra tour so that his brother, Glenn, a member of the 29th Infantry Brigade, which had been called to active duty, would not have to serve in the war zone. Rodney felt that since he had just completed a year, he was more experienced than his younger brother, and that his chances to survive were better.

Rodney, the second serviceman from Hawaii to receive the Medal of Honor in the Vietnam war, was from the beautiful fishing village of Kealahou on the Kona coast of the big island of Hawaii. His father, a commercial fisherman for more than 20 years, also grows coffee on acreage near Kealahou Bay. Rodney graduated from Konawaena High School in 1961, and while in school served as president of the Konawaena chapter of the Future Farmers of America.

Rodney's school records show that his longtime ambition was to be a soldier, and he volunteered in the Regular Army following his graduation from high school in 1961.

Mr. Ichiro Shikada, one of his former teachers at Konawaena High School, described young Yano as a student who showed signs of both leadership and courage when he was in school. He recalled that even then Rodney "had the habit of coming through when the chips were down."

In a White House ceremony earlier this month, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Yano received from the President the Medal of Honor in their fallen son's behalf. Accompanying them to the Nation's Capital were Rodney's younger brothers, Glenn and Stanley.

When a fine young man like Rodney Yano grows up in our midst and is killed in war, his loss is keenly felt not only by his parents, family, and relatives, but also by those neighbors and friends who have seen him grow up. So it is with a sense of sadness and personal loss that I pay tribute today to this valiant young hero from Hawaii, in whom we all take such pride.

In the Book of St. John we read that "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." To this I believe we may fittingly add—"and for his country."

Notwithstanding our views on the rightness or wrongness of our involvement in Vietnam, it is a testimonial to the greatness of this Nation that it has citizens of Rodney Yano's caliber willing to respond to the call of duty for love of country and to sacrifice his life for the love of his fellow man. May we be worthy of his patriotic sacrifice.

I am honored to place the name of Hawaii's Medal of Honor winner Sgt. Rodney J. T. Yano in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. His name gives added luster to the United States and to the long line of American heroes.

POSTAL REFORM

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, for more than a year the Congress has been considering the form which postal reorganization should take. Initially, the President proposed the creation of a public corporation, chartered with responsibility for delivering the mail.

Some felt, however, that a Government-owned corporation would be too removed from the people and the Congress. These objections, Mr. Speaker, have been met in the postal reorganization plan recently submitted by President Nixon.

It calls for the creation of a U.S. Postal Service—an institution shielded from direct control by the President and the Congress. The nine members of the bipartisan commission—nominated by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate—would provide, however, that link which would keep this service responsive to the public's needs.

The legislation now before the Congress would give us a postal service with the capacity to meet the legitimate needs of our postal workers and to develop the resources to handle our growing volume of mail—but it will still be sensitive to the demands of our economic, political, and social institutions.

CRUSADING CONGRESSMAN
CONTE: MAN OF VIGOR

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, we have all watched our good friend and dynamic colleague SILVIO CONTE in action on the floor and I have had the privilege over the years of serving with him on the great Committee on Appropriations, including the Subcommittee on Transportation. He is always in the forefront of debate on crucial issues affecting the destiny of our Nation and is an indefatigable fighter for the causes in which he believes. His outstanding endeavors in the House of Representatives recently won him a fine in-depth word portrait in the Boston Sunday Herald Traveler. I would like to share the interview with my colleagues in the House, as follows:

CRUSADING CONGRESSMAN CONTE: MAN OF VIGOR

(By Ellen Beswick)

WASHINGTON.—There is a spirited debate going on, on the floor of the House of Representatives over an amendment to farm program legislation which would limit "exorbitant" subsidy payments to individuals.

Only a handful of Congressmen are on the floor at this point and it is easy to pick out the silver head and sideburns of Silvio O. Conte because the Republican representative from Pittsfield is standing with arm raised declaiming:

"I can assure the Secretary (of Agriculture) that the Congress and the American people will no longer stand for it."

The subject could be different. The Congress could be down to a nuts and bolts debate on aid to education, postal reform, foreign aid, the silver question, conservation projects or a number of other problems.

The cast of characters might change, but Rep. Conte would be unmistakably on the scene, vigorously debating, conferring, scowling or smiling as he counted up the possible votes.

The battle over, won or lost, the Congressman, known and liked by his colleagues for his infectious exuberance, will disappear into the realms of the almighty Appropriations Committee and its subcommittees, to return to another battle another day.

The 48-year-old Pittsfield native told a group of students recently he believed the "primary role of a Congressman is as a trustee" for the federal government. Conte said he recognized the need for the continuing functions of a Congressman in representing the interest of his constituency and the aims of his party, but "due to the very real increase in the scope and complexity" of the federal government "a Congressman through his committee work and through his studies and associations, must become a specialist in some aspects of running the federal government."

The 12-year veteran of the Congress is strategically placed on the Appropriations Committee, the financial watchdog over federal spending.

The question of farm subsidy arose in connection with Agriculture Department appropriations, where Conte found the federal government was spending nearly \$367 million in what he called "outrageously high subsidies."

The Congressman is confident he will be able to make his amendment to limit federal farm subsidy payments to individuals or farm

combines to \$20,000 each, stick this year. He was successful last year on two votes in the House, only to see the measure defeated in the Senate.

Conte renewed his fight on the House floor last week, entering in the Congressional Record a 34-page list of 7,795 subsidy payments in excess of \$25,000 made by the Department of Agriculture last year.

"With millions of Americans still suffering from hunger and malnutrition, the time has come to apply the brakes on this runaway program and redirect these funds to more pressing domestic needs," Conte told his colleagues.

Since he is a representative from a largely urban state, the farm program is not his main concern, but:

"I think a Congressman has to look at each piece of legislation and determine if it is good for the country.

"If it is he should stand up and fight for it, whether he gets any (political) mileage out of it or not," Conte told the Herald Traveler last week.

"I don't think I have a handful of Negroes in my district," Conte said, "but I fought on the floor against legislation which would in effect have repealed the landmark 1954 Supreme Court civil rights decision."

"They hung me in effigy in Peru for my part in foreign aid amendments limiting sale of sophisticated war weapons to countries receiving U.S. aid.

"And frankly, I'm for the birds," the Congressman said with a grin. He paused for a moment and then continued "as a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission."

Conte then moved onto a subject which he and a good many other New England Congressmen consider one of their main concerns.

"I've been fighting the battle to eliminate oil import quotas for years. This thing is causing holy havoc to us in New England," Conte said, "and it's costing the American consumer \$5 billion in additional charges."

"When you have a demand, and choke off supply, which is what the quota does, you automatically increase prices," the Congressman explained. "We could be getting No. 2 home heating oil from Venezuela for \$1.50 a barrel at a New England port."

Conte noted that the recent report of the President's oil import task force had recommended eliminating the quota and putting in a system of tariffs, but the President has held off action on the measure.

"The task force recommendations would put a \$1.35 tariff per barrel of oil, but at least the federal treasury would be the beneficiary instead of the oil barons of this country.

"There are 54 of us supporting the elimination of the quota system," Conte said, "and we're not giving up.

"We're now exploring possible support from the Midwest and the Great Lakes area. We've never gotten support there before but the recent restriction on imports from the Midwest and the Great Lakes may work in our favor."

Conte said he was working on a plan to create a Congressional task force on oil import reform to bring added attention to the problem.

The Congressman went on to tell of some of his crusades as a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Post Office and Treasury. He was ranking minority member of the subcommittee for a number of years until he moved into a similar position on the Transportation Subcommittee during this session.

"I introduced the administration's postal reform package in the House," the Congressman noted. "The Post Office has been operating in the horse and buggy era. How can you run an effective business with no authority? The Postmaster General doesn't have the authority to establish volume—the

public does that. He can't establish wages—Congress does that. And he can't establish rates—Congress does that too."

The First District Congressman went on to explain the plan for a semi-public corporation and the need for modernizing plant facilities and upgrading wages.

Conte is firm on the recent postal strike. "I don't condone it. It was a wildcat action and illegal, but they really do have a gripe. They should be paid a wage that enables them to maintain their dignity and honor. Right now their families can't exist in the big cities on the wages they're being paid. They need a system of differential pay raises. While they're suffering in the cities, in sections of rural America the postman is the highest paid guy in town."

And Conte noted, this is having backlash results.

"They're getting a tremendous turnover, especially in city post offices. They're getting people they wouldn't normally hire and it's costing them money."

Conte has also been supporting a plan to build big new industrial type post office plants on the peripheries of major cities.

"It's ridiculous. They've been spending too much time and money building gigantic ornate monstrosities in the cities."

One new plant has already been constructed in New Jersey to process some of the load from Manhattan "at a \$70 million savings on the capital investment alone," Conte said.

He said he had also been working to get more money allotted in the Post Office Department and the Internal Revenue Service for research and development.

Again, "It's ridiculous. Back in (former Postmaster General Arthur) Summerfield's time, I asked them what they were doing in the area of research and development and he started telling me about new mudflaps they were working on for mail trucks."

"Mudflaps!!! They need automated equipment!" Conte added.

Since that time, Conte noted, the Post Office Department has elevated the post of head of research and development to the title of an assistant to the Postmaster General, but "they're still not doing enough. There's a tremendous amount that could be done in this area."

Conte does not confine himself to criticism of the administrative offices of the government. How does an individual Congressman perform the myriad roles assigned to him? "We don't. The Congress is now equipped to cope with the demands of the 20th century.

"The Appropriations Committee, for instance, is operating in the horse and buggy era. We're responsible for passing on a \$200 billion budget, and we're not adequately staffed to do the job.

"The Postmaster General comes to the committee hearings to defend his budget with an Army, backed up and briefed like they're preparing for a bar exam. A Congressman asks a question and they huddle like a football team and come up with an answer.

"It's absolutely ridiculous. We need a computer and a mammoth staff to analyze all this material."

This is just part of the problem, Congressman Conte said, and then went on to list some of the other major items facing the nation.

"I sponsored the administration's water pollution measure in the House and it's a good bill aimed at cleaning up sewage. But it's just the beginning. There has to be a lot more done in this area.

"Everything is under the cloud of the Vietnam war. It gobbles up \$25 to \$30 billion a year," Conte said.

"We have to get out from under that, then you can talk about long-range programs for schools and hospitals . . . We need billions of dollars there—or mass transit, or housing, low income, middle income, any income.

We're so far behind in housing it makes your head spin to think about it."

NATIONAL DISASTER RELIEF

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, late last Friday night, and early the following morning tragedy struck the Texas Panhandle. Two separate killer storms, accompanied by a large number of tornadoes, rampaged almost 20 miles across the Panhandle. Almost two parallel tracks of carnage and destruction were left in their wake. Over 20 fatalities have been reported and property damage runs into the millions of dollars.

To the credit of our society, appropriate public, private, local, State, and Federal assistance immediately went into action in an effort to help our ravaged area. Unfortunately, the recovery process will take some time, and in certain cases the utter tragedy is such that complete recovery will never be attained.

It is within this context that I heartily commend President Nixon on his sending a message on disaster relief to Congress yesterday. Given the extent of the Texas catastrophe, it could not have been issued at more appropriate a time.

In his message, the President put into words the spirit underlying disaster assistance efforts. He said:

The spirit of neighborliness, the readiness to extend a helping hand in time of trouble, is one of the great traditions of this country. In the early years of our history, good neighbors were essential in coping with the hardships of pioneer life. They are equally essential in meeting the challenge of life today.

It was not until I read the message that I realized that the last Presidential special message on disaster relief was written 18 years ago. This is another indication of President Nixon's deep concern about the public welfare and his great desire to make Federal institutions and instrumentalities more responsible to the needs of all Americans.

As part of his message, the President has proposed that Congress extend and improve the assistance which the Federal Government can provide in time of major disasters. The tragedies occasioned by the Texas tornados last weekend, the recent Alaskan earthquake, and Hurricane Camille, are stark reminders of the crying needs people face in the time of natural catastrophe.

His proposal, the Disaster Assistance Act of 1970, is wide in scope and particular in focus. It runs the gamut from disaster prevention to economic development assistance. Its basic concern is, however, with swiftly and effectively bringing appropriate Federal resources to bear on individual and community problems in disaster or potential disaster areas.

I urge my colleagues in the name of simple humanity to study carefully the President's proposals and to, in a non-partisan spirit, update and improve our Federal disaster assistance laws.

GUIDE—ANTIDRUG PROGRAM

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend WRC-TV for using its editorial programming to alert metropolitan area residents to GUIDE—a volunteer effort to aid the juvenile drug offender.

I am pleased that this program was initiated in my home county, Prince Georges County, and that it has enjoyed a certain measure of success for a fledgling organization.

GUIDE—or Guidance, Understanding, and Information for Drug Evaluation—utilizes the volunteer services of physicians and psychologists from area institutions, including the National Institutes of Health, Catholic University, National Naval Medical Center, and Walter Reed Army Hospital. The program provides drug education and rehabilitation for youths charged with drug abuse by the Juvenile Court of Prince Georges County. The process is short termed, lasting only 4 months. It is noteworthy, though, that of the first 118 cases processed since establishment of the program in late 1968, only three participants are known to have reverted to drug use.

More significant, however, is the approach used by this team of volunteer experts. Their program is based on the premise that drug abuse is a symptom of the youth having difficulty and, concomitantly, viewing the youth within the family social unit, drug abuse becomes a symptom of a family having difficulties.

The focus of the program, therefore, is on the general spectrum of adolescent problems, with drug abuse given a position of priority. Relationships to authority and parents, education, selection of occupation, and sex are all areas of vital concern to the adolescent and, often, they become too large for the emotionally immature youth to cope with. Drug abuse appears to offer a way out of the difficulty.

Judging by their early successes, the GUIDE approach of strengthening the total attitudes and behavior of the adolescent drug abuser is one that is well worth studying and repeating in other communities plagued by drug traffic among the young.

Mr. Speaker, I include the WRC editorial calling attention to this program at this point in the RECORD:

GUIDE ANTIDRUG PROGRAM

There is a great deal of anguish in the Washington area over the drug problem—many people are doing something about it. One program in Prince Georges County apparently has been quite successful.

It is called GUIDE which means Guidance, Understanding, Information in Drug Evaluation. It is simple in concept and follow through. Narcotics cases are referred to GUIDE by Prince Georges' juvenile court or a youngster or a parent may call a hot-line number and ask for help. The problem is discussed and a personal interview arranged. Following the interview the parents and the youngster attend a series of seminars—adults in one group—children in another.

The parents are encouraged to face the

problem and the underlying reasons for it. The adolescents are assisted in making a reasonable decision on their drug use.

Dr. Richard Wunderlich, assistant chairman of the psychology department at Catholic University and now directing the GUIDE program says it is a partial solution to one phase of the drug problem.

What is needed, in addition, is money for more psychiatric care in the community—mental health clinics—a street program and the halfway house concept for the drug program.

As for the GUIDE program—of the first 118 cases processed and these are the only figures available so far—only three youngsters are known to have reverted to drug use.

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of this program is that it will begin shortly in the District and then in Montgomery County.

An extended GUIDE will be another weapon in the fight against drug abuse in the entire Washington area.

BACKUP POWER FOR APOLLO 13

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as the people of the United States and the world followed minute-by-minute development of events in the flight of Apollo 13 a significant article by Mr. Eric Burgess appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday, April 15, 1970. Mr. Burgess describes well the problems of Apollo 13 and the options available in this complex manned space flight system. It is well to remember that tremendous effort has been put into providing for contingencies in the Apollo program. This article does much to point out the worth of the work done in these areas by the Apollo-NASA-industry-university team.

The article follows:

BACKUP POWER FOR APOLLO 13

(By Eric Burgess)

MANNED SPACE CENTER, HOUSTON.—Apollo is the most reliable machine made by man. But no one yet has found out how to make a machine 100 percent reliable; there's always the slight chance that some parts may fail.

And such a failure could end in disaster for a space mission many thousands of miles away from earth. So in systems design, engineers rely on redundancy and rescheduling to help out reliability.

Redundancy and rescheduling are, at this writing, working to save Apollo 13.

The unexpected catastrophe in the service module—the part of Apollo that supplies oxygen, electric power, and the needed rocket power for a large part of the flight through space—is serious. But it could have caused greater problems if it had occurred elsewhere in the flight—on the return journey for example. As the various stages of the mission are completed, the redundancy available to the astronauts is reduced.

Failure of the electric power in the service module prevented use of the module's big propulsion engine. It is like a car with a dead battery.

And although the astronauts do not have the equivalent of a spare battery they do have a small tow truck, the lunar module. In fact, they have two of these trucks—each with its own engine. One is the lunar de-

scend stage, the other the lunar ascent stage.

This redundancy of having these engines available gave the astronauts two chances of swinging into an earth-return orbit from the hybrid orbit that would have spun them around the moon deep into interplanetary space.

TWO ENGINES AVAILABLE

If the lunar descent module engine failed to burn—a most unlikely event—there would still be a possibility of jettisoning the descent stage and using the ascent engine for the relatively small change in velocity needed to achieve earth return.

And if a greater velocity change were needed it might be feasible to jettison the service module itself, so that the small ascent engine would have less to push. This maneuver has never before been tried but appears technically feasible.

And rescheduling plays a great part. Most space missions have mission plans and optional plans. Tested out in advance by computer simulation are all manner of answers to all kinds of problems. These determine what must be done, and when, to correct specific failure that may endanger a mission. And these planned detours take in both major and minor eventualities.

COMPUTERS TEST CHOICES

So with the aid of computers the man at Mission Control can quickly reschedule the mission for a planned detour. This was done with Apollo 13 as soon as the astronauts, working with Mission Control, had clearly identified the effects of the failure in the service module.

Once the space vehicle is placed on a return orbit, the alternative plans for survival can be completed. Again redundancy and rescheduling become important.

There is no oxygen from the main supply in the service module. So instead the astronauts used the oxygen from the lunar module—the oxygen that they would have used on the moon. And if this should begin to run short because of some other failure, they might still use oxygen from the backpacks of their spacesuits.

The electric power needed to run the complicated equipment of the spacecraft and to maintain communications with earth is also supplied by batteries that would have been used on the moon.

EQUIPMENT USE CUT

So with power supplies limited, Mission Control told the astronauts to reschedule activities to conserve this precious power. They switched off unessential equipment. They switched off transmitters and receivers during the few minutes when Apollo transferred from one ground station to the other as the earth rotates on its axis. Every little bit helps.

Since the service module also supplied power for temperature control, the whole spacecraft was put into a slow rational altitude to control temperatures. This is the so-called "barbecue mode" that turns the Apollo around like meat on a spit to equalize the effect of the sun's radiation.

In Apollo 13 we saw a major example of how redundancy comes into play when even the highest reliability can sometimes fail. But in nearly all space missions, redundancy has played some part in saving the mission, even when no men have been involved. In some satellites complete systems are duplicated and can be switched into command from the ground.

Since redundancy always means extra weight, there has to be a compromise: Not every system can be duplicated in a large manned space system such as Apollo.

That is where rescheduling is used to achieve redundancy by switching subsystems intended for one purpose to serve another purpose.

This calls for very careful design and intricate systems analysis. But this extra care prevented the Monday night power failure from turning into an immediate disaster.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

HON. DON H. CLAUSEN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, people throughout the Nation this week have been demonstrating their concern for the environment by way of symposiums, conferences, and teach-in's.

Thus far, these demonstrations have been peaceful, positive, and constructive and I believe our young people, especially, should be commended for focusing national attention on this very serious problem affecting all Americans.

In my own congressional district, several of our educational institutions have planned and conducted very comprehensive and well thought out programs to make everyone more aware of the nature of the environmental problems facing us and the sense of urgency that now exists to clean up our air, land, and water.

I am including in the RECORD today, a copy of the remarks I prepared for delivery during National Environmental Awareness Week:

As a member of the House Public Works Committee, I am constantly exposed to and have become deeply involved in the wide spectrum of congressional activities dealing with water quality control. This, by the way, is the key committee in the House of Representatives responsible for water pollution abatement legislation. It was this committee that gave our Nation its first "Water Quality Control Act" back in 1965 and also the committee that will soon be considering the President's recommended water pollution abatement program that he has advanced to the Congress.

As a native-born Humboldt who grew up on the north coast and lived my entire life there, I have had first-hand experience in problems dealing with water quality control, erosion, and also what rampaging floods can actually do to the ecology of our river basins and delta areas.

In addition, as a member of the House Interior Committee, we have the key authorizing function in the Congress for legislation dealing with our public land, national parks, seashores, and recreational areas throughout the Nation.

As such, our committee had the responsibility for the enactment and development of the Redwood National Park and completion of the Point Reyes National Seashore in the southern part of our district. Authorization of a redwood research headquarters at Humboldt State College and a Marine Oceanographic Laboratory in Marin County, are other areas of resource management that we have been involved in. I have bills pending in the Congress to designate the Kings Range Region in Humboldt and Medocino Counties as a "national conservation area" and the Fort Point facility as a national monument.

This year, I have introduced what I call an "environmental legislative package" dealing with extensions of the land and water conservation fund and the Clean Air Act, turning federally held lands back to the

States for park and recreational use, and a proposal whereby we can make use of our space-age technology to determine ways and means of reclaiming and recycling solid wastes for profitable economic use.

Beyond that, however, and more in keeping with the theme of your symposium this week, let me say forthrightly that I welcome and support your active interest and this open demonstration of concern for the protection of America's environment. In January of this year, which marked the dawning of a new and challenging decade, I said on the floor of the House of Representatives that the 1970's should be proclaimed "the environmental quality decade". Admittedly, that's thinking big but it is the kind of thinking, I submit, that must emerge from this national debate on the environment if we are ever going to solve the problems of dirty water, foul air, and the littered land.

Time does not permit a fair or comprehensive analysis of all the legislation that has been enacted over the past 10 years dealing with the environment or that which is now pending in the Congress. Some of the more significant statutes now on the books, however, include:

1. The Water Quality Control Act of 1965.
2. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.
3. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1970.
4. The Clean Air Act of 1968.
5. The Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1969.
6. The Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970.
7. The Environmental Quality Act of 1969.
8. Establishment of a Federal Water Quality Control Administration.
9. Establishment of a Commission on Population Growth and the Future.

In the 15 months that the present administration has been in office, some very positive and constructive actions and legislative proposals have emerged. In his State of the Union Message, President Nixon forthrightly committed this Nation to the most comprehensive program to provide clean air, clean water, and open spaces in the Nation's history.

Translating words into action, the President has sent 23 major legislative proposals dealing with the environment to Capitol Hill and initiated 14 new measures through administrative action or executive order dealing with pollution abatement, solid waste management, parklands and recreational areas, and improved governmental organization in these fields. Included in the measures advanced by the President are:

1. Appointment of a cabinet-level committee on the environment.
2. Creation of a Federal council on environmental quality.
3. Executive order curtailing pollution by Federal installations.
4. Agreement between Department of Transportation, FAA, and 31 scheduled and charter airlines to immediately reduce air pollution caused by jetliners.
5. Order of new and more stringent motor vehicle standards for exhaust emission and studies undertaken to modify or replace standard gasoline engines in automobiles.
6. Taken initiative to clean up rivers and lakes with House passage of President's bill to clean up the Great Lakes.
7. Establishment of new and more stringent penalties for off-shore oil spillages and dumping.

The real key to all of these initiatives, programs, and legislative actions, of course, is money. The Congress and the President has increased Federal expenditures for water pollution to \$800 million for fiscal year 1970. President Nixon increased budget expenditures for air pollution control by 31% over 1969 and by 22% for recreational purposes. This, then, in effect is putting "your money

where your mouth is", and this is just the first year of acceleration in behalf of the environment.

Basically, the main impetus at the Federal level is three-fold. I would categorize these as:

1. Enforcement of existing penalties fixed by law and enactment of new and more stringent penalties for pollution violators.
2. Accelerated research and technological advancement in the entire question of pollution abatement and the effort to clean up our water, air and land.
3. New program incentives and new equipment that are both essential for an effective, continuing "clean-up program" in this country.

All of this, as you know, represents a beginning. And to begin, the President has outlined a program that will cost roughly \$10 billion. Other estimates by experts and professionals in the field say actual costs will probably range somewhere between \$20 to \$50 billion from the Federal Government alone. If this is the case, then we in the Congress will have to begin thinking in terms of an "environmental quality control fund", similar to our existing highway trust fund, that will provide the monies needed for a continuing "clean-up program".

In addition, I firmly believe that research and technology in the area of solid waste disposal must be intensified because it is in this field that major breakthroughs must come to deal effectively with industrial waste and pollutants that are now being indiscriminately dumped into rivers, streams and lakes. Penalties alone are negative in their approach and, while absolutely necessary, they will never do the job that is required. Accelerated depreciation allowances could trigger more intensified research and construction of pollution abatement equipment. I have introduced legislation to accomplish this.

All of this, however, is not enough. Pollution problems are not just government's problems, or industry's problems; the problems of the environment are, in fact, "people problems"!

If you look at where pollution is, by far the worst, look to where people congregate the most. Look to the big cities where more than 73% of our total population is living on less than 2% of the land in this country. Look to the big cities where industry is over-concentrated and you will find the smog problem. Look to the big cities and you will find the dirtiest water, the most foul air, and the most littered land.

Preserving our environment, in the final analysis, must include a dispersal of people, a clean up of our cities, a decentralization of government and industry, and a revitalization and diversification of Rural America if we ever hope to ease the pressure in big cities and, at the same time, deal directly with the heart of our nation's pollution problems.

As you are well aware, there is an inherent tendency for people to look to legislation as a "cure-all" or panacea for all our ills. History has taught us, however, that, without the active support and direct involvement of all our people, legislation, alone, has never been an effective or meaningful instrument for problem-solving. We have laws on the books now and we will have more, we have funds appropriated now and we will have more, we have programs now to fight pollution and we will have more. But, what we need most is direct action by concerned citizens throughout America.

In closing, I submit to you, that the most effective and immediate results of a positive nature that have been achieved to date in the fight against pollution, have been attained by citizen-volunteers (including thousands of students like yourself) who have rolled up their sleeves and gone out and cleaned up our littered roadways, beaches, and auto junk yards.

And, herein, lies the real key. It's very easy to say "they aren't doing enough to preserve the environment"! But the fact is that "they" don't cause pollution—we do! What's important, in my judgment, is that these symposiums, conferences, and teach-ins serve as the impetus for people everywhere to get busy and translate their expressed concern for the environment into positive, immediate action—even if that means nothing more than going out and cleaning up your own backyard.

PROPOSED RULE, HOUSE RESOLUTION 948, FOR MILITARY PROCUREMENT BILL H.R. 17123

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, next week the House will consider the fiscal year 1971 military procurement authorization. This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$20 billion.

I have submitted a proposed rule, House Resolution 948, to the Rules Committee which asks for 8 hours of debate. The Armed Services Committee is expected to ask for 3 hours.

In addition, the rule I propose contains four new provisions not commonly found in other rules.

First, the rule provides that one-third of the time must be yielded to those, majority members and minority members, opposed to the bill.

Second, debate may not be limited until at least two speakers have been heard on each side of an amendment.

Third, the names of those voting in teller votes will be reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Fourth, the motion to recommit must go to a member who has exhibited serious and substantial opposition to the bill.

This form of a rule will improve the quality of House consideration of this measure. I plan to appear before the Rules Committee in support of this rule and to urge its consideration. I introduce the text of the proposed rule into the RECORD at this point:

H. RES. 948

Providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 17123) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1971 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 17123) to authorize appropriations during the fiscal year 1971 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, naval vessels, and tracked combat vehicles, and other weapons, and research, development, test, and evaluation for the Armed Forces, and to prescribe the authorized personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces,

and for other purposes. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed eight hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services. During general debate, the Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services shall yield the floor to members of the majority party who are opposed to the bill a total time of not less than one hour and twenty minutes, and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services shall yield the floor to members of the minority party who are opposed to the bill for a total time of not less than one hour and twenty minutes.

After general debate, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. No motion shall be in order the effect of which would be to limit debate on any amendment to less than five minutes for each of two speakers in favor and each of two speakers in opposition. In each teller vote which is taken in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, the clerk shall record the names of the Members counted in favor of each amendment and the names of the Members counted in opposition to each amendment and include in the Congressional Record at the point where each teller vote is recorded the names of the Members voting on each side. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit. The Speaker shall recognize for the purpose of offering a motion to recommit a Member who has exhibited serious and substantial opposition to the bill in the form in which it is then before the House.

SLEEPING BEAR DUNES

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, one of the most urgent and compelling tasks confronting the Congress in this age of ecology is the job of preserving and developing parks and other recreational areas.

In the State of Michigan, along the shores of the lake which bears that name, lies Sleeping Bear Dunes. The Michigan delegation in the House stands united behind legislation to establish at this site the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore. This legislation, now pending before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, would be a significant move in the direction of making good on our national commitment to secure, protect, and make available for all the American people, the natural beauties of sites such as Sleeping Bear Dunes.

Under unanimous consent, I include at this point in the RECORD a resolution just passed by the Michigan United Conservation Clubs in favor of this legislation:

RESOLUTION, MICHIGAN UNITED CONSERVATION CLUBS

The following was approved at the April 11, 1970, meeting of the Board of Directors of Michigan United Conservation Clubs:

RESOLUTION RE SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE LEGISLATION

"Whereas, all Michigan Congressmen in the House of Representatives have joined in sponsoring legislation to provide for establishment of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore; and

"Whereas, the administration has indicated that money would be available for national recreation areas; and

"Whereas, MUCC has consistently supported the Sleeping Bear Dunes proposal:

"Therefore be it resolved that MUCC reaffirm its stand and request that Congress approve and provide the necessary funding for establishment of a Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan."

TECHNOLOGICAL EDGE PERILED

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in these days of cost consciousness, it is most important that we not lose sight of the vital importance of maintaining our research and development excellence. I am pleased to share with my House colleagues the following editorial from the San Diego Union which very effectively stresses the paramount necessity of avoiding a technological gap:

[From the San Diego Union, Apr. 5, 1970]
TECHNOLOGICAL EDGE PERILED—RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LAG

"Overall, the United States of America and the Soviet Union now have roughly the same number of full-time scientists and engineers engaged in research and development. However, if present trends persist, by the mid-1980s the Soviet Union will have a total force in these fields a third larger than ours."

These words from Dr. John S. Foster Jr., director of Defense Department research and engineering, are of grave importance to a nation accustomed to—and dependent on—global technological superiority. They are a warning that within a comparatively short time the United States may find it has lost that technological edge, and with it the basis for our security, not to speak of our prosperity.

Worse, it can well be an accelerating decline. Pure research, the abstract inquiry that often germinates into concrete and profitable results, is very much like great art, a product of leisure. A scientist pressed to come up with marketable mousetraps cannot afford to digress down byways where his genius might otherwise beckon—cannot chase the will-o'-the-wisp, even though by doing so he might find the path to a star.

Thus, as the technologic lead we now enjoy over the rest of the world narrows, the pressure for immediately profitable mousetraps will mount. There will be less time available for the pure research that may be a decade a generation, a century ahead of practical application. Ultimately, instead of leading U.S. technology could falter, stop, stagnate and die for want of adequate research.

Dr. Foster is, of course, primarily concerned with science in its connection with national defense. His department and other federal agencies sponsor much of the research conducted on university campuses and in private intellectual gatherings across the nation.

Government is involved in research because it is essential to our security and because it has become hugely expensive. Dr. Robert

Goddard launched mankind into space with a few dollars' worth of tubing and chemicals in a Massachusetts meadow, but today's quantum leaps in technology happens in the void between subatomic particles.

Sir Isaac Newton may have formulated the Law of Gravity around the fall of an apple, but it will be repealed someday by an unknown researcher working with a multimillion-dollar machine.

Despite its vast cost, however, research is too important to the national welfare to allow it to become solely a government province, wholly dependent on public grants, subject to partisan changes of wind. Private industry has a vested interest in new products. If a technological gap truly develops between this nation and its aggressive competitors, purely for lack of public support and private investment, private industry will be the first, obviously, to go over its edge. Our security will not be far behind.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Post this morning carried a lengthy story describing the findings and recommendations of the President's Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities.

Although the task force report has not yet been officially released by the White House, the Post story, by Elizabeth Shelton, indicates that the task force dealt comprehensively with the broad range of discriminations, both legal and extralegal, which continue to deny to women their right to full equality and opportunity.

Judging from the Post report, the task force recommendations were forthright without being extremist and reasonable without being weak or evasive. The task force appears to have focused on real and serious problems and recommended effective action to correct them.

This report, Mr. Speaker, is of particular interest to me and to my three Republican women colleagues, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. MAY), the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. REID), and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER), for we have jointly been seeking to stimulate action on problems of discrimination against women throughout the life of the present administration.

Last July, for example, we met with President Nixon for a lengthy discussion of these problems and left with him a detailed memorandum identifying areas of discrimination and recommending specific proposals for legislative and executive action.

The appointment by the President of the Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities in September was one of the first, and most welcome, fruits of our efforts.

It is especially gratifying, therefore, that the Post story indicates that the task force study and report have confirmed our findings and endorsed our recommendations to an extensive degree.

What is called for now is concrete action on these recommendations. In this respect, I am hopeful that the President will, as soon as possible, release the full text of the task force report—and add his own personal blessing. For I am convinced the President understands the problems faced by American women and is committed to do what is necessary to resolve them.

As the task force chairman, Virginia R. Allan, stressed to the President in her letter transmitting the report—again, as quoted by the Post—failure to act effectively will increase the twin dangers of “accelerating militancy” and “the kind of deadening apathy that stills progress and inhibits creativity.”

The article follows:

WOMEN'S RIGHTS RECOMMENDATIONS

(By Elizabeth Shelton)

Establishment of a White House office on women's rights, under a woman director, is the primary recommendation of a task force report prepared in secrecy for the President and kept under wraps for four months.

The report of the Presidential Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities also calls for a White House conference this year on women's rights and responsibilities. “Coupled with corrective legislation, it would be a deterrent to the radical liberation movements preaching revolution,” the report states.

Not yet released officially, the report equated the struggle for equality for women with the still raging battle by black Americans for social justice.

For several months, the White House has been promising that the report would be released “soon.” Members of the task force, which includes both men and women, have in the interim said they were “honor bound” not to reveal its contents.

Elly Peterson, assistant chairman of the Republican National Committee, said yesterday she was advised by the office of Dr. Charles Clapp at the White House that the report is now at the Government Printing Office and that “it definitely will be released soon.”

The cover letter to the President, signed by Chairman Virginia R. Allan, Wyandotte, Mich., drug chain executive, stressed both the “danger of accelerating militancy” and “the kind of deadening apathy that stills progress and inhibits creativity.”

The conference call was timed to coincide with the 50th anniversary of women's suffrage and the 50th birthday of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

President Nixon has disappointed women's organizations, conservative and liberal, by not sending a women's rights message to Congress. The report of the task force asks him to send such a message, citing in it “widespread discriminations” against women, proposing remedial legislation, asserting federal leadership, recommending implementation by the states and calling on the private sector to follow suit.

Support of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, which has been before every Congress since 1923, led the legislation listed as required to give women full legal equality.

This would impose obligatory military service on women but “not . . . in functions for which they are not fitted.” It would permit women to be bartenders and men to be recipients of alimony. More importantly, it would remove discrimination against women in marriage and property laws, state labor laws which, under the guise of “protection,” bar women from earning equal pay, jury duty laws and prison sentences.

In some states, women are required to serve longer terms for the same kinds of

crimes, under the belief that it takes longer to rehabilitate a woman prisoner.

Among amendments proposed to existing laws are ones which would:

Give enforcement powers to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to remove from women the burden of going into court to prove discrimination in hiring, firing, leave and pension practices.

Authorize the attorney general to assist girls and women to equal access to education. This also calls for a survey by the Office of Education of the extent of discrimination in education because of sex. A new women's unit would be established in the Office of Education to lead efforts to end discrimination.

Provide Social Security benefits to the husbands and widowers of disabled and deceased women workers. In recognition of “a new pattern of family economic interdependence,” this proposal also would provide better retirement benefits for families in which the wife, as well as the husband, works.

The report strongly calls for a national system of well-run child care centers, available to all pre-school children, and after-school activities for school-age children at all economic levels who need them. It also proposes income tax deductions as a “business expense” for care of children.

Stating that “sex bias takes a greater economic toll than racial bias,” the report asks the President to be as seriously concerned with sex discrimination as with racial discrimination.

It cites unrest among welfare mothers and the radical women's groups mushrooming on college campuses. Among the suggested remedies were implementation of the 1968 Executive order forbidding sex discrimination by federal contractors and expansion of manpower training programs in household employment.

The task force recommended predictably that the President appoint more women to top positions of responsibility throughout government.

This has been a sore spot with women's organizations which have been collecting a “talent bank” of potential applicants for high office. They had hoped for the appointment of a woman to the Cabinet or Supreme Court.

The task force also asked federal funding for the states' Status of Women Commissions, some of which operate without money even for postage.

Problems the task force recommended for early consideration by the proposed Director of the Office of Women's Rights and Responsibilities included abortion laws, methods of changing attitudes on sex roles, maternity leave and unemployment insurance.

One of its suggestions for implementation would require the government to collect, tabulate and publish all economic and social data by sex as well as race.

OPERATION MATCH

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, there is an organization in the Third Congressional District of New York, which I am pleased to represent in Congress, which has made its mark as an innovator in computer work. This organization called Operation Match has become the leader in a specialized social field. It is devoted to bringing together young people.

Originated by two clever young men, this organization has become most impressive providing leadership in this field and a number of jobs for people in the community.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

HON. WENDELL WYATT

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, because of the extensive controversy surrounding the possibility of some sort of legislative action in regard to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and because press reports regarding my position in relation thereto were not complete, I am making this statement so that my position is clear in detail.

Justice Douglas has been charged with improper conduct as a member of the Supreme Court because of his relations with a foundation with shady connections, because of his participating as a member of the Court in decisions involving a man with whom he may have had financial dealings, and with conduct otherwise considered improper for a Justice, including inflammatory writings.

Two possible approaches to the problem have been suggested.

First, is impeachment proceedings. This is provided for in the Constitution. A bill of impeachment is introduced, full hearings are held, and the House then considers, debates, and votes on the bill of impeachment. It is in the nature of an indictment. If the bill of impeachment is passed by the House, it is the constitutional duty of the Senate to "try" the Justice, and find him guilty or not guilty. This is the proper and constitutional method, and the proper function of the House of Representatives.

The other suggested approach has been sponsored by over 100 Members of the House, equally divided politically. It would create a special committee "to investigate" the conduct of the judge.

This procedure is not authorized in the Constitution and is therefore extraconstitutional, and I believe may well be completely illegal and a nullity. Besides, the recommendations of the committee would have no force or effect of any kind. I have not joined in this second approach because of my strong belief that it is an improper procedure.

However, I plainly believe that the charges made against Justice Douglas are of sufficiently serious nature that full hearings on the bill of impeachment should be held immediately. The ends of justice demand it. Even Justice Douglas should welcome it. The Judiciary Committee of the House should hear all of the evidence, pro and con, and the full House should have an opportunity to vote on the question of whether the Justice should be impeached. The charges are serious and certainly constitute conduct, if true, much more gross than any of the complaints against either of the last two rejected Supreme Court nominees. I do

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

April 23, 1970

not believe there should be two different standards of conduct, one for nominees and one for sitting members of the Court.

If these charges are substantiated by the evidence, then I would have no hesitation in discharging my own constitutional duties as a Member of the House of Representatives in voting to impeach Justice Douglas. But I would want to carefully study the evidence before reaching any conclusions, and not hastily react on such a serious matter to fragmentary, unsworn press reports.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ENDORSES FREEDOM FOR THE BALTIC STATES

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives a resolution passed recently on a unanimous vote of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors enthusiastically endorsing the cause of freedom for the Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

The Baltic States' Freedom resolution follows:

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES: LITHUANIAN STATE 719TH ANNIVERSARY

Whereas, this year marks the 719th anniversary of the formation of the Lithuanian state when Mindaugas the Great unified all Lithuanian principalities into one kingdom in 1251 and the 52nd anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania on February 16, 1918 commemorated by Americans of Lithuanian origin or descent and their friends in all parts of our great Nation; and

Whereas, the Communist regime did not come to power in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by legal or democratic process; and Whereas, the Soviet Union took over Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by force of arms; and

Whereas, the Government of the United States maintains diplomatic relations with the governments of the free Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and consistently has refused to recognize their seizure and forced incorporation into the Soviet Union; and

Whereas, the committee of the House of Representatives, created by H. Res. 346 of the Eighty-third Congress to investigate the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, found that the incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia was contrary to established principles of international law; and

Whereas, the House of Representatives and the United States Senate (of the 89th Congress) unanimously passed House Concurrent Resolution 416 urging the President of the United States to direct the attention of world opinion at the United Nations and at other appropriate international forums by such means as he deems appropriate, to the denial of the rights of self-determination for the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and to bring the force of world opinion to bear on behalf of the restoration of these rights to the Baltic peoples:

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Los Angeles respectfully urges the President of

the United States to bring the question of liberation of the Baltic States before the United Nations and ask that body to request the Soviet Union withdraw all of its troops and release its control of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and return to their homes all Baltic exiles and deportees from prison camps in the Soviet Union; and

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, Secretary of State William P. Rogers, and United States Ambassador to the United Nations Charles W. Yost.

ERNEST E. DEBS,
Chairman of the Board and Supervisor, 3d District.

FRANK G. BONELLI,
Supervisor 1st District.
KENNETH HAHN,
Supervisor 2d District.
BURTON W. CHACE,
Supervisor 4th District.
WARREN M. DORN,
Supervisor 5th District.

PRESIDENT'S PANEL ON NONPUBLIC EDUCATION

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to learn today that the President has appointed a Panel on Nonpublic Education as part of the President's Commission on School Finance.

I was even more pleased to learn that President Nixon has selected to this panel the Most Reverend William E. McManus, bishop of Chicago, who is pastor of one of the largest parishes in my congressional district. Bishop McManus is one of the most knowledgeable and highly respected educators in America. For many years he served as superintendent of schools for the Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago, the largest parochial school system in the Nation.

Bishop McManus has made a lifetime study of America's educational institutions and is one of this Nation's best informed authorities on the role that private schools play in our pluralistic educational system.

President Nixon has made a tremendously wise selection in appointing Bishop McManus to this Panel, and the President has also made a wise decision in recognizing that it would not be good for either the country or its schools if either public or private school systems had a monopoly over the education of the Nation's children.

The strength of the educational system in this country lies in its pluralism. There are more than 6 million youngsters who are now attending parochial schools throughout the Nation, and it would cost in excess of \$4 billion a year in operating costs and an estimated \$5 billion more for facilities, if the parochial schools were forced to close and transfer their student body to the public school system.

We know that many States in the Union are now searching for ways to assist these parochial systems, and we also know that many of these schools are faced with great financial crises.

It is for this reason that I am particularly grateful that the President has recognized the need for assistance for the schools, and I am looking forward to the recommendations of the Commission as to how we can help parochial schools within constitutional means.

Other members of the President's Panel are Dr. Clarence Walton, president of Catholic University; William G. Saltonstall of Marion, Mass., former principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, and Ivan E. Zylstra of Grand Rapids, Mich., an official of the National Union of Christian Schools.

EUROPE CAUGHT UP IN APOLLO DRAMA

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, the world joined in our prayers for the safe return of the Apollo 13 astronauts. But since Friday, many Europeans have questioned why the United States, after having successfully landed men on the moon, continues to risk the lives of more astronauts in the Apollo program while much of the sought after scientific data can be obtained through automated spacecraft at approximately one-fifth the dollar cost.

For the interest of our colleagues, I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a column in last week's Washington Star reporting on this worldwide questioning, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star, Apr. 16, 1970]

MANY QUESTION RISK—EUROPE CAUGHT UP IN APOLLO DRAMA

(By Andrew Borowiec)

GENEVA.—Dramatic headlines, radio and television bulletins and an avalanche of technical details have jolted Europe from its indifference toward manned space flights.

From Bucharest to Paris and from Scandinavia to Italy, the drama of the Apollo 13 flight dominates the front pages and punctuates the radio shows.

A color picture of the three American astronauts stared from the front page of Milan's Il Giorno. In Paris, Le Figaro covered the story from every possible angle on three pages, and the East European Communist press carried lengthy factual accounts.

But while sympathy and concern for the lives of the Apollo astronauts was genuine, the average European could not help wondering why this risk was being taken.

WHY RISK MORE LIVES?

"They reached the moon last July, they beat the Russians, they know there is nothing there. Why risk more lives?" was a typical European comment.

The respected London Times summed up this attitude in more articulate terms.

"There is now a case for asking whether the space shuttle is the best way forward," The Times said in an editorial. "There is, after all, no shortage of useful work to be done in the development of usable but automatic satellites, the exploration of the solar system and the deliberate familiarization of people with the hazards and the rewards of traveling in space.

"Less haste may yet mean more speed,"

The Times concluded. "That is something to think in the grueling hours ahead."

COURAGE PRAISED

Europeans of various nationalities questioned at random in this international center agreed with this view. While praising the courage of the three men in the spaceship, while showing respect and even awe for America's space accomplishments, they appeared critical of America's desire to continue what they consider risky trips to the moon.

Not untypical were remarks saying "There is so much to be done on earth."

The Apollo 13 drama struck when Europe had become accustomed to successful space flights, whether American or Soviet. The U.S. landing on the moon in July was a major event and the whole of Europe cheered, genuinely, enthusiastically.

But the launching of Apollo 13 was not regarded in Europe as a historic event. It was, Europeans said, another "space adventure of those optimistic Americans."

THE SENTIMENTS OF EARTH DAY

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, this most appropriate message for Earth Day was written by my staff assistant, Bette Ackerman. The poem aptly expresses my sentiments about this crucial problem we all must face, and I take this opportunity to call its attention to my colleagues. It is my fervent hope that the significance of these lines and of Earth Day can inspire a meaningful solution to the problem of pollution.

The poem follows:

THINK SPRING, BUT DO NOT DEARTH THE EARTH

Tiny-fisted buds unclench into bloom,
And they shout to the world, "It's Spring,
It's Spring!"

Fragile pink petals alight on young branches
To fly at first puff of a warm April's wind.

Even staid bankers escape from their figures
To catch a few moments of healthful in-
haling . . .

They are different people, away from caged
desks—

(That is, weather and outlook prevailing!)

As we all glory at the rebirth before us,
Muse, for a moment, upon the Earth . . .
The Base of this beauty, foundation of life,
The cradle for mankind . . . And now,
Scene of strife.

It isn't man's wars that are causing the
battle;

It's his towering waste of earth's gift of
nature,

He uses, abuses, and rapes virgin forests,
Clouding our streams with black blood of
the kill.

His refuse pollutes both the seas and the
air . . .

Does he dare to assess the cost of the loss?
Can he care?

We say yes!

Savor days for their beauty, and think of a
plan

To help free our earth from the garbage of
man . . .

For, if not, it is said (not a whimper of
doubt)

We won't even be here to think about.

FLORIDA CITIZEN GROUP FIGHTS CANCER

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in Florida a remarkable citizens group is forming to assist in the fight against cancer. Dr. Malcolm L. Henley, D.D.S., of Orlando, whose daughter was recently stricken with leukemia, has been active in forming a voluntary organization called the Concerned Citizens for the Cause and Cure of Cancer.

This group is now linking up with other similar local groups throughout the Nation to press for increased involvement of volunteers as well as increased congressional appropriations for cancer research.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Health of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, I am very concerned with the problem of cancer. The statistics included in the attached open letter by Dr. Henley to concerned citizens reinforce my concern. Consequently, so that my colleagues will know of this remarkable citizens effort, and of the seriousness of the problem, I insert at this point in the Record that open letter:

I am writing you today not to ask for a contribution, but to ask for your support not just to restore, but rather to increase funds for Cancer Research. The cutback in funds from health appropriations is horribly shortsighted and will be disastrous for countless thousands.

A distinguished panel of the National Academy of Sciences and the President's Scientific Advisory Committee said, in order to maintain the effectiveness of programs such as those at the National Institute of Health, the level of support should be increased 15% each year. This means 244 million dollars are needed for research in 1971.

In the 1971 Budget, President Nixon has requested 202 million dollars for cancer research. This is 42 million dollars short of the amount needed to maintain an effective level of research into the cause and cure of cancer. Is it wise to save 42 million dollars while spending 330,000 lives? The hopes of millions of Americans are being shattered by this apparent reckless approach to budget cutting.

Supposedly, this action was taken because expenditures in this field were inflationary. I do not believe that a decrease in any service that comprises less than 0.1% of this great country's gross national product (893 billion dollars) could have any serious effect on inflation. I do believe, however, that the slashing of the Health Budget from 1.93 billion dollars down to 1.54 billion dollars represents more than a savings or a deterrent to inflation . . . it represents something that can only be described as a catastrophe to the health and happiness of millions of Americans.

The savings in dollars is a price some of us can ill afford to pay. The ultimate cost of this "saving" must be counted in the number of lives that could have been spared.

Surely a country that can put a man on the moon in ten years can put an end to this unmerciful killer in like time or better if properly funded and administered, and at one-tenth the expenditure. What better form of foreign aid can we give the world than a cure for this murder of men, women and children?

Our plan here in Central Florida is to first create enough local interest through

ads, articles in the news media, radio and TV, handouts by individuals, and last, but not least, via word of mouth. In other words, to educate as many people as possible.

Then we plan to take a group consisting of three women and three men with a spokesman of some standing to appear before a committee on health affairs. The Honorable Beth Johnson, one of our State Senators, is making the necessary arrangements to this end . . . or should I say *beginning!* . . . at the present time.

Enclosed you will find petitions signed by thousands of concerned citizens like myself (over 16,200 to date). Hopefully, this will serve to emphasize to you the importance of this cause. We feel sure you will support this most serious cause of increasing funds for the cancer research by signing the enclosed petition and/or by writing a personal card or letter to your congressman.

A cure must be found for cancer so the 625,000 people stricken this year can fulfill plans and dreams for all the tomorrows.

Sincerely yours,

MALCOLM L. HENLEY, D.D.S.

Facts and figures

	Died
Auto accidents (1969)-----	56,000
Cancer (1969)-----	323,000
Polio (worst year), (1952)-----	3,300
Cancer (1969)-----	323,000
World War II:	
Deaths 1 year-----	72,889
Total 4 years-----	291,557
Cancer (1969)-----	323,000
Korean war:	
Deaths 1 year-----	11,209
Total 3 years-----	33,629
Cancer (1969)-----	323,000
Vietnam war:	
Deaths 1 year-----	5,417
Total 6 years-----	32,503
Cancer (1969)-----	323,000

The share of the national budget for 1970 to each American

National defense-----	\$410.00
Vietnam War-----	125.00
Space research-----	19.50
Foreign aid-----	19.00
National Institute of Health-----	7.00
Cancer research-----	.89

QUEEN ISABELLA DAY

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 519th birthday of Queen Isabella, wife of Ferdinand of Aragon, and certainly this is an occasion worthy of special commemoration.

By her recognition of the dreams and plans of Columbus, and her encouragement, she made possible the discovery of our continent, for which she deserves special tribute.

Thomas D'Alesandro III, the mayor of Baltimore, issued a proclamation for this purpose, calling upon individuals, schools and other concerned groups, to suitably observe the anniversary of her birth. I am including a copy of the proclamation in the RECORD:

PROCLAMATION

(By Mayor Thomas J. D'Alesandro III, designating April 22, 1970, as "Queen Isabella Day" in Baltimore)

Whereas, April 22, 1970, marks the 519th anniversary of the birth of Queen Isabella,

dynamic Castilian queen, who through her faith and confidence in Christopher Columbus, gave the civilized world a new dimension; and

Whereas, Queen Isabella, wife of Ferdinand of Aragon, by her support of Columbus in his plans for exploration, earned for herself a unique place in this history of Western civilization; and

Whereas, in her own time, Isabella was a queen noted for her clean intellect, energy, virtue and patriotism; and

Whereas, the qualities of confidence in the future, spirit of adventure with a purpose and sacrifice in the cause of human progress exhibited by Queen Isabella are characteristics worthy of emulation in our twentieth century era of exploration.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas J. D'Alesandro III, Mayor of the City of Baltimore, do hereby proclaim April 22, 1970, "Queen Isabella Day" in Baltimore, and urge that all citizens, schools, historical and other interested organizations suitably observe this significant event in the history of the world.

THOMAS J. D'ALESSANDRO III,
Mayor.

DISCLOSURE OF DRAFT GAO REPORTS

HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Speaker, the invaluable assistance the General Accounting Office renders to Congress is vast and varied. It takes such forms as testimony before committees, reports to committee chairman on pending bills, temporary assignment of GAO staff members to the staffs of committees, and reports of audits in the Federal agencies.

Our Committee on Government Operations has the duty under the rules of the House to receive and examine reports of the Comptroller General and to make recommendations to the House in connection with the subject matter of the reports.

In fiscal year 1969, there were 1,023 audit reports covering almost every activity of Government. They comprise 177 reports to the Congress; 203 reports to committees, officers of the Congress, or individual Members; and 642 reports to agency officials.

It is GAO's practice to prepare drafts of its proposed reports in multiple copies to facilitate wide review and, as a rule, comment by affected agencies. These copies carry a clear notice that the report is a draft subject to revision and that its contents should not be released in any circumstance for purposes other than private review and comment.

Occasionally, however, the draft reports, or their contents, have been disclosed outside authorized circles. This has sometimes resulted in newspaper stories purporting to give the findings and conclusions of the Comptroller General, when in fact the report has not yet received his final approval and may be changed substantially before he does approve it.

Though such instances of unauthorized disclosure are not frequent, our committee feels that they should not be disregarded and that added attention

should be given to the Comptroller General's desire and need to have the information in the draft reports safeguarded while still in tentative form.

We recently wrote to the Comptroller General expressing concern over this problem. I am pleased to state that he has responded by advising us of further steps he is taking to discourage premature disclosure of draft reports. In my opinion, these steps will be quite helpful.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Members of Congress will be interested to read Mr. Staats' letter, as well as our letter to which it responds. I am, therefore, inserting them at this point:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES,

Washington, February 20, 1970.

HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We share your concern over the premature disclosure of information contained in drafts of our proposed reports mentioned in your letter of February 5.

As you know, drafts of our reports are furnished to the Government agencies concerned, Government contractors, and other organizations involved in the activities being reported on. We also furnish copies to committees and Members of the Congress and to their staffs when they have a need for the information before our reports can be completed. We prefer, however, to provide finished products instead. In any event, we do make every effort to limit copies of draft reports to organizations or individuals concerned or having an official need for the report at that time.

While we keep careful records of the number of copies of drafts made available for advance review or use, it is usually not possible for us to determine the source of a premature disclosure or unauthorized use of our report drafts. Press accounts based on information taken from our report drafts, however, often indicate an awareness that the report is a draft, is unofficial, and is not available for unauthorized release. However, this knowledge has not prevented the contents from being published.

We do not think that the instances of premature disclosure are attributable to a lack of knowledge of the restricted nature of the information contained in the report. Nevertheless, we plan to have the restricted use notification on the cover of our report drafts printed in larger type and in a different color ink. Also, we will specifically call attention to this notification in transmitting copies of our report drafts.

We appreciate your interest and concern in this matter and we welcome the suggestions in your letter for further strengthening our procedures.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Comptroller General of the United States.

FEBRUARY 5, 1970.

HON. ELMER B. STAATS,
Comptroller General, U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. STAATS: As the Committee of the House charged with the duty of considering budgeting and accounting measures and also the duty of receiving and examining your audit reports to the Congress, we are concerned, as you must be, with premature disclosure of information from drafts of your proposed reports.

Two recent apparent instances of such disclosure have come to our attention. One dealt with the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) in the Department of Defense. The other dealt with the endowment funds of the Smithsonian Institution. Copies of

press accounts referring to material in the draft reports are attached.

Those unfamiliar with GAO's operations may not realize that a draft report is an intermediate step. It is submitted to the agency concerned for comments, explanations, and refutations prior to being put into final form for transmission to the Congress. Frequently, the final report is able to indicate recent remedial action taken or planned by the agency. In most cases, of course, the final reports to the Congress become public documents available to everyone.

Title pages of your draft reports customarily carry the word "Draft" and a clear notice of use restriction:

"This document is a draft of a proposed report of the General Accounting Office. It is subject to revision, does not necessarily contain final conclusions, and is being made available solely to those having responsibilities concerning the subjects discussed for their review and comment to the General Accounting Office.

"Recipients of this draft must not show or release its contents for purposes other than private review and comment under any circumstances. At all times it must be safeguarded to prevent premature publication, or similar improper disclosure, of the statements or information contained therein."

This legend should be enough both to alert persons properly in possession of a copy to the need for safeguarding the information and to impress on them the importance of their responsibility to observe the restriction with care.

Yet breaches do occur; and it appears timely now to reemphasize the importance of safeguarding information in your draft reports. Your office may wish to consider some additional measures against improper disclosure. These might include revising the size, format, and wording of the above legend; stamping each page to identify it as part of a restricted draft; reiterating the substance of the above legend in letters transmitting copies of the draft report; additional instructions to your personnel to remind both themselves and outsiders that draft reports are tentative and restrictive; requiring draft reports to be numbered; and insuring that procedures for submittal and delivery of draft reports are fully understood and observed. In making these suggestions, we wish to stress that we have no reason whatever to believe that anyone associated with GAO was responsible for the above-mentioned disclosures.

We should be pleased to receive from you any comments you may wish to make concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
Chairman.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,400 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

THE WAR ECONOMY

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, one of the most tenacious and pernicious myths of the 20th century is that war is good for business. In recent testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Louis B. Lundborg, chairman of the board of Bank of America, refuted the myth in a detailed analysis of the effects of the Vietnam war on the U.S. economy. While the key points of Mr. Lundborg's statement were widely publicized by the press, I believe the public and my congressional colleagues may find the full statement instructive. For the benefit of those who have not read it, I am including it in the RECORD, along with comments by Harold Willens, national chairman of the Businessmen's Educational Fund. Mr. Willens' letter appeared in the Washington Post.

TESTIMONY BY LOUIS B. LUNDBORG

My name is Louis B. Lundborg. I am Chairman of the Board of Bank/America Corporation and of the Bank of America N.T. & S.A. I am pleased to respond to your request that I testify here today.

My testimony this morning will be on some of the economic aspects of the war in Vietnam. In preparing this testimony I have had the benefit of the best thinking of the staff of the bank's Economics Department, as well as that of many other officers of our bank on the economic impact of the war.

In this testimony I will confine my remarks to the economic impact of the war. While I have strongly-held personal feelings on other aspects of the war, I do not feel it is appropriate or proper to express these views as Chairman of the Board of Bank of America.

The thrust of my testimony will be that the war in Vietnam distorts the American economy. The war is a major contributor to inflation—our most crucial domestic economic problem. It draws off resources that could be put to work towards solving imperative problems facing this nation at home. And despite the protestations of the new left to the contrary, the fact is that an end to the war would be good, not bad, for American business.

There is, I think a pernicious, but widely-held belief that war generally has been an agent for economic growth, and therefore good for business. My plan this morning is to spend a few minutes discussing that belief and then to move on to the specifics of Vietnam where it is possible to speak, not only in general terms, but to back up our conclusions with specific economic statistics and indicators.

First, therefore, let's look at the general proposition that war has been an engine for rapid economic growth. While it is difficult, if not impossible, to prove conclusively that on balance war has not been an agent for rapid economic growth, there are a number of carefully reasoned investigations into this subject supporting the position that peace is far better for economic development. Although these careful analyses tend to reject the assumption that war is a boon to the economy, the public is generally unaware of this and continues to believe that war contributes positively to economic develop-

ment. It is time to set this record straight. Mr. John U. Nef's book, *War and Human Progress*, systematically examines the interrelations of war and economic growth from 1494 down to 1950. His analysis indicates that the industrial revolutions of both the Elizabethan and Napoleonic periods were developed not in warring Europe, but in peaceful England; that the invention of gun powder and of many other weapons of war was a by-product, not of military need but of peaceful industry, and that, certainly, pure and possibly even applied science has flourished most in peace and least in war.

Dr. John J. Clark, Dean of the College of Business Administration at St. John's University in New York, in his book, *The New Economics of National Defense*, reviews the impact of war on economic development.

In summary, he states, "The preponderance of evidence supports the judgment that war, on balance, does not correlate positively with economic progress. Settlement by arms not only causes a great net waste of resources; it also retards industrial development and the division of labor."

Other authorities have shown (1) that rising expenditures for research and development may actually be reducing the rate of economic growth in the United States, and (2) that the process of transferring scientific and technological advances in space and military R and D is becoming increasingly difficult. To the extent that it can be shown that war in general is not good for economic progress, then it should be equally obvious that war is not good for business.

I could go on citing other expert testimony that war in general is not an engine of economic progress—but let me move on to the real issue—the war in Vietnam.

As you probably know, Mr. A. W. Clausen, the President of the Bank of America, specifically rejected the charge that we as an institution support and profit from the war in Vietnam. He further stated, "this bank has consistently pointed out that an end to the war in Vietnam would be good, not bad, for American business." I would like to elaborate on this point.

There have been reckless and often deliberately malicious charges that the U.S. business community has supported the Vietnam war in an effort to reap huge profits. Let's look at the record. In a very narrow sense, it is certainly true that individual firms which supply material and services to the military have made profits. In our market economy, the federal government purchases most of the goods and service it requires from private firms, and those firms must be profitable in order to survive. This is true whether the firm is contracted to build a highway, produce a postal delivery truck, construct a school, improve a slum or produce a military aircraft. But as Mr. Hudson B. Drake pointed out in the January-February 1970 *Harvard Business Review*, the Government has established elaborate procedures to assure that profits on government contracts are not excessive, and in general these procedures have been effective.

I recognize that it is statistically impossible with the data available to calculate what portion of various firms' profits are generated by demands for goods and services needed to prosecute the Vietnam War. In an effort to get some rough approximation of the profitability of corporations doing substantial business with the Government, I did some checking on the corporations receiving the largest amounts of funds from Government contracts. Actually, I took the list from a publication of a "peace group" who proclaimed these firms to be war profiteers. The top ten firms for which we had data had a pattern of profits after taxes per dollar of sales quite similar to the national average. This means that the firms did better

in the 1962-1965 period than in the post-escalation years. It is also interesting to note that except for 1962 the average profits after taxes per dollar of sales for the ten firms was below the comparable national average for all manufacturing industries of durable goods industries. When I checked the twenty-five largest firms their profit after taxes per dollar of sales figure was also below the national average.

I realize, as I said before, that these figures are inadequate to prove any case conclusively. They do, however, cast serious doubt on the extravagant claims we have heard about war profiteering.

We do have more than adequate data to demonstrate that the escalation of the war in Vietnam has seriously distorted the American economy, has inflamed inflationary pressures, has drained resources that are desperately needed to overcome serious domestic problems confronting our country, and has dampened the rate of growth in profits on both a *before* and *after* tax basis. In the middle of 1964 when the Vietnam escalation began, the economy was in quite good shape. We had at that time an uninterrupted economic advance of 52 months—a peacetime record—unemployment average $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent, the consumer price index had increased only 1.2 percent during the first 6 months of 1965, and the average operating rate of industrial capacity was at 90 percent. There had been considerable success in maintaining Federal expenditures for goods and services below 11 percent of GNP from 1960 through mid-1965. In fact, the Government had even been able to change the composition of its spending by deliberately shifting emphasis from defense to non-defense spending.

The expenditures related to the Vietnam war, added to the near full employment economy that existed in mid-1965, generated severe inflationary pressures. Consumer prices began increasing rapidly as the federal deficit grew. While there is room for a wide range of opinion covering proper tax policies during this period, especially over the timing and magnitude of tax increases, and the proper role of monetary policy, the basic cause of the inflationary forces was a sharp increase in federal spending associated with the escalation of the conflict in Vietnam.

The inflation, the growth in inflationary psychology, and the very stringent anti-inflationary monetary policies have combined to produce serious distortions in the United States financial markets and resulting distortion in the economy. These distortions include the sharp drop in residential construction and the sharp growth in investment spending.

The facts clearly show that the Vietnam war has not been good for business profits. During the four years prior to the escalation of the conflict in Vietnam, corporate profits after taxes rose 71.0 percent. From 1966 through 1969 corporate profits after taxes rose only 9.2 percent.

To avoid any thought that the recent tax increase may have fudged the figures, I also have similar corporate profit figures on a before tax and inventory adjustment basis. These figures show corporate profits rose 51.3 percent from 1962 through 1965 but the gains in profits were dampened to a 16.6 percent increase during the post-escalation 1966-1969 period. It should be clear from these figures that what is good for the economy is good for business.

Most of the concern about the upward pressures on prices and costs originating in expenditures associated with the Vietnam war arise from recognition of the damaging effects of inflation on the domestic economy. This should not lead us to neglect the important impact on our position in international markets and the balance of payments. This is not to lay the blame for our balance of payments problems on the re-

cent period of inflation or on the Vietnam war. Inflation and the war associated expenditures, however, have made the problem more intractable and solutions more difficult. These difficulties with our balance of payments have postponed indefinitely any relaxation of the restraints and controls under which international business has been forced to operate for the past several years in particular.

It is important, therefore, to comment briefly on what has happened to the U.S. balance of payments in the past few years, specifically with reference to the impact of the Vietnam war. Perhaps the first point that should be made is that the official measures of the balance of payments deficit have been misleading. The view, for example, that the balance of payments in 1968 was satisfactory because there was a surplus of \$168 million and that the balance of payments in 1969 was very unsatisfactory because the deficit exceeded \$7 billion is unacceptable. In fact, the greatest deterioration in the payments position in recent years occurred in 1968. The difference between the two years may be accounted for largely by massive flows of foreign funds in opposite directions which had very little to do with the basic balance of payments position.

The best measure of what happened to the long run position is the balance on current account, that is goods and services plus private remittances and payments of U.S. Government pensions. This balance declined from a surplus of \$7.8 billion in 1964 to about \$4 billion in 1967 and \$1.4 billion in 1968 and less than \$1 billion in 1969.

A good part of the progressive deterioration in this position over the years since 1964, the year before the major acceleration of the Vietnam war, may be accounted for by the large increase in foreign exchange outflows associated with military expenditures. These rose from less than \$3 billion in 1964 to nearly \$5 billion in 1969. This, however, is not the only measure of the impact of the war and the subsequent inflation on the balance of payments. The more important impact and the one which is likely to have the most long lasting effects is on our competitive position in international and domestic markets, reflected in the rapid rise in the rate of importing of goods and services. In 1964 merchandise exports exceeded merchandise imports by nearly \$7 billion. By 1968 this excess of exports over imports had declined to less than half a billion dollars. With moderation in the rate of inflation and inflation induced expenditures our trade balance may be expected to improve this year and in subsequent years.

It is too early to tell, however, what permanent damage to our international competitive position the recent period of inflation has induced. It generally takes several years, perhaps four or five, before the full effects of excessive increases in price and costs show up in the competitive position and the effects are not confined to world markets where our products compete with that of other nations, but also in the United States where foreign products compete directly with U.S. products.

So much for balance of payments considerations. Let us return to the domestic scene.

I do not think there is any doubt that the resources used towards the Vietnam war effort could have been put to work towards solving imperative problems facing this nation at home. In the five-year period prior to the Vietnam escalation, defense spending in the United States averaged \$50 billion per year. If we assume that this level would have been maintained over the most recent five-year period in the absence of escalation, the increase in actual spending totaled \$118 billion. During the past four years, total spending for residential construction in the United States totaled only \$112 billion.

When we survey the very real needs in our economy in the areas of housing, urban transit, environmental pollution, etc., it is

clearly evident that we do not need to create war-related demand for resources in order to maintain full employment. Our problem now is one of establishing meaningful priorities to meet the quality of life demands of our citizenry. We obviously cannot do everything at once; we need to start strategic planning and action now if we hope to resolve these demands.

There is another point that at first blush might not appear to be an economic issue. But it is in real fact a very basic one: The war has divided, confused and bewildered Americans. Some Americans are strongly in favor of the continued prosecution of the war. Others are strongly opposed. But for many, the war and the issues surrounding the war are a source of confusion and bewilderment. As a result of this confusion and bewilderment, many people are losing trust in the institutions, public and private, through which we govern ourselves and run our economy. Such loss of trust is destructive of the cohesion necessary for an economy's ability to function at maximum effectiveness. To the degree banks, industrial firms, corporations, state and local governments, Federal Government agencies and universities are under attack or suspicion for their alleged part in the war in Vietnam, they lose some of their effectiveness as institutions that can provide for the common good. In the case of Vietnam it is my belief that the sum total of such loss of effectiveness is very great indeed and, while unmeasurable by any known economic indicator, this loss of effectiveness produces a very real drag on the economy.

Gentlemen, I deeply regret that the frustrations and misunderstandings arising from this conflict make it necessary to testify that overall war is not a stimulator of economic development nor is the war in Vietnam good for U.S. business. I find it repugnant, even if necessary to have to add that I would not support our role in the war in Vietnam even if it could somehow be made profitable for American firms.

The thought that war would be initiated or sustained for a single day because it might stimulate the economy should be abhorrent to any decent human being. And yet there are those who say that American business is helping to do just that.

We do know that aggressive war has been waged, all through history, to gain territory. Certainly that was war for economic gain.

But even that kind of war, that purpose for war, has been so outmoded by the experience of this century that I would like to be able to say to potential aggressors all over the world, "If you want to profit, if you want to own the world, don't dissipate your energies in wasteful warfare—follow the example of Japan and Germany since World War II and be economically aggressive."

War is, as we would say in business, a low yield operation.

I think from all this it is obvious that Vietnam is a negative influence on our economy. Let me conclude by restating my initial premise. The war in Vietnam distorts the American economy. It is a major contributor to inflation—our most crucial domestic economic problem. It draws off resources that could be put to work towards solving imperative problems facing this nation at home. And despite the protestations of the new left to the contrary, the fact is that an end to the war would be good, not bad, for American business.

THE WAR AND THE ECONOMY

America is committing economic harakiri in Southeast Asia. That is the gist of Bank of America Chairman Louis Lundborg's statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as reported by The Washington Post on April 16.

Mr. Lundborg, the highest officer of the world's largest bank, speaks words which merit the attention of every citizen. Each of

us is paying heavily for the devastating inflation produced by a costly, pointless war. Ending it quickly would benefit us economically as well as socially and politically.

No serious person can question Mr. Lundborg's capitalistic credentials. His profound knowledge of economic realities tells him—and now us—that the longer we remain in Vietnam the more we damage not others but ourselves. There is a great lesson to be learned from Mr. Lundborg's testimony; a lesson accentuated by the fact that while he was talking sense in Washington, Henry Ford was talking business in Moscow.

In our own self-interest we must finally put to rest the legacy of John Foster Dulles and Joseph McCarthy. The Cold War is ancient history. Its mythology is responsible for our Vietnam mistake, our distorted priorities, our inability to rebuild America. Paralyzed by obsessive anticommunism, we fail to see that there are now many brands of national communism, often more violently opposed to each other than to us. And we fail to understand that time is on our side: if only we stop playing world policeman: for the one thing no brand of communism can survive is prosperity.

If we listen to the practical words of men like Louis Lundborg we may still have time to get our country off its present disaster course before we collapse economically as well as in other ways.

HAROLD WILLENS.

CAMBODIA AND SEATO

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the evasive attitude of the so-called public opinion makers of our country to the urgent humanitarian request of the Cambodians for help to deter Communist aggression and enslavement is unconscionable.

Cambodia, which is in the SEATO area, has asked for no American involvement except for military areas and hardware to give its people a chance to defend their country by resisting territorial by the forces of evil from without.

Must we be reminded that the country of Cambodia is as much a part of our responsibility under SEATO as is South Vietnam—if she requests aid? If we reject Cambodia's plea for help and aid how can our decisionmakers justify any involvement in Vietnam? If "the friends of Moscow, Peking, and Hanoi" discourage involvement merely because the Cambodians are oriental then have not the Reds fallen victim to their own trigger word "racism"?

A free people with a reservoir of arms, such as we possess cannot refuse aid and assistance to any peoples begging for aid to resist Communist aggression. To do so would be immoral. What is the international theory recognized by civilized countries called "territorial integrity"?

Perhaps as the columnist, Joseph Alsop, recently reported:

If you read some of the recent reporting . . . you must conclude that it has now become illiberal, immoral and shocking to oppose foreign domination of your own country.

To free people we must remember that it is the victim and not the aggressor we should respond to.

I insert several related news clippings at this point:

CAMBODIA AGAIN ASKS FOR U.S. MILITARY HELP

Cambodia has made an urgent renewal of its plea for U.S. arms aid in its struggle against the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese—putting President Nixon in a delicate diplomatic and political bind.

The President is considering the appeal, which was disclosed last night by administration sources. A similar request for weapons and other material was made last week by the new Cambodian regime.

Nixon has taken a position against widening U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia and is under congressional pressure to adhere to this policy, even though the Phnom Penh government of Premier Lon Nol did not ask for troops.

And the administration wants to avoid any charges that Cambodia has given up its neutralist role by linking up militarily with the United States.

Yet there is little doubt Cambodia is having a difficult time handling attacks by the Viet Cong-North Vietnamese elements and Nixon does not want a Communist takeover of the tiny nation that neighbors Vietnam.

One possibility being studied by the administration is to use an international arrangement for providing aid to Cambodia with an eye toward supporting Cambodian neutrality.

Lon Nol opened up this possibility last week when he issued a call for aid from other nations, saying he would accept "all unconditional foreign aid from all sources."

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield has led the opposition to any extension of American military aid, no matter what the form, to Cambodia.

After the Phnom Penh regime's initial request for help, Mansfield said the only way for the United States to avoid further destructive conflict in Southeast Asia is to go no further "in any way, shape or form."

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 22, 1970]

THE UNITED STATES IS MISSING AN OPPORTUNITY TO END HALF OF VIETNAM WAR

(By Joseph Alsop)

DUC HUE DISTRICT.—From here, it is a short walk into the Parrot's Beak. The Parrot's Beak, in turn, is a place where the Cambodian border thrusts sharply outwards, into the midst of three key provinces of South Vietnam's Upper Delta. For that very reason, the North Vietnamese have been using the Parrot's Beak as a major sanctuary and base area for years on end.

Long before the Cambodian coup d'etat, there was obvious friction between the Cambodians in the Parrot's Beak and their North Vietnamese occupiers. Several months ago, in fact, there was an outbreak of rather serious fighting, in which the Cambodian Army used tanks. For the same reason, there has long been a certain amount of quiet, trans border cooperation between the Cambodian and South Vietnamese authorities.

Since Cambodia's change of government, moreover, the entire, very considerable area of the Parrot's Beak has clearly resembled a hornet's nest poked with a stick. The North Vietnamese occupiers, while threatening the Cambodians constantly, have taken hurried measures obviously betokening alarm, such as moving their base hospitals and ammunition stores into deep jungle.

Besides at least two regiments of the North Vietnamese Army and large northern rear service elements, the Parrot's Beak also contains the higher Vietcong leaders of at least five provinces. They took refuge there when the tide turned towards the end of 1968, and their home provinces in South Vietnam got too hot to hold them.

No doubt because they have felt unable

to confront the North Vietnamese regiments, the Cambodians have been threatening these Vietcong leaders in their midst.

In addition, and most important of all, the South Vietnamese 25th Division has quietly conducted at least two rather major operations in the Parrot's Beak, with obvious Cambodian cooperation. Reportedly, the operations have been extremely successful. But the Hornet's Nest in the Parrot's Beak has not yet been cleared of all its hornets, as is so obviously desirable.

These are the facts that make the dimly indecisive policy being pursued in Washington all but incomprehensible, from this angle of vision. Surely President Nixon ought to be willing to seize an excellent chance to end at least half of the South Vietnamese war, even if this causes Senator Fulbright to spout his customary nonsense.

Furthermore, this is just the kind of chance we may be on the verge of throwing away. At least 90 per cent of the enemy military supplies in III Corps, and every ounce of the supplies for the Southern Delta, have long been brought in through Cambodia. Before the supply lines began to be pinched six months or so ago, Cambodia was also the main weapons—source for lower II Corps.

In addition, the North Vietnamese regiments and divisions, like the two big units in the Parrot's Beak, cannot possibly exist for long without the rice, other food and medical supplies that Hanoi has also been procuring in Cambodia. Without all these vital aids, and above all, without the Cambodian base areas and sanctuaries, the already weakening enemy military effort in III and IV Corps must dwindle away to nothing.

The opportunity offered by the big change in Cambodia is almost too good to be true, in fact. The opportunity is still there, furthermore, but it can all too easily slip away for good if the hovering and wavering in Washington continues.

Obviously, the new Cambodian government has not the power to resist the powerful North Vietnamese Army inside its borders, unless it gets help in doing so. Obviously, the best help will be provided by a vigorous policy of using units like the South Vietnamese 25th Division to clean out the trans-border hornet's nests for good and all. Obviously, the effort deserves all possible U.S. support and encouragement.

Finally, it should be obvious to any rational person that the Cambodians have every imaginable right to object to the long North Vietnamese occupation of large areas of their country. In truth, they have every reason to fear the actual conquest of Cambodia by Hanoi's soldiers—which is undoubtedly Hanoi's long term aim.

But if you listen to Senator Fulbright, and indeed, if you read some of the recent reporting from Phnom Penh, you must conclude that it has now become illiberal, immoral and shocking to oppose foreign domination of your own country.

[From the Evening Star, Apr. 23, 1970]

ARMS TO CAMBODIA

The Nixon administration's decision to furnish Cambodia with several thousand Chinese AK-47 automatic rifles captured in Vietnam is a minimal response to the threat now facing General Lon Nol's regime.

While North Vietnamese troops this morning were reported to have evacuated the town of Saang, 18 miles south of Phnom Penh on the Bassac River, the situation, to put it mildly, remains extremely fluid.

In its initial clashes with elements of the 40,000 North Vietnamese troops operating there, the 30,000-man Cambodian army has not distinguished itself. It is short of arms, short of ammunition (the Indonesian army, which also uses the AK-47, is expected to supply bullets for the captured weapons) and short of leadership.

This country, in the words of a joint letter to Senator Mansfield from the heads of the two chambers of the Cambodian legislature, cannot remain "indifferent to the destruction of a nation," particularly when that nation is friendly to us.

A major infusion of American aid is neither necessary nor desirable, if only because the Cambodians lack the capacity to put such aid to maximum and immediate use. But what is needed is a clear statement of diplomatic support from Washington, backed up by quick shipment of such light arms as the Cambodians need and can use.

What cannot be tolerated is a further deterioration in the military situation there. We do not advocate the dispatch of American ground units to Cambodia. But if our Asian allies such as the Thais, the South Vietnamese or the South Koreans wish to take such a step—and if Lon Nol requests this assistance—we should do nothing to stand in the way of such a development.

The Indochina conflict is one war. There is a single foe, whether he fights in South Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia. He must be made to see that aggression does not pay.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON VIETNAM HOPEFUL NEWS

HON. LESLIE C. ARENDS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's Monday night speech on Vietnam contained hopeful, yet realistic, news for all Americans and for all people of the world seeking peace.

The President made it plain that while the United States will remove troops, as promised, we will not accede to Hanoi's aggression, either in South Vietnam or in Laos and Cambodia.

The Evening Star of Tuesday carried a perceptive editorial emphasizing the effect this speech will have on its varied audiences, and calling it "exactly the right combination of firmness and flexibility." I insert this editorial in the RECORD:

[From the Evening Star, Apr. 21, 1970]
TELLING IT TO HANOI

Mr. Nixon's San Clemente speech on Vietnam last night was designed for a varied audience. To Americans, Mr. Nixon was saying both that there would be no defeat in Vietnam and that 150,000 more American boys will be withdrawn from there by this time next year.

To Hanoi, for the first time, there was a warning that escalation of the war in Cambodia or Laos might mean a sharp reduction in the pace of withdrawal from Vietnam although not in the total number. For the Pentagon, there was the reassurance that, while the process of Vietnamization must continue, conditions on the ground will be a decisive factor in determining the precise timing of withdrawals.

The President told the Kremlin—and, indirectly, Hanoi—that he has "noted with interest" senior Soviet U.N. delegate Yakov Malik's apparent call for a new Geneva conference designed to reach a general political settlement for all Indochina.

Finally, while he did not publicly accede to Cambodia's request for arms shipments, he made it clear by spreading the withdrawals over a full year that he has the present difficulties of General Lon Nol's government in mind, as well as those of Premier Souvanna Phouma of Laos.

In all respects, the President acted wisely. Had he given in to Pentagon pressures for a moratorium of up to six months on troop withdrawals, he would have irretrievably damaged his credibility. While keeping the average pace of withdrawals at the acceptable level of 12,500 per month, Mr. Nixon has preserved his credibility while at the same time meeting the minimum objections of both his military advisers and the shaky regimes in Vientiane and Phnom Penh.

In some respects, of course, the President gilded the Asian lily. He gave no justification for his statement that the progress of Vietnamization had "substantially exceeded our original expectations last June." Nor did he explain how, with all Indochina in flames, "we finally have in sight the just peace we are seeking."

But there is little point in carping about rhetoric. The thrust of the President's speech—and the reasoning behind it—was exactly the right combination of firmness and flexibility. Mr. Nixon seems to know not just where he wants to go in Southeast Asia, but how he can get there with a minimum of risk. And that should be good news for all Americans, and for men of good will in Southeast Asia.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, in February, the President submitted his environmental quality program to the Congress. No one can question its objectives to give the Federal Government authority to set proper standards and enforcement relative to intrastate polluters, big and little, virtually everywhere in this country.

The several States have always had primary obligation and authority to enforce pollution controls within their own boundaries. This has only worked in those States where there has been vigorous prosecution in the courts, but all too often, the courts have been reluctant to single out isolated polluters for actions that are so often the general rule in our economic life today.

This is understandable when one sees that pollution is not only caused by industry, local, State, and Federal governments, but individuals and groups in our American society.

It would seem that the President's program is silent in one important respect, and I hope that the Congress will correct this basic omission. That is the question of costs to industry which is something that cannot be swept under the rug. I would hope that appropriate tax incentives of some kind would be made available.

Many industries are striving hard at substantial costs to themselves to fulfill their part in banishing foul pollution caused by their operations. They now need help at local, State and Federal levels, if their antipollution efforts are to be totally effective.

For instance, the country's industry has been singled out as a big polluter of our Nation's streams. In fact, the General Accounting Office last fall pinpointed certain industrial and public wastes as a primary source of pollution in some areas.

The GAO report could well have cited the paper industry's National Council for Stream Improvement, which has spent nearly \$10 million for research during the recent time. In addition, the industry has spent over \$300 million for waste treatment facilities over the last 25 years. That represents a genuine, commendable effort to stop and prevent pollution.

In Fitchburg, the paper industry, which is so important to the economic life of northern Worcester County, in recent years has invested over \$2 million in new equipment, primarily to curb pollution.

These large expenditures naturally result in higher production costs in a highly competitive industry, but they also represent the industry's recognition of its obligations to take corrective action now in its own backyard, and indicate a fine public spirit.

Mandatory, Federal regulatory controls, when applied elsewhere in the country, will help the Fitchburg paper industry retain its markets without unfair competition.

Moreover, the President's commendable objectives were not reflected by the administration's relatively modest pollution control budget. For pollution control, parks and open space, the budget calls for \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$330 million, and I think that we will have the same situation in Congress that we had last year when Congress responded to increasing public demand for action on pollution. It will be recalled that in the area of sewage treatment grants alone the Congress tripled the administration's budget by voting some \$700 million more than that had been requested.

To be sure, we must and will try hard for reasonable, needed economy, but we cannot stand by, unmoved and supine, while sewage, foul wastes, and other filth turn our streams, waters and other places into obnoxious, disease-bearing, unsightly, open sewers and other repositories of stench and putrid wastes, dangerous to life and destructive of wholesome environments.

The Congress in the 1960's alone enacted some 20 to 25 legislation proposals to help curb pollution. For instance, the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1961 increased Federal aid for local sewage treatment plants. In the Nashua Basin alone, about \$728,700 has been allocated for such activities. The Clean Air Act of 1963, the Water Quality Act of 1965, the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966, and the Air Quality Act of 1967 are among laws passed by Congress, to mention just a few, to help protect our natural resources.

Abnormal delay, obstruction and bureaucratic vacillation at every level have typified the planning and efforts for expeditious, corrective, purgative measures that are more essential in every sense than the Herculean cleansing of the Augean stables.

All too often, there has been a proliferation of committees, councils, and legal bodies at the local, State, regional and Federal levels, official and unofficial, working on the top priority exigencies of pollution abatement.

Within the Federal Government alone,

we have the Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Interior Department, the Health, Education, and Welfare Department, the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, the Public Health Service—the list goes on and on.

At local, State, and regional and general coordinating platforms there is, together with Federal efforts in this critical area, a profusion of frustrating agencies and bodies struggling laboriously and vainly, beset by indecision barriers and lack of coordinated leadership, hoping, praying and waiting for some magical formula to speed antipollution programs.

These ice jams of official paralysis and pyramiding delays must be speedily blasted away, and it is up to the Federal Government to take a bold, innovative initiative to coordinate and move the many well-meaning, commendably originated efforts to spark and wage massive, united warfare upon the hideous specters of pollution in our midst. Every resource—technical, scientific and financial—must be brought into play on a basis of real urgency and these programs must be adequately funded.

In transportation, concerted action by several Federal and State agencies helped to accelerate the elimination of jet pollution at its most obvious levels—the heavy black smoke visible at takeoffs and landings of aircraft in many communities.

The airlines have promised and moved to eliminate this highly objectionable black smoke by 1972, but there still remains the problem of highly toxic gases from jet exhausts, and the same pollutants that now plague our highways and endanger human well-being and comfort.

In the days ahead, I believe that Congress will have to legislate stronger standards of strict enforcement provisions against jet pollution that are technically and economically feasible in keeping with the results of continuing research into aircraft emissions. These efforts must entail understanding of the problems of the airlines as well as the urgent needs for alleviation.

There is also need for expansion of Federal programs to provide stricter controls on air pollution by automobile engines and fuels and there are pending in the Congress several bills to reduce pollutants. Prospective congressional and Federal governmental action has put the gigantic automobile and gasoline industries on notice that unless they voluntarily act now, they will have mandatory Federal controls sooner than expected.

Here again, while a rule of reason must be followed, it should be made clear to all interests that these objectives cannot brook further delay. The Nation and the American people have waited long enough. Now we must have action. It must be fair and reasonable to all, but it must be promptly designed and accomplished to get this imperative job done, and this must be true of the Federal Government's efforts in respect to all pollution and all environmental goals.

There is, understandably, increasing concern among conservationists, includ-

ing myself, over the effect of nuclear electric power plants on our environment. Consequently, the construction of some 25 to 30 nuclear plants is being delayed. These plants represent about 22,000-megawatt capacity, about half the total U.S. electric power generating capacity that we had in 1940.

Balance this delay against the constantly increasing demand for electric power, antiquated generating equipment, power failures in the Northeast, and other problems facing the utilities and you can see that the Nation has a monumental dilemma on its hands. It will take concerted action by all three branches of Government—executive, congressional and State legislatures, and the courts—to help resolve these difficulties.

Power failures must positively be prevented by every feasible action. This question must have absolute, top priority. In many areas power failures are occurring with a frequency and regularity that is giving great inconvenience, loss, threats of many kinds and deepest concern to the people and a wide range of industries.

Few things are more important confronting the domestic life and the defense of this Nation. I urge the President to call a national conference on this subject at an early date comprised of representatives of government at every level, industry, labor, and the best scientific and technical brains in the country in this field to consider these great problems and come up with all possible dispatch with proposed, adequate remedies to prevent power failures and provide adequate power for this Nation. This is a problem of real magnitude, and it must be tackled and solved at the earliest practicable time. Failure to act could have disastrous consequences for this country and our people.

While the Federal Power Commission in 1967 made a far-reaching report to the President dealing with the massive 1965 Northeast power failure, the Presidential conference I am suggesting, especially in view of anticipated power shortages this summer, would bring into play all levels of government and the private sector and the best talents available to review what has been done to implement the FPC recommendations and spell out what remains to be done in this area.

Another environmental goal relates to power transmission lines in the country. It is evident that the question of their character, and the method and kind of their deployment is a very compelling, profoundly serious national problem. We must move here in this field as fast as we can, where it is required—and this is in very many places and areas—to take these lines from over our highways, our homes, our industries, our farms and many open spaces and bury them underground. This is an improvement that is bound to come in time and it should be considered, planned and started at an early date. The Congress must give careful early attention to these proposals which are in the national interest.

Long before environmental improvement became the popular slogan it is today, I had foreseen and anticipated

these problems and these needs and started by efforts to solve them. I have been working for a long time in the Congress for approval and necessary funding of water resources development plans affecting the Nashua and Charles River Basins and for such watershed protection proposals as the Upper Quaboag and SuAsCo projects, and for broad national programs.

Last year, I sought the help of the House Committee on Public Works and made appeals to the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of the Budget seeking approval of the New England Regional Commission proposal calling for a coordinated \$15 million Nashua River Basin water quality demonstration program. It is gratifying that the President's budget increased the Commission's funds to \$9 million which means the start of the massive cleanup needed for the Nashua River.

It should be made clear and unmistakable that the principal problem is money, the taxpayer's money, whether the pollution is abated by the municipality, the State, or the Federal Government, since at every level it is the taxpayers who must pay the costs out of their own pockets.

We now have underway the planning of dams and reservoirs in the North Nashua River Basin with Whitmanville and Nookagee Reservoirs in the advanced stages. At the outset, Fitchburg indicated it was interested in increased storage capacity to meet its future water needs.

Because of the local costs involved, and local surveys showing an adequate supply of water, Fitchburg last year decided against participation in the water supply features of Whitmanville and Nookagee at an estimated cost of over \$3 million to local interests.

This decision has meant that both Whitmanville and Nookagee must be redesigned. Fortunately, preliminary evaluations indicate that the projects can still meet the economically sound and justifiable requirements for Federal construction, but the Army Engineers now tell me that construction could start at the earliest in 1972 or 1973, if the redesigned projects still meet the governing criteria.

Studies conducted at my request by the Army Engineers indicate that Fitchburg can meet its water demands through 1980 and up to 1985, if the city goes ahead with the construction of Shattuck Reservoir.

These are preliminary projections, but it appears that ultimately Fitchburg will have to go to alternate sources of supply, such as watershed areas outside the North Nashua Basin, or tie in with a larger system such as the Metropolitan District Commission, should the city so choose.

The city's decision is understandable in the light of the continuous increase in the cost of municipal services and spiraling local tax rates and there is no easy solution.

In the long run, the cost of added water supply storage for local needs, as originally envisioned in the Whitmanville and Nookagee projects, is borne by the individual water users with repayments by local interests, made possible

over a 50-year period, but adding over \$3 million to the city's indebtedness right now in the face of more pressing community needs, creates a serious problem.

This is a question of priorities that has to be determined by local officials in the light of local conditions. It goes without saying that I will continue my deep interest and efforts in these matters, and join with the able, distinguished mayor and officials, leaders and people of Fitchburg and other communities in the third district in pressing for any and every Federal assistance that they may seek for their water supply needs or other requirements.

NEGRO PERCEPTIONS OF JEWS BETWEEN THE WORLD WARS

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, the autumn issue of Judaism magazine included an article titled, "Negro Perceptions of Jews Between the World Wars."

The article deals with anti-Semitism among Negroes. On pages 445 and 446, the article commends my colleague from New York, Mr. POWELL, for raising his voice "the loudest and clearest in Harlem against the rising tide of Jew-baiting."

All Americans should be reminded of this sad episode in our Nation's history. The Nation owes a debt of thanks to my colleague, Mr. POWELL, and all others who spoke out against those who would exploit racial and religious differences in our great Nation. I insert pages 445 and 446 of this article into the RECORD:

NEGRO PERCEPTIONS OF JEWS BETWEEN THE WORLD WARS

It must not be forgotten that many Negro voices were raised in protest against the "rising tide" of Jew-baiting. Among the loudest and clearest in Harlem was that of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Powell, who succeeded his father as pastor of the mammoth Abyssinian Baptist Church in 1939—it had some eight thousand members—was the first black Congressman to be elected by Harlem. Lately, his difficulties with the Internal Revenue Service, his playboy escapades, and personal peccadilloes have captured the headlines and obscured his earlier substantial accomplishments. Those accomplishments actually antedate his first election to the House of Representatives in 1944. Kenneth Clark has written in his *Dark Ghetto*, that in the 1930's "Powell became the symbol of the struggle for minimal Negro rights, his name a household word." When Woolworth's on 125th Street declined to hire black girls as clerks, Powell took to the picket lines. He joined in the mass picketing of Blumstein's also. Between Powell and Sufi Abdul Hamid little love was lost, although ostensibly the two were agitating for the same "don't buy where you can't work" cause. When Powell chided Sufi, the latter assailed Adam as an alcoholic fool. "A professional anti-Semite" and a "black Hitler" were the terms Powell chose retrospectively to describe Sufi in his *Marching Blacks* published in 1945.

In the dark days of the Depression, when anti-Semitism was on the increase, Powell was instrumental in establishing a biracial

committee which made a concerted effort to open up to Negroes theretofore unobtainable jobs. Using his column, the "Soap Box," in the *Amsterdam News*, he spoke out forthrightly on Negro-Jewish relations. No battle predicated on hatred could be won, he asserted on one occasion. Enmity could not be countered with enmity. Bigotry could not be destroyed with more bigotry.

Let us stop blaming the Jews for the wrongs perpetrated and blame those who are really at fault. Wherever the blame falls, let us not follow it up with hate. The fact is the Jew doesn't wrong us any more and probably much less than any other group. Maybe the corner grocer will short weigh you a couple of ounces, but so will Joe the vegetable man and Sam the ice man. Cheating is not confined to any one race. Whereas one group might cut the change a little bit or pad the bill, it is the so-called white Christian that is giving us the most hell right now.

In *Marching Blacks* he described anti-Semitism as "a deadly virus of the American bloodstream," even deadlier than anti-Negroism in some regions.

Powell also took up the cudgels in defense of European Jewry. He inveighed against Hitler, Mussolini and their minions and called international Fascism civilization's greatest danger. Nazi hatred of Jews, he felt, was unwarranted. Hitler was using German Jewry as a scapegoat. "By lampooning the Jew, he could make the lowest moron and the biggest degenerate in all Germany feel that, after all, he wasn't the lowest down, there were always the Jews." Exactly the same psychology underlay prejudice toward Negroes in the American South, Powell opined: "He [the white Southerner] wants the tobacco juice-stained moron of Tobacco Road to feel that there is always someone beneath him and so, he is taught that the Negro down the road is not his equal."

Negroes, he argued, could not stand aloof. Neutrality and apathy were self-defeating. Prejudice in Germany, China, Spain, Haiti or wherever imperiled America's "so-called free Negroes." In Powell's view the dilemma of Harlem's unemployed and the plight of the remaining Scottsboro victims on one hand, and Hitler's persecution of German Jewry on the other were inextricably intertwined.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, if a business loses 36 cents out of every dollar's worth of sales, it is headed for trouble.

This is the financial situation facing the Post Office Department today. With today's postal rates, the Department will take in some \$6.7 billion in postal revenues in the coming fiscal year and spend an additional \$2.5 billion just to stay in business.

This huge postal deficit and drain upon our Federal budget underscores the need for prompt enactment of the Postal Reorganization and Salary Adjustment Act of 1970.

This legislation provides for additional postal revenues from all the major classes of mail. Both first-class and third-class users are asked to pay an additional 33 percent. And, most publications with second-class permits will have their rates lifted by 48 percent. These

increases will go a long way toward putting this service on a sounder financial footing.

A \$2.5 billion postal deficit amounts to a tax subsidy of some \$40 a year for the average family. There is no reason, Mr. Speaker, why they should subsidize a service used in large part by businesses and commercial mailers.

Let us help the President put the postal service on a pay-as-you-go basis.

WALLS RISING TO TAME A RIVER

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Ansonia Sentinel which is published in the heart of the Naugatuck Valley carried on April 13 an up-to-date story of the flood control program in the Naugatuck Valley. The story also touched upon the overall State program and included a statement which reflects credit upon the Army Engineers and every individual who has had any part in the building of this bulwark. It stated "the valley flood protection project is the largest under construction in the United States according to the Army. It is the largest project of any kind being built by the New England Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers."

As a matter of fact the Valley Complex is only a part of the massive flood control program which is underway and which is nearing completion in my district and which represents Federal expenditures of over \$100 million. It is a subject of great pride to me that from the time I came to Congress and in the aftermath of the Black Friday floods of 1955 I have sponsored legislation and I have worked in the Congress and with the Army Engineers as well as with the officials and the residents of the communities affected to bring about the achievement of a series of structures which will protect lives and property from future disaster.

I include here the story by Richard S. Edinger which appeared in the Ansonia Sentinel under the heading, "Walls Rising To Tame a River":

WALLS RISING TO TAME A RIVER

(By Richard S. Edinger)

In 1955, Connecticut's Naugatuck River, swollen by torrential rains from hurricanes Connie and Diane, rose out of its banks from just south of the Massachusetts border nearly to Long Island Sound.

Several lives were lost and damage was in the scores of millions.

Today, 15 years later, a chain of giant flood-control works is nearing completion. By 1972 the Valley will have been made secure against a repetition of the tragedy.

Early in August of 1965, skies were leaden and rains continued for days.

The southern coast of New England was on hurricane alert for more than a week as Hurricane Connie threatened the area. She finally veered out to sea.

Then Diane swept close. Her eye did not hit the coast, but heavy rains associated with the storm came down in torrents in areas well inland from Long Island Sound.

Hardest hit was the Naugatuck River Valley.

The storm struck Aug. 15. By the next day, several inches of rain had fallen. The river rose over its banks for much of its length.

From points near the Massachusetts border, south through Torrington, Thomaston, Waterbury, Naugatuck, Beacon Falls, Seymour, Ansonia and Derby, the raging waters swept away business and residential buildings, bridges, roads, rail lines and public utilities.

The water tore open a cemetery and bore the dead toward the sea.

In the Valley communities of Seymour, Ansonia and Derby, damage was estimated at \$25 million. Three persons lost their lives.

With their communities so clearly vulnerable to flood damage, municipal officials took immediate action to persuade the federal government to provide funds for local-protection projects.

The planning took more than a decade. By the fall of 1968, a \$21-million flood-control program was under way in Ansonia and Derby. By 1972, the communities will be safe from the danger of floods.

The Valley flood-protection project is the largest under construction in the United States, according to the Army. It is the largest project of any kind being built by the New England Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The immense size of the project has turned the two communities into an area of major construction.

Thirty-foot concrete walls and earthen dikes wider at the base than a football field are going up. So are flood gates that dwarf a truck.

More than 15,000 feet of earthen dikes and 7,000 feet of concrete walls are included. Some 31,750 cubic yards of concrete are being poured.

The facilities include five pumping stations, eight street gates and three railroad gates.

The project is part of a vast system of flood-control and protection facilities being installed by the Army Engineers in the entire valley from the headwaters of the Naugatuck near the Massachusetts line south to the mouth of the Housatonic River near Long Island Sound. The Naugatuck empties into the Housatonic at Derby.

Four separate urban renewal projects in Ansonia and Derby have proceeded successfully on the assumption that adequate flood protection would be provided for the industrial and commercial facilities in their downtown areas.

The local, state and federal costs of the redevelopment programs in the two communities total some \$20 million. In addition, several more millions have been committed for new business enterprises and industrial improvements.

Under construction in the flood-prone areas that will be protected in a \$3.5 million interior-mall shopping center in Ansonia.

Unlike many of the projects planned and designed by the Army Engineers, the Ansonia and Derby projects will be turned over to the municipal governments when they are completed.

The Engineers maintain control and operate dams, reservoirs and canals. The Corps' New England Division operates some 35 dams.

The Ansonia and Derby public works departments will hire men to maintain the flood works when completed. This maintenance will include servicing of pumping stations and regular checking of flood gates and other operational facilities.

These same public-works officials will be responsible for activating the floor-control facilities when a flood alert is issued.

The street and railroad gates rarely will be closed except during floods.

The Ansonia and Derby projects form the final link in a series of flood-control facilities along the Naugatuck River.

The system starts with the Hall Meadow Brook Dam on a tributary of the Naugatuck near the Massachusetts border.

Six other dams are completed or under construction downstream. In addition, there are two local protection projects completed in Torrington and a local protection project completed in the Waterbury-Watertown area.

DETECTION SYSTEM

To coordinate the vast flood-control system in Connecticut and elsewhere in New England, the Army Engineers recently put into operation a computer-controlled flood-detection system.

Monitoring stations have been set up on several New England rivers and at forecasting stations. Signals are sent to a central computer at the Corps' headquarters in Waltham, Mass., which digests the information and orders flood gates closed.

The monitoring stations nearest the Ansonia-Derby projects are at the Stevenson Dam on the Housatonic between Oxford and Monroe and on the Naugatuck in Beacon Falls.

With the completion of the Ansonia and Derby projects, the Valley program will be virtually finished.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the week of April 19-25, 1970, has been designated as Secretaries Week, with yesterday, April 22, as Secretaries Day. Since 1952, a week has been set each year to honor the "first lady of business—the secretary. Again, the theme for Secretaries Week is "Better Secretaries Mean Better Business."

The question is often asked: "Why is my secretary called a clerk-typist or clerk-stenographer, while others are called secretaries?" What is the difference? What is a secretary anyway? According to the National Secretaries Association—International—which sponsors Secretaries Week, a secretary shall be defined as an executive assistant who possesses a mastery of office skills, who demonstrates the ability to assume responsibility without direct supervision, who exercises initiative and judgment, and who makes decisions within the scope of assigned authority.

The position of secretary is primarily that of a trusted office assistant performing duties which are auxiliary to the management work of an executive. The secretary participates in the work of her superior by relieving him of details of administration, such as the acceptance of telephone calls, the reception of visitors, the preparation and processing of correspondence, the maintenance of files and records, the assembly and dissemination of information, and the transmission of instructions to his subordinates.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in extending congratulations to these invaluable ladies on their day.

EXPLOSIVES CONTROL ACT OF 1970

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a proposed "Explosives Control Act of 1970."

My introduction of this bill is in response to a series of recent bomb outrages and bomb threats in various parts of the Nation. The actual and potential loss of life, destruction of property, and serious disruption of the daily lives of our citizens and our economy require that effective Federal steps be taken to regulate the use and transportation of explosives.

The purpose of this legislation is to support Federal, State, and local law enforcement. It is not intended to interfere with or place undue burdens upon law-abiding citizens with respect to the legitimate acquisition, possession or use of explosives.

Some States, notably Connecticut and New York, have enacted their own statutes to regulate the manufacture, ownership, possession, storage, use and transportation of explosives. These State laws have been supplemented in many instances by municipal ordinances, such as those adopted by the city of New York, which attempt to strictly regulate the acquisition and use of these volatile materials. The Explosives Control Act of 1970, which I have introduced, will not preempt enforcement of existing statutes. It is intended to give the States and local communities the capacity and incentive to enforce their own explosives control laws.

Although my bill does substantially increase Federal penalties for the unlawful transportation of explosives and the use of the mails or telephone to convey bomb threats or bomb scares, the measure is not solely punitive. Its approach is regulatory and preventive in that it would channel and generally restrict the interstate transportation of explosives to federally licensed manufacturers, importers and dealers. The bill also provides a system of recordkeeping to enforce the prohibitions against sales to certain classes of individuals. I am convinced that this legislation will assure that strong State and local control over explosives will not be subverted by unregulated interstate traffic and anonymous purchases of these highly volatile and destructive commodities.

This legislation is patterned on the approach embodied in the Gun Control Act of 1968. The following outline describes the main provisions of the bill:

1. *Licensing.* The bill would channel interstate and foreign commerce in explosives through federally licensed importers, manufacturers and dealers. It provides for a licensing system with meaningful standards and prescribes an annual fee of \$50 for manufacturers and importers of explosives and \$10 for explosives' dealers. The bill prohibits anyone from engaging in the business of an explosives' manufacturer, importer or

dealer unless he first obtains a valid Federal license.

2. *General Prohibitions.* The bill prohibits the sale of explosives to anyone under 21 years of age, prohibits the mail order sale of explosives between licensees, and generally prohibits over-the-counter sales to non-residents. However, the bill will permit licensees to sell or deliver an explosive to a non-resident if such sale or delivery conforms to the law of the State in which the transfer is made and if the purchaser resides in a contiguous State which by law authorizes such an out-of-State purchase. In such sales the bill requires that the licensee-seller and the purchaser comply with affidavit, notice and waiting-period requirements, whereby the local law enforcement officer in the purchaser's home community is notified of the explosives purchase.

In addition, the bill requires that all non-over-the-counter explosives purchasers comply with the affidavit, notice and waiting-period provisions of the bill.

3. *Unlawful Sales.* The bill prohibits sales of explosives to convicted felons, fugitives from justice, drug addicts or mental incompetents. It also applies additional Federal restrictions on the interstate transportation of explosives comparable to those now applicable to firearms.

4. *Recordkeeping.* The bill provides for adequate recordkeeping by licensees to include data identifying purchasers. It also authorizes Federal authorities to furnish such information to State and local law enforcement authorities.

5. *Penalties.* The bill broadens existing Federal law penalizing the unlawful transportation of explosives and the use of the mails or telephone to convey bomb threats or false, malicious bomb scares. Penalties for both such offenses are increased substantially. The bill also adds new penalties to cover the malicious damage or destruction of Federal properties and penalizes the unauthorized possession of explosives in Federal buildings. The bill would establish an additional Federal penalty of not less than one year nor more than ten years of imprisonment for using explosives or unlawfully carrying explosives in the commission of any Federal felony. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction the bill provides for a minimum mandatory sentence of not less than five years nor more than twenty years imprisonment, with no probation or suspended sentence to be granted by the court.

6. *Definition of Explosives.* The definition of explosives expands the definition presently contained in the Federal Criminal Code to include incendiary bombs, grenades, and similar devices.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

HON. DONALD E. LUKENS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. LUKENS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join James Rademacher, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, in his praise for the Post Office Department's remarkable performance in providing within 38 hours after the legislation was signed the 6-percent retroactive pay raise for more than 725,000 employees.

This was an amazing performance considering the size and complexity of the postal payroll. But, even more than that, I agree with Mr. Rademacher that it is a symbol of good faith on the part of the

Department's present management and evidence of a new spirit of concern for employees themselves, as well as greater efficiency in dealing with matter of bread-and-butter importance to their employees.

This is the same kind of efficiency—the same kind of performance that Postmaster General Winton M. Blount is anxious and willing to provide in all areas of postal activity—provided we give him the means to do the job. And we can do that by approving the administration's reorganization plan for the postal service which has been developed after unprecedented and productive negotiations with the postal employee organizations themselves.

MIDDLE EAST NARCOTICS

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most dangerous problems with which we are confronted is the spread of drug addiction, particularly among young people.

Many States have grappled with this issue through legislation intended to cure the innocent victims or to punish local distributors of these drugs. Little attention, however, has been given to the equally important problem of cutting off habit-forming narcotics at the source by taking effective action to prevent their importation into the country.

A timely and perceptive article on this subject recently appeared in the winter-spring 1970 edition of *Prevent World War III*. It was written by Maxwell T. Cohen, chief counsel of the New York State Assembly Minority Committee on Crime and Safety in the Streets.

I believe Mr. Cohen's article will be of interest to our colleagues and I insert it herewith for inclusion in the RECORD:

MID-EAST NARCOTICS—A THREAT TO UNITED STATES

(By Maxwell T. Cohen)

The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, Vladimir Kusevic, on the 19th of May, 1969, reported that narcotic drug abuse "continues to spread throughout all continents," and in certain regions had begun to assume "epidemic proportions."

According to the reports issued by this Division, the Middle East and Near East is an important center for the supply of narcotic drugs to the international illicit traffic, most of which finds its way into the United States. The traffic is spread from clandestine or tolerated plantations.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council Report on the Twenty-Third Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 31 January 1969, found that "most of the heroin illicitly introduced into North America comes from Europe where opium and morphine base from the Near and Middle East are processed." In the same document the representative of the United States reported that illicit traffic in narcotic drugs showed no signs of abatement.

Crime, and the narcotics problem as a major contributory factor in crime, has reached such gigantic dimensions as to constitute a present and active threat to the

economic system of the United States and even to the preservation of an orderly society throughout the entire world.

The fantastic profits derived from the international narcotics traffic have made this depressing and dangerous condition possible. Heroin is the narcotic most used in the United States. It is a derivative of opium.

The profit on a purchase in Lebanon of a kilogram of opium for \$64.00 or a kilogram of its derivative heroin for \$936.00 can, when sold in the United States, average over one-half million dollars—and can be priced upwards to a possible profit of one million dollars or more.

Mr. Glenn A. Olds, the United States Representative to the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, on May 20, 1969, spoke of the increasing drug dependency among young people. In the United States the number of addicts under twenty-one years, he reported, increased by twenty-one per cent. Drug arrests in the under-eighteen category totaled 1,583 in 1960 but reached 13,904 in 1967.

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA ARE SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Repeatedly, in all of the United Nations Narcotic Reports the accusation is made that the main source of supply for the traffic in narcotic drugs is opium produced clandestinely with or without effective controls in the Middle East and Southeast Asia. In May, 1969, the President of the Control Board of the Social Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United States stated that the Board had been "regretfully obliged to record its conclusion that beyond a doubt a disquietingly large quantity of opium is diverted each year into illicit channels in the Near East."

On Page 35 of the report of the Twenty-Third Session of the Commission appears the following. We quote:

"The representative of the League of Arab States described the narcotics situation in certain Arab countries which was complicated and serious. There was substantial illicit cannabis production and consumption. Opium and opium derivatives were smuggled from this region to other parts of the world.

"The cannabis traffic passed through Syria en route to the consuming countries such as the United Arab Republic. It was carried on by organized gangs, which controlled the preparation and clandestine transport of the drug.

"Traffickers used Lebanon as a staging area for illicit drugs initially bound for other countries. Primitive laboratories were discovered in areas close to the border."

Even innocent nations were exploited by the merchants in illicit narcotics. On page 33 of the report it is noted that the observer for Spain informed the Commission that because of Spain's geographical position and its proximity to countries where there were clandestine laboratories, traffickers used Spain as a staging area for the export of drugs to illicit markets. The competent authorities had been tracing the route taken by a gang of smugglers operating between the Near and Middle East, Spain and the United States of America.

TOWARD A SOLUTION

The solution to this problem is not and cannot be exclusively local or state action, but must be national, and, most importantly, made international by the governments of the world. The Executive Branch of the Government of the United States has the most authoritative sources of information as to which countries and governments are most responsible for the flow of narcotics into the United States and there is constitutional authority and the duty to act. The United States can, should and must direct our embassies to represent to the highest authorities of certain foreign governments that we are concerned that these governments must take

immediate, effective and remedial steps to confiscate illicit narcotic plantations, narcotic processing laboratories and means of transporting narcotics. Should these governments fail to do so, the United States should employ economic and political sanctions against these governments in the form of tariff increases, and strict limitations on importation of goods from these countries, blocking any financial assistance to them, withdrawing financial aid, objecting to loans requested by the offending governments from the World Bank and United States banking institutions and using all possible measures which will give concrete effect and force to our battle against a national disaster.

The alternative to this get-tough procedure is to continue the polite and ineffectual hand-wringing shown in this sterile language of the United Nations Report, which I quote:

"Enormous quantities of opium also continue to flow from illicit or uncontrolled productions in certain well-defined areas of the world. For a variety of reasons the authorities in most of these areas were regrettably not able to control the situation."

Question: What "well-defined areas of the world"? What were the "variety of reasons"?

Although there is no precedent in United States history for the specific action proposed in this article, there have been incidents where the Government of the United States did act to protect either the United States or humanitarian interests.

The United States Government acted vigorously with respect to piracy permitted by the Barbary Coast Government. The United States Government intervened with respect to the slaughter of Armenians by Turkey. The United States Government requested its Ambassador to induce Czarist Russia to desist from its programs.

Within our own times President Franklin D. Roosevelt on October 5, 1937, made his famous "Quarantine Address" which is prophetically applicable today. I quote from this address:

"It seems to be unfortunately true that the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading. When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease."

Harold Ickes noted in his diary that the President contemplated cutting off all trade with future aggressors.

In December, 1937, the President agreed at a Cabinet meeting that economic sanctions could be effective. "We don't call them economic sanctions; we call them quarantines" he observed.

The narcotic traffic should be equated in international law with the crimes of Piracy on the high seas and Slavery. Rather than wait for an international treaty, the United States Government can act forthwith and effectively for the safety and well-being of our country, and for removing a very sinister threat to the peace of the world.

FARM PROGRAM ARTICLE PRAISED

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues David Francis' excellent article, "The Remembered Americans: Down on the Farm," in the April issue of the Washington Monthly. For your information I will include the article at the close of my remarks.

In the process of working to reform our farm program by placing a ceiling on the huge subsidies—running into the millions in some cases—going to a handful of giant corporate farms, I have devoted a good deal of time to studying this complex subject. I know of no single article which explains it with greater clarity and insight than this effort by Mr. Francis.

I was especially pleased that Mr. Francis noted Agricultural Secretary Hardin's own admission that a large percentage of these payments—65 percent in the case of cotton—are nothing but "income supplements," and are not needed for production control. I think it fair, to put it mildly, for all of us to question whether the J. G. Boswell Co. of California needed an "income supplement" of \$4,370,657 in 1969, or whether Senator EASTLAND needed the assist he received of \$178,263.

I am also pleased that Mr. Francis advocated "a low limit on payments—\$5,000 or \$10,000 per crop." When the farm bill reaches the floor of the House soon, I intend to offer such an amendment at the \$10,000 per crop level.

The article referred to follows:

THE REMEMBERED AMERICANS: DOWN ON THE FARM

(By David R. Francis)

The farmer looks out the broad picture windows of his \$75,000 brick house across a portion of his 1,400-acre farm, taking a rough inventory.

To his left, he can see six silos and feeding facilities, worth \$150,000. By working a few buttons and switches there, he can feed 700 to 800 head of cattle in 30 minutes. Machinery does the trick: conveyor belts take the chopped feed from a large silo, automatically mix in a mineral-and-protein supplement, and transport it to a feeding lot, where augers push it down two long troughs to the waiting cattle.

Straight ahead is a row of 22 hog units worth something like \$100,000. These are concrete-floored pens that can handle all of the 4,500 pigs this farmer markets every year. If the weather gets hot, the farmer, or his two employees who work full-time with the hogs, can turn on fog nozzles to keep the animals cool—and fat. Looking over the hog units, the farmer sees some 700 acres of fine Iowa corn land—easily worth about \$500 an acre, perhaps even \$700. That comes to at least \$350,000.

Then, way up the slope on the opposite side of the valley, lies another 700 acres of not-so-good land, suitable for grazing. It might sell for \$200 an acre. Add another \$140,000. Continuing his tabulation of his net worth, the farmer speaks of 1,300 head of cattle, worth, at about \$200 a head, \$260,000 in all; and 3,000 head of hog worth \$25 apiece (figuring they are on average half grown), which are worth about \$75,000. Finally, there is the machinery and equipment, valued at about \$150,000. Adding all his property up, the farmer figures that he is just about a millionaire.

This man exists. But since he doesn't want to reveal all the financial details above, let us call him Farmer Jones. As we have seen, Farmer Jones is demonstrably wealthy. His large home has all the modern conveniences. He and his wife took a freighter to the Orient for their vacation last winter, and flew back.

On an adjoining farm, another couple struggles to make a living on 180 acres, 80 of them fertile cropland. We will call them the Smiths.

Farmer Smith raises about 100 hogs a year, grossing between \$2,000 and \$2,500 on them. He feeds them by hand with corn and

skim milk, calling them to the trough with traditional hog calls. The milk comes from 17 cows. Because his milking facilities don't quite meet sanitation standards, Farmer Smith separates the cream and feeds the skim milk to the hogs. Another problem for him is that most dairy farms now handle their milk in "bulk" (tank trucks), and Farmer Smith's operation is big enough only for the old-fashioned milk cans.

Farmer Smith has to make do with used farm machinery. He built a shed with used sheet metal from government storage bins. His small house, though spotless, has no carpets. The furniture is cheap and worn. Though Mr. and Mrs. Smith do not go hungry, and their farm has considerable capital value, most middle-class Americans would regard them as poor.

These two farms, in many ways, represent the dichotomy of agriculture in the United States.

Mr. Jones is what the Department of Agriculture likes to call a "commercial" farmer. He manages his farm like a medium-sized manufacturing plant, cutting costs where he can, using the latest techniques and machinery for the sake of efficiency, and keeping good books.

There are one million other commercial farmers in the United States. Most are not so large. But there are hundreds who are as successful as Farmer Jones. And most agricultural economists believe that the size of Farmer Jones's operation will be standard in another decade or two.

In contrast, Farmer Smith is symbolic of what most people think of when they refer to "the farm problem." Mr. Smith has been left behind by advancing farm technology. He did not enlarge his farm sufficiently to utilize much of the new scientific techniques and expensive machinery. As a result, his income is not adequate by today's standards.

There are around 500,000 farms in this country today whose owners work full-time at farming but get so small a return that they are classified by the government as "poor." Mr. Smith would probably be a border case.

On another 1,500,000 farms, the owners gross less than \$10,000 a year and are thus not regarded as "commercial."

But they are not officially poor, since their income is above the poverty level. In many cases their incomes are supplemented by retirement benefits, investment income, or non-farming jobs.

One might think that the tens of billions of dollars poured into the farm program over the years would primarily help the poor farmer, as well as those who manage to stay on farms by keeping second jobs.

That, however, is public mythology. The fact is that most government subsidies go to those in Farmer Jones's category—not to those in Farmer Smith's. Whether the Farmer Jones types need all that taxpayers' money is at least questionable.

The small farmer will, of course, get some government money—say a few hundred dollars with a farm the size of Mr. Smith's. But it will be chickenfeed compared to the sums obtained by commercial farmers.

As agricultural economist K. L. Robinson of Cornell University puts it: "The most serious and justified criticism of past farm programs . . . is that they have done little or nothing to reduce income inequalities or to help the poorest of the rural poor. . . . This result is not surprising, however, given the middle-class orientation of Congress and the political power of the South, particularly with respect to agricultural legislation."

Professor Robinson describes existing farm legislation as "a monument to the political weakness of the rural poor." Indeed, some economists argue that the farm program has given the relatively well-to-do farmers the wherewithal to pour capital into their farms, increase productivity even further,

and drive out those poor farmers not able to keep up.

This spring Congress appears likely to modify the farm program slightly. The goal, though, is not so much to step up assistance to the poor farmer as to limit the aid to so-called "fat-cat farmers." As it is now, the bulk of farm subsidies go to the relatively well-to-do or rich farmer because the farm program is commodity-oriented. Money goes to those who produce crops (or withhold land eligible for production) in proportion to the amount produced (or land withheld).

Today, the largest one-third of farmers produce more than 85 per cent of farm products as measured by value. John A. Schnitker, who was Under Secretary of Agriculture in the Johnson Administration, says: "In the early years of modern farm policy, there was an element of truth to the rhetoric which insisted that farm programs were needed to help, or even to save, the small family farmer. This meant most farmers in the 1930's, when there were nearly seven million farms and a deep economic depression. It is different today. The United States has three million farms, but only one million of them are serious producers and major beneficiaries of farm programs." He concludes: "Programs and expenditures to help farm people need not be primarily commodity-oriented."

Theoretically, though such action is presently unlikely, Congress could establish a system of income maintenance to help poor farmers.

Until the last few years, agricultural economists did surprisingly little research on the distribution of benefits from the farm programs. It was not clear where the billions went. It was not widely known that changing technology, with its requirement for larger farms, had concentrated production—and subsidy benefits—in increasingly fewer farms.

That fact was brought home to Congress on September 9, 1968, when Representative Paul Findley (R-Ill.) inserted in the *Congressional Record* the names of 9,952 farmers who received more than \$20,000 in agricultural subsidies of various types during 1967. That long list shocked city legislators trying to squeeze funds into the budget to deal with urban poverty. A similar list, inserted in the *Record* last year (for 1968), showed five farms getting payments of more than \$1 million. The largest payment—\$3,027,384—went to the J. G. Boswell Company of Corcoran, California.

A total of 5,885 farms got payments exceeding \$25,000 during 1968, including Eastland Plantations, Inc., in Doddsville, Mississippi, which received \$116,978. It is owned by Senator James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, who has consistently voted to continue such subsidies.

Representative Findley, a former weekly newspaper publisher, says it is "small wonder" that Congress has "rebelled" against the farm program. He has fought for four years to impose a ceiling on government agricultural subsidies to individual farmers.

In the fall of 1968, the House voted to limit these payments but the Senate did not. The limitation, proposed in an amendment to a bill extending to the end of this year the omnibus Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, did not survive the conference committee, which was composed primarily of Southerners sympathetic to the large payments.

Then, last June, the House voted 225-142 in favor of an amendment to the agricultural appropriations bill that would limit to \$20,000 the combined federal payments any single farm operator could receive under the cotton, wheat, and feed-grain programs during a single year. That amendment passed

despite the opposition of the Administration and the Congressional leadership of both parties.

"Few votes have been more significant to farmers," commented Reuben Johnson, lobbyist for the National Farmers Union. In other words, the vote clearly indicated that urban Congressmen are fed up with the farm program and will soon insist on reform.

Last summer, the Senate again voted down a limitation, and the amendment was killed in conference. But when the bill came back to the House last fall, a motion of instruction to the conference committee to insist on a limitation failed to pass by a slim four votes.

Early this year Representative W. R. (Bob) Poage (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, conceded: "I don't think it is possible to pass a farm bill without putting a limitation on. What limitation, I don't know."

Congressional dissatisfaction with the farm program is steadily gaining strength. Urban members are by far the great majority in Congress nowadays. Of the 435 House districts, only 83 have as much as 15 per cent of their respective populations living on farms.

The complaints of Representative Jeffery Cohelan (D-Calif.) are typical. During the House debate on limitations last year, Cohelan said: "The bill provides the staggering sum of \$4,965,934,000 for capital replenishment of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This sum represents money which has been lost by the corporation because it has supported commodity prices above the open market price. This enormous sum—nearly \$5 billion—is three times what we will appropriate for the operations of the Office of Economic Opportunity. It is five times what we will spend for Model Cities and urban renewal. It is five times what we will spend for manpower training. It is several times what we will provide in federal support for public education. . . . There must be a less expensive and more efficient way to both help transfer income to needy farmers and to maintain a stable agricultural production base."

Congressional proponents of a payments limitation sometimes oversimplify by arguing that "farmers are being paid not to farm." What they are referring to is the fact that some farmers receive government money for diverting some of their land from crop production on an annual basis.

In rebuttal, Chairman Poage argues: if the land of the big farmers were not diverted, excess production would hit farm product prices, forcing small farmers to divert more land.

He likens the diversion payments to expropriation of land for a slum clearance project. "If you put a limit on payments for expropriated land," he contends, "you wouldn't have a slum-clearance project."

However, neither argument is fully relevant. Only a portion of government payments compensate farmers for taking land out of production. Much of the money, instead, goes to boost the income of farmers.

In addition to land-diversion payments, government payments include: price-support payments on feed grains, wheat, and cotton; cost-sharing subsidies for various "conservation" practices; and other less costly subsidies.

Representative Findley's payment list, though startling, does not cover the large price-support programs for wool and sugar. Nor does it cover the huge losses piled up by the Commodity Credit Corporation in its price-support loan operations. These are "nonrecourse" loans on a farmer's crop. This means that if the market price drops below the loan level the farmer lets the C.C.C. keep the crop—and the losses. In effect, the loan guarantees a floor price for the farmer.

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin, in testimony to Congress last year, broke down the payments in this way:

PERCENT OF DOLLAR PAYMENTS

	For resource adjustment	For income supplement
Cotton	35	65
Wheat	51	49
Feed grain	89	11
Total	65	35

"Resource adjustment" means payments to keep land out of crop production; the goal is to boost prices by keeping supply close to the level of demand for farm products. "Income supplement" is simply government subsidies to raise the income of farmers.

As the table shows, the money spent on resource adjustment is a high proportion in the case of wheat and feed grains. But only five per cent of the wheat farmers and two per cent of the feed-grain farmers get more than the proposed \$20,000 ceiling on payments.

Former Under Secretary Schnitker, who is now a professor of economics at Kansas State University, contends that a limitation on payments would cause no serious difficulty for the price-support program in wheat and feed grains.

Cotton is the tough problem. Here 33 per cent of the cotton farmers receive \$20,000 or more. But 65 per cent of the money is to supplement the income of the cotton farmers. Only 35 per cent goes to reduce cotton output by taking land out of cotton production.

In Schnitker's view, "total (cotton) payments could be reduced by at least one-half and perhaps by two-thirds (\$400 to \$500 million) from 1968 or 1969 levels without any important adverse effects on the cotton growers or the cotton economy, although the value of cotton land might stop increasing for a few years."

As it is, the farm subsidy system generously helps those who need it least—the one million commercial farmers. It does little for the poor farmer, or, for that matter, the 13 million other rural poor.

Last year farmers got some \$3.7 billion in direct government subsidies. That figure has been rising in recent years.

But there are also indirect subsidies. For one thing, the effort to limit the supply of farm products by the acreage-adjustment programs contributes another \$1 to \$5 billion to farmers' net income through its price-boosting effect. Why such a wide range?—\$1 to \$5 billion is quite a spread. Because that is the range of disagreement among economists. Each has his own way of calculating how much the government-imposed reduction in acreage raises prices.

Another indirect subsidy is shipments of farm produce under Public Law 480. Though declining, these shipments have been running close to \$1 billion annually in recent years. They are sold to developing countries for local inconvertible currency, partially as foreign aid, partially to help U.S. agriculture dispose of its surpluses.

When all of the direct and indirect subsidies to farmers are totaled up, they come to at least \$5 billion a year. This amounts to the equivalent of a tax of about five per cent on all food purchased at retail or, figured another way, an assessment of \$25 per person annually for income transferred from those who are not engaged in agriculture to those who are.

Complete abolition of the farm program, in other words, would save the housewife the equivalent of five per cent on her food bill, either through lower prices or lower taxes (assuming that the government were to cut

taxes rather than use the revenues elsewhere).

To the farmer, of course, the \$5 billion represents almost one-third of his net income. Government payments are especially important for wheat, cotton, and wool.

Rice producers are heavily dependent on Public Law 480 shipments. Livestock producers—except for those who raise wool from sheep—are not subsidized directly.

Without any federal aid at all, the commercial farmers (and the rural communities they support financially) would be hard hit. Yet most farm economists are convinced that considerable savings are possible. Research by Dr. James T. Bonnen, a Michigan State University agricultural economist, indicates just how the commodity orientation of the farm program results in a concentration of its benefits. His figures show that:

Sugarcane, cotton, and rice have the greatest proportion of direct benefits concentrated on few farmers. The largest 20 per cent in each of these categories receive, respectively, 83, 69, and 65 per cent of the program benefits. The smallest 20 percent receive, respectively, one, two, and one per cent of the benefits.

Wheat and feed-grain program benefits are less highly concentrated. The largest 20 per cent of the wheat farmers receive 62 per cent of the direct benefits; for those in feed grain, it is 57 per cent.

Tobacco and sugar beets are the least concentrated of the major crops. Even so, the largest 10 per cent of all tobacco growers get 53 per cent of program benefits; the smallest 20 per cent receive four per cent.

The inefficiency of the present structure as a vehicle for aiding the poorest farmers can be shown by this eye-popping fact: for every additional dollar in subsidies that the government might wish to give each farmer in the bottom 20 per cent, it would have to give \$20 to \$100—depending on the crop—to each of the farmers among the "top" 80 per cent.

Or, looking at the subsidy system from another angle, the 60 per cent of total subsidies going to the top 16 per cent of farmers provides an average \$8,000 per farm. This brings the average income per farm, for this top group, to \$18,600 net—that is, after expenses. The two million farmers with sales below \$5,000 per year have average net incomes of \$6,500 (primarily from off-farm sources) and receive only \$400 per farm in subsidies.

Dr. Bonnen concludes, "... the farm programs are not an efficient means for effecting an income redistribution to the smaller low-income farmers . . . any attempt to solve the low-income, small-farmer problem via price supports would generate huge windfall profits to the more efficient larger scale operators." The income of farmers, as well as benefits, is heavily concentrated. The top 20 per cent of farmers receive 50.5 per cent of the income.

Surprisingly, a limitation on payments would have only a minor effect on the concentration of the overall distribution of federal farm payments.

However, as Schnittker points out, a payments limitation would (if properly legislated) result in large budget savings.

A study by Walter W. Wilcox, a former economist at the Department of Agriculture, finds that a \$5,000 limit per program would have cut 1968 farm subsidies by \$400 million.

A bill produced by the Department of Agriculture provides for a sliding scale up to a limit of \$110,000 per program. This is a ridiculously high figure in the eyes of such Congressmen as Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.). He has introduced a bill proposing the \$5,000 limit. He says that, in 1968, 92 per cent of the cotton producers, 97 per cent of the wheat producers, and 98 per cent of the feed-grain producers would not have been affected by his low limit.

The Department's sliding-scale proposal would hit very few farmers. It is apparently just an effort to throw a bone to the urban dogs in Congress.

Without the price-support and supply-adjustment programs, farm product prices would have averaged between 10 and 20 per cent lower in recent years at the farm level. But this doesn't necessarily mean that prices at the retail level would have dropped by that percentage. The amount the farmer receives is a lesser portion of the final retail price for most products.

Since the poor spend a large proportion of their income on food (and still pay taxes), Dr. Bonnen calls the farm program "double-regressive." In his words: "A major share of the cost is borne by consumers with below-average incomes and a major share of the benefits is received by farm producers with above-average incomes."

On one hand, then, the government has been spending billions on a poverty program. On the other, it has been spending more billions to keep the price of the food consumed by the poor high.

This is especially contradictory in the case of the so-called wheat "certificate program," where the cost of a portion of the subsidy is directly paid for by the flour miller, and thus, the consumer. In most other cases, the subsidies needed to maintain a high price structure come out of general tax revenues.

Of course, Congressional advocates for the farmer still maintain that agriculture needs government assistance. It is the nation's biggest industry. Though the number of farmers has been declining, agriculture employed some 4.6 million people last year. In other words, more people are employed in farming than in transportation, the public utilities, the steel industry, and the automobile industry combined. Last year was the second best farmers have ever enjoyed. Their real income per farm was higher only once before, in 1966. Using 1957-59 dollars, the net income per farm in 1969 was \$4,450, compared to \$4,107 in 1968 and \$4,563 in 1966.

Those figures may sound strangely low. They are. The averages cover not only the commercial farmers (over \$10,000 in gross income) but the two million poor, part-time, semi-retired, and hobby farmers. And they do not include non-farm income. If they did, the figures would show that farmers came closer to their city cousins in income last year than ever before. On average, they had 75.7 per cent of the average non-farm income. That percentage was running around 50 per cent in the late 1950's and early 1960's. Remember, however, that the incomes of commercial farmers are much higher than the averages would suggest. Those farmers who have not had enough land, capital, or skill to make a good living—and have been getting only minor benefits from the commodity-oriented farm program—have been leaving the land.

Even so, current income isn't the whole story for the farm situation. The value of land, buildings, and equipment owned by farmers also has been rising; indeed it is going up rather handsomely.

On January 1, 1968, the average farm had real estate worth \$62,053 and total production assets (real estate, livestock, machinery, motor vehicles, some other capital items) worth \$79,223. That total was nine per cent higher than it was the year before. By January 1, 1969, those figures had jumped again—to \$74,000 and \$85,000—an increase—in only one year—of another 11 per cent.

In other words, farmers who own their property enjoy sizable capital gains as well as income, since the capital value of the average farm has more than doubled since 1960.

To be classified as a farm by the Census Bureau, a unit must have merely 10 acres

and sales of \$50 a year. Or it can have fewer than 10 acres and sales of more than \$250.

So the averages above camouflage an enormous variation in the value of individual farms. Small hobby farms and moonlighting farms bring down the average values. Many small farms might be more appropriately termed rural residences, since the operators are almost wholly dependent on nonfarm or retirement income.

Those farms with gross sales of \$20,000 to \$39,999 have an average value of \$132,000. And those with sales of \$40,000 and above have an average value of \$308,000. As these figures show commercial farms are no longer the rural equivalent of "mom and pop" stores. They are more like small manufacturing firms in the size of their capital assets.

To get the fairest comparison of how farmers are doing financially compared with their city brethren, economists combine both income and capital gain. This was done by the Department of Agriculture for the years 1966, 1964, and 1959.

The study's key findings are these:

In 1966, farmers earned, on the average, 81 per cent of what they might have earned by renting out their land and accepting non-farm employment. They earned 96 per cent of what they would have made by selling their land, investing in common stocks, and working elsewhere. This was a major improvement over the farm "parity returns" of 1959 and 1964.

Farmers with over \$20,000 gross income (income before expenses) did somewhat better than parity in 1966 under all methods of comparison.

The smaller farmers (those with less than \$20,000 gross income from farming) earned less than parity returns under all methods of comparison and in all years tested.

Farmers in the lowest income group (under \$5,000 gross sales) earned only one-third to two-fifths of parity returns, even in 1966.

This means that the bigger, more efficient farms are doing well. In 1966, the proprietor of such a farm got, on the average, 167 per cent of what his return would have been if he had sold his farm, invested the money in the stock market (taking his dividends), and put in (at \$2.84 an hour) the same number of hours he worked on the farm. (The hourly pay was based on averages in non-farming industries.)

There were about 500,000 farms in the \$20,000-and-more category in 1966. The number has been increasing over the years.

Another half million farms in the \$10,000 to \$19,999 bracket are within striking distance of parity. They got 81 to 98 per cent of a parity return, depending upon the standard used.

Those farms growing more than \$20,000 worth of farm products accounted for some 68 per cent of all agricultural production in 1966. The \$10,000-to-\$19,999 group add another 17 per cent. So together these bigger farms produce 85 per cent of all farm products. The same percentage was true in 1969.

This leaves a mere 15 per cent of farm production for the two million farms making less than \$10,000 gross. Some 1.3 million farms make less than \$2,500 gross a year.

Looking over these facts, economists like to split the farm problem into two parts:

1. The Poor Farmer and Rural Poor. They should be helped to obtain new jobs. Various schemes to aid the rural poor are rather similar to those aimed at assisting the urban poor. President Nixon has a task force looking at this problem.

2. The Commercial Farmers. They are getting the bulk of the subsidy money. It is here that critical economists are asking such questions as these: Can subsidies be cut without overly damaging the financial position of the commercial farmer? Would a limitation on governmental payments be of some value in cutting costs? Could a change in farm policy reduce government costs?

Interviews with several leading farm economists indicate that the answer to all these questions is "yes."

Says Professor Schnittker: "Conventional farm programs can never help persons on small farms to the better life they want. Commodity-oriented agricultural policy must be designed principally for commercial full-time farmers."

Everyone eats. Indeed last year the average city family paid \$1,173 at retail for its farm-originated foods. That was up from \$1,118 in 1968. Of these amounts, the farmer got \$447 last year, compared with \$435 in 1968. Middlemen took the rest.

Thus, everyone, including legislators, should take an interest in farm policy. Despite this, most urban Congressmen find the farm program a big bore. For one thing it is extraordinarily—some say hopelessly—complicated.

"It is about the most complex program we have in government besides our defense program," says Senator Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), chairman of the Senate agricultural appropriations subcommittee.

But like it or lump it, this spring Congress must extend, replace, or let lapse the omnibus Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, which expires at the end of this year.

At this point, Congress has before it several farm bills. Representative Poage has a bill that would merely extend the life of the 1965 Act indefinitely. A coalition of 27 farm organizations, led by the National Grange, the National Farmers Union, and the National Farmers Organization, is pressing for extension of the 1965 Act, but with amendments that would add \$1-1.5 billion a year to the present cost of the farm program.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest and most conservative of the organizations, has proposed legislation which would phase out, over five years, the heart of the present program.

In its place, the Farm Bureau would retire at least 10 million acres a year until 1975, with emphasis on taking entire farms out of production. The government would offer to buy or lease so many acres each year, with some limitation on the amount of land that could be taken out of production in any single area. It would accept the lowest bids available.

At the end of the five-year period, according to the Farm Bureau proposal, a relatively free market for food and fiber would provide sufficiently high income for the remaining farmers.

Though the bill has been sponsored by 20 Senators and 42 House members, it is generally thought to have little chance of passage. Indeed, one of the sponsors, Representative Findley, believes an extension of the current act with some limitation on payments the most likely.

However, a talk with Representative Poage indicates that at least some features of a bill on the sidelines have a chance of being adopted. This is the Agriculture Department bill. Most observers are calling it an Administration bill, but the Administration gingerly disclaims paternity and prefers to call it a "consensus bill."

Chairman Poage, who is supposed to be part of that "consensus," finds only two features of the bill generally acceptable. One is the "set-aside" program, under which farmers could continue to divert a portion of their land from crop production, but with more freedom to use the remaining land to plant whatever crops they wished.

In addition, government subsidy payments to the farmer would be based on what the farmer produces. He would not be paid for setting aside the required acres, as he is under the current program.

Financially, the difference is negligible. The government payments to the farmer for his production can be enlarged to make up for the end of diversion payments. However,

the farmer undoubtedly would feel that he is getting a higher price. And the political liability of paying farmers for not growing crops would disappear.

Poage describes the "set-aside" as "rather foolish, but something we can live with." He would rather have the present Act's more precise controls over production. He feels that something special might have to be worked out for cotton, a key crop in his state of Texas.

Though he prefers no limitation on payments at all, Poage would naturally choose the weak, sliding-scale limitation on payments in the Department of Agriculture bill to the stringent one introduced by Representative Conte.

There are other features of the Department's bill. It tightens budgetary control over the farm program. It gives the Department of Agriculture enormous leeway in setting loan rates and direct payments. It establishes three types of land-retirement programs. Just what portions of these suggestions will survive the legislative mill remains to be seen.

There has been some reform in the nation's farm program. Nine years ago the country faced a nightmare of surplus farm products. There were two billion bushels of corn in storage, enough grain sorghum to last a year and a half, enough wheat to fill domestic needs for two years. Grain was stored in every conceivable place, even on ships. Storage costs were a national scandal. The government actually owned \$6 billion worth of farm commodities.

This was the result of a price-support program with ineffective limits on production. From 1961 onward, farm legislation was revised to bring production under control. There are still surpluses in storage, but nothing like those piled up in the Eisenhower Administration.

Most farm economists feel that now is an opportune time for further reform. Opinions vary, of course, as to what should be done. After examining the varied views, this observer concludes that the following changes should be made:

1. Congress should pass a low limit on payments—\$5,000 or \$10,000 per crop. It would not cause any major harm to the agricultural industry. It might retard the rise in land values for a while, but it would reduce the windfall of high subsidies to already prosperous big farmers.

2. Congress should launch another experiment in whole-farm land retirement, along with the annual acreage diversion system in the present farm program.

One provision in the Department of Agriculture bill provides for modest long-term land-retirement schemes. The government would pay to take complete farms out of production. The 1965 Act also included some land-retirement provisions. But Congress never funded that program. It has been suspicious of such schemes since the days of former Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson's "Soil Bank" program whose effects were concentrated in certain regions, thereby destroying economically whole towns and districts.

A new land-retirement scheme could be devised to avoid such concentrated damage. It offers the prospect of limiting production at less cost over the long term than the annual acreage-diversion route.

3. The Department of Agriculture has been spending some \$200 million a year on so-called "conservation" programs. This money is used to share with the farmer the costs of various projects supposedly aimed at conserving soil and water resources. Actually some 60 per cent of it expands production.

So, on the one hand the government spends billions to restrain production; on the other, it spends a large sum to boost production. Congress should go along with the request of the Nixon Administration (and of the

preceding Administration) to trim this rural pork-barrel program.

4. Any savings from such changes in the farm program should go toward rural development. The out-migration from rural areas has greatly diminished in recent years (there are fewer people to migrate). Nevertheless, government encouragement to industry to locate in less populated regions of the country could provide some jobs for ex-farmers near their original homes and prevent their migration to already crowded cities with their huge slums.

Adoption of the Nixon Administration's revolutionary welfare-reform proposals could also help stem the out-migration from rural areas. It would reduce the attraction of the relatively high welfare payments in northern cities.

There should also be programs to help marginal full-time farmers who want to change their occupation or retire.

5. Tighter budgetary control, as proposed by the Department of Agriculture, would make it easier to trim farm subsidies in the future. Though the trend to large farms is lamented by most farm organizations, it makes economic sense. Nor is it social nonsense, as farm groups claim, if rural development can be made successful.

Should adequate government help be provided for full-time small farmers, subsidies to commercial farmers should have lower priority than aid to the cities with their distressing problems.

A complete return to a free market for agriculture, however, is unlikely and undesirable. Even with fewer than half a million farms, agriculture would be too competitive and too productive. Farm income would be damaged beyond reason.

Congress is not expected to make dramatic reforms in the farm program this year. But it may nibble a bit. And those nibbles could turn out to be an appetizer for bigger bites later on.

KERN COUNTY—NO. 1 IN PRODUCTION OF ROSES

HON. ROBERT B. (BOB) MATHIAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, Kern County, Calif., is the No. 1 rose-producing county in the Nation. Sixty to eighty percent of the Nation's bare root roses are grown there.

The distinction of being No. 1 has not come easy. It has taken years of research, development, and just plain hard work.

It is a beautiful sight to drive, during May or September, through the Shafter, Wasco, Delano, and McFarland areas and see all the different varieties of roses in bloom.

On April 21, I was happy to take part in a White House ceremony at which time a beautiful bouquet of roses and two rose bushes were presented to Mrs. Richard Nixon. Mr. John Davies, special assistant to the President, accepted the roses on behalf of the First Lady. The presentation of the roses was made by Mrs. Milton Whisler, the Nation's only woman rose hybridizer, and Mrs. James L. Scofield, hostess-producer of the "Sunny Today Show," KERO-TV in Bakersfield, on behalf of the Kern District California Federation of Women's Clubs.

The roses presented to Mrs. Nixon were grown and hybridized in Kern County by Mrs. Whisler. The four Kern County varieties are the nationally known signal red, "Red Skelton" rose, the "Treasure Chest," official rose of the Kern District Federated Women's Club; the brandnew "Sunny Today" rose, honoring all women in communications; and the "Germain's Centennial," symbolizing 100 years of rose progress through research in California.

Prior to leaving Bakersfield for their trip to Washington, the Kern County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution designating Mrs. Dorothy Whisler and Mrs. Sunny Scofield as "Ambassadors of Kern County With Rose Portfolio." They were charged with the "duty and obligation to promote the rose industry and tell of the other many blessings we enjoy in this great land."

The two Kern County ambassadors are now traveling to London, England, to present Princess Margaret with the "Centennial" rose that has been developed in recognition of California's bicentennial.

While in London they will also present a rose to Buck Owens, one of Kern County's leading citizens, who will be appearing at the London Palladium.

I believe the resolution adopted by the Kern County Board of Supervisors will be of interest to all Members, and, therefore, I am inserting it in the RECORD at this time:

RESOLUTION DESIGNATING MRS. DOROTHY WHISLER AND MRS. SUNNY SCOFIELD AS AMBASSADORS OF KERN COUNTY WITH ROSE PORTFOLIO

Section 1. Whereas:

(a) During recent years Kern County has progressed to the status of a major center for the production of roses. We have now achieved the position of being Number One rose producing County in the Nation; and

(b) For hundreds of years these beautiful flowers have been symbolic of man's physical being tied to his spiritual entity;

(c) In the past year the Kern District, California's Federation of Women's Clubs has been actively promoting a program not only for the beautification of Kern County through the medium of encouraging increased planting of roses but also for drawing widespread attention to Kern County as the center of the rose growing industry;

(d) On April 20th Mrs. Dorothy Whisler, Director of Rose Research for the Gro-plant Industries, and Mrs. Sunny Scofield, Past-President of the Kern District CFWC, will travel to Washington, D.C. to present Mrs. Richard Nixon and daughters Patricia and Julie with roses grown in Kern County. From there they will journey to London, England, to present Princess Margaret Rose with the Centennial Rose which has been developed in recognition of California's Bi-Centennial. This widespread publicity of Kern County earns and deserves recognition not only by this Board of Supervisors but also from all the citizens of this County.

Section 2. Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Kern, State of California, as follows:

1. Mrs. Dorothy Whisler and Mrs. Sunny Scofield be, and they are hereby designated and appointed "Ambassadors of Kern County with Rose Portfolio" and they are charged with the duty and obligation to promote the rose industry and tell of the other many blessings we enjoy in this great land.

2. This Board urges all news media to assist in publicizing this effort by the Federated Women's Clubs and Gro-plant In-

dustries as an example of the type of effort needed to promote Kern County.

APRIL 14, 1970.

- VANCE A. WEBB,
Chairman, Kern County Board of Supervisors.
- LEROY M. JACKSON,
Supervisor.
- JOHN HOLT,
Supervisor.
- DAVID S. FAIRBAIRN,
Supervisor.
- MILTON MILLER,
Supervisor.
- VERA K. GIBSON,
Clerk of the Board.

MARTIN LUTHER KING EXPOSED

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, another American, Mrs. Julia Brown, has issued a statement on the feverish attempts by a few to glorify Martin Luther King. Her statement follows:

AN ANTI-COMMUNIST NEGRO MAKES THIS APPEAL: PLEASE DON'T HELP GLORIFY MARTIN LUTHER KING

(By Mrs. Julia Brown)

(NOTE.—Mrs. Julia Brown spent more than nine years as a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, serving as an undercover operative for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She "surfaced" in 1962, to testify in Washington about her experiences and to describe how the Communists plan to use Negroes as "cannon fodder" in their program of racial agitation. Today, she continues to risk her life on coast-to-coast speaking tours, exposing the Communist-led revolutionaries who pose "a clear and present danger" to Americans of every race.)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, once called Martin Luther King "the most notorious liar in the country." I agree with him. But I also believe that Mr. King was one of the worst enemies my people ever had.

I know that it is considered poor taste to speak ill of the dead. But when someone served the enemies of our country while alive, and his name is still used by his comrades to promote anti-American activities, shouldn't people who know the truth speak out?

I learned many surprising things while I served in the Communist Party for the FBI. Communist leaders told us about the demonstrations that would be started, the protest marches, the demands that would be made for massive federal intervention. Every Communist was ordered to help convince American Negroes that we are no better off than slaves. Wherever we went and whatever we did, we were to promote race consciousness and resentment, because the Communists know that the technique of *divide and conquer* really works.

We were also told to promote Martin Luther King, to unite Negroes and whites behind him, and to turn him into some sort of national hero. We were to look to King as the *leader* in this struggle, the Communists said, because he was on our side!

I know they were right, because while I was in the Communist Party I learned that Martin Luther King attended a Communist training school. I learned that several of his aides and assistants were Communists, that he received funds from Communists, and that he was taking directions from Communists.

Most Americans never look at the Communist press in this country. If they did, they

would learn that the Communists loved Martin Luther King. He was one of their biggest heroes. And I know for a fact the Communists would never have promoted him, financed him, and supported him if they couldn't trust him. He carried out their orders just as slavishly as Party members in Cleveland, Ohio.

Martin Luther King may never have carried a Communist Party membership card. That's not important. Most of the people the Communists counted on to further their work were not official members of the Communist Party. But I am as certain as I can be that he knew what he was doing! And I am just as certain that the drive to glorify him now is just as much a Communist project. Through it, the Communists expect to raise millions of dollars to help further their programs, to gain even wider acceptance for their campaign of civil turmoil, and to further divide the American public.

But none of this has to happen. Although many Americans are still deceived about Martin Luther King, more and more are learning the truth. I want to assure every reader that what I've said here is the truth. I urge everyone to investigate this crucial issue further. Please *make sure of the truth*. For it is only through honest information and sincere efforts that the problems this country faces can be solved.

This pamphlet is being distributed as a public service by the nationwide network of TACT Committees. Our purpose is simply to help spread the Truth About Civil Turmoil. We believe that good Americans of every race and of every religion should know that flagrant lawlessness, violence-producing "non-violence," racist cries about "white racism," and repeated demands for "massive federal intervention" are part of a Communist program for a Communist conquest.

We hope the information in this brochure will cause more Americans to reflect on the real nature and the subversive intent of the campaign to confer "sainthood" on a man who collaborated closely with Communists, who accepted directions and funds from Communists, and who furthered Communist purposes all of his adult life.

For more information on this important issue, we recommend the following materials. All of them can be ordered through our Committee or by writing directly to our national headquarters:

The Civil Rights Packet, a collection of articles and pamphlets, including two Communist booklets and the outstanding study, *Color, Communism and Common Sense* by Manning Johnson, a Negro and former top Communist. (\$1.00)

The TACT Packet, eight articles and pamphlets on civil turmoil, plus the definitive study of the "civil rights" movement, *It's Very Simple* by Alan Stang. (\$1.00)

I Testify, by Mrs. Julia Brown, the autobiography of one of America's bravest patriots and a stirring account of courage, determination, and dedication to freedom. (\$1.50)

The Sandersville Story, a brief pamphlet on the terrorist tactics used by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Sandersville, Georgia, to force Negroes to accept the creation of a socialist community—a *soviet!* (10 copies for \$1.00)

NATIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK

HON. ROBERT C. McEWEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my distinguished colleagues that the week of April 19-25, 1970, has been designated as

National Secretaries Week throughout the Nation. This is the week when businessmen everywhere acknowledge the vital assistance of the secretarial profession in today's world and tomorrow's future. Through their profession, secretaries are accepting vital responsibilities and are performing important roles in commerce, industry, education, and government.

I am delighted to add my heartiest congratulations and sincerest support to the secretaries who are honored by the designation of National Secretaries Week. It is wonderful that the rightful recognition is being given to them.

CHANGES IN PUERTO RICO POLITICAL FIELD

HON. JORGE L. CORDOVA

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. CORDOVA. Mr. Speaker, the matter of Puerto Rico politics and Puerto Rico economics is frequently focused upon by the news media. This is natural, I suppose, because change is news, and change and forward progress have come to characterize Puerto Rico.

Not less than the progress of our institutions and the industrialization being developed in the islands, is the progress being made in our political direction.

Statehood to cement Puerto Rico to the United States as an integral and fully participating part is gaining strength in the island. The time is not yet ripe, but surely it is coming when the great preponderance of our people will clearly express its will in this sense.

Because of the demonstrated interest of our colleagues in Puerto Rico, I include at this point an article from the March 22, 1970, Los Angeles Times by Lloyd O. Wadleigh, professor of economics at Carroll College, now in the fifth year of a 20-year project to study the economic and political development of Puerto Rico.

Despite some minor errors—for instance the percentage of the vote for Commonwealth in the 1967 plebiscite is erroneously lowered by 2 percent, and the percentage of the vote for independence is correspondingly increased—Mr. Wadleigh's article shows an awareness of the changes that are taking place in the political field in Puerto Rico.

The article follows:

TOPICAL COMMENT: STATE OR NATION? PUERTO RICO NEARS ITS CROSSROADS
(By Lloyd O. Wadleigh)

Political forces in Puerto Rico have been polarized in the last two years. The issue at hand is the island's status in relation to the United States. Three questions are at hand: Should the island remain in its present unique commonwealth status, voluntarily associated with the United States? Should it seek to become the 51st state in the United States? Should it seek complete independence?

These questions came into sharp detail with the election of Gov. Luis A. Ferre in November 1968. Ferre, the leader of the New Progressive Party (NPP), has long been an

advocate of Puerto Rico's seeking statehood. This attitude is in sharp contrast to the position taken by former Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, the leader of the Popular Democratic Party (PDP) and the chief architect of the Commonwealth concept.

Munoz Marin firmly believes that maintenance of the present status is to the distinct advantage of the people of Puerto Rico, both economically and culturally. Opposing both of these positions is a very active minority (Independistas) made up of several political parties who wish to sever all ties with the United States and to become a completely independent nation.

Since the election of Gov. Ferre it has become quite evident that the plebiscite of July 1, 1967, did not correctly picture the attitudes of the Puerto Rican people. At that time 58% of those voting favored continuing the present commonwealth status; 39% voted for statehood; and 3% desired independence. Those parties which advocated independence urged their members to boycott the plebiscite, knowing that they were in a very weak minority at that time.

PARTY SPLITS APART

What has happened since the 1968 election has been a split in the PDP which had staunchly supported the commonwealth status. It is very evident to anyone familiar with and in close contact with the political scene in Puerto Rico that a sizeable minority (perhaps as high as 30%) of the PDP members were Independistas at heart. These incipient Independistas have now joined one or more of the groups advocating independence, and have become much more vocal and active.

This movement has frightened many of the moderate members of the PDP and driven them into the camp of the NPP. Gov. Ferre stated in an interview Jan. 9, 1970, that he felt that the NPP, which polled less than 50% of the vote in the 1968 election, now has the support of nearly 65% of the voters. On the strength of this change, plans are being discussed for another plebiscite in the near future. Ferre feels confident that the majority of the people will favor Puerto Rico making its move to seek statehood. He feels that the move should take place in seven or eight years.

What would be the economic consequences of such a change in status? Having spent the month of January in Puerto Rico pursuing the answer to this question, I would have to admit a change in the position which I had developed over the period of the previous four years of research into the economic development of Puerto Rico.

I went to Puerto Rico on Jan. 3 convinced that it would be dangerous for the Puerto Rican economy to have its political status changed from the present commonwealth. I left the island on Jan. 31 assured in my own mind that the dilemma facing the people of Puerto Rico can be constructively resolved through a well-planned route leading ultimately to statehood. Upon considerable reflection since leaving the island, it now appears that the ultimate date should be in the present decade.

Those who advocate independence for Puerto Rico do so for three apparent reasons. First, there is a radical left wing group looking with favor on a "Castro-like" revolution against the "Yankee capitalists." Second, there is a group which feels that they and their island are being exploited and if there were the political power of independence this could be prevented. Third, there is a very emotional group which feels that the economic progress that has come and will continue under either continued commonwealth or eventual statehood will be at the cost of a complete loss of the Spanish cultural identity which they greatly treasure.

What all of these groups overlook is that without the privilege of free migration to

and from the U.S. mainland, which is inherent in their present U.S. citizenship, the stabilization of the island's population so essential to past and future economic development would be impossible.

There is no question in my mind that any serious consideration of independence would be an economic disaster for Puerto Rico. In fact, the surfacing of the incipient Independistas from the PDP has encouraged the more radical fringe of this motley group to resort to acts of sabotage and disruption in the past year. These acts, being publicized widely in the United States, have created doubts in the minds of both prospective tourists and investors. These doubts have been significant contributing factors to the serious decline in tourism in the present season and the marked slowdown in the establishing of new plants on the island by continentally based corporations.

The publicity given to the independence movement and the minority anti-American attitude has blown their significance way out of proportion and raised the spectre of ultimate confiscation of American capital if independence was gained. This element of uncertainty is very costly but could be overcome by an overwhelming vote in favor of statehood in the forthcoming plebiscite.

The supporters of continued commonwealth status rightfully point with pride to the economic development which has taken place since its founding in 1953. They contend that only the ability to offer complete freedom from taxation for periods of 10 to 17 years has made this development possible. They point to the fact that under statehood firms operating in Puerto Rico would be subject to both U.S. income and excise taxes.

They feel, therefore, that there would be a severe cutback in the rate of industrialization on the island. This, they contend, would make it impossible to reduce the very high unemployment rate, variously estimated to be realistically in the range of 20-30%. The supporters of the status quo feel that statehood would make it impossible to raise the major segment of the island's population from the severe poverty in which it has been trapped.

The supporters of statehood, on the other hand, have many telling responses to these contentions. First of all, they point out that with taxation comes representation, and hence the ability to make more substantial the amount of federal funds that could be brought onto the island state under the many anti-poverty programs. This would be particularly significant if currently proposed guaranteed family income plans were to be put into operation.

The statehood group also points to existing regional economic development programs such as the ones in Appalachia and the Northern Woods area of the Midwest. They feel assured that these programs would easily offset the incidence of federal taxes.

The second point which this group makes is that under statehood the uncertainty of American investors about the status and safety of their assets would be removed. In addition they can point, with telling effect, to the great surge of investment that has taken place in Hawaii since it became a state. This has also been true in Alaska, although to a lesser degree.

Certainly these points were very influential in my own case. I am now convinced that, on the timetable proposed, statehood would accelerate the rate of economic development of the island.

ADVANCED ATTITUDE

In addition, there is a new attitude and philosophy of economic development in the Economic Development Administration of Puerto Rico (EDA). There is a definite feeling that it is time to leave the "operation bootstrap" era behind and to make every effort to bring about a more balanced industrial community that has in it all of the

industrial elements found in every viable industrial center in the United States.

One cannot help but be impressed by the new attitude as expressed by Jose Caldas, the executive assistant to the administrator of the EDA. When asked if it would be feasible for firms to locate in Puerto Rico if it were to become a state, he replied that in his years in the feasibility division of EDA he had learned that it was the role of the EDA to find the way to make each particular proposed project feasible. He was sure that this role would continue to be met regardless of the political status in the future. He went on to note that no state in the Union ever became industrialized until after it had become a state.

The first step in the movement toward closer political ties with the United States would be extension of the power to vote for the President of the United States to the Puerto Rican people. There is a special committee appointed jointly by President Nixon and Gov. Ferre studying the question. The committee will make recommendations if it is found that this is a possible move. The second step would be a plebiscite to see if a majority of the Puerto Rican people now desire statehood. If they do, then they must follow the trail blazed by Hawaii and Alaska.

CADETS SHUN STRIFE ON CAMPUS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, one of the responsibilities of a Member in which I take great personal pride and satisfaction is to nominate young men from my congressional district to our service academies. The young men who are accepted are outstanding Americans in which the Nation can be justifiably proud. Therefore, it was with great interest that I noted an article in the Tuesday, April 21, Chicago Tribune by its New York correspondent, William Fulton commenting on the educational programs and atmosphere at West Point:

CADETS SHUN STRIFE ON CAMPUS

(By William Fulton)

WEST POINT, N.Y., April 20.—Education goes forward at the United States Military academy, unruffled by the turmoil at Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, and other institutions of higher learning along the eastern seaboard. Applications this spring total 6,000, an all-time high despite anti-war sentiment among young men the country over.

West Point opened with a total enrollment of two cadets in 1802 and is expanding to 4,417 by July 1972. Today's candidates will become the generals of the year 2000 unless by the turn of the century mankind has figured out a way of resolving disputes other than by military means.

Brig. Gen. John R. Jannarone, dean of the academy, said in an interview that for the last 10 years the institution had been revising and expanding its curriculum, not only to keep abreast of modern education but also to train men for the highly complicated involvements abroad.

Next year the academy will increase its elective courses from 130 to 140, including a brand new one in ecology, the relation of living organisms to their environment, highly

important in the pollution era. The cadet may choose from the physical sciences, economics, political science, history management, business administration, and public affairs.

DUTIES MORE COMPLEX

West Point initiated its first foreign language laboratories.

"It should be recognized that the army's duties are becoming more complex" explained Gen. Jannarone, No. 1 graduate of the 1938 class and commander of a combat engineers battalion in the Pacific during World War II.

"We have political responsibilities, overseas; people in foreign countries, military assistance programs, and missions, besides the actual presence of troops in Germany, North Atlantic Treaty bases, and Viet Nam. We are trying to give our young men a solid basis for the future."

Jannarone noted that 75 percent of West Point's young officers go to graduate schools around the nation to follow their special interests after their first tours of military duty.

FLOOD OF APPLICATIONS

Col. Manley Rogers, director of admissions, said the flood of 1,000 more applications than last year showed there was a sizable number of youths in the country who want an orderly existence.

Rogers disclosed that a special effort is now under way to help young Negroes enter the academy. A black admissions officer is assigned for the first time to this field. He is Maj. Cornell McCollum, a Viet Nam veteran. Forty-five blacks entered this year's pledge class compared with nine last year.

IGNORE STUDENT REBELLION

"The student rebellion doesn't bother us," said Rogers.

He recalled that a group of Cornell students planned a protest march on West Point and then gave it up. A crowd of Vassar girls did attempt to storm the citadel, but the whole demonstration evaporated when cadets mingled with the marchers and dated them.

A stroll with a cadet along Flirtation Walk—just starting to burgeon out in spring-time glory—should cure most coeds of revolutionary tendencies.

OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY SERVICE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to outstanding community service that has resulted in national recognition for Knoxville and Morristown, Tenn.

Both cities are among 15 finalists in a national community improvement program cosponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Sears Roebuck Foundation.

An entry submitted by the Ossoli Circle of Knoxville and a joint entry by four Morristown clubs—Somo Sala Circle, Ladies Reading Circle, Junior Reading Circle, and Child Welfare Circle—are being judged to determine national ratings. Needless to say, I am rooting for these two fine towns and hope their scores are at the top of the list.

COMMUTER RAIL SERVICE

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, my very good friend David A. Sutherland, a member of the house of delegates from Fairfax County, Va., has advised me of his strong support, with which I concur completely, of a commuter railroad program to serve displaced Navy employees and the southwest employment area.

Mr. Sutherland's efforts toward instituting low-cost commuter rail service were greatly strengthened by GSA Administrator Robert L. Kunzig, who, by letter of April 8, urged Transportation Secretary Volpe to explore use of rail transportation for commuters between Union Station and Alexandria, Va., or beyond.

Mr. Sutherland feels Mr. Kunzig's letter represents a real breakthrough for those like himself who for years have been pressing for commuter trains on existing track as a quick solution to the area's traffic crisis. Mr. Kunzig's task force determined that relocating 10,000 Navy employees from the District of Columbia to Crystal Mall in Arlington could produce a total of 122,000 vehicles per day in the Route 1 corridor, and that the problem would be compounded as highway construction in the Pentagon complex progresses. Unless something is done quickly, Mr. Sutherland believes commuters to and from Mount Vernon, Lee, and Springfield will find it impossible to get through Alexandria and Arlington en route to and from the District of Columbia.

Mr. Speaker, I believe our colleagues would be interested in Mr. Kunzig's analysis of this problem, and I insert the text of his letter to Secretary Volpe in full at this point in the RECORD:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1970.

HON. JOHN A. VOLPE,
Secretary of Transportation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As you know I have established a Task Force to assist in the relocation of 12,000 Federal employees from Main Navy and Munitions Buildings to Northern Virginia. I have directed this group to concern itself with the individual employee and to undertake every action possible to minimize inconvenience to these people resulting from the relocation.

The Task Force has concerned itself with the problems inherent in the move and one of the most important is the transportation situation. I gratefully acknowledge that several members of your Department are currently working with the Task Force assisting in the study of various methods to improve transportation to the Jefferson Davis corridor area in Northern Virginia and to the Southwest section of the District of Columbia.

At the present time, existing highway facilities along the Route 1 corridor (Jefferson Davis Highway) are inadequate to handle the large volume of traffic being generated by the 9,000 Federal people currently working in the area. With the relocation of approximately 10,500 more employees, many of

whom will be using these roads, I am sure you will agree that the situation will become even more difficult.

At a recent public hearing held in Arlington, Virginia, by the Virginia Highway Department, it was reported that the vehicular traffic along the portion of the highway near Crystal Mall presently has a volume of 63,000 vehicles per day and this traffic is expected to increase to 122,000 vehicles per day in the near future. I am further advised that planned improvements scheduled by the Virginia Highway Department appear to be several years away.

In an effort to alleviate the situation, it has been recommended to me that commuter rail service be instituted, primarily during the period of the construction of the rapid transit system, to ease the burden on the highways created by personal automobiles.

I am fully aware of recent surveys and studies which were conducted about the use of railroads for commuter service in the Washington area. They include the Washington Area Pilot Transportation Study by the Senate Public Works Committee published in 1969; the Staff Report on Commuter Rail Service conducted by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission in 1969; the Transit Survey conducted by the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission and the Richmond-Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad in 1966; and the Staff Report of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority of April 1969.

It appears that great time and effort have gone into these studies. However, I believe that a new look into this method of transportation should be made at this time in light of the fact that the Federal population has and is increasing substantially in these areas. I further believe that, with a concerted effort by both of us, the institution of low cost commuter rail service can be accomplished.

Therefore, I am asking that your Administrator for Urban Mass Transportation, Mr. Carlos Villarreal, explore the use of rail service in the Washington area especially between Union Station and Alexandria, Virginia, or beyond, using the Richmond-Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for this purpose. A turn-around by these trains could serve a useful purpose by bringing commuters to work in the District of Columbia from the Alexandria, Virginia, area further relieving the overcrowded highway situation.

Your early consideration of this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. KUNZIG,
Administrator.

THE ARMS TRADE—PART XI

HON. R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday's New York Times carried an article that once again demonstrates the urgent need to curb and control the international trade in arms.

In this particular case, we learn that the Pentagon in fiscal year 1970 plans to double the quantity of arms to the Greek dictatorship.

We are providing these arms in contravention of our own 1967 self-imposed curb on deliveries of "major" weapons to the regime. This increase was not and still has not been approved by Congress. There is little doubt that these arms are to be used to entrench the junta in power and to suppress the last vestiges of free

expression that remain at large in the country.

To control this kind of mischief will require the passage of legislation. A beginning has been made in an amendment to H.R. 15628 submitted by myself and Mr. REUSS. Both the amendment and the bill passed the House and are now being considered by the Senate.

This amendment asks the President to institute a thorough review of our entire military aid program; to take the necessary steps to begin multilateral talks with other great powers on controlling the trade in conventional arms, to initiate a general debate in the United Nations on the subject, and to use the power and prestige of his office to work toward controlling the trade. If this amendment were law, it would be less likely that the Pentagon could get away with such an act as this.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 17, 1970]

PENTAGON DOUBLES ARMS AID TO ATHENS DESPITE RESTRICTION

(By Tad Szulc)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Despite United States restrictions on arms shipments to the Greek junta, the Defense Department is reported to have secretly supplied this year nearly twice the amounts of military aid to Greece authorized by Congress.

The United States imposed the curb on deliveries of "major" military items to Greece in 1967 to show its displeasure over the overthrow of the government by the army.

However, the nature of this curb has never been publicly defined and the flow of equipment has continued at levels considerably above those approved by Congress under the military assistance program.

At the same time, the Administration is considering lifting altogether the embargo on military deliveries to Greece, reportedly under the pressure of the Defense Department, which is concerned over the situation in the Eastern Mediterranean, where the Soviet Union has been building up its fleet.

Figures made available in Congressional quarters showed that while Congress had authorized \$24,498,000 in military aid to Greece in the 1970 fiscal year, the Pentagon plans to deliver additional equipment worth \$20-million from stocks described as surplus.

Figures obtained here also showed that in the 1969 fiscal year the Pentagon quietly gave \$470-million in surplus armaments to the four "forward defense countries"—Nationalist China, South Korea, Turkey and Greece—in addition to the total of \$350-million in military aid approved by Congress.

The principal beneficiary was Nationalist China, which received about \$157-million from this total, while Greece received nearly \$26-million in 1969 on top of the authorized deliveries of \$37,531,000.

Congressional sources said that the Pentagon set a "utility value" on the material of 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the cost, even if the equipment was new. Congressional experts have adopted the method of multiplying the utility figures by four to arrive at the cost of the surplus shipments.

The Pentagon's actions have raised indignation among many members of Congress, who consider their authority disregarded by the department. But the Greek situation has international implications as well because of the strong sentiment in Western Europe against the authoritarian practices of the Athens junta.

Today, Senator Stephen M. Young introduced legislation requiring the Pentagon to make "complete and prior disclosure of all proposed disposals of surplus weapons."

The Ohio Democrat cited Nationalist China and Greece as the countries where, "through the surplus disposal program, Pentagon officials have been secretly subsidizing at least two tyrannical dictatorships without any advance information given to Congress nor any authorization sought nor secured."

The restriction on arms to Greece was imposed by the Johnson Administration after the colonels overthrew the constitutional regime on April 21, 1967, and it has thus far been maintained by the Nixon Administration.

Under this ban, Greece is denied so-called "heavy" items, such as tanks and combat aircraft. But neither Administration has defined what items are considered "heavy."

In 1966, before the restrictions were applied, the total military aid to Greece was about \$90-million.

\$55 MILLION IN MINOR ITEMS

Although the government said that only spare parts, trucks and minor items were being provided after the coup, Greece received \$44-million in 1967 and \$55-million in 1968.

Officials here were unable to explain at the time how this "marginal" aid could amount to such high figures.

Following the invasion of Czechoslovakia by Soviet-bloc armies in August 1968, the United States temporarily lifted the Greek embargo as it sought to encourage the allied countries to build up their defenses. As a result, Greece received in 1969 about \$63-million in military aid, of which \$28-million was from the surplus stocks.

OPPORTUNITY IN AMERICA

HON. LOUIS C. WYMAN

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. WYMAN. Mr. Speaker, America is still the land of opportunity for anyone who is willing to try. If skills are lacking vocational training is available at public expense. If job change is involved vocational retraining is available also at public expense.

As the following significant statement from the Warner & Swasey Co. expresses so well, America is still the land of opportunity. It is not and cannot become the land of the free ride, or the productive genius that has brought economic prosperity to this great land will wither on the vine.

The statement follows:

YOU CANNOT CURE POVERTY WITH MONEY: STATEMENT BY WARNER & SWASEY

If that's all it took, there wouldn't be a single poor neighborhood . . . America has been pouring out money by the tens and scores of billions. But that's like trying to cure a serious disease with aspirin—it helps lull the pain for a little while, but then it's back again, and worse.

Poverty can only be cured by production and the more and better you produce, the farther and more happily you get away from poverty.

But you can't get work? Who says so? Study the Help Wanted columns. Ask your neighbor or that company down the street if they want their windows washed (clean) or floors swept (neatly) or errands run (courteously). Oh, you mean you can't get work of the sort you like, at the pay you want? Take what you can get, learn something better as you work—and you'll grow into what you like,

and earn what you want . . . that's the way everybody else had to do it.

There are more jobs in America than people able and anxious to fill them. Learn to fill one and to do it well.

America is full of wants. Fill the first one you can find (and you only need look, honestly)—fill it to the best of your ability, learn as you go—and you'll be on your way.

ONE SIDE OF THE PESTICIDE QUESTION

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, we are constantly being bombarded with information on the question of air and water pollution. As with any debate, there are always two sides to a question. I would like to share with my colleagues the following article entitled "An Ecologist Views the Environment" which presents one side of the pollution question as it involves pesticides:

AN ECOLOGIST VIEWS THE ENVIRONMENT ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Donald A. Spencer is one of the country's outstanding authorities on wildlife biology. A Colorado native, he has been a practicing biologist for more than 40 years.

He earned his B.A. degree in Biological Sciences from the University of Denver in 1926, his M.S. degree in Animal Ecology from the University of Chicago in 1930, and his Ph.D. in Ecology from the University of Colorado in 1938.

The first 34 years of his long professional career was with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of Interior. In this service he conducted extensive research in wildlife programs across the country. As newlyweds, Dr. Spencer and his wife, Alice, started housekeeping in nomadic fashion as they established camp after camp from the prairie lands to the mountains, as he took his assignments as a trouble shooter for the Service.

The Spencers are particularly fond of the "high country," even though it involved strenuous backpacking from base camp to remote regions for weeks at a time to study wildlife problems.

Dr. Spencer spent his last 5 years of public service as Chief Staff Officer of Animal Biology in the Pesticide Regulation Division of the Agricultural Research Service. The author has written articles for a number of scientific journals and popular publications, including National Geographic Magazine. He holds membership in the Wildlife Society; American Society of Mammalogists; British Ecological Society; International Association for Great Lakes Research; and the American Association for Advancement of Science.

INTRODUCTION

During recent years, there has been much misunderstanding about pesticides with relation to the environment and the role they play in American society.

Life and health are two important, vital processes in our environment. Pesticides serve as an important aid to continuous, daily survival.

Dr. Spencer, in presenting the true role of pesticides, has written his views in four parts—*Pollution, Pesticides and Runoff, Pesticides and Birds, and Pesticides and Fish.*

In every part—each having detailed facts and figures—Dr. Spencer concludes that en-

vironmental benefits are derived from the use of pesticides.¹

POLLUTION

Pesticides are a small segment of the larger problem of pollution from all sources. Most pesticide chemicals are organic compounds that, in varying intervals, are degraded by other chemicals, by light, by heat, and by tens of thousands of living organisms (called detritus feeders). Thousands of chemicals, the end products of industrialized civilization, are to be found in our air, soils, and water.

Unless a broad approach is taken to all these pollutants, it is impossible to predict the metabolites that may be formed or the persistence of residues. Every estuary is different—the product of the activities in its drainage basin. The fauna and flora of the bottom silts differ in species composition according to the wastes delivered to the area. As the character of those wastes changes, so do the populations exposed to them. Change and adjustment is a basic law in Nature.

But there is another more immediate reason for including all pollution in this discussion. Most people have little knowledge of chemical and pharmacological action and are naturally disturbed by the implication of disaster. Maybe we can put things in proper perspective by talking about a type pollution with which we are all familiar. For example, some legislators have proposed bills which would ban fossil-burning (i.e., gas, oil, and coal) electric generating plants. Can you imagine how popular an abrupt action of that type would be when your lights went out and your refrigerator stopped working?

Environmental improvement

Pollution, and its correction, involves (1) basic technology, (2) economic considerations, and (3) adjustments in social behavior. We are dealing with a matter of good housekeeping. It begins with the personal habits of individuals. What does your room, your home, or the picnic area you have just left look like? How much effort and what percent of your own money can you invest to handle the problem of wastes? There are no bystanders. Everyone is directly involved, even when the subject is restricted to pesticides.

We have problems with pesticides. Most are local in nature, and progressively corrected. We'll continue to have "controllable" problems in the environment. The tens of thousands of species of living organisms in this environment form too complex a problem to be solved completely by pre-use studies of chemicals.

Better conditions now

Many segments of our environment are better today than they were 40 years ago. For example, the Thames River in England supported a thriving anadromous fishery until the invention of the "water closet" in the mid-1800s. The Thames then became an open sewer in which fish could not live. A recent report in Nature states that pollution has lessened so that this fishery is slowly returning.

On our own coast, the striped bass have returned to the Chesapeake Bay in record numbers to spawn. In that same bay, blue crab are expected to provide a harvest in 1970 unequaled in recent years. Yes—these waters are polluted and need some corrective action—but a disaster they are not.

Oceans trouble free

It is difficult to relate limited laboratory studies to field conditions. Even men in responsible positions have referred to a paper published in Science that permits the reader to conclude that the oxygen supply of the human race may be endangered by the effect of DDT on marine plankton.

Footnotes at end of speech.

This laboratory study on four species of marine phytoplankton found that 1 part per billion of DDT had no effect, but that 10 ppb seriously interfered with photosynthesis.

While there are several inconsistencies in this limited study, the principal point that has been overlooked is that the levels of DDT plus its metabolites in ocean waters are reported to be only 1 part per trillion or less. Levels are not expected to rise above this figure even if regulated uses continue. Thus, the alarm has been sounded about a residue 1,000 times less than the no effect level.

Land produces more

What measure do we have of the quality of lands around us? We know that today one farm worker provides food for himself and nearly 50 other people. And, he is accomplishing this on 83 million acres less than in 1950!

Food production per unit of land is up—way up! Is this at the expense of wildlife? Is wildlife disappearing? Certainly not. It is a fact that lands capable of producing game are shrinking every year as our cities, roads, airports, and industries sprawl over the countryside.

Nevertheless, there is more game today than 30 years ago—much more.

To the contrary notwithstanding, man is a good husbandman! Where it would take "Nature" many centuries to repair the ravages of a forest fire (many caused by electric storms), Forest Service crews are on the job almost before the ashes cool, broadcasting grass seed to stop erosion and planting seedling trees.

No one values top soil as does the farmer. He fights erosion by wind and water with contour rows, terracing, and shelter belts.

The picture is brighter than you might think, but it doesn't preclude trouble spots. It does, however, support the thesis that we are faced with problems, not a disaster.

Monitoring program

To maintain that status, a nationwide monitoring program is in progress. It seeks to ascertain the levels of pesticide chemicals in soils, inland waters, marine estuaries, air, standing crops, food prepared for the table, man, domestic livestock, wild birds and their eggs, fish, and shellfish.

The purpose is two-fold. First, it pinpoints those pesticide usages that have an adverse effect on nontarget areas or organisms, so that we can correct a local problem before it becomes critical. Second, by repeat sampling of the same area at stated intervals, it determines if residues are accumulating as the result of annual applications.

We can avoid trouble by recognizing early signs. In this respect, monitoring is like a dental or health checkup. This infant program may locate some real sore spots, such as the actionable residues of DDT in fish in Lake Michigan, the Delaware River, the Tom Bigbee River, and the Sacramento drainage. But the bulk of the drainages sampled have shown no immediate problem.

Residues nonprogressive

Generally speaking, the programs thus far have not established that background levels of the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides are increasing as the result of 15 to 25 years of use. Rather, they show that the environmental residues we observe have reached a static balance between continued degradation of the pesticide and the annual input.

We must not sweep any of our problems under the rug. On the other hand, we have the obligation to insist that regulation and control of pesticides be based on sound information and the benefit/risk equation soberly evaluated.

Emotion is a pollutant we cannot live with.

PESTICIDES AND RUNOFF

Judicious agricultural use of chlorinated hydrocarbons does not significantly contribute to the contamination of flowing streams.

Such insecticides strongly resist movement once they are incorporated in soils. In general, water removes pesticides only by eroding the soil itself. They are not leached by water to the lower layers of the soil, and they do not contaminate wells by underground movement. We must not move precipitously to substitutes that have greater soil mobility.

Along 800 river miles to the Lower Mississippi, and at multiple sites along its tributaries, the U.S. Department of Agriculture monitored streambed materials in 1964, 1966, and 1967 for chlorinated hydrocarbon residues. Adjoining lands have a long history of intensive agricultural use of pesticides. Significant pesticide contamination of the river bottom was found to be very localized, associated with one chemical manufacturing operation, and just downstream from five small pesticide formulating plants in Mississippi. Otherwise, the study concludes that, "... the large amounts of chlorinated hydrocarbons previously applied to crops in the Mississippi River Delta have not created widespread contamination of streambed materials." The report also states, "There is no buildup or increasing pesticide contamination of the sediments in the lower Mississippi River."

Low contamination

The U.S. Geological Survey has, for many years, monitored streams of the Western United States. Where monthly water samples from 21 sites were taken over a 2-year period (October 1966 to September 1968), investigators report, "Pesticide concentrations found were never in excess of the permissible limits established for public water supplies by the National Technical Advisory Committee to the Secretary of the Interior."² According to data in the report, 51 percent of the 333 water samples analyzed disclosed no residues for nine chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides and three phenoxy herbicides (i.e. less than 10 parts per trillion). The range of individual insecticides in the positive samples was 0.01 to 0.12 parts per billion, with the average only 0.018 parts per billion. Stated another way, 62.5 percent of the water samples contained no detectable chlorinated insecticide residues. Of the remaining positive samples, 66 percent were at the minimum detectable level of 10 parts per trillion.

The statement is often made that "eventually most of man's waste products find their way to the sea." This statement has been repeatedly applied to the problem of persistent pesticides. It is correct to say that some of these wastes reach the sea, but very incorrect to say "most".

Photo, chemical, and biodegradation set in promptly after an organic compound is released into the environment. In the course of its travel downstream, much of this waste is recycled into energy components. Pesticide residues in streambed materials taper off sharply below the point of introduction.

No pesticide buildup

In the monitoring study of pesticides in California bays and estuaries,³ John C. Modin states, "Expected high levels of pesticides were not found in San Francisco Bay, the terminating point for Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers which drain over 6 million acres of agricultural land in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys."

During the last 4 years, the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has monitored the residue levels of 10 of the most commonly used organochlorine pesticides from about 170 permanent stations in estuaries on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts.⁴

The oyster, soft clam, or any of several mussels were employed as sensing agents. An oyster for example, can "pump" 16 liters of water per hour through its system to extract

plankton and organic debris which it uses as food. Under controlled conditions, it has been determined that an oyster will accumulate DDT and its metabolites when they occur in water at 0.1 parts per billion, and store up to 70,000 times this amount. DDT residue is lost from the oyster almost as readily as it is gained. It is thus an excellent organism for recording the rise and fall of pesticide contaminants of its environment.

With the assistance of many State cooperators, over 5,000 oyster samples have now been analyzed.

In the estuaries of the State of Washington, only 3 percent of the monthly-collected oyster samples were found to contain organochlorine insecticides. In the State of Maine, only 10 percent of the oyster samples contained detectable amounts (limit: less than 10 ppb). All of the positive samples in either of these States were below 50 ppb.

Oyster samples from estuaries in Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia often contained DDT and its metabolites, but in amounts usually less than 0.5 ppm. This is all the more remarkable when you consider that the levels recorded in the oysters have a potential of being 70,000 times that found in the water. These studies emphasize the very low escape of these pesticides to seas, and no evidence of continuing accumulation.

Barthel⁵ says, "... the large amounts of chlorinated hydrocarbons previously applied to crops in the Mississippi River Delta have not created widespread contamination of streambed materials."

Minimal movement

In Southern Mississippi⁶, heavy application of DDT (2300 ppm) incorporated in soil for termite control was found to have moved laterally only 20 inches in two decades. Only minor amounts (2 ppm) were found 12 inches below treated soil.

At the College of Forestry, University of Washington⁷, tension lysimeters were placed below 4-inch deep gravelly sand in a 35-year old Douglas-fir forest and below a 1-inch deep surface layer of duff and organic debris. DDT was applied to the surface of both of these soils at 0.5 and 5.0 lbs./acre and leachates collected throughout the year and analyzed. Very little DDT passed through the forest floor and even less through the surface organic layer.

There have been numerous laboratory studies in which the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides were applied to the surface of a column of soil. Amounts of water simulating rainfall were introduced at the top of the column in an effort to wash the chlorinated hydrocarbon through the column. A typical study of this nature was conducted by M. C. Bowman and M. S. Schechter of the U.S.D.A.⁸ These scientists studied the behavior of 11 chlorinated insecticides in eight types of soil. In soils with high organic matter content, none of the insecticides were leached through the column, except for a trace of lindane. TDE and p,p'-DDT were not leached through any of the soils except for a small fraction when water equalling 400 times the weight of the soil was used.

Since pesticide contamination of streams and lakes does occur, particularly if analytical techniques are used that measure 1 millionth part of 1 millionth part, it would seem essential to pinpoint all sources of contamination.

Urban pollution

Research scientists at Michigan State University have been routinely monitoring pesticides in three streams—Mill Creek, Rogue River, and Grand River. Preliminary reports "implicate urban areas as the primary source of pesticide contamination."

In earlier studies on the Red Cedar River that flows through East Lansing, the statement is made "... the largest amount of pesticide contamination entering the river comes from the waste treatment plants and not from runoff, leaching, or other factors associated with agriculture."⁹

This sewage effluent problem can largely be solved without banning persistent pesticides. Sanitary engineers say that it is possible to remove nearly all DDT and most of the other chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides from sewage effluents,¹⁰ but it will require complete removal of particulate matter.

Steady states

The residue of a particular chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticide being recorded in the lakes and wildlife is not the result of 25 years of gradual buildup. We are not adding to the problem with every additional pound used. In most areas where chlorinated hydrocarbon is used, either a steady state—a balance between annual input and degradation—has long since been reached, or residues are diminishing because of a change in use patterns.

Most, if not all, living forms of life progressively degrade these pesticides to harmless compounds, although slowly in certain cases. Thus, the minute residues in Antarctic penguins would be lost if not constantly replaced by continued new input of these materials.

DDT has been in use over a 25-year period. Use in the United States reached its highest input into the environment 10 years ago. Since then, it has declined more than 50 percent.¹¹ This, plus our knowledge of degradation rates, leaves little possibility that background residue levels in the environment will increase above those presently detected, even if many of the present use-patterns are continued indefinitely.

PESTICIDES AND BIRDS

There has been no "silent spring" despite dire predictions. Nor is there any likelihood that there will ever be one as a consequence of the use of pesticides.

The availability of food and cover hold the secret to thriving populations of birds. Secondly, the food supply has to be reasonably free of harmful pollution, and nesting cover reasonably free of direct harassment by man and his activities. Does the environment in the United States successfully fulfill these requirements? Let's look at the situation!

The wild turkey was near the vanishing point in the early 1930's from over-shooting. Slowly and progressively, it has been live-trapped from local concentrations and re-introduced in suitable habitats from coast to coast. Under free-living, wild conditions, it has increased to a point where hunters could harvest 128,167 birds in 1967-68.

The mourning dove is an important "product" of the cultivated fields and pastures. Populations of this bird have done so well under present land management practices that hunters harvested over 41 million birds in 1965.

The ruffed grouse, a denizen of our northern forest margins, has not only managed to sustain high population numbers, but in many states to provide ever-increasing hunter harvests.

Three upland game birds, not native of this country—ringnecked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, and Chukar partridge—have been successfully introduced into the United States and provide an annual harvest in the neighborhood of 25 million birds.

New program

In 1966, a new Breeding Bird Survey got underway, sponsored by the Migratory Bird Population Station, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It now covers all states in the United States and several provinces in Canada.

In 1968, 1,174 routes, each 25 miles in length, were covered by carefully selected

Footnotes at end of speech.

ornithologists. Almost one million birds (965,744), comprising 472 species, were recorded. At 3-minute stops, at half mile intervals, all birds seen or heard were recorded. The 1,174 observers averaged seeing 822 birds in 2½ hours recording time. That's quite a record!

The Endangered Species program of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife includes 60 species of birds. In listing the causes for the decline in numbers, pesticides are mentioned as a possible contributing factor in only 4 of the 60 species (osprey, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, and California condor). These four species of raptor birds had been declining in numbers for a long period of time before organic insecticides came on the scene.

At the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary in Pennsylvania, excellent records have been kept of all species of raptors migrating through the area each fall since 1934. Rather than declining, the total number of hawks and eagles has increased. 1968 was a banner year with 29,765 hawks observed.

Such encouraging information on the status of our birdlife does not disclaim any adverse effect of pesticides. There have been problems, even when the chemical was "used as directed." Progressively, these troubles are corrected by changing application rates, by adjusting the timing, or by cancelling the use entirely.

Hazard to birds

To avoid as many problems as possible, a new pesticide must provide toxicity data on selected species of birds, which supports safety in use, before it will be registered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Information which indicates that the pesticide can be used without undue hazard to birds is reviewed by a team of biologists of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It would be a rare occurrence for a new pesticide chemical to be registered (and marketed) without one or more conservation research groups having had the opportunity to study the chemical in its own laboratories.

It is the more remarkable that birds generally have succeeded so well in modern times. We fence our livestock out, and man himself refrains from harvesting a pesticide-treated crop until residue levels have subsided. It is impossible to keep birds out of a freshly treated area—as a result, they receive greater exposure.

Then, no differently than man or mammals, they can accumulate residues of some chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides. Again, similar to man and mammals, birds are little affected by the residues that are slowly acquired—with two important exceptions. First, the fat that a bird has can be completely metabolized (used like a spare tank of gasoline) in 24 hours—a stunt no mammal can duplicate. Thus, if the bird is carrying a high level of chlorinated hydrocarbons in its body fat, it is particularly susceptible to stress that calls on fat reserves. Second, the bird transfers fat containing chlorinated hydrocarbons to the yolk of the egg where high levels may have an effect on developing young.

Much attention has been focused on thinning of egg shells. Most of the laboratory studies on DDT have been conducted at day age levels well above field exposure and thus may not relate to conditions in nature. One thing is certain—there is wide variation in response. Some species of birds appear little affected.

PESTICIDES AND FISH

Pesticides tend to have a greater effect in the aquatic environment because fish and shellfish are literally bathed with any chemical that is in solution—actually breathing it through their gills, absorbing it through body exposure, and ingesting it with their food. Fortunately, many pesticides, particularly the chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides, are usually incorporated in organic debris before

they reach streams, lakes, and estuaries. Thus, they are only slowly available through the food source. In this form, hundreds of times as much chemical may be required to cause acute mortality than would be true if it were in solution in the water. Chlorinated hydrocarbons, for example, are progressively blotted-up by the neutral fats of the body (literally immobilized) so that harmful concentrations do not reach the nervous system. These same fats release the "stored" chlorinated hydrocarbons at a slow enough rate that the excretory and degradation systems in fish and shellfish are seldom overwhelmed.

Residue tolerance

Although pesticide residues may have little, if any, effect on the fish carrying them, those residues may be objectionable if that fish is used for food. The recent establishment of "action levels" for DDT and dieldrin by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for fish shipped interstate is a predilection of regulations to come. It should be anticipated that acceptable tolerances for pesticide residues in fish will be established, as with raw agricultural foods. The regulation will present immeasurably greater difficulties in management, for the fish producer may not himself have used the chemical. Other independent and widely divergent activities of the drainage basin will undoubtedly be affected. The benefit/loss equation will bear heavily on decisions.

Few fish kills

Fifteen to 25 years of using organic pesticides have developed local problems. However, fish and shellfish—fresh water and marine—have not been "irreversibly harmed" by this use. In view of the high toxicity of some pesticides to fish, they account for a surprisingly small number of pollution caused fish kills.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration has kept an annual census of fish kills since June 1960. In the Ninth Annual Report (1968), only 51 of 438 reported fish kills were due to all insecticides and agricultural poisons combined. And, of the number of fish reported killed, only 2.5 percent were attributed to pesticides. Pollution from municipal sewers and treatment plants "was the most deadly type of pollution" followed in turn by industrial wastes and transportation accidents.

Fish thriving

On the positive side, fish populations are thriving in most of our aquatic habitats. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources in a December 1969 News Bulletin said, "Lake Michigan's sport fishermen never had it so good as they did this season when they caught an estimated 175,000 coho and chinook (salmon) with a total weight . . . approaching 2 million pounds." Despite this record, Department scientists predict, "1970 should yield vastly improved returns of coho and chinook."

The press and the radio have been full of dire predictions about Lake Erie. But in November 1969, the Executive Director, Robert J. Biele, Pennsylvania Fish Commission, in Conservation Viewpoint stated, "Lake Erie isn't dead. In fact, it is far from dead and may be emerging once again as an exciting fish producer."

The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries has kept records on the catch of fish by commercial fishermen on the Great Lakes since 1867.¹² In 1967, commercial fishermen took almost 59 million pounds of fish from Lake Michigan, an all-time high. On Lake Erie, the annual catch during the 1930's (before DDT) averaged 42.6 million pounds. Since 1960, the annual catch from this so-called "dead" lake has averaged better than 50 million pounds annually. The commercial catch of fish today is of less desirable species, the result of over-fishing and exploitation—not pesticide selection.

Chesapeake productive

For nearly 10 years, the striped bass have been at an all-time high in the mid-Atlantic states. Dr. Ted Koo¹³ reported in March 1969 that there had been an eight-fold increase over 1935 in the commercial harvest of these fish with Maryland producing more than any other state and accounting for 40 percent of the total.

The commercial harvest of fish and shellfish in Chesapeake Bay is approaching 500 million pounds annually with species such as alewives, menhaden, sea bass, shad, hard and soft clams, and oysters in increasing numbers.

The Virginia Institute of Marine Science is predicting a banner year for crab in 1970. This is the more remarkable because these crustacea are among the most susceptible species to chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides.

A future tool

The U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife undertook to monitor the residues in three species of fish collected at intervals from 50 sampling stations located in the Great Lakes and in major river basins throughout the United States. Their first report¹⁴ covers two collection periods in both 1967 and 1968. At 12 of the 50 sites, at least 1 of the 12 analyses made exceeded the actionable level of 5.0 parts per million for DDT and its metabolites. However, the residues in excess of 5.0 ppm were sufficiently replicated at only four sites—the Delaware River at Camden, New Jersey; the Tom Bigbee River at McIntosh, Alabama; Lake Michigan; and Lake Ontario. The analytical techniques, shared by three different laboratories, resulted in such a wide spread variation in residues found that some question can be expressed as to the reliability of data on the precise quantities of pesticide residue actually present.

Thus, pesticides in the aquatic environment present local problems; but nationwide, the fishery resource appears little troubled by the long continuous use of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides. The major difficulty will rest on holding residue levels within acceptable bounds—not in production of fish and shellfish.

FOOTNOTES

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MARIHUANA

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, it has been brought to my attention by a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and an outstanding physician in eastern Kentucky that interviews with servicemen from Vietnam revealed that many, many of them have smoked marihuana.

We constantly hear that the effects of marihuana are unknown. Perhaps some are, but there are many effects that have been known over the years; and in the Middle East, it was called hashish, which means assassin. In my opinion, the name was well deserved.

For reports from interviews conducted by a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. S. H. Flowers, with returnees from Vietnam, I inclose the following report:

THE MIDDLESBORO
CLINIC AND HOSPITAL,
Middlesboro, Ky., March 24, 1970.

Congressman TIM LEE CARTER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a physician here in Middlesboro, I do a considerable number of pre-employment examinations, and in this way, come into contact with an increasing number of veterans of the Vietnam War, who have returned from service and are getting jobs.

Recently, I have talked with several of these men regarding their own, and their fellow soldiers' experience with marihuana, and especially regarding the use of marihuana in the field, where it seems to be more commonly used.

Their conversation indicates that—

(1) Marihuana is almost as common as any other weed in Viet Nam. It is available in the field, and can be bought in almost any store for a very low price. The natives use it widely.

(2) While each ex-soldier denies that he himself used marihuana, more than an experimental single puff on a cigarette of it.

(3) Each states that he knows that many, 50 to 60%, of the infantry units in the field are "on" marihuana. Imagine a man going into battle with his mentality fogged by the use of a drug!

(4) One man this morning, states that the effectiveness, judgment, and alertness of any man on this drug are radically reduced, even to the point of the "hopped up" man shooting his fellow soldier purposely, without knowing that it was one of his own company.

(5) Further, that guards on duty, taking the drug, neglected their posts and allowed the enemy to infiltrate the camp or fortified position.

(6) Also, that men taking the drug would resist a fellow soldier, objecting to their use of it—even to the point of threatening the life of the objector.

(7) The above statements were alarming to me, but the most alarming statement this man made was "the officers in charge of the infantry units, in which he was serving, made no effort to prevent the use of marihuana in that unit." Whether this was a condition only in the company in which this particular man served, I don't know, but my reading in the daily newspapers would indicate that it was not. I do know it ought not to persist in any company. I know also, that this situation has been, and is being concealed from the American people.

May I urge you to use your position and considerable influence to put pressure on the military to do everything necessary to change this situation. You and I know that any military situation can be changed, if the division and company commanders are forced to make the necessary effort, and I presume, that it will be necessary to use more than ordinary requests with tact, and gentlemanly persuasion. I think force must be applied to the division and company commanders from headquarters to remedy this situation, since it has gone on to the point where it, apparently, has gone.

Thanking you for your assistance to the American people in this thing, I am
Sincerely yours,

S. H. FLOWERS, M.D.

AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION'S EIGHT-POINT PROGRAM FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the March 1970 issue of *Air Line Pilot* magazine carries an excellent article by Mr. Phil Salk outlining the Air Line Pilots Association's eight-point legislative program.

I am placing this article in the RECORD because the ALPA has developed a broad program of legislative action which is of urgent importance to the entire transportation industry.

The article follows:

ALPA'S EIGHT-POINT PROGRAM ON
CAPITOL HILL
(By Phil Salk)

One of the primary reasons for ALPA's Home Office move to Washington last year was to enhance our position on Capitol Hill and in the regulatory agencies that affect pilots so critically, like the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Transportation Safety Board and other offices of the government.

Today the Association's hopes are being realized in this regard, and President Ruby's assistant for government liaison, attorney Charles King, is carrying out a broad program of activities that are making ALPA's voice heard throughout the nation's capital and across the country.

Here is a progress report on eight of the most important issues facing airline pilots and flight crews today:

1. Aircraft hijacking.
2. Mandatory minimum standards for airports.
3. Master Two Step.
4. Funds for SST development.
5. Age 60—right to continue work.
6. Age 60—full social security benefits.
7. Airport-vended trip insurance.
8. Multiple taxation.

1. AIRCRAFT HIJACKING

The Association is continuing its efforts to achieve a permanent solution to the hijacking problem. Hijacking of commercial airplanes will cease only when an international agreement is reached that recognizes hijacking as a vicious international crime and provides that the hijacker shall be punished.

Toward this end, ALPA was largely responsible for ratification of the Tokyo Convention by the U.S. Government on Sept. 5, 1969, and also for the introduction in Congress of concurrent resolutions proposed by the Association, which provide that the Administration should act immediately to enter into bilateral agreements with as many nations as possible for mandatory extradition of a hijacker, including a hijacker who requests political asylum.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 340 and 341) was introduced in the House by forty-three House members, including the principal sponsor, Congressman Pucinski (Illinois), on Sept. 16, 1969, the same day that the Revolutionary Government of Cuba announced the enactment of a law permitting Cuba to enter into bilateral agreements for requesting the return of a hijacker. An identical resolution (S. Con. Res. 38) was introduced in the Senate by Senator Cannon (Nevada) on Sept. 24, 1969.

In the International area, the Association participated in the second meeting of the ICAO Legal Subcommittee on Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft which began Sept. 22, 1969. Attorney King was an Advisor to the U.S. Delegation and in addition, coordinated his activities with the IFALPA Representative Captain Grady Stone (EAL) and the IATA representative in urging the delegates to consider the hijacking problem an air safety problem rather than one of a political nature.

This Subcommittee, made up of delegates from 11 countries, was charged with preparing an international agreement or convention that would deter hijackers by making the act of hijacking an aircraft a punishable offense and providing for appropriate measures with respect to prosecution and extradition of the offender. The Association has been invited to participate again as an advisor to the U.S. Delegation when the Legal Committee of ICAO meets this month to consider the convention drafted by the Legal Subcommittee.

The Association is presently engaged in a program urging the State Department to seek bilateral agreements with as many nations as possible for mandatory extradition of airplane hijackers. At the time ALPA's efforts began in this area, none of the more than 80 bilateral extradition agreements in existence recognized the crime of aircraft hijacking. Following our efforts, which included the resolutions introduced in Congress, the State Department has thus far entered into negotiations to amend extradition treaties with the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy and New Zealand. However, the amendment of such treaties over the past five-month period has been too slow. The Association believes the State Department should

make more than three lawyers available for this purpose and should furnish the lawyers concerned with adequate travel funds.

Hijacking is a subject requiring liaison not only with the Congress but also with the FAA, Department of Justice, Department of State and the Air Transport Association. This is pointed up by the \$25,000 ALPA-ATA combined hijacking reward offer which was coordinated with FAA and the Department of Justice, and also by consideration of suggested anti-hijacking devices which would have to be approved by FAA, installed by ATA, and approved by our members.

Some of the ALPA members actively engaged in the Anti-Hijacking program include Captains Grady Stone (EAL), Ray Gerber (PAA), B. J. Dietrich (BNF), F. L. Houston (NWA), Homer Mouden (BNF), and Jim G. Brown (NAL).

2. MANDATORY MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR AIRPORTS

The Association was afforded an opportunity to press for mandatory minimum safety standards for airports as a result of recognition by the Congress, the Administration, and the aviation community that many of the nation's air carrier airports are obsolete. Legislation was introduced in the House and Senate, finally resulting in House Bill H.R. 14465 entitled "Aviation Facilities Expansion Act of 1969," and Senate Bill S. 3108 which are both concerned with the expansion and improvement of the nation's airport and airways system and with providing funds to carry out the legislation. The Association testified on the proposed legislation before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on Friday, July 25, 1969 and the Senate Committee on Commerce on June 24, 1969, at which times Association representatives urged that what was needed was not more airports, but better airports than we now have.

The Association's position was that the only way we are going to get airports that provide an adequate margin of safety for flight operations was to require air carrier airports to meet minimum safe standards under the Administrative Procedure Act. In this way, all interested parties, including ALPA, would participate in the formulation of the required airport standards.

It should be noted that in the course of the hearings before the House and Senate, ALPA was alone in requesting airport mandatory minimum standards and was opposed by the FAA on grounds that the Administration had authorization to do this, but had never found it necessary. The Association's position was presented to the Senate Committee by Captain Joseph Meek (DAL) accompanied by President Ruby and Captain Phil Perry (NAL). In the House, the Association's position was presented again by Mr. Ruby, Captain Meek and Captain Bill Alford (BNF).

H.R. 14465 (Aviation Facilities Expansion Act of 1969) was amended by the House Committee to require certification of air carrier airports. The bill, in this form, passed in the House on November 6, 1969. In spite of the Association's efforts to effect a similar amendment of the Senate bill, S 3108 was not amended in Committee and probably will pass the Senate without airport certification provisions in it. A conference to resolve the differences in the House and Senate bills was due to take place as this issue goes to press.

Following passage of H.R. 14465 by the House, the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedures, chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy, scheduled hearings concerned with whether FAA was carrying out its statutory responsibilities to promote the safety of flight of civil aircraft. The Association took this opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee on Jan. 21 to again pass for establishment of mandatory

minimum standards at air carrier airports by the FAA.

The Association's position before the Kennedy Subcommittee was presented by Captain Meek, Captain Perry and Captain Alford. Captain Meek testified: "The Association, which represents more than 30,000 airline pilots who daily fly into and out of many of the nation's obsolete airports, is particularly concerned that the FAA, which has the responsibility to establish minimum standards in the interest of safety, has failed over the past 10 years to exercise its authority to prescribe minimum standards for airports.

"Moreover, the FAA insists today that establishing minimum standards is unnecessary because existing mechanisms adequately ensure safety in the operation of the nation's air carrier airports.

"We believe this position is not responsible in view of more than 140 air carrier accidents that have occurred since 1957 at or near airports and in the judgment of the Association's most qualified air safety representatives, would not have happened had there been proper mandatory standards set by the FAA.

"In these accidents, there were more than 223 persons killed, 118 persons seriously injured, and 140 air carrier aircraft substantially damaged or destroyed. In addition, there have been numerous potentially dangerous aircraft incidents at airports in which there were no fatalities, serious injuries, or major aircraft damage due to flight crew skill and fortunate circumstances."

In connection with the Kennedy subcommittee hearings, ALPA which works closely with the National Transportation Safety Board in matters of air safety, noted that Governor Reed, Chairman of the Safety Board, testified that airport standards is an important problem and the NTSB would like to see minimum standards for airports established. He also testified that it was a possibility that NTSB would recommend certification of airports to FAA.

3. MASTER TWO-STEP PROGRAM

Aeromedical Committee members Captains Richard B. Stone (NEA), John Gaylord (CAL), and C. S. Huggins (BNF), and First Vice President Robert L. Tully (EAL) have been following a very aggressive and positive program to prevent FAA from putting this procedure into effect. Their program includes Congressional liaison and liaison with other aviation and governmental agencies.

The Association's Master Two-Step program is still in progress.

4. FUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT

To assist in making an appropriation of \$86 million available to the FAA for development of a supersonic transport aircraft, the Association wrote to all 50 members of the House Appropriations Committee and strongly urged that sufficient funds be made available to continue the SST project at a pace that would assure that U.S.-built aircraft would be available to air carriers in the future. Speaking on behalf of the members of the Association, President Ruby informed the members of the committee that air line pilots in the United States would prefer to fly a supersonic transport built in the United States over aircraft built by any other country. Several members of the committee replied to our letter and thanked the Association for its views. The \$86 million proposal was approved by the committee and later enacted into law.

5. AGE 60—RIGHT TO CONTINUE WORK

Members of the Air Line Pilots Association appeared and gave testimony at the Senate Special Committee on Aging Hearing in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 19, 1969. Presenting papers at the hearing for the Association were First Vice President Robert L. Tully (EAL), Captain Stewart W. Hopkins (DAL Retired), Captain Charles Rogers

(EAL), and Dr. Robert Proper, Lovelace Foundation, Captain Gerry Goss, Chairman, ALPA Committee on Discrimination in Pilot Employment, was unable to testify at the hearing due to an illness in the family.

Some excerpts of the testimony given by ALPA members included the following: "Since 1959, when the FAA established its compulsory retirement regulation for air line pilots (Section 121.383(c) of the Federal Aviation Regulation), some 700 air line pilots have been forced into retirement at their 60th birthday, even though their current, FAA-required physical and proficiency examination have shown them to be competent, qualified and in faultless physical condition. Currently, age limitations are also being urged as a means to limit the progression of senior air line pilots to new aircraft types, primarily because the age 60 limitation reduces the period in which a carrier may amortize its training costs. As a consequence, one arbitrary age limitation tends to give birth to another."

"The most striking feature of the compulsory retirement rule for air line pilots is that it is imposed by an agency of the Federal Government, and at a time when our nation's policy is unequivocally opposed to forced retirement, in any form. We air line pilots have the rather dubious distinction of being the only group of employees in private industry, so far as I am aware, on whom the Federal Government has imposed a mandatory retirement age. And with the enactment of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, our employers, the air lines, were legally forbidden to terminate careers solely because of age, though this is precisely what FAA is doing today, as it has been ever since 1960."

"A 1969 thesis issued by the Aviation Medicine Research Laboratory of Ohio State University concluded that the possibility of sudden incapacitation among the air line pilots at age 55 and above was substantially less than the possibility of such an occurrence between ages 40 and 55."

"FAA has never offered any medical or scientific data supporting compulsory retirement at age 60 for air line pilots; a federally-funded study of this subject conducted at Georgetown University under FAA auspices some years ago ended without any published findings after an expenditure of seven million dollars."

"Because normal Social Security benefits are not available until five years after retirement, a pilot's financial maintenance during his retirement years may well be a subject of serious concern."

"We believe that it is consistent with all affected interests to suggest that, at long last, a public hearing of all the evidence for or against the rule compulsory retirement at age 60 for air line pilots be held by FAA."

"I am convinced that compulsory retirement under these circumstances is contrary not only to the principles for which this committee stands, but also that it is completely inconsistent with my rights as a citizen to equal protection of the law."

Captains Clyde Muirhead, Jr. (EAL) and Truman Outland (DAL) also participated in the hearing and Captain Outland was called to testify.

Members of the Association's Committee on Discrimination in Pilot Employment are pursuing an active program to get the FAA's mandatory age 60 compulsory retirement for airline pilots removed.

6. AGE 60—FULL SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

The following testimony was given by the Honorable Jerry L. Pettis, California 33rd Congressional District, before the House Committee on Ways and Means in November. "I wish to express my appreciation for the opportunity to come before this committee to testify in support to my bill, H.R. 313, on the subject of Social Security. In essence,

this proposed legislation would permit certain individuals who are forced to retire at age 60 under Federal regulations to continue to pay Social Security taxes and receive appropriate benefit credit for those payments until they reach 65, when full social security benefits are presently payable. My statement will be brief and to the point.

"Basically, it is a simple piece of legislation with a single specific purpose. Its aim is to eliminate what I believe to be an obvious, glaring injustice to thousands of this nation's air line pilots. They are caught now in a situation completely beyond their control because one federal regulation, that of the Federal Aviation Administration, requires that they retire at age 60 while other federal law, that of the Social Security Administration, requires that they wait until age 65 to receive lower benefits of Social Security.

"This is doubtlessly one of those unmeant inequities caused by overlapping federal regulations but it is a burdensome oversight nonetheless. To my knowledge, the air line pilots are the only workers who are, collectively, so victimized by such a legal caprice. And it is my sincere wish that this committee will see fit to correct it by eliminating this five-year limbo of uncertainty hanging over a group of men who work with great dedication under extreme burdens of responsibility. Incidentally, the F.A.A. also controls the medical and disability requirements of pilots as part of its normal jurisdiction.

"It is currently estimated that some 4,000 members of the Air Line Pilots Association will reach age 60 in the next 10 years. Because they are caught in this intolerable situation many of these men, perhaps a majority, will continue working in some related field. But the pilot who cannot or does not wish to continue working should have the right to immediate payments of his Social Security benefits upon forced retirement as a pilot.

"Today the technology of flying aircraft which is becoming increasingly complex is such that these individuals have to be virtually high-trained scientists. And air lines are experiencing a shortage of qualified applicants for this vital and extremely demanding profession. I think the least we can do is to give them a fair break at retirement. For many years, Social Security has been promoted as the best insurance a man can buy. If that is so, then it should be as good for pilots as for others.

"I will close with the hope that the Committee will look favorably on this suggestion. Thank you."

Present at the hearing were Kay McMurray, ALPA executive administrator, Harry McKee, acting director of public relations, and Charles King, assistant to the president for government liaison.

The House Ways and Means Committee will meet in executive session shortly and decide whether or not the proposed amendment of the Social Security law should be adopted by the committee and recommended for approval by the House.

7. AIRPORT VENDED TRIP INSURANCE

The Association's legislative efforts to preclude the sale of vending machine insurance either by state law or a federal law have been given a high priority. The Association plans to vigorously renew its efforts both at the state and federal levels by updating its legislative package for use in opposing vending machine insurance, by contacting the insurance commissioners of all states to express our opposition, and to offer our assistance to those opposed to vending machine insurance by furnishing documents and members of the Association to present testimony before insurance commissioners and the legislative bodies of the states. At the federal level, the Association will continue to work sale of vending machine type insurance passengers traveling on air carrier aircraft.

8. MULTIPLE TAXATION

More and more states and cities are passing tax laws for the purpose of collecting income taxes from nonresidents who are engaged in interstate commerce. Alaska is one such state.

Through the combined efforts of a group of disgruntled taxpayers from various ALPA, Maritime, and Teamster Councils, legislative bills have now been introduced in Congress that could give ALPA members some relief from such tax practices by states or cities.

Bill S. 2044 has been introduced in the Senate by Senators Magnuson and Jackson. Bill H.R. 1240 has been introduced in the House by Congressman Moss, and Bill H.R. 10634 has been introduced by Congressman Adams. All three bills would accomplish essentially the same purpose, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act and the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 in order to provide that no part of the salary paid by a carrier to an employee who performs his regularly assigned duties in more than one state shall be withheld by other than the state or subdivision of the employee's residence and only pursuant to the laws of such state or subdivision. These bills also provide that the carrier shall not file any information for tax purposes with any state or subdivision thereof other than the state or subdivision of residence.

All ALPA members were urged to write personal letters to their representatives in Congress supporting this position.

The Association is presently engaged with the transportation unions and managements of the other modes of transportation to eliminate the problem of multiple taxation, probably by legislation such as is described above. This is one of the major projects in the legislative program of the Association this year.

ALPA'S LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

The Association's legislative and governmental affairs program is moving ahead, with work under way in dozens of important areas in addition to the eight key issues described in this article.

With this major activity in full swing, ALPA's voice is being heard sooner, stronger and more effectively across the land.

RELEVANCY IN LEARNING

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I have often addressed this tribunal on the drastic need for educational institutions to respond to the real needs of its student body—on the professional school to respond to the needs of the profession. When academic administrations do not respond or do not attempt to respond, we witness riots—as we have seen throughout the country on college campuses these past months.

It is often stated that law changes society; some disagree and say society changes the law. In either event—one thing is certain—the law and the lawyer play a major role in society's changing values. The outstanding law schools train the creative and responsive mind. If law schools are omisive in meeting the needs of its constituency—then I see little hope in our educational system.

Law schools and their administrators should be showing the way for the other professional and academic institutions.

Some students at Hastings College of Law, a part of the University of California, have challenged the school's administration to respond to the needs of the profession, the needs of the public and the needs of the student body. I am inserting into the RECORD a copy of the students' petition to the law school's administration.

I am confident, in the fine tradition of Hastings, that the school will make the appropriate response to the petition.

PETITION

We, the students of Hastings College of the Law, hereby inform the people of California that a crisis exists at the College, a part of the University of California, and we request the assistance of the public in redressing our grievances. Our grievances fall into the following general categories:

I. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR STUDENTS

The Hastings Administration has demonstrated that it does not understand that the purpose of financial assistance is to assist those who need it. Heretofore the Administration has treated financial assistance programs as a source of rewards or prizes to be handed out to students without regard to their need for funds.

The Work/Study program, funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, is intended to benefit those students whose parents (and not the students themselves) earn less than \$7,500 per year. Thus, while Hastings had only three black students last year in a student body of 1,100 partly because there were no funds to assist those who could not afford to come to Hastings, the Administration awarded Work/Study funds to the son of Assemblyman Don Mulford, the Assemblyman from the wealthy suburb of Piedmont. Although Assemblyman Mulford last year funded a new scholarship for Hastings students, the Hastings Administration found it necessary to give Assemblyman Mulford's son money which the Federal government had earmarked for students from poor families. As a result of Hastings' inability to justify the amount of Work/Study money given students in relation to their need, the Hastings Administration was told by the Department of HEW, nearly a year ago, to document the "need" factor for funds expended or reimburse the Federal government for those funds. Hastings agreed to do this by July 1, 1969, but has not yet complied with this agreement. Hastings' failure to administer the Work/Study program in the manner intended resulted in the cut-off of Work/Study funds for Hastings by the Federal government on December 31, 1969.

Again, while the Hastings Administration was claiming that no funds were available to adequately finance needy students, it handed out over \$45,000 in scholarships to students, largely without regard to the recipients' need for it. In fact, in many cases the scholarships "traditionally" go to students who hold certain non-paid offices or positions favored by the Administration. Although the Hastings Administration admits that these scholarships are by no means limited to these "traditional" recipients, Hastings cannot find the money to finance needy students.

Thus, Hastings' financial assistance program assures that the state law school will continue to produce inordinate numbers of middle and upper-class, white graduates.

2. GRADING

Hastings College would have its students believe that its "anonymous" system of grading is sacrosanct. This system, upon which depends the very survival of the students' careers and on which basis jobs are handed out at graduation, operate on the theory that professors grade examination books with ex-

amination numbers rather than names on them to ensure unbiased grading. No one is supposed to have access to the numbers other than the College Administration, which matches the grades and numbers with the names. We have also been assured that there is no way anyone can tamper with these grades—and we believed this.

However, the system is a sham. Without the students' knowledge, Hastings has been separating the exam books of the top ten students in each course, supposedly to enable each professor to evaluate his examination questions better when grading the "lower" students. Thus, a professor is to grade an exam which he has been told was written by a "top" student on the same basis as that written by one who is not a "top" student. For an educational institution to employ such a practice is unpardonable in the light of the many classroom studies done on the self-fulfilling nature of a teacher's expectations of a particular student's performance. (*Pygmalion In The Classroom*, by Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson, demonstrates this principle.)

Furthermore, it has recently been discovered that the Hastings Administration made a written proposal to a student offering a passing grade in a course without the necessity of ever examining in the course.

Thus, the Administration can and will assign any grade they wish to any student while at the same time denying that they have the power to do so. The importance of grades at a law school cannot be over-emphasized. Yet if a student has Professor X for the required course in Evidence at Hastings, his class median is five points lower than that of Professor Y. Five points on a student's average can mean the difference between getting a good job or no job at all. Five points can mean the end of a student's long-planned career in the law.

3. CURRICULUM

Hastings continues to force-feed its students the knowledge necessary to serve the wealthy elements of society. The weightiest course (in terms of academic units) given in the second year is the required course in Trusts and Estates, a course which serves the needs of only about 4% of the American people. Yet, Hastings offers no courses in Juvenile law, military law, and draft law—subjects which affect large numbers of people whose needs apparently are not important enough to be considered by the state-owned university.

The Hastings Administration has been attempting to set up a course in conjunction with the University of California School of Medicine, but a Hastings student, after two months work, put together such a course, and it is now being taught at Hastings—for no credit. While the ancient Hastings curriculum suffers increasing academic arteriosclerosis, the Administration's response (in a recent TV interview) is simply that "Sociology is ruining Boalt Hall (the law school at U.S. Berkeley) and the University of Southern California Law School." Thus, poverty law should not be a proper course of study at Hastings, because of its inherent sociological aspects.

Hastings College, located within three blocks of the Federal and State courts and administrative agencies, has not had the imagination to make use of this natural advantage. These institutions might just as well be 500 miles away.

The Administration and Faculty of Hastings College of the Law are unwilling and/or unable to up-date the curriculum. Only the students are willing to do this, but we are allowed no voice.

4. THE BAD FAITH SHOWN BY HASTINGS TOWARD ITS STUDENTS

This year a group of students attempting to implement a directed studies course in water pollution law spent several days on the

research necessary to write a proposal for the course. The proposal was approved—with the stipulation that each student would submit a paper whose minimum length would be fifty pages. These papers were to be graded "rigorously" by the instructor, after which each paper was subject to review by the entire Faculty. This was a very effective means of "processing" a student request, as most of the students who prepared the proposal subsequently transferred into more traditional courses.

Although there had been no campus disturbances or violence at Hastings, a committee of Faculty members was formed to deal with student disturbances. An hour before a meeting of students, Faculty, and Administration was to take place on April 3, police were on the campus conferring with the administration; yet the meeting was described the following day by the *San Francisco Chronicle* as "a different kind of protest," "a school protest with some class." The Administration seems intent on creating a crisis, and it has succeeded.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Administration does not administrate at Hastings. Students initiated the new but inadequate minority students recruitment program. A student committee was formed to help Hastings through its financial assistance crisis. The used-book exchange was initiated by students and staffed by the Hastings' Wives Club. Students should not have to administrate—this is what the Deans are paid to do.

It has become apparent that two overriding obsessions motivate the present Hastings Administration. The first is the slavish attention paid to the California Bar Examination results. The second is the capturing of famous names for the collection of retired professors comprising the "65 Club," irrespective of their current ability to teach. Hastings students should no longer be made the pawns in a bar examination game played against other law schools by the Administration. Nor should Hastings professors be collected like rare butterflies, to be put on display by the Deans. We ask that Hastings be operated less like an automatic car wash and more like its sister institutions in the University system—like an institution of learning.

Since only the intervention of the public on behalf of the student can now save the situation at Hastings, we request that the following recommendations be immediately implemented:

(a) That an investigation be made of the entire Hastings financial assistance program.

(b) That student examination numbers be issued and held by a neutral party in order to minimize any possible reprisals against students for taking this action.

(c) That all grades already earned under the present tainted system be suspended and replaced by grades of "Pass."

(d) That the present Hastings Administration be removed.

(e) That the new administration process include members of the student body, Faculty, and practicing attorneys.

April 15, 1970 at San Francisco.

Students of Hastings College of Law:

James R. Ayoob, Gordon N. Baldwin, Peter Blackman, Edmund K. Brehl, Sandra Carter, Margot Champagne, Steven Chase, Ralph A. Courtney III.

Darcy T. Cremer, Richard Draper, Steven K. Easton, Mike Ferguson, Donald Fischbach, Richard Fischer (concur in recommendations a, b, e, d, with exception of Dean Anderson).

Dennis T. Gary, Richard Goldman, James D. Grandjean, Charles Greenwood, Alan Hampson, Rita Hersh, Roger Hurt, Sharon Jarvis, Ralph Johnson, David Jung, William Jung, Bruce Ketrone, Carolyn Kresse, J. Kendrick Kresse, Martin Kresse, Dennison Lane.

Howard Levy, Daniel Louis, Jon Malsnee, Dave McClain, J. Michael McGowan, Edward E. Mevi, Clark A. Miller, Mike Miller, Clarence Moy.

John Murray, Richard Oliver, Gregory C. Paraskou, Deborah Peyton, Donald Prigo, George W. Quick, Mark Ross, John D. Rothschild.

Zona Sage, Armand Salese, Donald Schall, Leslie Scher, Ronald Schiffman, Douglas Schmidt, Charles Schwartz, Mary Schwartz, Terrence Shannon.

James C. Shine, Arthur W. Simon, Lowell W. Sykes, Robert M. Teets, Jr., Tom Whitener, Steven Ybarra (excepts Dean Anderson from recommendation d), James A. Burke.

Please make your feelings known to any of the following:

Hastings Board of Directors

Justice A. F. Bray, District Court of Appeal, State Building, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Harry H. Hastings, Esq., 333 El Cerrito Ave., Hillsborough, Calif.

Max K. Jamison, Esq., 615 South Flower St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

Justice Daniel R. Shoemaker, First District Court of Appeal, State Building, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Leonard A. Worthington, Esq., Barneson Building, 256 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

The Board of Regents, The University of California, 7th Floor, University Hall, Berkeley, Calif. 94720.

Senator Albert S. Rodda, 4048 State Capitol Bldg., Sacramento, Calif. 95814 (Senate Committee on Educ.)

Assemblyman Victor V. Veysey, 141 South 6th Street, Brawley, Calif. 92227 (Assembly Committee on Educ.)

Assemblyman Willie L. Brown, Jr., 666 Octavia St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Senator George R. Moscone, 3082 State Capitol Bldg., Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

Harold S. Dobbs, Esq., 351 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

Ingemar Eric Hoberg, Esq., 703 Market, San Francisco, Calif. 94103.

William C. Sanford, Esq., 43 North Sierra Street, Reno, Nev. 89504.

Chief Justice Roger J. Traynor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, State Building, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER FOR THE ASTRONAUTS

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, during the recent Apollo 13 crisis, all the world prayed for the safe return of our three courageous astronauts. After Lovell, Haise, and Swigert safely returned to earth, Cmdr. Philip E. Heraldo, U.S. Navy chaplain of the Carrier *Iwo Jima*, put into words the precise feelings of all people. C. P. Harris of the McGrail-Coyne Post 223, Pittsburgh Veterans of Foreign Wars, sent me the prayer and asked that I include it in the RECORD for my colleagues. The following is Chaplain Heraldo's prayer for the astronauts:

O Lord, we joyfully welcome back to earth Astronauts Lovell, Haise and Swigert, who, by Your grace, their skill and the skill of many men, survived the dangers encountered on their mission and returned to us safe and whole. We offer our humble thanksgiving for this successful recovery. Amen.

BENEFITS OF THE SPACE PROGRAM

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 21, 1970

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, I share a deep concern with many of my colleagues on the Committee on Science and Astronautics that the American people should be made broadly aware of the benefits the space program is bringing to them. That concern is highlighted by the fact that the payoffs are often indirect, often intangible, and often very complicated. Many do not seem to the man in the street to have a direct impact on his life. There seems to be a wide belief that the NASA benefits should result in new gadgets, fancier cars, pocket-sized air conditioners and the like. I am sure that many results of space research will be translated eventually by private industries into such intriguing items. But such products, in terms of human existence, in terms of bettering our society and environment, could hardly be labeled of national importance.

The important question to ask is What is the space program doing for people, for their health, longevity, for purifying the air they breathe; for the security of their homes and families, and many other facets of daily life? The answer is that NASA-sponsored research has contributed technologies to answer many of those problems, often in exciting and dramatic ways.

Let me cite one example of which I am personally aware, because it is an outstanding accomplishment of the Grumman Aircraft Corp. Most of the Members probably know that Grumman has been deeply associated with the Apollo program as the manufacturer of the lunar excursion module, or the LEM. During the course of research into biomedical aspects of the LEM, Grumman engineers became aware of work being done by Dr. DeBakey, the famous specialist in heart transplants, in developing a device by which hearts and lungs could be kept alive and transported from one place to another. This was needed because donors and recipients sometimes cannot be brought together in the same hospital.

The Grumman engineers quickly saw that by applying Apollo technology to this development, they could produce an efficient and highly reliable device to do the job. This device is already being used to great advantage by giving to medical researchers at the Baylor College of Medicine a means by which they attack the problem of organ incompatibility and rejection. This, we all know, is the principal obstacle to be overcome in providing longevity to people with new hearts. It will also be a great step-up in tracking body rejection of other organs such as kidneys.

Now, no one could deny that such a payoff from space research is a very important advance. I ask the question: How important could that development be to

a farmer in Iowa, a stockbroker in New York, or a mother of six children in Pasadena? The answer is obvious. Another question I must ask is this: Does the farmer, the stockbroker, the mother, the citizenry of this country know of such contributions—and this is only one of hundreds of its kind—to their health and continued productive lives? I do not think enough of our people are really aware of such benefits that could some day be of vital importance to themselves and their families.

I think that we, the Members of the House, could help to make them aware, since all of us are in broad contact with our constituents, in one way or another. I think that whenever opportunity presents itself, we can propagate the idea that in human terms the space program has and will continue to pay off the investment that the American people have made in the exploration of space.

MEMORIAL PARK DEDICATED IN DEDHAM, MASS., IN HONOR OF PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN A. BARNES III, CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER

HON. JAMES A. BURKE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it was a great honor and privilege to be in attendance at the Memorial Park dedication in honor of Dedham, Massachusetts' only winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor—Pfc. John Andrew Barnes III.

I know that the U.S. Congress and all Americans wish to honor this brave and dedicated young man who has given his life in service to the United States of America.

I include in the RECORD the citation accompanying the Medal of Honor authorized by the President of the United States, which describes the gallantry and bravery of Pfc. John Barnes III, and remarks on the tribute of Dedham, Mass., to John Barnes:

MEDAL OF HONOR

The Medal of Honor was presented posthumously today to Private First Class John A. Barnes, III, United States Army, by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew in ceremonies at the White House. The citation for the award follows:

Private First Class John A. Barnes, III distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on 12 November 1967, while engaged in combat against hostile forces in Dak To, Republic of Vietnam. Private Barnes was serving as a grenadier when his unit was attacked by a North Vietnamese force, estimated to be a battalion. Upon seeing the crew of a machine gun team killed, Private Barnes, without hesitation, dashed through the bullet swept area, manned the machine gun, and killed nine enemy as they assaulted his position. While pausing just long enough to retrieve more ammunition, Private Barnes observed an enemy grenade thrown into the midst of some severely wounded personnel close to his position. Realizing that the gre-

nade could further injure or kill the majority of the wounded personnel, he sacrificed his own life by throwing himself directly onto the hand grenade as it exploded. Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his own safety, and profound concern for his fellow soldiers, he averted a probable loss of life and injury to the wounded members of his unit. Private Barnes' conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the cost of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in the highest traditions of military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

[From The Dedham Transcript,
Apr. 16, 1970]

MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER: MEMORIAL PARK DEDICATED SUNDAY IN HONOR OF PFC. JOHN A. BARNES III

Veterans' officials, town and county officers and members of the family of the late Pfc. John A. Barnes III will join with residents of Dedham to dedicate Memorial Park in honor of the town's only winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

There will be a parade of marching units, including several bands, prior to the formal dedication ceremonies which will be held at the monument site at the corner of East street and Eastern avenue, opposite the Fairbanks House, around 2:30 p.m. on Sunday (April 19).

Congressman James A. Burke, the principal speaker, will head a list of distinguished guests at the exercises which will re-name the park as the "Pfc. John A. Barnes III Memorial Park." He was killed in Vietnam.

The parade will form at 1 o'clock at the Central Fire station and the Ames School, and soon after that will march through Dedham Square, onto High Street to East Dedham square, turn onto Walnut street, then to Whiting avenue and the location of the Barnes Memorial.

The weekend of ceremonies will begin on Saturday afternoon with the unveiling of a new headstone for Pfc. Barnes at Veterans' Hill in Brookdale Cemetery.

Present will be the parents of the young hero, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Barnes; his sister, Mrs. James Fleming and family; members of the Barnes Memorial Committee, members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, and members of their Ladies Auxiliaries.

Officiating at the brief rites will be Rev. Henry King, Navy Chaplain (Commander USNR).

Exercises at the monument on Sunday afternoon will get under way as the final unit in the parade reaches the site. The master of ceremonies at the dedication exercises will be Selectman Francis W. O'Brien, who also will introduce the distinguished guests.

The invocation will be by Rt. Rev. Edward C. Bailey, retired pastor of St. Mary's Church, and the benediction will be by Rev. Richard W. Manns, pastor of St. Luke's Church.

Actual unveiling of the Barnes Memorial will be by Stan Embree, chairman of the Memorial Committee; Cmdr. James Cline of the VFW post, and Cmdr. James Tansey of the Legion Post.

Representative Charles McGowan, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, will give the official welcome on behalf of the Town.

Following the address by Cong. Burke, the National Anthem will be played by the Air Force Band from Westover, the gunfire salute by the VFW and Legion units and the sounding of taps.

In addition to those already named distinguished guests will include Senate President Maurice Donahue, Secretary of State

John F. X. Davoren, Sheriff Charles W. Hedges, Frank Hunt and William Connors, representing the Veterans Administration; Also, Dept. Cmdr. VFW Clarence Raymond and Dept. Sr. Vice Cmdr. Richard Lawlor; National Executive Committeeman Leo Malloy of the American Legion, and other town and veterans officials.

In the line of march will be Color Guards from Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps. Bands will include the Air Force, the Dedham High School Band, Recreation Band, Norwood Debonaires, Golden Rays, Canton American Legion Band, St. Joseph's of Medway, Colonial Boys of Norwood, and perhaps others.

Representing the VFW will be units from Dedham, Norfolk County, District 5, Needham, Weymouth, Wellesley, Whitman, Hyde Park, Quincy, Oak Sq. Brighton, Brookline and several of their auxiliaries.

And representing the American Legion will be units from Dedham, Malden, Norfolk County, Norwood, Stoughton, Weymouth, Canton and their auxiliary units.

Authorized by the recent Meeting, which appropriated funds for the monument and the services, the monument will be 10 feet two inches over all in height, six feet wide, and two feet six inches thick. It will carry the name of Pfc. Barnes, an engraved replica of the Medal of Honor, and the citation.

Chairman of the Barnes Memorial Committee is Stan Embree, assisted by Charles McGowan, Francis W. O'Brien, Daniel P. Driscoll, James Cline, James Tansey, Edgar L. George, James A. McNicholas, Robert Casey, John McMillen, the late Ralph Timperi, Paul Howard, Joseph Columbo, and secretary Susan Embree Thorsell.

Pfc. Barnes was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Barnes Jr., of 48 Peacedale road, Needham, where they moved some time ago. They resided in Dedham, at 246 Colwell drive, when John Barnes III attended Dedham High School and while he was in the service. During one of his visits home in the summer of 1967 he joined the Jacob Jones Post, VFW in Dedham.

The 22-year-old paratrooper was a 1964 graduate of Dedham High. He was killed in action near Dac To, Vietnam, Nov. 12, 1967, when he threw himself on a hand grenade just before it exploded in a group of wounded men.

The Medal of Honor was awarded on Nov. 4, 1969, and accepted by his parents from Vice President Spiro T. Agnew in a ceremony at his Washington office. Attending the ceremony were Barnes' sister, Carson, and her husband, James Fleming, along with four of their seven children.

DEDICATION OF THE PFC. JOHN A. BARNES III MEMORIAL

Dedicated by the citizens of the Town of Dedham, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, April 19, 1970, 1:00 p.m.

Citation: The President of the United States of America by Act of Congress, March 3, 1863, has awarded in the name of the Congress the Medal of Honor posthumously to Pfc. John A. Barnes III, U.S. Army, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

PROGRAM

Master of ceremonies, Francis W. O'Brien. Welcome, Charles McGowan, Chairman, Board of Selectmen.

Invocation, Msgr. Edward Bailey, Chaplain. Unveiling of monument, Stanley V. Embree, Chairman; Cmdr. James Cline, Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Cmdr. James Tansey, American Legion.

Introduction of guests, Francis W. O'Brien. Musical selections, Air Force Band, Westover A.F.B.

Address, Congressman James E. Burke. Benediction, Rev. Richard W. Manns, St. Luke's Lutheran Church. National Anthem, Air Force Band, Westover A.F.B. Rendering of honors, Dedham V.F.W. and A.L. Taps.

INVITED GUESTS

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. James Fleming and Family. Mass. Senate President Maurice Donahue. Secretary of State John Davoreen. Sheriff Charles E. Hedges. Francis Hunt (V.A. Public Relations Officer). William Connors (Manager, V.A. Boston). J. Frank Colbert (Postmaster). Clarence Raymond (V.F.W. Department Commander). Richard Lawlor (V.F.W. Department Sr. V. Commander). Leo Malloy (A.L. National Executive Committeeman).

The PFC John A. Barnes, III Memorial Committee wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the Town of Dedham and the many organizations and friends who voluntarily contributed their time, efforts, and funds in order to make this memorial possible.

PFC. JOHN A. BARNES III MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

Stanley V. Embree, Chairman; Charles McGowan, Francis O'Brien, Daniel Driscoll, James Cline, James Tansey, Edgar L. George, Joseph Columbo, Paul Howard, Robert Casey, John MacMillan, James McNicholas, Ralph J. Timperi, Paul D. Chisholm, and Susan Embree Thorsell, Secretary.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN JAMES A. BURKE AT DEDICATION OF THE PFC. JOHN A. BARNES III MEMORIAL, DEDHAM, MASS., APRIL 19, 1970

It is a great privilege and honor to speak at this ceremony today in tribute to First Class John Andrew Barnes III, United States Army.

I know that nothing we can say here today will take the place of Private Barnes in the lives of his family and friends—but we join them in their grief and extend our deepest sympathies.

Private Barnes has received the highest honor which a grateful nation can bestow upon one of its citizens—the Congressional Medal of Honor. He exemplified in his military service the exceptional courage and heroism that comes only to a few—it did indeed come to John Andrews Barnes, III. Pfc. Barnes also received: Bronze Star Medal with 1st oak leaf cluster, Purple Heart with 1st oak leaf cluster, Combat Infantry Man Badge, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Vietnam Campaign Medal (Vietnamese), and Parachutist Badge.

Although his family, friends and his community are diminished by his death, we can be grateful to John Barnes for his valor—we can hope that through his supreme sacrifice in Southeast Asia, that we have been brought closer to a just and lasting peace.

Perhaps the words of Robert Kennedy, may give us comfort as we honor John Barnes: "Each time a man stands up for an ideal or acts to improve the lot of others or strikes out against injustice—he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring—those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

We honor Pfc. John Barnes who has received the highest award from his Nation. We honor him because of his concern for his fellow man above and beyond the call of duty in giving the last full measure of devotion to that which he believed in.

MEMORIES OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, President Franklin D. Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945, and so this month is the 25th anniversary of his passing.

In this connection William Randolph Hearst, Jr., editor in chief of the Hearst Newspapers, in a recent editor's report, recalls the "magnetic force and almost total self-assurance" of this great President.

Mr. Hearst's recollections are interesting and poignant, and because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in President Roosevelt, I place Mr. Hearst's report in the RECORD.

The report follows:

MEMORIES OF F. D. R.

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

NEW YORK.—Memory is somewhat like a telescope. Examined one way by the lens of your mind's eye, events of long ago can come into the diamond-sharp focus of yesterday. When the lens is reversed, the same events can seem so compressed and remote it is difficult to discern more than a dimly reminiscent blur.

There is something of this strange shifting of perspective in my own mind while sitting here examining my youthful recollections of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose death occurred today just 25 years ago. In one way it seems like yesterday. In another it seems ages ago.

My earliest memory of FDR—and certainly the most vivid—is the first time we met. It was in Albany, around about 1930, in his office as Governor of New York. The reason for my being introduced escapes me, but his impact on a young fellow 22 was remarkable.

What I remember best is the famous cigarette holder; the defiant angle it jutted from the massive jaw, the way its owner took it out to gesticulate and stab the air to make a point. The whole impression was one of magnetic force and almost total self-assurance.

So powerful was the impact of FDR's personality that you completely forgot he was paralyzed from the waist down. This affliction, resulting from infantile paralysis at the age of 39, would have ended the public careers of most men. To Roosevelt it was just another challenge which he met by outwardly ignoring it.

My next strongest memories involving FDR are indelible because they concern the activities of my father in getting him nominated for President at the historic 1932 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. It is no exaggeration to say he probably wouldn't have made it without Pop's help.

Pop was quite a political powerhouse in those days. When he was not running for office himself he was right in the thick of other major campaigns. Electing an appropriate President in the Depression-stricken crisis year of 1932 was of paramount importance to him.

Roosevelt was the leading choice of the delegates at Chicago, but he could not get the necessary two-thirds majority. Pop's candidate, and that of the five newspapers he then owned in California, was his old friend and former fellow U.S. Congressman, John Nance Garner of Texas.

Fearful that an undesirable third candi-

date would emerge as a compromise choice, Pop and Sen. William Gibbs McAdoo of California—together with a few others—prevailed upon Garner to accept second place on the ticket. FDR thus got the Texas and California votes he needed for nomination.

On my desk is a letter written by my father on July 3, 1932, which summarizes his tremendously important headline switch to Roosevelt. Here are the key quotes in his masterpiece of understatement:

"We were unable to secure the abolition of the two-thirds rule. It looked as if the Wall Street interests would repeat their strategy of former Democratic conventions and, by wearing out the genuinely Democratic majority, finally succeed in imposing on the will of the convention the will of an autocratic minority.

"I felt that there was nothing to do but communicate with Speaker Garner and tell him the truth about the whole situation.

"He responded nobly.

"So we threw California and Texas, and by means of Mayor Cermak, Illinois also into the Roosevelt column and Governor Roosevelt was nominated.

"I think it was the only proper thing for the convention to have done. I am glad to have had a hand in accomplishing it."

There's a bit of history in the raw for you. And because I was there in the middle of it all, it certainly is a whole parade of memories which will never fade.

Most of my other memories and impressions of FDR's subsequent 12 years and one month in the White House are colored by my father's strong reactions to this strong President. It was somewhat typical of Pop that, after helping elect Roosevelt, he should almost immediately start disagreeing with him on various issues.

Their first falling out was over the controversial price controls of the NRA Blue Eagle, which eventually were declared unconstitutional. Among many other matters, Pop also battled the President over his attempt to pack the Supreme Court and—most notably—FDR's decision to run for an unprecedented third term.

Because I was more of a Hearst fan than an FDR fan in those tumultuous days, I was inclined to agree with my father that the President was an arrogant and willful man who considered himself indispensable. I can remember almost exactly something Pop told me at that time:

"You mark my words, Bill. That man will never give up his job as President as long as he lives."

He was certainly right about that. Four years later, FDR ran successfully for a fourth term at a time when his health was clearly failing and he must have known his days were numbered—as they were.

So—as I said—my feelings about FDR when he was in office were somewhat ambivalent. I was naturally inclined to go along with my father; at the same time, I couldn't help but be impressed by the powerful leadership of the powerful man I had first met in Albany.

Today, looking back after 25 years, his image and record emerge most favorably. He was a man of bold and decisive action who never hesitated in meeting such terrible crises as the Depression and World War II, whose grim details are now blurred.

From first to last, he was primarily and inevitably controversial—so much so that few Presidents have ever been so hated by his enemies.

It still is debated, for example, whether the many trappings of socialism he brought to this country are fundamentally good or bad. And whether or not he was flim-flammed by Stalin at Yalta into making possible the Communist enslavement of Eastern Europe.

The thing to remember, despite the controversies, is that drastic decisions had to be

made in those drastic times—and FDR made them, for the most part successfully.

A whole generation of Americans have grown up to whom Roosevelt is only a figure in history books. But to their parents he was a father figure in a period of great distress. If you were 18 when he was elected, you were 30 when he died.

So those who lived through the Roosevelt years—which now seem so long ago—can still vividly remember the powerful personality whose confident grin and defiant cigaret holder gave so much strength and assurance to so many.

He had his bitter critics, and still has. But who is really to say that matters would be better today if he hadn't done what he did?

Put a really big man under pressure and you are bound to get a lot of criticism over his decisions.

In a sense, the many controversies stirred by FDR are a measure of his greatness.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE LAUDS CONGRESSMAN BOB CASEY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 14, 1970, the editors and publishers of the Houston Chronicle saw fit to editorialize the accomplishments of my good friend Congressman BOB CASEY. This is certainly fitting when one considers that Bob has given better than 30 years of his life to public service, the last 12 of them serving the 22d District of Texas. The editorial follows:

CASEY SERVES HOUSTON WELL

Rep. Bob Casey, who is seeking reelection to Congress from the 22nd Congressional District, is well known to the voters of Houston. He has spent most of his adult life in positions of political leadership. Voters in his South Harris County district have had ample opportunity to know him and to appraise his congressional leadership.

He is in his 12th year in Congress, during which time he has acquired valuable experience and—more importantly—congressional seniority.

A conservative Democrat, Casey is a member of the powerful House Appropriations Committee, a position from which he has strongly supported the nation's space program with which Houston is so closely identified.

He also serves on the subcommittee which funds all educational job training, medical and health research and hospital medical programs which are so important to the Texas Medical Center.

Casey's name has prominently been associated with the public controversy over crimes of violence. He advocates stiff, mandatory federal penalties for persons who use firearms in the commission of a crime. His efforts resulted in the passage of a law two years ago which applied to federal crimes only.

Rep. Casey was an author of the federal law which has made flood and hurricane insurance available for the first time.

He has proposed granting \$750 income tax deductions to taxpayers for the repair or improvement of their homes or for rapid amortization over 60 months for such improvements to rental properties.

He has a bill pending which would extend Medicare to retired teachers, firemen, policemen and state employees.

Houstonians who have moved to this city

in recent years may not be aware of Rep. Casey's long experience in politics.

He is a native of Missouri who moved to Houston 40 years ago. He was educated at San Jacinto High School, the University of Houston and South Texas College of Law. He has served as assistant district attorney for civil affairs for Harris County, as a member of the Texas Legislature, and as city attorney and as a member of the school board of Alvin. He was serving as Harris County judge when he was first elected to Congress.

As county judge, Casey established the first county pollution control office in Texas. And at a time when there were no federal regulations or laws and only limited state statutory authority, he introduced legislation to permit an accelerated tax write-off for the cost of installing pollution control facilities. The legislation passed.

Casey has served Houston, Harris County and the 22nd Congressional District well during the 30 years since he was admitted to the Texas bar. He knows his constituents. He understands their problems and the problems of Texas. He is an experienced and reliable voice in Congress.

Casey has often been opposed in his bids for public office, but he has never been defeated. This says a lot about the public's confidence in his ability and leadership. This newspaper again endorses his candidacy.

NIXON ON LAOS

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, sometimes, in their eagerness to embarrass President Nixon or make him look bad in the public eye, critics of the administration will conveniently overlook open facts and accuse the President of hiding something from the American people.

These tactics will not work, however, Mr. Speaker, because there are honest observers who will point out the truth for all who will listen.

Such a case is seen in the recent criticism of this country's involvement in Laos. Although critics on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and elsewhere are trying to make this seem like a "secret war" in which the United States is being trapped, the facts are that any involvement has come because it is integral to our overall effort in South Vietnam, and at the request of the Laotian Government.

Moreover, President Nixon outlined to the American people just what our role in that country is and why it came about in his speech on Laos of March 6. I commend to the careful attention of my colleagues a column by David Lawrence, which reviews the President's March statements and shows that no contradiction has been presented by the recent testimony, as follows:

[From the Washington Star, Apr. 21, 1970]

LAOS ROLE ALREADY CITED BY NIXON
(By David Lawrence)

When the Senate Foreign Relations Committee released for yesterday's papers the testimony taken last fall disclosing that the forces of the government of Laos were trained and equipped through a secret American group operating out of Thailand, the story

naturally emphasized that the United States is participating in a "secret anti-Communist military operation in Laos" and that this has been directed by the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane for the last four years "without the knowledge of Congress."

But a careful examination of the facts reveals that in wartime not all information is given out to the enemy or even to committees of Congress while important military operations are under way.

It so happens that when the news was printed in the last couple of days, most of the writers of the dispatches in their haste forgot to tell the readers that President Nixon had described these same events and the reasons for the activity of Americans in Laos when he made a policy statement on Laos on March 6, 1970, at Key Biscayne, Fla. He had pointed out that the North Vietnamese have kept a growing number of troops in Laos—climbing from a token number in 1962 to 55,000 in mid-1969 and now to an "all-time high of some 67,000 men." He had added:

"These are not advisers or technicians or attaches: they are line units of the North Vietnamese army conducting open aggression against a neighbor that poses no threat to Hanoi.

"In addition, since 1964, over a half million North Vietnamese troops have crossed the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos to invade South Vietnam. This infiltration route provides the great bulk of men and supplies for the war in South Vietnam."

The President had made it clear that in the Vietnam war there are certain operations reaching into Laos, whose government requested American aid. He had said that Hanoi infiltrated more than 100,000 men through Laos since his administration took office and more than 500,000 all together. He had declared:

"Our air strikes have destroyed weapons and supplies over the past four years which would have taken thousands of American lives."

The President had stressed that the purpose of American aid has been to help the Laotian government "to prevent the Communist conquest of Laos" and that American forces "have used air power for the purpose of interdicting the flow of North Vietnamese troops and supplies."

Nixon had explained that it was not considered in the national interest to put emphasis on American activities in Laos because to do so might hinder the efforts of the prime minister of that country "to bring about adherence to the Geneva agreements by the Communist signatories." The President then added:

"In recent days, however, there has been intense public speculation to the effect that the United States involvement in Laos has substantially increased in violation of the Geneva accords, that American ground forces are engaged in combat in Laos, and that our air activity has had the effect of escalating the conflict.

"Because these reports are grossly inaccurate, I have concluded that our national interest will be served by putting the subject into perspective through a precise description of our current activities in Laos."

Nixon had gone on to say that there are no American "ground-combat troops" in Laos and that he had no plans for introducing such forces in Laos. All the military activities have been related to equipment, training and logistics for the Laotian army and to air operations. The President had said he considered it his responsibility to use air power on the Ho Chi Minh Trail and to carry out reconnaissance flights in northern Laos and "to fly combat-support missions for Laotian forces when requested to do so by the Royal Laotian government."

The President had asserted that the Amer-

ican air operations in Laos, which were escalated in 1964, had increased only as the number of North Vietnamese had multiplied and the level of their aggression has risen.

Nothing has been revealed by the belated publication of testimony given last autumn before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which contradicts anything that Nixon had said before.

ROSENTHAL INTRODUCES ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION BILL

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, I think that the day after Earth Day is an appropriate time to introduce a bill which would increase substantially the opportunities to educate our citizenry against the problems of environmental deterioration.

The crisis has developed at a staggering pace—as can be attested by the revelation that 15 years ago the earth was relatively free of pollution. Man can no longer tolerate the ignorance and nonchalance that has led to his despoliation of the environment. Time has, suddenly and without warning, run out.

A ray of hope in this grim picture is the surge of public recognition over the environmental threat. Such awareness, however, has not spread as rapidly as the problems themselves.

To retain the momentum of public concern so that it reaches every corner of this country and is translated into positive action, I propose the Environmental Education Act of 1970.

The bill would appropriate \$3 million in the current fiscal year to the U.S. Education Commissioner for the creation and development of environmental protection programs and curriculums in educational institutions throughout the Nation. Under the measure, \$7 million would be appropriated in 1971, \$10 million in 1972, and \$12 million in each of the next 2 years.

The sums requested in the legislation are paltry for the objectives conceived, but realistic under present budgetary conditions. I am hopeful, however, that as the magnitude of the problem becomes clearer, the necessary funds will be authorized by Congress.

This legislation I have introduced should be acted upon promptly, for it seeks to exploit the heightened tempo of public concern which is our best—perhaps only—hope for survival. One of the most effective ways to perpetuate interest and fervor in resolving the environmental crisis is to make certain the younger generations are taught the dangers. If we can achieve this, particularly at the ages when the human mind is the most impressionable, we will have assured the existence of a dedicated and enlightened corps to battle further environmental disintegration. In the process, we shall also have raised considerably the odds of a habitable planet for centuries to come.

H.R.—

A bill to authorize the United States Commissioner of Education to make grants to elementary and secondary schools and other educational institutions for the conduct of special educational programs and activities concerning environmental protection and for other related educational purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Environmental Education Act of 1970".

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress hereby finds and declares that the loss of our natural resources and despoliation of our environment has reached an alarming level; that public knowledge of the problems is vital to arrest environmental deterioration and establish sound conservation practices; that there is a lack of coordination and information leading to environmental protection studies in elementary, secondary and adult education classes throughout the nation; and that the establishment of these studies is essential to produce a public awareness which will accept the sacrifices and activate the energies needed for the preservation of a decent life on this planet.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act to encourage the development of new and improved curriculums on the problems of environment and preservation of natural resources; to demonstrate the use of such curriculums in model educational programs and evaluate the effectiveness thereof; to disseminate curricular materials and significant information for use in educational programs throughout the Nation; to provide training programs for teachers, counselors, and conservationists, and to offer community education programs for parents and others, on environmental problems.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$7,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and \$12,000,000 for each of the next two fiscal years for the purpose of carrying out this Act. Sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall remain available until expended.

USES OF FUNDS

SEC. 4. (a) From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 3, the Commissioner of Education shall assist projects designed to educate the public on the problems of environmental deterioration by—

(1) making grants to or entering into contracts with institutions of higher education and other public or private agencies, institutions, or organizations, for—

(A) projects for the development of curricula on ecology and the environmental crisis, including the preparation of new and improved curricular materials for use in elementary, secondary, and adult education programs;

(B) pilot projects designed to demonstrate, and test the effectiveness of curriculums described in clause (A) (whether developed with assistance under this Act or otherwise);

(C) in the case of applicants who have conducted pilot projects under clause (B), projects for the dissemination of curricular materials and other significant information regarding the environment of public and private elementary, secondary, and adult education programs;

(2) undertaking, directly or through contracts or other arrangements with institutions of higher education or other public or private agencies, institutions, or organizations, evaluations of the effectiveness cur-

riculums tested in use in elementary, secondary, and adult education programs involved in pilot projects described in paragraph (1) (B);

(3) making grants to institutions of higher education and local educational agencies to provide preservice and inservice training programs on environmental problems (including courses of study, institutes, seminars, workshops, and conferences) for teachers, counselors, and other educational personnel, law enforcement personnel, and other community leaders;

(4) making grants to local educational agencies for community education programs on environmental problems (including seminars, workshops, and conferences) especially for parents and others in the community.

(b) In addition to the purposes described in subsection (a), the Commissioner may make available not to exceed 5 per centum of the sums appropriated to carry out this Act for each fiscal year for payment of the reasonable and necessary expenses of State educational agencies in assisting local educational agencies in the planning, development, and implementation of environmental education programs.

APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS

SEC. 5. (a) Financial assistance for a project under this Act may be made only upon application at such time or times, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Commissioner deems necessary, and only if such application—

(1) provides that the activities and services for which assistance under this title is sought will be administered by or under the supervision of the applicant;

(2) sets forth a program for carrying out the purposes set forth in section 4 and provides for such methods of administration as are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of such program;

(3) sets forth policies and procedures which assure that Federal funds made available under this Act for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the level of funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, be made available by the applicant for the purposes described in section 4, and in no case supplant such funds;

(4) provides for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant under this title; and

(5) provides for making an annual report and such other reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Commissioner may reasonably require and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(b) Applications from local educational agencies for financial assistance under this Act may be approved by the Commissioner only if the State educational agency has been notified of the application and been given the opportunity to offer recommendations.

(c) Amendments of applications shall, except as the Commissioner may otherwise provide by or pursuant to regulation, be subject to approval in the same manner as original applications.

CONSULTATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

SEC. 6. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall promulgate regulations establishing the procedures for consultation with other Federal agencies and with other appropriate public and private agencies.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

SEC. 7. (a) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall appoint an Advisory

Committee on Environmental Education, which shall—

(1) advise the Commissioner concerning the administration of, preparation of general regulations for, and operation of, programs supported with assistance under this Act;

(2) make recommendations regarding the allocation of the funds under this Act among the various purposes set forth in section 4 and the criteria for establishing priorities in deciding which applications to approve, including criteria designed to achieve an appropriate geographical distribution of approved projects throughout all regions of the Nation;

(3) review the administration and operation of programs under this Act, including the effectiveness of such programs in meeting the purposes for which they are established and operated, making recommendations with respect thereto, and make annual reports of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for improvements in this Act to the Secretary for transmittal to the Congress); and

(4) evaluate programs and projects carried out under this Act and disseminate the results of such evaluations.

(b) The Advisory Committee on Environmental Education shall be appointed by the Secretary without regard to the civil service laws and shall consist of twenty-one members. The Secretary shall appoint one member as Chairman. The Committee shall consist of persons familiar with education (including elementary, secondary, and adult education, and higher education). The Committee shall meet at the call of the Chairman or of the Commissioner.

(c) Members of the Advisory Committee shall, while serving on the business of the Advisory Committee, be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding \$100 per day, including travel time; and while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SEC. 8. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Attorney General shall, when requested, render technical assistance to local educational agencies and institutions of higher education in the development and implementation of programs of environmental education. Such technical assistance may, among other activities, include making available to such agencies or institutions information regarding effective methods of coping with problems of drug abuse, and making available to such agencies or institutions personnel of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Justice, or other persons qualified to advise and assist in coping with such problems or carrying out an environmental education program.

PAYMENTS

SEC. 9. Payments under this Act may be made in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 10. (a) The Commissioner may delegate any of his functions under this Act, except the making of regulations, to any officer or employee of the Office of Education.

(b) In administering the provisions of this Act, the Commissioner is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and of any other public or private agency or institution in ac-

cordance with appropriate agreements, and to pay for such services either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be agreed upon.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 11. As used in this Act—

(a) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.

(b) The term "elementary school" means a day or residential school which provides preschool or elementary education.

(c) The term "secondary school" means a day or residential school which provides secondary education.

(d) The term "institution of higher education" means an educational institution in any State which—

(1) admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;

(2) is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;

(3) provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree or provides not less than a two-year program which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree;

(4) is a public or other nonprofit institution; and

(5) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association or, if not so accredited, (A) is an institution with respect to which the Commissioner has determined that there is satisfactory assurance, considering the resources available to the institution, the period of time, if any, during which it has operated, the effort it is making to meet accreditation standards, and the purpose for which this determination is being made, that the institution will meet the accreditation standards of such an agency or association within a reasonable time, or (B) is an institution whose credits are accepted, on transfer, by not less than three institutions which are so accredited, for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution so accredited.

Such term also includes any school which provides not less than a one-year program of training to prepare students for gainful employment in a recognized occupation and which meets the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), (4), and (5). For purposes of this subsection, the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized accrediting agencies or associations which he determines to be reliable authority as to the quality of training offered.

(e) The term "local educational agency" means a public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a State for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a service function for, public elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a State, or such combination of school districts or counties as are recognized in a State as an administrative agency for its public elementary or secondary school.

(f) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(g) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(h) The term "State educational agency" means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools, or, if there is no such officer or agency, an officer or agency designated by the Government or by State law.

WATER PLANT MADE BIGGER ON THE INSIDE

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, in this day and age of increased national emphasis on the perils of environmental pollution it is indeed gratifying to note the efforts of our local city and State governments and citizens in seeking new and less costly ways to purify and treat water for reuse. The winter 1970 issue of the CH2M Reports relates how the city of Corvallis, Ore., has achieved the desirable goal of increased water treatment plant capacity without increasing the size of the plant itself. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues as yet another fine example of the technological advances which Oregon is utilizing in combatting water pollution.

The article follows:

WATER PLANT MADE "BIGGER ON THE INSIDE"

The City of Corvallis has increased the capacity of its Douglas Taylor Municipal Water Treatment Plant by 2½ times—without increasing the size of the plant.

This seeming feat of legerdemain was accomplished through the application to the existing facilities of new technological developments in water purification—much of it the product of Oregon research and engineering.

Results of this application of advanced concepts and processes have included substantial saving of construction costs, improvement in water quality, and a considerable stretch-out of the City's long-range plan for expansion of its water supply.

Using the Willamette River as a source of supply, the treatment plant was designed and built in 1949 as a conventional rapid sand filtration plant. It was designed in increments of 4 million gallons per day capacity, each increment consisting of two 16 x 139-foot flocculation-sedimentation basins and two 484 square-foot gravity filters.

The initial plant capacity of 4 million gallons daily was increased to 8 mgd with the addition of a second increment in 1961. Under the original plan, the plant was scheduled for expansion to its ultimate capacity of 16 mgd with construction of the third and fourth increments in 1968-69. This, plus 4.5 mgd available from the City's second source on Rock Creek, was expected to take care of municipal water requirements through 1975, when construction of another treatment facility would have been necessary.

As it stands now, Corvallis has a water supply of 25 mgd, enough to last through 1980 at the current growth rate of 6 per cent a year. Capacity of the Willamette River treatment plant has been increased to 21 mgd, and since there still is space for the third and fourth increments called for under the original plan, the ultimate capacity has been boosted to 42 mgd.

While the plant appears virtually unchanged on the outside, it's a lot "bigger" on the inside. Two major advances in water treatment technology have been applied: High-rate mixed-media filtration, and shallow-depth sedimentation with tube settlers.

Piping for the plant had to be changed, to provide for the increase in capacity from 8 up to 21 mgd, with eventual expansion up to 42 mgd.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

13011

The converted plant has been operated under adverse conditions, and gives every indication of performing up to expectations. Operating on raw water with turbidities of around 15 to 30 JTUs, the basin effluent comes through the tube settlers at 1 to 2 JTUs. The plant consistently is producing finished water of high clarity.

The City can cite a substantial saving in capital outlay as a result of using technological advances to upgrade the plant. Construction costs for converting the plant to increase capacity to 21 mgd came to \$430,000. Cost of achieving the needed capacity with conventional expansion through adding more sedimentation beds and filters is estimated to be approximately \$650,000.

The project included other improvements in the City's water system. A new 5 million gallon prestressed concrete base level reservoir provides needed storage for meeting peak demands and added fire protection. A 1.25 million gallon prestressed concrete reservoir, a 125,000 gallon elevated steel tank, and two new pump stations were added for improved services to second-level and third-level service areas.

The city water department staff designed a new cross-town 16-inch transmission line between the filtration plant and the reservoirs to increase reservoir filling rates. Cornell, Howland, Hayes & Merryfield designed the other improvements, with C. Y. Shieh and George Dotson as project engineers.

A TRIBUTE TO TED YUDAIN: AN HONORED REPORTER

HON. LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR.

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 19, 1970, in Greenwich Hospital one of the great newspaper editors of our time died. Theodore Yudain was 63 years old when he passed away after a short illness.

For 45 years Ted Yudain was a responsible newspaperman. He called the shots as he saw them and was dedicated to public service and his community.

Ted started in the newspaper business as a cartoonist for the Stamford Advocate and the New Canaan Advertiser. In 1927 he became a reporter on the Advocate. Moving up through the ranks of his profession, Ted Yudain became editor of the Greenwich News-Graphic in 1936.

From 1943 through 1945 he was legislative correspondent for the former Bridgeport Herald after which he returned to Greenwich to become editor of the Greenwich Times.

Ted served on the Merritt Parkway Commission and was a member of the Republican State Policy Commission. In 1963 Ted returned to the Stamford Advocate as its editor and served the newspaper, where he began his career, as an editor until his death.

During his career Ted Yudain was president of the Connecticut circuit of the Associated Press and in 1967 won the Liberty Bell Award presented by the Stamford Bar Association.

Ted was known as one of the leading political commentators in the State of Connecticut. This is not the usual form

eulogy because there was a time when Ted and I locked horns.

But when death took Ted Yudain from Connecticut a few days ago, it took from me a friend and confidant.

I respected his friendship. I believe that the best compliment I can pay Ted is summed up in the comment of one of his colleagues: "He was a newspaperman's newspaperman."

SUPPORT FOR STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT GROWS TO NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE HOUSE MEMBERSHIP

HON. DONALD G. BROTZMAN

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BROTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing House Resolution 375 which would amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing Committee on the Environment. Eighteen Members are joining me as cosponsors. This brings to 142 the number of Members who have sponsored this proposal which I first introduced on April 23, 1969.

There has recently been a great deal of discussion on the problems of our environment. Hundreds of bills to upgrade the quality of our environment have been introduced in Congress, and Americans of all persuasions have expressed increasing concern about air pollution, water pollution, and the numerous other environmental issues.

If this flurry of activity is to be translated into constructive legislation, I feel it first is necessary for us in Congress to establish a sound infrastructure of legislative machinery. This is why I have proposed a standing Committee on the Environment, and I believe this is also why 141 of my distinguished colleagues have joined me in this effort.

At the present time, our environmental efforts are fragmented. Interrelated problems are considered individually by many of our existing committees. To cite just one example, the legislation to implement President Nixon's message on the environment has been referred to three different committees. Each of these committees has a myriad of other problems with which to deal. None of them can concentrate on environmental matters exclusively.

Mr. Speaker, the committee I have proposed would have jurisdiction over air pollution, water pollution, solid wastes, acoustic problems, weather modification, herbicides and pesticides. Thus, most of the great environmental issues confronting the Nation today would be sorted by one committee which could proceed to offer the Congress the hard-driving type of environmental legislation the people of this country want.

In addition to lending cohesiveness to our environmental efforts, a standing committee would offer another important advantage. It would provide Congress with a professional staff having

expertise in the many problems of the environment working under one roof. Each Member is aware of the valuable work performed by the professional staffs of the committees on which they now serve. The problems of our environment are so technical and of such great magnitude that they should be treated by a separate committee with the assistance of an accompanying professional staff.

Last year I expressed the belief that our generation is the first which has the opportunity to leave the earth, its waters, and its atmosphere in better condition than we found it. I still believe that, but before it can happen we must gain a positive and perpetual control over those by products of civilization which are destroying our physical environment.

The standing committee which 142 Members of this body are sponsoring would make it possible to obtain the necessary control in an orderly, positive fashion.

Sponsoring Members come from 43 of our 50 States, from both of our great political parties, and from each of the standing committees now in existence in the House. This broad support makes it clear that concern for the quality of our environment transcends all political, regional, and philosophic differences.

Mr. Speaker, I fervently hope that the Rules Committee still will be able to hold hearings on House Resolution 375 in the 91st Congress.

At this point, I wish to announce that the following Members of Congress have sponsored resolutions identical to House Resolution 375:

ALABAMA
Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. FLOWERS.

ALASKA
Mr. POLLOCK.

ARIZONA
Mr. STEIGER.

CALIFORNIA
Mr. DON CLAUSEN, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GUBSER, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MATHIAS, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. REES, Mr. TALCOTT, Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. WIGGINS.

COLORADO
Mr. BROTZMAN.

CONNECTICUT
Mr. MESKILL, Mr. WEICKER.

DELAWARE
Mr. ROTH.

FLORIDA
Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BURKE, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. GIBBONS.

GEORGIA
Mr. BLACKBURN.

HAWAII
Mr. MATSUNAGA.

IDAHO
Mr. HANSEN.

ILLINOIS
Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ARENDS, Mr. COLLIER, Mr. McCLODY, Mr. MIKVA, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. YATES.

INDIANA
Mr. ADAIR, Mr. BRADEMAs, Mr. MADDEN.

IOWA
Mr. CULVER, Mr. MAYNE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

KANSAS
Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SHRIVER, Mr. WINN.

KENTUCKY
Mr. CARTER, Mr. COWGER.

LOUISIANA
Mr. CAFFERY.

MAINE
Mr. KYROS.

MARYLAND
Mr. BEALL, Mr. HOGAN.

MASSACHUSETTS
Mr. CONTE, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mrs. HECKLER, Mr. KETH, Mr. MORSE.

MICHIGAN
Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ESCH, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. RIEGLE.

MINNESOTA
Mr. KARTH, Mr. MACGREGOR, Mr. NELSON, Mr. QUIE, Mr. ZWACH.

NEBRASKA
Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Mr. WYMAN.

NEW JERSEY
Mr. CAHILL, Mr. DANIELS, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. HUNT, Mr. MINISH, Mr. ROE, Mr. SANDMAN, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. WIDNALL.

NEW MEXICO
Mr. FOREMAN, Mr. LUJAN.

NEW YORK
Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. FISH, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. GROVER, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. KING, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. MCKNEALLY, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. PIKE, Mr. PODELL, Mr. POWELL, Mr. REID, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. WYDLER.

NORTH CAROLINA
Mr. BROYHILL.

NORTH DAKOTA
Mr. KLEPPE.

OHIO
Mr. BROWN, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. LUKENS, Mr. MINSHALL, Mr. STANTON, Mr. STOKES, Mr. TAFT, Mr. VANIK.

OKLAHOMA
Mr. CAMP.

OREGON
Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. WATT.

PENNSYLVANIA
Mr. BIESTER, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DENT, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. McDADÉ, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. YATRON.

RHODE ISLAND
Mr. TIERNAN.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Mr. MANN.

TENNESSEE
Mr. KUYKENDALL.

TEXAS
Mr. BUSH, Mr. WHITE, Mr. WRIGHT.

UTAH
Mr. BURTON, Mr. LLOYD.

VIRGINIA
Mr. POFF, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. WHITEHURST.

WASHINGTON
Mrs. HANSEN, Mr. PELLY.

WEST VIRGINIA
Mr. HECHLER, Mr. MOLLOHAN.

April 23, 1970

WISCONSIN
Mr. BYRNES, Mr. OBEY, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. THOMSON.

WYOMING
Mr. WOLD.

THE ROMANCE OF NATURAL HISTORY

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, on May 6, 1970, the Post Office Department will issue four special commemorative stamps in the natural history series. First-day ceremonies will be in New York City, where the American Museum of Natural History is currently celebrating its centennial year.

The four stamps depict an American bald eagle, a herd of African elephants, a group of prehistoric reptiles, and a ceremonial canoe of the Haida Indian tribe of the Northwestern United States.

The design for the eagle stamp, that of America's national bird, was from a model in the American Museum of Natural History. The elephant head stamp also comes from a display in the museum.

The age of reptiles stamp design is a detail from one of the largest murals in the world—110 feet long, 16 feet high—which was painted for Yale's Peabody Museum, a special commission that took 4½ years. The creatures shown are from the Jurassic geologic period: the more prominent being a brontosaurus, a stegosaurus, and an allosaurus.

The Haida ceremonial canoe stamp is based on an American Museum display. The seagoing canoes, almost 65-feet long, are made by hollowing out spruce trees. The figures in the canoe represent a Tlingit chief and his party on the way to a marriage ceremony.

Issuance of these stamps should serve as a reminder to all of us, and especially to those who call themselves alienated from society, that the world of natural history is indeed the most logical refuge for those who profess to suffer from materialism. To youth, in particular, discovery and romance and exploration are still very much alive in the realm of natural history. They can and do pose challenges greater to the intellect and the perseverance of those who dare to take up these challenges than anything else you could name. As the poet has written:

We travel not for trafficking alone,
By hotter winds our fiery hearts are fanned;
For love of knowing that which should be known,
We make the Golden Journey to Samarkand.

What is the driving force that stands behind the greatest explorations and discoveries, today, as it has in the past? Not fame nor fortune; no, each had his own Samarkand to seek out, and in practically every instance, it was "for love of knowing that which should be known."

The Samarkands of natural history still wait, glistening, faint and far in the distance, beckoning, and their challenge is waiting for those with the courage to accept it. Their scope is incredibly vast

and has through the ages meant many things to many men. To begin, let us look at what it meant to one man, in the final hours of his life.

THE TENT ON ROSS BARRIER

It was the last voyage for Robert Falcon Scott, captain, Royal Navy. The dramatic contest in 1911-12 between Scott and another great polar explorer, the Norwegian Roald Amundsen, to be first to reach the South Pole, was also the last of the romantic types of such exploration in which enormous personal risks were taken, and it was about to end in tragedy.

At midpoint, for Scott and his party, it was bitter, heartbreaking disappointment. Fifty miles from the South Pole, on January 16, 1912, sledge tracks and a Norwegian flag revealed the Norwegians had won. On January 17, at the pole, a dark tent flapped in the wind on the frozen plain; inside was a message from Amundsen.

Scott wrote that day in his journal:

Wednesday, January 17 . . . The Pole. Yes, but under very different circumstances from those expected. We have had a horrible day . . . There is very little that is different from the awful monotony of past days. Great God! This is an awful place and terrible enough for us to have laboured to it without the reward of priority . . . Now for the run home and a desperate struggle. I wonder if we can do it.

Scott did have the very slight and poor consolation of planting of flag 1,000 yards beyond Amundsen's tent; a summary of all calculations showed the Norwegian was off in his location of the pole by that distance. On January 18, the little party began its return; one man was already showing signs of madness and had to be strapped to a sledge. He died on February 17.

The Antarctic winter was setting in and temperatures were minus 43 degrees Centigrade—minus 107 degrees Fahrenheit—the four men made only 6 miles a day. Captain Oates' feet were badly frostbitten; he asked, time and again, to be left behind. The rest refused; then, on March 16 or 17, he quietly and painfully struggled to his feet, and, hand on the tent flap, calmly told his friends "I am just going outside and may be some time." He walked into the blizzard and was never seen again.

Around March 29, 1912, they were but 11 miles from a supply camp they had established 5 months before on the great ice mass known as Ross Barrier, but could go no further. With barely enough strength to pitch their tent, they lay down to await the end. "To My Widow" was the opening line of Scott's last letter to his wife.

One of the greatest of all polar explorers lay waiting to die in the Antarctic. Exploration and attempts to solve the riddles of nature and the earth had been his whole life. Now it was to end; Ross Barrier for a catafalque, a tent for a coffin, and a blizzard to be his shroud. But, his thoughts for his son, in the painfully scrawled letter to Mrs. Scott:

You see I am anxious for you and the boy's future. Make the boy interested in natural history if you can. It is better than games. They encourage it at some schools. . . .

A few more lines the pencil dropped from nerveless fingers. Robert Falcon Scott was dead.

Cease to be ruled by dogmas and authorities; look at the world. (Roger Bacon)

For Thomas Henry Huxley, the great English scientist, knowledge of natural history was a magic key:

To a person uninstructed in natural history, his countryside or seaside stroll is a walk through a gallery filled with wonderful works of art, nine-tenths of which have their faces turned to the wall.

A gallery, indeed; the first major work ever written on natural history painted a panorama of its scope that has never been equaled. Although written nearly 2,000 years ago, it is still valid and amazingly accurate in many respects. Of all the works of Pliny the Elder—23-79 A.D.—only his 37-book "Naturalis Historia"—Natural History—has come down to us, and it has well earned for him the title historians grant him: "the most learned Roman of his age."

Pliny spent his life in the service of Rome. Friend and confidant to Emperor Vespasian, he continued in that capacity to Vespasian's son Titus. First a soldier in Germany, later an administrator in Gaul, Africa, and Spain, he was commanding a Roman fleet stationed near Naples when Vesuvius erupted on August 24, 79.

Pliny immediately gave orders to set sail with part of the fleet, both to view the eruption close at hand—always the natural historian—and to aid those who were in danger. His galley grated on the beach near the thundering volcano and Pliny leaped ashore. The next morning, in the course of surveying the scene, he was suffocated by poison gases.

WHAT IS NATURAL HISTORY?

A sample dictionary definition of natural history reads as follows:

1. The observation and study of the phenomena of the material universe, especially the biological and earth sciences. 2. The sum of knowledge regarding such phenomena.

This is somewhat sterile; a look at part of the subjects covered by Pliny is more enlightening, descriptive, and colorful: astronomy, ethnology, meteorology, zoology, botany, metallurgy, geography, anthropology, human physiology, pharmacology, and medicine. To be even more specific, among the 20,000 facts which the preface says the work contains, we find the following:

Augustus' fleet sailing around Europe to the Baltic Sea; exploration by King Juba of the Canary Islands; arrival in Italy of rajahs from Ceylon; the surprise of the Roman navigator Plocamus, who saw shadows in the southern latitudes were cast toward the north, and not, as in Rome, toward the south; the skeleton of the monster to which Andromeda had been exposed; the chains with which Andromeda was fastened; tricks taught to elephants; perils of sponge divers; British coracles (small, primitive boats); the introduction of barbers into Italy; the variety of mattresses and woolen cloths used in Rome; use of hedgehogs quills for carding wool and the Roman Senate's decrees to keep them from being monopolized; the price of a cook; Lollia Paulina's jewels; foie gras and goosefeather pillows; and, even, an excursion into cosmetology with a note on how to use asses' milk to remove wrinkles.

Pliny would be right at home in the 20th century. In a series of current books under the heading "Natural History Selections" we find works on mathemati-

cal games; gravity; the prairie; apes; canoeing; microbes that live on the human body; Persepolis, home of the ancient kings of Persia; unidentified flying objects; oceans, mammals; the forest; the sea; helicopters and autogiros; a history of early zoology; prehistoric Europe; whales; speculations for the future; wild-life in danger of extinction; culture of the stone age tribesmen of New Guinea; glass blowing; survival in natural disasters; a pictorial guide to the stars; poisonous snakes; lives of the Egyptian pharaohs; Lake Nyasa, often called "Livingstone's Lake"; the Johnstown flood; honeybees; orchids, and songbirds.

Indeed the vastness of the scope of natural history is beyond total comprehension and grasp of any man. And this very vastness is testimony to the fact that—

All things by immortal power

Near or far

Hiddenly

To each other liked are,

That thou canst not stir a flower

Without troubling a star.

The world is the geologist's great puzzle box. (Louis Agassiz)

No one can ever say who first puzzled over the world around him, and made that first, fumbling attempt to understand Nature and what she holds. Man has changed, but curiosity and wonder have not. Man celebrates, investigates, studies, marvels at, rhapsodizes over, stands in awe or fear of, and sings the joys of, Nature, in a myriad of ways. Probably all of us have something of the naturalist in our makeup and it is the dull and sluggish mind indeed that is not moved or stirred by the wonders and marvels and beauties of Nature that constantly surround us. Indeed, we may say, with the Psalmist, that—

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night seweth knowledge.

and probably poet never set of paper richer, more descriptive phrases than these from Wordsworth's "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey":

The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion; the tall rock,
The mountain, and the deep and gloomy
wood,

Their colours and their forms, were then
to me

An appetite; a feeling and a love,
That had no need of a remoter charm,
By thoughts supplied, nor any interest
Unborrowed from the eye. . . .
A sense sublime

Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man;
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things. . . .
Knowing Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her. . . .

Yes, as one poet has said, there are "Anthems ringing, in the sea or sky," and they are there for those who will listen and for those who are also driven to seek them out. Hamlet's famous rebuke in act I, scene V, notes that—

There are more things in heaven and earth,
Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy.

One stanza from Kipling's "The Explorer" graphically describes the fascination and hold the unknown has:

Something hidden. Go and find it. Go and
look behind the Ranges—
Something lost behind the Ranges. Lost and
waiting for you. Go!

Something hidden—something lost—
those who sought them out are as fasci-
nating as the things they set out to find,
and let us look at some of both.

SIR RICHARD FRANCIS BURTON

Scholar, linguist, naturalist, explorer, anthropologist—Burton was all these, and, more often than not, "greatest" was prefixed to each term. He was also translator of the Arabian Nights—Alf Laylah wa-Laylah, The Thousand Nights and a Night, and at one time he was known as "Europe's Greatest Swordsman." The night of April 18-19, 1855, was to be one unparalleled in any of the tales Scheherazade told to King Shahriyar, and it was also to be a night when the "Greatest Swordsman" title was to serve him best.

A few months before, Burton had been the 31st Westerner to try, and the first to come back alive from, the attempt to penetrate the mysterious and forbidden city of Harrar, deep in the Somaliland, in East Africa. Friendly natives had tried to talk him out of it: "Burton Effendi, the head, once struck off, does not grow again like a rose."

But he had gone alone, except for a small native escort, riding on a white mule with a brace of Colt's six-shooters slung at his waist and a double-barrelled rifle across his lap. The Eesa, the Tribe of the Hundred Thousand Spears, through whose country Burton had to pass, had a reputation for treachery second to none in the entire area, but Burton's tact, combined with his ability to shoot vultures on the wing with his double rifle, got him through.

He had gone in, and come out, and now he was ready to go back again, Burton, three English army lieutenants, Speke, Herne, and Stroyan, and a non-descript and unreliable native contingent of 42, were camped on a ridge near the Red Sea coastal town of Berberah. Not for 30 years had an Englishman been molested in Berberah and the little party went to bed, not too troubled, although there were reports of hostile natives gathering in the hills.

Burton said it was "the rush of men like a stormy wind." Speke described it "as though the world were coming to an end." Between 2 and 3 in the morning of April 19, in a wild, screeching flurry of spears, clubs, daggers, and javelins, 350 Somali warriors swooped down on the camp. The native guard fled almost at once; Stroyan was nowhere to be seen. Burton, Speke, and Herne, besieged in a large, penthouse-shaped tent, were armed only with revolvers and sabers. Under the rain of blows from clubs and spears, the tent threatened to collapse and if the three were entangled in its folds, they would be butchered like sheep. Burton gripped his saber; "Charge!" he roared, and stormed into the howling mob outside.

Burton had not exactly been born with a sword in his hand, but he might as well have been. While still in his teens, his skill with the blade had reached the point where he was refused admission to the meanest, toughest duelling brigade of the scar-faced German students at Heidelberg. Brigade rules demanded he "fight" his way in—literally—and in the test duel Burton showed only half what he could do. It was too much, and he was turned down.

A French Sergeant of Hussars, of considerable fame as a swordsman, challenged him to a match. The sergeant, in preparation, put on mask and jacket. They were to use fencing sabres, light, tipped, and dull-edged, but still a blow on bare flesh would not be welcome. Burton shrugged casually, tossed his jacket aside, rolled up his shirt sleeves, and opened his collar. It did not faze the sergeant; Waterloo was less than 40 years in the past, and French Hussars, a tough lot to begin with, had no feelings of tenderness toward Englishmen.

They saluted; the steel clashed; Burton's blade swept down violently on the Freshman's sabre and it clattered to the floor. Burton repeated the performance seven times in as many minutes; the sergeant acknowledged defeat, with his wrist nearly dislocated. Burton had suffered only a light touch on the neck.

But these were not fresh Hussar sergeants before him now. The Somali were wild to dip their ostrich plumes in the blood of slain enemies. Burton bored directly into a knot of 20 warriors—cut, slash, parry a war club or spear, thrust—the sabre now rose and fell, now darted in and out, now swept before him in a great glittering arc, as the Somali shrieked and pressed home their attack. Out of the corner of one eye Burton thought he saw Stroyan's prostrate form, and, raging out in a new fierce burst of energy, cut his way through the howling mob. A hand pressed against his back; he paused, blade upraised, then stopped as he recognized one of his own men.

The momentary pause was almost fatal. A Somali, seeing his chance, stepped in and thrust a javelin through Burton's jaw. It entered one cheek, tore away four back teeth and part of the palate, and emerged on the other side. The savage fled; Burton, half mad with pain, somehow managed to cut his way through the mob and in the darkness and confusion made his way to the harbor, where a friendly ship was anchored. There the sailors found him, javelin still through his face, searching for his companions. Herne and Speke somehow had escaped. Burton carried the scar of the javelin thrust to his grave.

In the history of natural science, a history full of colorful characters, Burton stood out like an oak upon the hills. In a letter he wrote in 1863, he described the urge that pushed him on:

Starting in a hollowed log of wood—some thousand miles up a river, with an infinitesimal prospect of returning! I ask myself "Why?" and the only echo is "damned fool! . . . the Devil drives!"

"Discovery is mostly my mania," he

wrote at another time. He is in the first rank of British explorers and one of that group of gifted scientists who, in a sudden burst of discovery, shoved back the frontiers of man's knowledge. As one of his biographers cataloged his abilities, he was more a man of the Renaissance than of the 19th century. Soldier, explorer, ethnologist, archaeologist, poet, translator, one of the greatest linguists who ever lived—counting dialects, he knew 40 languages; add to that amateur physician, botanist, zoologist, and geologist, and last but not least, as has just been told, master swordsman.

In his lifetime, he produced 43 volumes of his explorations, travels and discoveries. When Sir Henry Stalney had to cut down his African baggage to one book, he retained Burton's "Lake Regions of Central Africa." Sixty years after Burton wrote "Pilgrimage to El Medinah and Meccah," Lawrence of Arabia himself was to testify to its absolute accuracy in every detail. In World War I, his reports of routes in part of East Africa and Arabia were cited in intelligence documents as the best available.

Burton's journal entry for December 2, 1856, gives the measure of this man, and very probably for a great many others like him who felt the magic lure of exploration of the unknown:

Of the gladdest moments in human life, methinks, is the departure upon a distant journey into unknown lands. Shaking off with one mighty effort the fetters of Habit, the leaden weight of Routine, the cloak of many Cares and the slavery of Home, man feels once more happy. The blood flows with the fast circulation of childhood . . . Afresh dawns the morn of life. . . .

Saul, he went to look for donkeys,
And, by God! he found a kingdom!

—Kipling: The Explorer.

Change the words a bit; for Saul, read "Napoleon" whose "donkeys" were the members of the Scientific and Artistic Commission the Little Corporal took with him on his expedition to Egypt in 1798—and "donkeys" is exactly what the French soldiers called them. In this instance it was the donkeys, instead of Saul, who carried the day, when the hope of an Egyptian kingdom had been destroyed and the expedition was driven out after only 3 years.

On July 21, 1798, just before the Battle of the Pyramids, Napoleon is said to have exhorted his soldiers with the famous line "From the summit of yonder pyramids, forty centuries look down upon you." He had another thought in his mind; if not at that time, it came to him shortly after the battle, when he announced calmly, after staring at the great pyramid for a few minutes, that the stones would make a wall 1 meter wide and 3 meters high around France. The calculation was correct.

Few think of Napoleon Bonaparte as anything but a general, a man of battle, a would-be conqueror, whose armies made Europe tremble. There is a surprising and little-known side to the man. He had been greatly flattered and pleased by his election to the French National Institute in 1797, and he was aware that

science leaves more lasting monuments than does war.

So, with his army, to Egypt, he took with him his Scientific and Artistic Commission which had in it some of the best scholars and scientists of the time. It was the commission that first uncovered the glories of ancient Egypt; first studied the mighty ruins of Luxor and Karnak; made the first copies for Europe of Egyptian hieroglyphs—and gave to the world the Rosetta Stone, that unparalleled discovery that was the key to ancient Egyptian writing—and poked into every hitherto unknown corner of that land. Egyptian history, monuments, arts geological structure, animal and plant life, flora and fauna—anything, in short, that would interest an architect, musician, painter, mathematician, zoologist, botanist, physicist, or archaeologist, all of them constantly egged on by a never-ending stream of questions from Napoleon himself.

In 3 years the institute had collected enough data to fill nine large volumes of text and 14 volumes of plates. The topics tumble over one another in profusion: formation of ammonia and the Egyptian method of manufacturing indigo; exploration of Lake Manzala and the Wadi el Natrun, the "soda lakes" south of Alexandria and, for a sideline a description of Coptic monasteries, and the living habits of the Bedouin tribes; the need to explore the sources of the Nile; studies of infant mortality and ophthalmia; treatment of bubonic plague and smallpox; mirages; capillary attraction; and even a paper on the wing of an ostrich.

One member had finished reading a paper on fish of the Nile to the assembled institute, when a visiting sheikh in the audience asked for the floor. He pointed out the vanity of such things:

Did not the Prophet Mohammed, on whom be peace, settle this for once and for all by declaring that God had created 30,000 species, 10,000 for land and 20,000 for water?

Fifty thousand men went with Napoleon to Egypt; only 23,000 returned and of those 3,000 were invalids, crippled for life by wounds or disease. It may well be that if Napoleon's commission had not done its work, others would have followed, and done it for them. This is beside the point; Napoleon Bonaparte was, to be sure, the man of Marengo who tried, at Waterloo, to wipe out Agincourt. His name is indissolubly linked with events that caused great loss of life, destruction, turmoil and upheaval in Europe. But it is also the name of a man whose initiative literally opened up Egypt, the Ancient Egypt with 4,000 years of unplumbed and unwritten history, who created the science of Egyptology and built for scholars to come a base and a platform upon which to work. History should treat him better, and remember him for this, as well as and probably above, all else.

"DRY BONES"—IN THE ANTARCTIC

Cut India and the southern continents out of a map; put their outlines together. South America fits into Africa; Africa's northwest coast fits into the eastern coast of the United States. The Antarctic and Australia snuggle together.

None of this is with the precision of a jigsaw puzzle, but it is close enough to have given birth to the theory of continental drift. In Permian times—beginning about 250 million years ago, and lasting 55 million years—the theory holds, there was one great land mass, known to geologists as Gondwanaland, which later broke up and drifted apart, to form continents as we know them today. To prove this, it would be necessary to find traces of identical species of reptiles and mammals in continents now wide apart.

Ten years ago, New Zealand explorers on the South Polar plateau, on Antarctica's northeastern rim, gave the name "Coalsack Bluff" to a 4-mile-long stone bluff, pointed at one end and open at the other, with the "mouth" of the sack gaping 800 feet up and a mile wide. It has seams of coal 27 feet thick, but this is not unusual for the Antarctic. The continent once was tropical and coal is merely tropical vegetation of an incredibly ancient age.

Now, in 1901, when the first Antarctic coal deposit was discovered, explorers also found in the coal a fossil of a tongue-shaped leaf of a fern which had grown profusely, 200-300 million years ago, in South America, South Africa, Madagascar, India, Australia, and New Zealand. This seemed to give substance to the Gondwanaland theory, which had been put forth 15 years previously.

The Gondwanaland idea was tugged back and forth for over 50 years. Circumstantial evidence, plenty of that, but the existence in the Antarctic of plants and primitive organisms, also found elsewhere, simply wasn't enough. Plant seeds could have been brought there by winds, so the search went on.

Beardmore Glacier, in the Antarctic, has been described as one of the most awesome frozen rivers on the entire planet. There, on Graphite Peak, along the glacier's western shore, in December 1967, a New Zealand graduate student found a skull fragment which was identified as belonging to a labyrinthodont, an amphibian that was common to all the southern continents, about 200 million years ago.

The animal could not have swum to the Antarctic because it could not tolerate salt water. Again, it was a tropical creature; it must have lived there when the Antarctic was other than what it is today. And where amphibians had lived, their earliest descendants, reptiles, might have lived also. The National Science Foundation is charged with Congress for overseeing all Antarctic research, and in 1969 a team of vertebrate paleontologists were sent to look further.

The team checked the type of rock the skull fragment had been found in and mapped out two overlapping circles around adjoining mountain ranges, which included Coalsack Bluff. Coalsack Bluff had not been any special choice, but on the first day of the expedition, for lack of anything more interesting to do, a team member had climbed to the top. At his feet was an ancient riverbed, loaded with fossils.

Digging fossils out of rock is difficult enough in any circumstances and in the

Antarctic is a truly miserable job. One member of the team did not take any particular notice of the tooth he found one day. It was, he noticed, 2 to 3 inches long and three-eighths of an inch thick. It had occupied the right side of some animal's jaw, and the root was there, as well. He was more concerned at the time with his own face; the entire right side and his nose were frostbitten and it was beginning to feel like a lacerated boil.

But the tooth was immediately recognized by another member of the team as belonging to a lystrosaurus, a snub-nosed reptile, with only two teeth in its head, which the same member had once dug up in Africa. The Coalsack Bluff discovery was to be shortly called "one of the truly great fossil finds of all time."

The linkage of Africa to the Antarctic was definitely established, and fossil bones of a dozen other animals, also brought back, have been interpreted to mean that for at least 60 million years the Antarctic was connected to Africa, South America, India and Australia. And just how does that spiritual about "Dry Bones" end? "Now hear the word of the Lord!"

THE MONSTER OF THE ISHTAR GATE

The Ishtar Gate of Babylon, buried for centuries, was uncovered in 1902 and is one of the major wonders of archeology. An enormous, semicircular arch, flanked by gigantic walls, it opens on to a processional way of considerable length which is also flanked, right and left, by walls. The material is brick, glazed bright blue, yellow, white, and black, and the walls of the gate and processional way are covered with bas-reliefs of unusual artistic beauty, showing very lifelike animals.

Rows of stately lions grace the processional way. The gate walls, top to bottom, are covered with alternating rows of two other animals. One is a strong and fierce bull, known as the re'em, since identified as the wild and vicious ancestor of our own domestic cattle. The other—the secret may still lie in the Rain Forest and Congo Basin regions of Central Africa, where, it is just possible, what the Babylonians called "sirrush" still lives.

Babylonian and Assyrian mythology are full of winged bulls and man-headed birds and it would seem the sirrush belongs with them. A slender body, covered with scales, a long scaly tail and a slim scaly neck bearing a serpent's head, with a forked tongue. Flaps of skin are attached to the back of the head, which also has a pair of horns. And, to this, hair—three corkscrew ringlets, on the head near the ears, and a long row of curls on the neck. The forefeet are those of a large catlike animal, like a panther, but the hind feet are four-toed, like those of a bird, and covered with strong scales.

But it is not so easy to dismiss the sirrush as a mythological animal. For one thing, the picture of the sirrush appears in Babylonian art from the very earliest times up through the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, about 604-561 B.C. Also, the Babylonians knew nothing of paleontology; the sirrush is either a direct portrait of something they knew existed, and

had seen, or a wildly impossible miracle of correct imagination. The conception of the sarrush fits in perfectly with known characteristics of extinct saurians, and there are any number of fossil examples which very closely parallel the mysterious Babylonian animal.

Now, today, such an animal could exist only in one spot on earth: The Congo Basin and the Rain Forest region of Central Africa. This is assuming one does exist and this is not an assumption all that wild. The white rhinoceros is the second-largest land animal on earth, the closest living relative to the tanklike creatures of prehistoric times—and was not discovered until 1900. The giant Komodo dragon, largest lizard known to zoology, existed in solitary and unknown splendor on the Komodo Islands, off Indonesia, completely overlooked by everyone until 1912. The coelacanth, a prehistoric fish, flourished 180 million years ago and was believed to have become extinct at the end of the cretaceous period, 60 million years ago. Yet, a 5-foot-long specimen was caught by a fisherman off East Africa in 1952, and there are indications they may also be off the Florida coast, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Is there a sarrush in Central Africa? A German naturalist went into the area soon after the beginning of the 20th century in search of the "legendary and extinct" pigmy hippopotamus—which was neither legendary or extinct, but very much alive—and returned with native tales of a lizardlike animal, living deep in inaccessible swamps.

Just prior to World War II, a German woman who had lived for 10 years in Eastern Angola wrote of the unknown animal which, according to the natives, killed hippos. The native name is *coje ya menia*; every other known predatory animal in the region has a different name, and this name alone is reserved for what—the sarrush?

WHEN NATURE PLAYS TRICKS

Nature gives us the characteristics of our ancestors; "Who does the baby look like?" Is the first game played immediately after birth by both sides of the family. It is not at all unusual, in cases of families with long and well-detailed histories, also fortunate enough to have passably good pictures of long-dead forebears, to have children born in the 20th century bearing an almost uncanny resemblance to a descendant buried for over 400 years. This is especially true if the family has a higher than usual percentage of intermarriage between cousins.

But is there something else nature gives, as well as physical traits? Is there a weird, almost frightening phenomenon, little known and almost impossible of detailed study, that indicates nature can preserve memories over the centuries, as well? Can something seen, hundreds of years ago, that made an unusually sharp impression on the mind of the viewer, somehow be transmitted down through generations, to suddenly appear, as clear and alive as yesterday's events, in the mind of a descendant?

"Ancestral memory," this is called, and there is a case on record, not too many years old, that to many serious author-

ities presents a strong argument for its existence. One case does not make a certainty, that is for sure. But at present there is no other satisfactory explanation for the following story:

James Fraser was a simple Highland Scottish cartmaker, of Beaulieu, and the same recurring dream, time and again, troubled him. Shortly before the Second World War, Fraser described the dream to a prominent, meticulous, and highly respected Highland scholar. It was no ordinary dream; the scholar realized, much to his amazement, that what a relatively uneducated cartmaker was telling him was an extremely detailed, precise, and accurate account of a major battle between two clans—400 years before, in 1544.

Few Scots scholars could have put together such an account as Fraser told. Some of his details were noted to be obvious—but they had never occurred to anyone before. Some other details could be backed up, but from certain obscure, hard-to-find sources, that were not available to Fraser nor to his acquaintances. And Fraser's description of the costumes, equipment, and methods of fighting could hardly have been surpassed.

Why should an obscure Scotsman of the mid-20th century know so much about the battle of Blar-na-Leine, as it is called in Scots history? His name was Fraser and it was in this battle, between Clan Fraser and the powerful Clanranald, that almost all the Frasers, including their chief, were slain. Clan Fraser is much interbred in its own clan country. James Fraser was very probably descended, over and over again, from a Fraser eyewitness of and participant in the battle.

Of course, all this proves absolutely nothing—except that a Scotchman had a dream, a dream that he kept having over and over again—how many times have you dreamed exactly the same thing, twice?—that he should not have had in such precise detail in the first place.

More things in heaven and earth.

Man's footprints mark the dust of the surface of the moon. His planetary probes send him TV pictures of the face of Mars. Yet, earth itself is still full of enough secrets and mysteries to tantalize many generations yet to come.

Nature is strangely fickle and unpredictable. What should be obvious remains concealed for centuries. Angkor Wat, the long-dead city of the Khmers, slumbered for 400 years in the Cambodian jungles, a marvel of stone covering more land area than Minneapolis and Milwaukee combined. But a French naturalist, looking for rare butterflies, literally walked into it, in 1861.

The Pi Tong Luang, a tribe of primitive people numbering in the thousands, lived in the jungles of Thailand for no one knows how long. No one knows, mainly because no one knew they were there until they walked out on their own accord one day in 1932, to astound the scientific world.

Pontius Pilate, in his own way, is probably the most famous Roman of all.

But for 20 centuries there was no inscriptional evidence or testimony to his existence. In 1961, during excavation of an ancient theater in Caesarea, in Palestine, a workman dislodged a 2 by 3 foot stone beneath a flight of steps. On the buried, bottom, side, lettering was seen. The left one-third of the letters had been chipped away, but it was easy to reconstruct and read the Latin inscription:

Caesariens. Tiberieum Pontivs Pilatvs Praefectvs Ivdaeae Dedit.

"Pontius Pilate, Prefect of Judea, has presented the Tiberieum to the Caesareans." The "Tiberieum" may have been a temple or a civic structure; this is not known. But the term "Prefect" is significant. For centuries Pilate has been called "Procurator." Both, freely translated, mean "Governor," but Prefect denotes more military responsibilities than does Procurator.

These mysteries "solved" themselves, so to speak. But the following still seek an answer:

The tomb of Alexander the Great. Ancient accounts of the career of Alexander the Great are strangely and mysteriously silent on one all-important detail: his burial place. The place and manner of his death, the last hours of his life, as his hardened Macedonian veterans filed past his deathbed for one final review, his funeral cortege—all these are matters of record. But where was he buried?

There is the story of an Italian who, spurred by rumors whispered to him in the Egyptian streets and bazaars, made his solitary and dangerous way past the guards into the vaults and crypts, far under the ground, of a Cairo mosque. As the story goes, he came to a passageway, choked with heaps of papyri, and beyond the rubbish he could see a heavy wooden door, with an opening. A flashlight beam through the opening in the door showed the figure of a richly dressed man, lying in an alabaster coffin with a crystal cover. This all happened, according to the story, sometime between the two World Wars. The Italian vanished shortly after that and was never seen again.

Curious footnote to this: the story was told me by an acquaintance, who had heard it and pursued it further, on his own, to the point of asking a close friend, a cultured, highly intelligent Egyptian scholar. As my friend told me—

Dr. G. . . . looked me full in the face, glared silently for a moment, turned on his heel and strode away. He was never really friendly to me again.

BEFORE COLUMBUS—THE TALE OF HOEI-SHIN

Chinese chronicles tell of a Buddhist priest, Hoi-Shin, who journeyed far to the East, across the ocean, around 500 A.D. The chronicles are quite explicit on certain matters, and on circumstantial evidence alone it would seem Hoi-Shin reached Mexico and Central America.

Go to the Museum of Natural History, in New York City, and look at the intriguing little carving known as the "Laughing Head." It comes from Totonac, near Vera Cruz, and was carved centuries before Columbus sailed. Why the laughter on the little face? Is it because no one can quite explain why a

head carved by Indian artists, hundreds of years ago, should have such distinctly and unmistakably Chinese features?

BEFORE COLUMBUS—THE MASSACHUSETTS ROCK

The thrill of exploration was sweeping through Europe in the 16th century, and around 1560 Niccolo Zeno of Venice published some old letters that have been a source of argument ever since. According to the letters, two of Zeno's ancestors had sailed to the New World with the Scots Prince Henry Sinclair, Jarl of the Orkneys and Baron of Rosslyn, some 100 years before Columbus' time. Again, the evidence is primarily circumstantial, were it not for a disturbing carving on a rock, near Westford, Mass.

The stone and its carving were there when the first settlers came and it was always assumed to be Indian in origin. But not too many years ago one investigator thought he could discern the outline of a Viking sword. A picture of the carving went to the Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, in Cambridge, England, and he confirmed the sword was indeed of the 14th century style.

Back to the rock; this time, it was completely cleared of brush and vines, to reveal—a 6-foot figure of a knight in armor, bearing a shield. The design on the shield was faint, but discernible. An eminent Scots expert, bearing the wonderful official title of Unicorn Persuivant, declared the heraldry on the shield to be, beyond doubt, that of Clan Gunn—a branch of the Sinclairs.

Doubts to be solv'd, the map incognita,
blanks to be fill'd,
The foot of man unstay'd, the hands never
at rest . . .

From a flower to a star—the list of marvels and mysteries is endless—knowing something happens is one thing, but knowing the "why" of it is something else again.

We know that birds in flight navigate by the sun and the stars, making calculations in a split second that a human could not possibly duplicate.

We know that bats have an incredible, highly developed form of built-in radar by which they can fly through complex mazes of obstacles, at high speeds, and avoid each and every obstacle.

We know bees have a marvelously intricate "clock" in their systems. A swarm kept in New York City was "trained" to always feed at 3:30 p.m. They were packed up and flown overnight to California; the first day, they came out for their food exactly 24 hours after their New York feeding, at 12:30 California time. But within 2 days, they gradually delayed until they were right back on schedule at 3:30, once more.

But we do not really know "why" to any of this.

The solid, iron discipline of an ant colony is a marvel of the natural world. The observation has been made, based on somewhat grim but probably accurate logic, that, if man ever disappeared from the face of the earth, ants would succeed him. Of all living things, only man—and ants—organize to make war.

We wonder, with more than a little trace of some primordial feeling of fear, at reports and accounts of strange crea-

tures in remote corners of the globe. Just what is that mysterious being said to roam the slopes of the Himalayas? What caused the "Devil's Footprint," that curious semihoofmark in a blanket of newly fallen snow that appeared one morning and stretched for some miles in a single line over an area of rural England?

Are there, living still, creatures thought extinct millions of years ago? What is in the icy waters of Loch Ness, in Scotland? Sonar tracked an "object," far below the surface, moving at about 20 miles an hour. Could it be that, deep beneath the peat-stained waters of the Loch, the "Great Orm of Loch Ness" is a creature bearing still in its sluggish brain some dim prehensile memory of its brothers of the Cretaceous period of 65 million years ago?

Creation is a great, never-ending cycle that continues, on earth and in the farthest reaches of space. Gravity calls into being planets and stars, out of clouds of dust and gas. It ignites their nuclear fuel, and when that fuel is consumed, crushes them into glowing white dwarfs, or pulsars.

And on earth, this same force is measured and detected, as great, 4-ton aluminum cylinders, delicately suspended and balanced, gently pulse and resonate as this same gravity passes in waves through them.

In truth, ". . . thou canst not stir a flower without troubling a star . . ." Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the great second century philosopher-emperor of Rome, wrote so movingly and for all time of the man/nature relationship:

All that is harmony for thee, O Universe, is in harmony with me as well. Nothing that comes at the right time for thee is too early or too late for me. Everything is fruit to me that thy seasons bring, O Nature. All things come of thee, have their being in thee, and return to thee.

It is discovery of the highest order: discovery of ourselves and of our nature and of our relation to our Creator. In a way, it leads us right back to where we started, as the poet Eliot wrote:

We shall not cease from exploration
And the end of all our exploring will be
To arrive where we started
And know the place for the first time.

"The course of Nature is the art of God," wrote Edward Young. The voice that speaks to each and every one of us through nature, through this art, is always there, and never still, and if we listen, we will be sure to hear it. The American poet William Cullen Bryant expressed it so well in his eloquent and moving "Thanatopsis" and especially in the opening lines. For nature, after all, is the whole, and we are part of the whole, and it is only right that the whole speaks to the part:

To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she
speaks

A various language; for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness, and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware. When
thoughts

Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
Over thy spirit, and sad images

Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall,
And breathless darkness, and the narrow
house,

Make thee to shudder and grow sick at
heart;—

Go forth, under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings, while from all
around—

Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—
Comes a still voice: . . .

The voice of joy; the voice of affection; the voice of hope that will forever ride over man's frustration and despair. And all we have to do is look, and listen.

**COMPLIMENTING OUR
SECRETARIES**

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, this is National Secretaries Week and once again we have the opportunity to pause to give public recognition and appreciation to our secretarial staffs. I am pleased to join with others throughout the country in applauding the efforts of those behind the scenes who truly make the operation go.

This week of recognition provides a fitting occasion to compliment my secretaries for making my tasks ever so much easier. I welcome this opportunity to pay this small tribute to "my girls."

I am especially grateful to my staff for their unending willingness to help and for their warm cooperation in the most difficult and pressured of situations. When the "chips are down," when the deadlines are nearing, when crises occur—and they do on the average of three times a day—I know who I can count on!

To Mrs. Rita Keating, my personal secretary, who has done yeoman work in attempting to keep me on some semblance of a schedule, while at the same time competently keeping track of a myriad of office detail, I say a humble thank you.

To Arlene Wiggins, whose affability and capability is not diminished by her early rising hour, my appreciation and gratitude for all her efforts.

To Mimi McGee, who has attempted to put "piazazz" in my rhetoric and for researching my speeches and for adding a sense of feminine logic to my legislative section.

To Kathy Dunn for her competent and thorough work on the most complicated cases, and for keeping "cool" under fire.

To Jane Foulkrod and Julie Stauffer who have operated efficiently in spite of constant job "reclassifications" and for their valuable and incisive comments on all issues.

To my district staff, Abby Sanders and Florence Hall, for helping to keep local matters under control and for their tireless efforts in coordinating my work at home with my work here in Washington.

To secretaries all over, I extend my best wishes on this—your week.

To my staff, I extend a special commendation and my warm and sincere thanks for their continuing efforts.

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to see the editorial in this morning's Washington Post entitled, "Higher Education for the Navajos." From what I have learned about Navajo Community College, I agree with the Post's assessment of it as "one of the most exciting attempts at innovative education in America."

I first contacted Representative JULIA HANSEN about this school last spring to let her know that she has my full support for her efforts to secure Federal assistance for this school. I hope this editorial will provide a boost to her plans for Navajo Community College.

I would like at this time to include the editorial, "Higher Education for the Navajos":

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 23, 1970]

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR THE NAVAJOS

Deep in the mesa and cactus country of northeast Arizona, near a quiet trading village called Many Farms, is a Navajo Community College. As the first college ever created and run by Indians on a reservation, the school is one of the most exciting attempts at innovative education in America. The need, assuredly, is great. Dropout rates among Indians are twice the national average in both public and federal schools. Navajo children, who are raised in what is perhaps the most severe poverty in America, leave school before graduation at a 60 percent rate. Only one percent of those who went off to college ever stayed for a degree.

The community college has been operating for 18 months. Students ranging from eager 17-year-old freshmen to illiterate and jobless fathers and mothers take courses in vocational training, teaching, health, care, law, Navajo culture and English. The success of the college is well known nationally, thanks to coverage by the press and television, as well as visits by many congressmen. The Bureau of Indian Affairs says the school has "tremendous importance." Originally funded by tribal money, plus foundation aid, the college has been temporarily housed in BIA buildings at Many Farms. It will be forced to move shortly.

For the past two years, Navajo leaders and students have been coming to Washington to seek federal funding that would let the college move permanently on nearby land. Total cost would come to \$13 million. Over and over, the Navajos have been given official encouragement, consideration, moral support, and back slaps—everything but money. The appropriations subcommittee for interior is unable to authorize funds for planning and construction of the new buildings until the Bureau of the Budget makes a decision. The fiscal men, apparently under no pressure from the White House to get moving are taking their own good time.

The Navajos are beginning to have serious doubts that the government will back its words with money. For the older tribesmen, this letdown will be nothing new. But for the young Navajos the blow will be heavy indeed. As Rep. Julia Butler Hansen (D-Wash.), a longtime supporter of the college, told a federal official last week. "It is very important that you do not literally break the hearts of the people who have put so much into the Navajo dream of better education."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**EARTH DAY PLUS ONE: THE VOICE
OF THE PEOPLE****HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, yesterday millions of Americans dedicated themselves to continuing and strong efforts to attain environmental quality. Yesterday was exemplified by rhetoric—much of it by politicians and other national leaders. Today, Earth Day plus one, I feel it is fitting that we as public officials sit and listen to the voices of those we represent and those people who we talked to yesterday.

For that reason—and in lieu of any more longwinded harangues condemning pollution and polluters while praising the "new believers" in environmental quality—I would like to insert in the RECORD a series of letters picked from among the thousands I have received calling for strong Government action in this field.

These letters come from all over America, from many students and teachers, from all income levels. The nine letters reprinted today are typical and poignant; eight of them were sent directly to me, the other being a copy of a letter sent to the President of General Motors Corp.

The voice of the people follows:

LA MESA, CALIF.

DEAR MR. BROWN: We have moved to California recently, and we will be voting here for the first time. We have a number of relatives who have lived here for many years. All of us will be searching our hearts this year when we vote. We are looking for someone to represent us who will be dedicated to fighting desperately the greatest battle man has ever faced: to avoid his own death as a race.

We are convinced that unless the United States begins immediately to devote its whole energy to restoring our polluted earth, drastically cutting our consumption of key resources, and reducing our population and that of the earth, mankind is finished. Dr. Paul Ehrlich, population biologist at Stanford, says that many of his colleagues believe that it is already too late for us to save ourselves. (*National Wildlife*, April/May 1970.)

Have you thought about this? Seriously? You owe it to yourself and your fellow men to make an honest decision about this and report it publicly. Your decision on this matter alone will and must determine whether we vote for you. By decision we mean a public commitment to specific, massive action. We are not cranks who believe every announcement of the end of the world. But we believe this one, because it has solid and sober scientific support.

There is no time left. Where do you stand?

FRANK, ALICE, AND GARY REED.

SAN LEANDRO, CALIF.

DEAR SIR: I am an eighth grade student that is very interested in the growing problem of pollution. The pollution that I am especially interested in is litter along shorelines and public beaches. I think you should try to organize a volunteer committee to clean the shorelines. I am sure that enough people are interested to clean up the shores. Thank you for your kind attention to my letter.

Sincerely yours,

MISS JUDY COOK.

April 23, 1970

CORAL CANYON, MALIBU, CALIF.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I started this letter to you Jan. 21, when we received your questionnaire about pollution. In the interim, the questionnaire is lost and the letter was misplaced. I feel I should get it off quickly and let the format stand as is. First let me say we answered your questions in a very positive way. We've got to do something about the filth we live in! The problem goes beyond the rights of individuals now. People do not have the right to destroy, pollute our oceans, streams & air for their own gain. Their own gain, being what they think it is money. \$ \$ \$ \$.

The basic problem is to bring about a reversal in the thinking of big and little business men. The goal is and has to be recognized, as one of getting our environment clean enough to stay alive—all of us. The goal has to be fresh air, clean water, room to breathe, not millions and billions of dollars in the greedy's bank accounts. So, Education, propaganda, if you will, must be used.

If the consumer would refuse (or if the government could forbid) the use of paper or plastic to wrap every pair of socks, shirts, toys, etc.; if every consumer would carry his own shopping bag and refuse the extra bags for a head of lettuce, ¼ pound of mushrooms, etc. the amount of rubbish to be gotten rid of would be greatly reduced. But ah, the almighty chemical and lumber companies wouldn't make as much money, so they would fight it—and win, because they are still the ignorant, greedy who want money first and foremost.

The power companies say, we the consumers are demanding more power, so we must have atomic reactors which will pollute our air, soil and water.

I say the consumer should be educated (by Federal Government) *against* electric can-openers, garage door openers, electric pencil sharpeners, toothbrushes, shoe polishers, knife sharpeners, electric razors, any form of electric appliance which replaces muscle action, should be outlawed for the able-bodied. We can return to the good old days of muscle use instead of power use. And, what's wrong with the good old fashioned blanket, instead of an electric blanket? The list of nonsense electrical gadgets go on forever. We should allow electricity for basic necessities only—by law.

You legislators must be aware of the threat of over-population. You can pass laws which will help the problem.

1. A woman has the undisputed right to have abortion. The consequences would be positive.

a. Fewer people.

b. No unwanted children, which would reduce the cost of welfare, orphanages, foster homes, etc., plus a great reduction in juvenile delinquency and even crime and child-beating (to death).

c. Since people still love the almighty dollar. Money can be the incentive. Pay a woman on welfare an amount to have an abortion. (There must, however, be a limit to the amount of children she conceives for this purpose). Some way, tax enormously the people who insist on more than two children. (Remember, we have come to a place in our world crises, where individual rights have to give way to rights of humanity.)

d. A realistic eye to the death penalty.

Pollution. We are told it will cost a great deal of money to clean up pollution. Perhaps it will. The question is, where does the money come from? Let us look at the situation. The world, not too long ago, was not polluted, so we started with "a clean nest." Now, let's ask the question. Basically, who is dirtying our nest? The waters off Vancouver Is. B.C., are Mahogany black for miles and miles from shore, due to the lumbering industry. They should pay for cleaning up their mess, and not pass it on to the public. The oil companies see a polluting product.

They should pay for cleaning up their mess. The litter on the hi-ways and streets are the result of thoughtless, careless people. We shouldn't have to pay taxes for others to pick up our mess, we can do it ourselves by education and propaganda and rigid, heavy monetary fines. If the laws were written to protect the innocent, instead of the guilty, the average citizen could police his own environment. I have in mind the hundreds of cars I see, spewing excessive fumes from tail-pipes. In one day of free-way driving, I noted the licenses, make of cars, color, location, direction and time of 8 gross polluters—i.e. excessive fumes coming out of the tailpipes. Any citizen should be able to note this information on a postcard and mail to an agency which then bans the offending car until repaired. There would be no cost to the citizen noting the citations, for the offender would also have to pay an extra \$5.00 for additional postcards which could be distributed free. (They would be pre-addressed to the proper authorities).

But, the present law states that the citizen has to make his complaint, in the county in which he sees the car spewing smoke! (I may never get to Orange County again) and also identify the driver! How ridiculous! The owner of the car is responsible for its condition, regardless of who is driving. The average citizen should be able to report, the same way, litter bugs, cigarette discarders, etc. Everyone would get more involved, if it wasn't so time consuming with red tape.

We, the people have nothing to say about forking over our money to run the government; the same should be true for paying for rapid transit. If a census was taken, it would show that a great percentage of poor people do not, for one reason or another, register to vote, or vote if they are registered. The more wealthy of course do vote and vote for their pocketbook. So, rapid transit is voted down. We, the people should have to pay for a rapid transit and have to use it. However, the politicians will also have to recognize that there is a limit to the amount of money which can be squeezed out of the taxpayer. They would have to forgo the luxuries to which they have become accustomed to since joining the political club. The new, fancy buildings will have to be discarded and the political ego salvaged some other way that a four room suite with bath and gilded names on doors, house only by magnificent furnishing and a hard working underpaid secretary. (I have many, many times had occasion to call an official's office. Without exception, they are never in "at the moment.")

A money incentive will get people out of their cars and into public conveyances. Let the Big Egos call attention to themselves in ways which will not harm the health of others. Outlaw Cadillac, Continentals, which contribute more smog per person to the air than smaller cars. They take up more parking space, too.

I am now looking at your number 5 ("open space increasingly filled with urban sprawl") I can't fathom President Nixon's desire to build new cities (there goes more open space and agricultural land). Again use the pressure of money on absent owners to clean up their mess—not the taxpayer.

Use another incentive. New Zealand does. Property tax gets reduced with the additional amount of care given over property. There would no longer be slums.

For Christ's Sake, relieve the property owner! I was gathering signatures for the property tax initiative. Do you think I got one signature from a non-property owner? Hell no. They know they have a good thing, when others have to foot the bill.

Use a sales tax—a high one especially on electrical luxuries and we'll kill two birds with one stone.

Drugs. Take the profit from the crooks and give drugs to those needing it, at a low

price—or free. This will eliminate the need for getting more people hooked, to pay the first guy's drug bills. Two birds again—the drug users (who are hooked) have their needed drugs and the crooks are out of luck. Crime declines.

I'd better begin to close this letter on the 12th day of March, 1970.

Let me voice one last gripe.

Space is getting smaller. The good earth needs help, let's relieve the dying taxpayer from the clutches of the funeral lobby. I want my ashes buried in my own rose garden. I shouldn't have to pay some guy in the burial business \$50 to \$100.00 to get my ashes buried at sea—or his rose garden. I've looked at these "Rose gardens"—the soil hasn't been spaded for years. So I pay \$100 to get my ashes flushed down the toilet. They'd do more good revitalizing Mother Earth and besides I'm delicate about where my remains go.

Since starting this letter, I've read *The Silent Spring, Population Explosion*. Am about to read *The Frail Ocean* and am gawping on *The Rich and Super Rich* by F. Lundberg.

Keep up the good work—no one else seems to be doing it

Mrs. RASLEIR BIRSELL.

EL CAMINO COLLEGE,
Torrance, Calif.

DEAR MR. BROWN: Though your cause against pollution is noble the situation is really hopeless since the local politicians really pull the strings. For instance in our county (Los Angeles) the oil companies would pollute the channels daily leading into the ocean and gladly pay their monthly fine of \$100; the fine has been increased somewhat since last year but what the hell its cheaper to pay this fine than spend a million dollars to eliminate pollution from the true source, their plant.

Drive past any oil company processing gasoline or a chemical company in our area making chemicals and the air paralleling a passing road is suffocating with acid and other fumes.

Power companies on the coast (El Segundo, Redondo Beach etc.) burn crude oil at certain times of the year which further pollute the air.

As the air lines zoom in on our International airport they leave tons of black pollution streaks spiraling through the basin.

Los Angeles and other local cities dump raw sewage into the ocean upsetting the ecology of marine life. Suddenly sardines on our coast have disappeared. Accusations have been made that the professional fisherman simply overfished. Actually that's a crop of bull. Being a sportfisherman myself I have seen all fish disappear as the pollution from the sewage gets worse and worse. In a storm the pollution from the sewage is rather obvious in Manhattan beach and other beach cities.

Just off our coast oil tankers dump their excess oil after unloading their cargo. Only last week Catalina Island was inundated with black oil on their shoreline causing major expense to sports boats. It's obvious that these foreign tankers were at fault. There's no law that control their activities though, and if there was it is never enforced.

As for offshore drilling, the oil companies have Mr. Hickel, and his name spells exploitation and the public and pollution be damned. Watch him wreck Alaska with the hot oil pipes. He's fattening his pockets with green bucks from the oil companies rather obviously. Sure in California we are against oil drilling off our shores. Just what can we do though. Even our Governor closes his eyes to oil pollution.

Personally the odds are against the public. What we need is a student revolt against pollution and you will really see something.

I wish you luck but I don't expect to see

anything coming out of your committee. It's like Kefauver's anti-crime committee. The man was terrific but the system is totally corrupt. Our only hope is that about 5,000,000 people die due to pollution; this would really start the ball rolling.

Yours truly,

PROF. MARTIN YEZ,
Engineering Department.

(NOTE.—One way to reduce the pollution by cars is to reduce the horsepower of all cars to below 150 HP and change the gasoline so that no car burns leaded fuel. I am seriously worried about jet engines in cars and trucks since they burn such an excess of oxygen; they are a true threat to future breathing.)

IDA PRICE SCHOOL,

San Jose, Calif., Feb. 23, 1970.

DEAR MR. BROWN: Since our Eighth Grade history class is now involved in the study of government, I thought it only fitting that a discussion of the questionnaire recently sent to me should take place in the classroom.

Enclosed please find, not only my responses to your questionnaire, but the response totals from two classes totaling 66 students. We all learned a great deal in attempting to respond, and I thought you might be interested in the students' point of view.

Sincerely,

Mrs. RUTH STEPHENS,
Eighth Grade Core Teacher.

IDA PRICE SCHOOL STUDENTS VIEWS ON
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

1. Do you favor proposals to ban the internal combustion gasoline engines unless it meets stringent exhaust emission standards? Yes 47; no 5.

2. Do you feel that the oil companies and automobile manufacturers should be required to act more quickly to solve the problems of air pollution? Yes 53; no 3.

3. Do you favor a Federal Regulatory Commission on Environmental Quality? Yes 38; no 5.

4. With 95% of the 8,000 miles of the nation's shoreline in private hands, do you favor stronger government efforts to regulate shoreline use, in order to substantially increase the amount of beach property available for public use? Yes 46; no 12.

5. With the state's open spaces increasingly filled by urban sprawl and unplanned development, would you support stronger government efforts to regulate use of undeveloped open spaces, including advance acquisition of land for public use? Yes, 32; no 10.

6. Would you support a complete ban on all Federal offshore oil drilling except in national emergency? Yes 46; no 3.

7. Do you favor much stronger governmental efforts to educate the public as to the problems of overpopulation? Yes 47; no 7.

8. We consider our national priorities for 1970 as number one, pollution; number two, Vietnam; and number three, integration.

9. Do you approve of the citizens of this state being given the opportunity to express their opinions through this questionnaire? Yes 46; no 1.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

DEAR SIR: Please do something about enzyme detergents. I understand they are not bio-degradable and are killing plankton in the sea. As you must know, plankton is responsible for the production of over 75% of the earth's oxygen. Therefore, these enzyme detergents pose a deadly threat and must be investigated, at least.

Furthermore, "Consumer Reports" magazine made a study of enzyme detergents and found the effects of the enzymes to be negligible, if present at all. So they apparently serve no practical purpose except as a sales promotion gimmick.

I also have been told there is arsenic in these detergents that causes many people to develop skin irritations. Don't we have enough problems without that?

Sincerely,

Mrs. ARTHUR E. ALVISO.

WOODLAND HILLS, CALIF.

Congressman GEORGE BROWN.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BROWN: I appreciate what you are trying to do about the environmental problem. I see one flaw in your approach: why should the automobile corporations be given five years more of making profits and ruining our air at the same time? Are we really to believe that it will take five years of research to solve the problem?

If our government officials would back a nation-wide boycott of any American-made automobile that does not meet emission standards, beginning now, Detroit would accomplish the feat within months. Why is our government more interested in protecting corporate profits than in protecting the national physical geography and the welfare of the people?

Love of country begins with the land and the people.

Why is it taking two years to "phase out" DDT? It should have been banned in two days. Everybody knows that the government is giving the chemical companies two years to adjust to the shock of profit loss. Meanwhile how much more damage to world-wide ecological balance?

How about detergents which we all now know is causing water pollution? We got along without detergents before 1946, and we can get along without it now.

And no-return bottles? We got along without those until the last three or so years.

You in government want to help. Well, start campaigns to do without harmful products like you started campaigns to economize on consumption during World War II. The people cooperated gladly during the last war. We saved everything the government asked us to. Is our government now so dedicated to corporate America it will sell out the people, the landscape and the future?

I will tell you that the people are losing faith in the government on the environment issue already. We don't care about moon flights. We want things right, here on this planet.

I personally will boycott every harmful product I learn about and will urge everyone I know to do the same.

Five years is ridiculous and you know the people of Los Angeles will never hold off that long.

Yours sincerely,

CAROLYN J. HOLLAND.

CHAMPMAN SCHOOL,
Gardena, Calif.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE BROWN: We are a third grade class who is concerned about air pollution. We want a law passed against people who cause air pollution. We think these people should have heavy fines.

We want better smog devices on all transportation! We want service stations to clean up all kinds of engines better!

We want to breathe; we want to live!

Thank you,

Mrs. T. Coy; Daniel Delgado; Kelly Webb; Cheryl Afhar; Jay Ganske; Lynda Toyasaki; Johnny Asbury; Tammie Ackroyd; and Ronald Bond.

Patricia Kenoshita; Dennis Wright; Lynn Pellerin; Paul Perez; Doug Kelly; Mark Perrin; Richard Yamashita; Doming Perez; Theresa Toone; and Craig Inouye.

Allan Pearson; Monica Derry; Greg Pringle; Mary Anela; Frank Dudas; Rochelle Lubman Steven Mayer; Lori Tesdale; Monica Winningham; and Dale Reed.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

DEAR MR. BROWN: Knowing your sympathy

for modern conservation efforts you may feel inclined to give a small contribution to the Save the Redwoods League, whose letterhead shows many familiar names.

For a greater effort we would like to see the Cohelan Bill which lost out in the last Administration, reintroduced. It was backed by about 40 Representatives and Senators. It provided for a respectable size redwood park. The Administration bill which passed was a token measure.

For a source of revenue, how about an excise tax of one dollar on each thousand board feet of redwood lumber, to be paid by the company cutting the trees and passed on all the way to the retail lumber yard. Redwood is a luxury wood. The main lumber for construction comes from Douglas fir, Ponderosa pine and the southern pines. (There should be some cutover areas reseeded to Longleaf Pine.) Revenue from the tax might be credited to the cost of the land purchase or to help finance the next moon expedition.

Yours very truly,

H. M. SEVERANCE.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Mr. EDWARD N. COLE,
President,
General Motors Corp.,
Detroit, Mich.

DEAR SIR: I am writing you as a General Motors stockholder.

I have just exchanged my 1968 Buick Riviera for a 1970 VW Bug. My Buick had 13,000 miles on it.

What has prompted this highly uneconomic action is the urgency I feel personally to do something—no matter how small or "pound foolish"—that will help cut down pollution in our atmosphere. Since I'll now be using less than half the gas for the same mileage, I will reduce by at least that much the automotive pollutants that I am responsible for—assuming, as I am, that the top condition of both Buick and Bug renders them somewhat comparable as polluting mechanisms.

By my gesture I hope to set an example among the big car owners I know, notwithstanding the admonitions I've been hearing that compacts are unsafe on the freeways and that good big cars are the least of the polluting culprits. I am not much impressed by either argument.

If GM and other leading automakers took their responsibilities to the whole human race as seriously as they take their responsibilities to their profits-oriented managers and stockholders, they would drastically reduce over-all automotive gas consumption by beginning at once to limit private automobile production to small vehicles. As the small car population on the highways increased, their factor of safety on freeways—by the force of their numbers—would also rise (provided, of course, that producers of such cars made them as safe as possible to begin with).

I am aware that GM intends to bring something out pretty soon called the "Gmini" [Wouldn't "Gmidi" be more fashionable now?] However, I've also read that GM is somewhat reluctant to plunge too deeply into the small car field for fear of "cannibalizing" sales of larger autos. This sounds like letting humanity be damned if it means reducing profits.

As a GM stockholder, I am very unhappy. It seems to me that the management of GM has been less than creative when it comes to envisioning its part in our nation's automotive future. It seems that you have been measuring small car necessity solely by the force of foreign and domestic competition, with little regard for human needs—except insofar as you have been prodded by government authority or [Ralph Nader]. I am highly dissatisfied with what I can interpret only as callousness—granting the

astuteness of your management—in the face of an environmental crisis of asphyxiating proportions, about which you could do a great deal if you had the will and the courage.

In the past, as a protest against war and whatever GM may have to do with defense contracts relating to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, I have been contributing all of my GM dividends to peace and humanity causes. In the future, in addition, I shall be using some of this money to campaign against the limousine-for-private-use syndrome with which our fat-bottomed upper middle-class is afflicted. I hope to get a few "gas-guzzling dinosaurs" of the Luxury Buick-Cadillac-Continental class off the road to make room for more less rapacious bugs that I feel are more seemly in the picture of our already prejudiced future. A man doesn't have to move in majesty at ten miles per gallon in order to be safe and happy.

I am aware that my campaign will not, for the present, even touch the deeper problem of all the old, second-hand poison puffers on the highways, which probably—second to trucks—do most of the polluting. Perhaps, if you and other automotive executives would direct your advertising departments to cut out the emphasis on high power and bigness as status symbols, people who can't afford new big cars wouldn't settle for them second-hand but would buy newer small cars for the same money. This would do a lot toward clearing the air we breathe, and incidentally put the brakes on some aspects of our compulsive living today.

Please let me know what you intend to do for humanity in the near future. My GM dividend offering for 1969 was \$1,100.00.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. IRVING F. LAUCKS.

A BETTER ERA FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, for more than a year the modernization of the Post Office Department has been before the Congress. The intensive hearings held by the postal committees in both Houses revealed the apprehensions and fears of reform held by the leaders of some postal unions and other organizations speaking for these Government employees.

As a result of these hearings and the negotiations between the administration and the major postal unions, I am confident that the basis for their concern has been eliminated in the drafting of the Postal Reorganization and Salary Adjustment Act of 1970.

The legislation now before us provides that all postal employees would retain their full benefits under the civil service retirement system. The provisions of the Veterans' Preference Act and the workmen's compensation system for Federal employees would continue to apply.

The retirement credits postal workers have earned would continue to be a responsibility of the U.S. Government.

The annual leave and sick leave provisions offered all Government workers would continue to apply.

In fact, all existing rights and benefits are protected.

I am confident that these protections, plus the opportunities postal modernization can bring, will usher in a new and better era for our 725,000 postal employees.

THE ENVIRONMENT AND US

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, across the country this week was designated as Environment Week. Yesterday, April 22, in over 1,000 universities and colleges and over 2,500 high schools, young people cooperated in "teach-ins" on "Earth Day" to arouse public opinion to the need of protecting our environment and acting now. It is to their credit that they have recognized the challenge of preserving the earth and have taken action to rid our environment of the manmade causes of pollution. Their concern and their commitment give hope to all of us.

It is unfortunate that we as a Nation have slowly and only recently become aware of the dangers of pollution. Journalists and the press have given wide play to the foretellings of scientists and ecologists. The amount of material on the subject inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in the last few months by Senators and Congressmen exceeds the material on any other issue. The volume of mail reaching my office on the problem of pollution exceeds, in numbers, the mail on any other subject.

This awareness is good, for it signifies a marshaling of public opinion, but the realization of the magnitude of the pollution problems was long in coming. Pollution and the decaying of the environment have crept slowly and silently while the machines of technology and production increased significantly. Marshal McLuhan, the noted expert on communications and the masses, has said:

If the temperature of the bath water rises only one degree each half-hour, how will the bather know when to scream?

Because pollution has accumulated so imperceptively for years, we are now hearing the scream. Because of the silence of its growing pollution now is revealed as a serious threat and a monumental problem.

It is easy to become discouraged by the pervasiveness of "dirty everything." We are discouraged when we look at once blue-green waters which are now brown and lifeless. We tend to despair when we realize that some 40 species of birds and mammals have been lost in the United States in the last 50 years and twice as many are presently on the "endangered species" list. We know that the problem is acute when over 1 1/4 million of our stately Ponderosa pines are choked and dying from smog in mountains 85 miles from Los Angeles. When we realize the massive sanitation problems and become emotionally "up tight" because of noise and congestion, we might join with Henry Gibson of Laugh-In fame by saying:

I used to like fresh air
When it was there.
And water—I enjoyed it
Till we destroyed it.
Each day the land's diminished
I think we're finished.

Like Henry Gibson, it is easy for us to become discouraged. We can easily foretell to what end our continued raping of the environment will lead us.

Why have we reached such a state? Perhaps because we have become somewhat complacent in our richness of resources and take our technological wealth for granted. We are enormously successful in producing beautiful automobiles, elaborate apartment dwellings, and mass numbers of colored televisions, but we are failures in preserving the water we drink, the air we breathe, and the countryside we travel. We are choking on our richness because of our desire for status living and wanting the best of everything. We who enjoy a high standard of living are polluters in our demand for the best. Perhaps our attitudes toward production, privacy, space and civic responsibility—to ourselves and succeeding generations—will have to be changed. "Evil," as someone recently wrote, "is leaving a polluted and mangled planet to your too many children because you wanted to make a buck."

We do not want to talk the issue to death. To reveal the problems, to make others aware of the evil condition of the environment, and to discuss the plight, is beneficial and necessary. However, the need for action is pressing. We must do something drastic now.

Yesterday, the young people of our Nation participated in the first continentwide organized effort to halt the degradation of our environment which threatens the very existence of humanity and the survival of the earth. They perhaps recognize this problem best since it is they who will inherit the poisonous gases and deadly water. Almost every day our eyes smart from the smog in the air; our ears throb by the noise about us; our sense of smell is assailed by garbaged waters and rubbished air; we see unsightly heaps of trash, and brush ashes and soot from our skin after a walk in "the great outdoors." The younger generation sees these threats to health and life as a frightening legacy for themselves and their children.

To gain the inspiration we need for a total commitment, we ought to look to the spirit of Earth Day and Environmental Week. These days are a turning point of the national spirit from despair to hope-filled action. It is a period of establishing the national pace. We are getting down to brass tacks, focusing attention on the problems of our environment and resolving to do something to solve them now.

How do we go about changing attitudes and who must make the changes? First of all, it will take a total commitment of the Federal Government and its political leaders. Massive Federal expenditures will be required. Senator GAYLORD NELSON, of Wisconsin estimates it will cost \$25 to \$30 billion a year in Federal money over the next few years to begin an environmental clean-up program. Says Senator NELSON:

Until this Nation makes the same kind of commitment to environmental preservation that it made in building the most massive defense machine in history or in sending men to the moon, the battle cannot be won.

In order to bring more Federal resources to bear upon solving the problems which contribute to pollution of our environment, a revision of national priorities must come about.

It will also take an awareness and strong action on the part of State and local governments. We must demand that they enforce existing laws and regulations and crack down on major industrial polluters. Governments must require everyone's cooperation in cleaning up the environment.

The resources of private industry, those who are perhaps the most unwilling to make a total effort, must be called upon. It will be difficult for them to make serious economic adjustments and prepare the economic system to meet the problems. But they must realize the role they have played in contributing to environmental decay and take relative action to prevent it in the future. The productivity system must yield first place to environmental preservation. Technology helped produce the crisis and technology can end it.

Now that the national consciousness has been aroused and more people are aware of the problem, there must be a cooperative venture involving all citizens. The effort of concerned and dedicated individuals will be the greatest contribution to the battle. We must begin working together in individual efforts to bring solutions to the problems.

There is much an individual can do to resolve environmental problems. The first thing is not to add to the problem through our actions. The real problem, as Pogo has said, is "us." We all must be willing to make personal commitments and sacrifices to protect the environment.

In this regard, I recommend for the perusal of my colleagues a pamphlet entitled "Guidelines for Citizen Action on Environmental Problems" which the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Esch) has made available to me. This pamphlet, which is published by the University of Michigan, is a useful tool which outlines in a few pages what individuals can do in the fight against pollution.

The environmental crisis is both a great challenge and a great opportunity. By the proper use of the means at our disposal and by a wholesale, cooperative effort, we can clean up our environment and bring nature back to its rightful role. We must urge people to take advantage of this vital awareness by forming groups to fight for their own interests.

The quality of the demonstration of this week and the planning which follows will have a great impact on institutions and leaders. Now that we are alerted and activated, we will respond, not with despair, but with action. A student at San Francisco State College, Pennfield Jansen, perhaps voices the sentiment we must instill in ourselves:

The naivete, enthusiasm and idealism of young people are not to be scorned, for they are the raw material of constructive growth. We will stop the destruction of this planet

even at the cost of our futures, careers and blood. The situation is simply like that. If you are not going to live for the Earth, what are you going to live for?

If we can present such a good case, we can enlist public support on the side of programs needed to achieve meaningful policies on our environment. We are beginning to respond to the need to prevent man from committing his own suicide.

A better future will be the result of our acting in unison to cope with the problems.

WELFARE SYSTEM DISCOURAGES WORK

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, last Tuesday's Evening Star carried an article which should be of interest to every Member of this body. Mrs. Marie Beverly's experience provides a microcosm of the failures of our current welfare system, particularly the incentive to stop working. I do not think the Family Assistance Act passed by the House last week would be a panacea for these failures, but I do believe the FAP would offer hope to people like Mrs. Beverly.

The article "Mother of Five Can Not Afford To Keep Working," by Harvey Kabaker, follows:

MOTHER OF FIVE CANNOT AFFORD TO KEEP WORKING

(By Harvey Kabaker)

When you boil it all down, Mrs. Marie Beverly can't afford to keep working.

Since her husband left two weeks ago, it seems her \$1.80-an-hour cashier's job in a Peoples Drug Store won't support her five children and stay the marshal at the door.

So with great reluctance, on the advice of the D.C. Welfare Department and her lawyer, she intends to quit working for a few months and apply for public assistance. And she most likely will move into public housing.

Mrs. Beverly, attractive at 37 and scarcely showing any sign of strain, spoke yesterday in her far Southeast apartment of her plan for self-help.

She said all she needs is a cash grant for two months' rent, until her 18-year-old daughter, Veronica, graduates from high school in June and begins a full-time job. Food stamps and Medicaid would supplement their incomes, and they could get by, she believes.

Her story of the past week might have been composed by critics of the present welfare system in America:

During several stops at various offices, it was always another office that might help, and one official even gave her the brush-off, before she finally encountered a Welfare Department supervisor sensitive to her plight, and aware of the built-in problems of government procedures.

ENCOURAGED TO STOP

Hardest for Mrs. Beverly to accept was that the system encourages the poor to stop working and move into public housing, because rents are cheaper and the income is higher.

"I was really hurt when they said I would have to quit my job to get public assistance," she said. If she could keep working, by July they could subsist on the \$50 a week extra her daughter will earn, she predicted.

At the same time, the family would keep the bright, well-kept four-bedroom apartment they have had since 1967—after a two-year wait.

But the welfare people already are applying subtle pressure for her to move into a cheaper place: The monthly rent of \$154 is too great a proportion of her \$250 net income, or even the combined \$475 she and her daughter will net beginning in June, the supervisor fears.

If Mrs. Beverly decides to apply for the aid to dependent children money, she'll get \$317 a month, still not enough to keep the apartment. If she can be placed in a training program, as the supervisor has urged, Mrs. Beverly will get another \$65, plus free day care for Valerie, 5, who won't go to school until the fall.

YIELDING TO SUPERVISOR

Yesterday, learning that the training program probably would include refresher courses for a high school equivalency exam, Mrs. Beverly, who finished only elementary school in rural Virginia, began to accept the welfare supervisor's point of view.

Her lawyer thinks the public cost of \$308—April and May rent—would be cheaper than the tax-free \$317 a month the family will get from the Welfare Department for several months while Mrs. Beverly is in training. The welfare supervisor thinks the training will help Mrs. Beverly get a better job later, since she already is motivated to get off welfare within a few months.

Normally, the rent grant would be made from a \$70,000 fund the department allots for emergencies every month. But Mrs. Beverly's husband has already drawn from the fund, the department found, and she may not do so herself this year.

All of this might not have come about, if the Nixon administration's welfare reform plan, passed last week by the House, were in effect. The program for the first time would benefit the working poor by giving cash grants without requiring the head of the household to be unemployed.

These figures were calculated for Mrs. Beverly's situation: The federal government would contribute \$57 a month, and the D.C. government would pay another \$121, to add to her \$312 salary (before taxes).

HER GROSS INCOME

Her gross income, then, would be \$490 a month, and she would be working. If her daughter chose to keep her own salary, the allotment would be unaffected (present law requires a reduction in the welfare payment if a minor is working).

The Senate Finance Committee has scheduled hearings on the bill next month, and liberals are expected to push for increased allotments.

But none of this will affect Mrs. Beverly, who must appear tomorrow in landlord-tenant court, may have problems with bill collectors trying to satisfy a note she co-signed with her husband and, reluctantly, will apply for public housing by the end of the week.

A BE-INVOLVED FINALIST

HON. PHILIP E. RUPPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. RUPPE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the nomination of Miss Doris Reid, a resident of Rogers City, Mich., as one of the finalists in the American Nurses' Association Be-Involved Nurse Search. Miss Reid is one of 39 nurses throughout the country who

have been selected to compete for the honor of the Nation's most socially involved nurse.

In receiving this honor, Miss Reid was noted for her contribution to the community through her participation in social and health services. Miss Reid recently started a pilot project for the purpose of medically evaluating children enrolled in special education classes in the Rogers City area. She has been active in the Cheboygan Community Club, 4-H Clubs, child guidance clinics, and an association for the mentally retarded in Cheboygan County. At the present time, Miss Reid teaches in the local family and home living classes and is initiating a program for expectant parents.

The outstanding contribution that Miss Reid has made merits recognition. Indeed it is the efforts of such individuals on the local level that generate involvement on the national level, and better our society as a whole.

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

HON. WILLIAM LLOYD SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, as you know, I send a monthly newsletter to every citizen in the Eighth District who requests a copy and am inserting a copy of the April newsletter in the RECORD at this point for the information of the membership:

YOUR CONGRESSMAN BILL SCOTT REPORTS

COMMUTER TRAINS

Some time ago we had a conference attended by the Administrator of Urban Mass Transportation and the Deputy Administrator of the Federal Railroad Administration to promote the establishment of commuter trains in the Northern Virginia area over existing railroad tracks. The matter has been presented formally to the Secretary of Transportation who has it under consideration. Since that time, we have talked with the Chairman and Executive Secretary of the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission who have also been promoting a plan of this nature and agreed to coordinate our efforts. The pilot project would be funded primarily with a federal grant based upon an application of the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission and would be at least partial relief to the commuter. Of course, it would not be a substitute to the completion of the interstate highway system or the subway system, but we have rail lines now passing through Manassas and Fairfax Station over the Southern railroad, and Woodbridge, Franconia and other points over the RF&P railroad. I am hopeful of favorable action.

METROPOLITAN POLICE

In the last issue of our newsletter a bill was discussed to remove the existing requirement for Metropolitan Washington policemen to live within a 21-mile radius of the Capitol building. In response to an inquiry by the Chairman of the House District Committee, the Chief of Police replied that he had no objection to eliminating this residence requirement. I am, therefore, hopeful that this proposal will be enacted and have suggested to the Chairman of the Committee that a similar restriction be removed with regard to members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia.

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS

Justices of the Supreme Court hold office during good behavior and may be impeached in the House of Representatives for high crime and misdemeanor and removed from office by the Senate. Before assuming office, they agree under oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. The attention of Congress was drawn to the activities of Justice William O. Douglas most recently by his book entitled "Points of Rebellion", although a Resolution for his impeachment was filed as early as 1953 after he issued an order for a stay of execution for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who had been condemned to death for passing atomic secrets to Russia. This book is critical of numerous government agencies and compares the present Establishment with George III, who was King of England at the time of the American Revolution. More important, however, are news stories of income received from business sources while serving as a member of the court and possible conflicts of interest. Resolutions have been introduced in the Congress providing for the creation of a bipartisan committee to investigate the various charges made against him and to recommend whether or not he should be impeached. In my opinion, the House Committee should fully investigate all charges and Justice Douglas should be afforded an opportunity to be heard before any decision is made. A total of 116 members of the House have now joined in co-sponsoring one or more of the resolutions.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' HEALTH BENEFITS

The Subcommittee on Retirement, Insurance and Health Benefits of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has approved legislation which would be effective next January 1 and evenly divide the costs of health benefits for Federal employees between the government and its employees or retirees. At the present time, the government contribution averages about 24 per cent and employees or retirees pay the balance. The cost of health programs has increased over the years and regrettably may continue to increase. However, this measure will provide for a 50-50 sharing. No doubt the full committee will approve the measure at our next executive session. It should be helpful to the employee and fair to the government.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The following bulletins are available for distribution. Please check the ones you would like to receive and return the slip.

- Family Fare.
- Keeping Food Safe to Eat.
- Potatoes in Popular Ways.
- Food for Fitness.
- How to Use USDA Grades in Buying Food.
- Growing Pansies.
- Better Lawns.
- Summer Flowering Bulbs.
- How Much Fertilizer Should I Use?
- What Young Farm Families Should Know About Credit.

Name _____
Address _____

WOODBIDGE ARMY SITE

Many persons had hoped that after the Army inactivated its Radio Transmitter site at Woodbridge it might be declared as excess of Army requirements. Prince William County officials and some individual citizens visualized it as a County recreational and educational site. The Secretary of the Army has informed us, however, that the U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Center has been selected as the agency to continue to use the facilities at Woodbridge and that the Secretary of Defense had approved this use.

WASHINGTON STAFF

Another member of the Congressional staff who has been with me since the office opened is Grace Scott of Centreville in Fairfax County. Grace and her husband, Arthur, a Senate photographer, are long time friends and neighbors but not relatives. Her mother, Mrs. C. L. Ladson, lives in Lancaster County in the Northern Neck. A case worker, who primarily looks after Post Office and Civil Service matters, Grace has handled all phases of the office work at one time or another. She is an excellent stenographer who worked at the Pentagon for 16 years. When away from the Hill, Grace and Art are active in the Lions Club and the Baptist Church. They enjoy accumulating their leave so that they can travel as often as possible to some foreign country. A completely loyal staffer, I still remember to say something nice about her grandchildren from time to time.

AID TO EDUCATION

The Federal appropriation for education for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1970, was recently passed by the House. This is the first time that appropriations for the Office of Education have come up so early. Normally, education appropriations are a part of a combined appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. However, educators have requested earlier consideration to assist them in planning their overall budgets. The appropriation totals \$4.1 billion, \$313 million more than the available appropriation for 1970. As passed by the House, school districts in federally-impacted areas would get \$440 million—\$80 million less than for 1970. The bill also contains provisions which forbid both forced busing of students and infringement of free choice in picking a school to attend.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN

93 Members of the House have joined in co-sponsoring a joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week of September 19 as National Volunteer Firemen week. I believe this bipartisan resolution is one manner of paying tribute to the volunteer firemen who do contribute their services to communities throughout the country.

LATEST POSTAL PROPOSAL

The Postmaster General appeared before our Post Office and Civil Service Committee on April 22 and submitted his latest postal reform measure which grew out of conference between postal officials and union leaders after the recent strike. It has most of the provisions contained in the first three measures submitted by the Post Office Department but does add an 8 per cent raise for postal workers in addition to the 6 per cent raise authorized by Congress a few weeks ago. The bill would remove postal employees from the Civil Service merit system and have pay and working conditions determined by collective bargaining. Labor-management features might compel government employees to join a union to retain federal employment. It also provides that postal rates would be set within the Department subject to a Congressional Veto on a two-thirds vote of either House of Congress. Of course, I favor improving postal service but have reservations about a number of provisions of the bill.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

The House passed a 15 per cent increase in railroad retirement monthly benefits. This increase, however, is not across-the-board as with the recent social security benefits as the railroad retirement system has been constantly shrinking because of the decline in railroad employment. Benefit increases are restricted to a maximum of \$50 for employees and \$25 for spouses or survivors. Also the increase is reduced where the beneficiary is receiving increased social

security benefits by the amount of such increase. In no case will this be below \$10 monthly for employee annuities or \$5 monthly for spouses or survivors. The Senate is now holding hearings on this measure.

CHESAPEAKE BAY BRIDGE REPAIRS

The Virginia Congressional Delegation has co-sponsored a bill to authorize the federal government to settle and pay claims of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel District resulting from a Navy vessel colliding with the Chesapeake Bay Bridge last winter. Without such legislation the liability of the federal government could be limited under Admiralty law to the value of the Navy ship involved in the collision. This result would seem to be unfair as the Navy ship of World War II vintage is worth only a fraction of the damage it caused. The bill, if enacted, will reimburse the Bridge-Tunnel District for considerable expense only part of which was covered by insurance.

SOMETHING TO PONDER

"The man who monopolizes the conversation monotonizes it."

JOHNNY HORIZON AND GEMS AND MINERALS: PUBLIC SPIRIT TO CLEAN OUR ENVIRONMENT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, government alone will not bring about environmental quality. It is up to each and every American to do his utmost as an individual to stop polluting whenever possible and to do even more—to clean up and keep clean our precious countryside and cities.

One of the most valuable drives encompassing these objectives is the Johnny Horizon program instituted by the Bureau of Land Management 2 years ago.

Johnny Horizon is BLM's symbol for the campaign to clean up our public lands. His motto is short and to the point: "This land is your land. Keep it clean!"

Since the Johnny Horizon program was launched in 1968, through the efforts of both public and private organizations, results have been extremely encouraging. And one of the main factors for this success stems from the diligent organizing and work by publicly spirited citizens across the country.

Today I would like to commend these citizens and the organizations which put so much time and effort into the Johnny Horizon program. And specifically, I would like to congratulate the California Outdoor Recreation League and Gems and Minerals magazine who combined in setting up the first Johnny Horizon "Clean-Up Days" held last fall.

The "Clean-Up Days" idea originated with CORL and gained widespread publicity through Gems and Minerals, and by last October, the proposal had been adopted by proclamation in eight Mid-west and Western States. Over 10,000 citizens were involved in the 3-day operation.

Now, the emphasis is to make the "Clean-Up Days" an annual event, and to expand it throughout America. I endorse this program, and I hope that we in Congress can put our full support behind this endeavor.

For its outstanding contribution in helping to keep public lands clean, Gems and Minerals was honored with the first Johnny Horizon National Award last summer by the Bureau of Land Management. At this time, I, too, would like to congratulate Gems and Minerals, and its managing editor, Jack R. Cox, for the fine work and public spirit the magazine has developed. I only hope that the pioneering efforts by CORL and Gems and Minerals can serve as a model for more of our citizens.

At this point I would like to insert in the RECORD a series of articles from Gems and Minerals describing the Johnny Horizon program, the "Clean-Up Days," and related matters. The articles follow: CORL PROPOSES—JOHNNY HORIZON CLEAN-UP DAYS

In previous issues of Gems & Minerals (Dec. '68 and Feb. '69), we carried news of the activities of California Outdoor Recreation League (CORL). Although it is a fairly new organization, this group has already made an impressive record. To mention just a couple of accomplishments—through its efforts an unfair state law prohibiting after-dark parking of campers was repealed. This past December, some of its officers represented rockhounds and other outdoor recreationists at a special meeting of the National Advisory Board Council in San Francisco.

Now, CORL is proposing something that will again benefit all rockhounds and everyone who loves our great outdoors—an intensive litter pickup campaign, tentatively scheduled for this coming October 10, 11, and 12. According to the organization's executive secretary, Hildamae Voght, coordinators are being appointed in different parts of California and preparations are being made to rid many of our public lands of unsightly trash.

The purposes of this campaign are to conserve outdoor beauty and call to the attention of the American public the great need to stop littering. It is further hoped that those groups, who have already held clean-up trips, will be stimulated to continue them, and will be encouraged to participate additionally in CORL's state-wide effort. Such projects will show everyone that outdoor recreationists are public-spirited citizens who use their lands in a responsible manner.

The Bureau of Land Management has greeted the campaign proposal with great enthusiasm. A BLM spokesman pledged support and said that his Bureau would work with county and municipal governments to arrange litter dumping sites and pickups at various locations.

To say the least, this is a big project. Its success depends on the cooperation of all users of the outdoors—rockhounds, campers, fishermen, hunters, four wheelers, cyclists and many, many others. Rock hobbyists have already shown concern for the litter problem and many have done something about it. Now, there is a chance for us to unite with other outdoor recreationists and show the whole country that we consider the use of our public lands a valued privilege.

Since CORL is a California based organization, its campaign is confined to that state. However, it is hoped that similar organizations in other states will also decide to sponsor clean-up days. Wouldn't it be great if we could say that October 10, 11 and 12 are going to be Johnny Horizon's National Clean-up Days?

ABOUT CORL

The purposes of CORL are:

1. Representing all persons interested in outdoor recreations and facilities.
2. To prevent restrictive legislation not in the best interests of outdoorsmen.
3. To work with governmental agencies to develop more and better recreation areas in California.
4. To educate the public in safe driving habits, cleanliness, anti-littering, curb destruction of public facilities, and work for better recreational use of our natural resources.

Annual dues for this organization are only \$2.00 per person. If you would like to join, send your check to: CORL, 4263 East Florence Avenue, Bell, California 90201. Both California residents and those outside the state, who would like to see California public lands retained for public use, are invited to join.

Anyone wishing to participate in Johnny Horizon Clean-up Days, please write CORL. If you belong to a similar group in another state which plans to join in the campaign, send details to GEMS & MINERALS. We would like to give you some publicity. With a little coordinated effort this could bloom into a national project.

PLAN NOW FOR JOHNNY HORIZON COUNTRYSIDE CLEAN-UP DAYS

California Outdoor Recreation League (CORL) originated the idea—an intensive campaign to educate the public of the appalling litter problem by putting on a massive clean-up. We first notified our readers of this idea in our April '69 issue (pg. 11). Since that time CORL and we have received much favorable comment on the proposal, and now we find that organizations in two other states, Arizona and Oregon, plan to participate.

CORL proposed that rockhounds and other outdoor recreationists unite in a statewide drive next Fall to collect as much litter as possible. It was stated that we hoped similar organizations in other states would join in and make it a nationwide campaign. With the encouraging progress so far, it's just possible that's what is going to happen.

October 10, 11 and 12 were chosen for the campaign for two reasons. First of all, Summer will be over and we know that during that time a great amount of two-legged trash will have deposited tons of inanimate trash on our lands. Fall is a good time to get rid of as much of this litter as possible and it is an ideal time of year. In many parts of the country, it will be Indian Summer, one of the most beautiful seasons of the year. In the desert, the time of extreme temperatures will be past.

The Bureau of Land Management, California Department of Parks and Recreation and other government agencies have greeted the proposal with great enthusiasm. BLM will help arrange dumping sites and trucks for picking up the litter. This bureau has also pledged assistance in getting TV, radio, newspaper and other media coverage and publicity.

In addition to educating the public about the litter problem, the publicity we will receive is very, very important. Some of the special interest groups who would like to take away our public lands and put them in private hands have been doing a thorough job of blackening our character, screaming litterbugs, vandals, destroyers of the lands, etc. What better way to show them that the majority of us are responsible citizens who love our outdoors, and to teach our irresponsible hobbyists and sportsmen the right way?

CORL has now appointed its chairman for the California Campaign. He is: Elvin L. Funder, 3571 Los Almos Way, Sacramento, California 95825.

Mr. Funder is a CORL director and is employed by the California State Controller's Office. At present he is appointing regional chairmen who will be contacting organizations soon.

A member of the Maricopa Lapidary Society and Arizona Sportsmen's Coordinating Council has agreed to be the contact in Arizona: J. C. Cronin, 1705 East Granada Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85006.

Be sure to read Mr. Cronin's report on his group's recent clean-up drive.

In Oregon, members of the Oregon Environmental Council (see editorial, this issue) have joined the campaign. The contact there is: Harold M. Dunn, Mowhawk Star Route, Springfield, Oregon 97477.

This beautification program need not be restricted to federal public lands. It's needed in state and national parks and private collecting sites. If you want to protect your collecting areas, contact one of the people listed above.

If you live in another state and have a group that plans to join in, let us know and send us the chairman's name. We'll publicize it.

Let's all help Johnny Horizon save our lands.

ARIZONA CLEAN-UP DRIVE A GREAT SUCCESS

On page 10 of the April G&M we announced a clean-up drive being organized by Arizona recreationists. J. C. (Jim) Cronin, Phoenix, Arizona, a member of the Maricopa Lapidary Society reports that the drive was a success in more ways than one.

Members of the Maricopa Society, National Campers and Hikers Association (NCHA) and Webelos (first stage boy scouts) turned out in force to beautify the area adjacent to a seventeen-mile scenic drive near the towns of Cave Creek and Carefree. In just one weekend, these dedicated outdoor recreationists collected 12,000 pounds of litter.

Speaking of the Scouts, Jim said, "How those kids worked! The group was split into seven parties, each covering about 2½ miles of the seventeen-mile drive area. The parents of many of the boys are NCHA members and the fathers and mothers were out doing their part. . . ."

"The Bureau of Land Management furnished litter bags and each member brought along potato sacks. The Salt River Project, an agency that provides the irrigation water and electric power to a large area surrounding Phoenix, also donated litter bags and many of these, as well as the BLM bags, were passed out to motorists as they drove by.

"The town of Cave Creek reserved its parking area, situated at the beginning of the Scenic Drive, from Friday evening through Sunday for the exclusive use of those participating. There were a number of trailers and campers of every variety (including my own homemade sleeping rig, which will be described in a future issue of G&M).

"The Cave Creek school bus transported each party to its allotted starting point and brought us back to camp. At night, under a starry sky, we had a huge campfire. Two officials, representing the twin towns, came out to proclaim their thanks and presented a check to NCHA for furthering the scouting program. . . ."

This is another fine example of rockhounds and other outdoor recreationists working together to preserve the beauty of the lands we love. The clean-up is a worthy service, but of even greater value is the education of the public in the need to stop littering, and the public relations for our people.

Jim Cronin has consented to be an Arizona contact for Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-up Days this coming October (see the article elsewhere in this issue). Drop him a note today and let him know you will help make this important Fall beautification campaign a success.

JOHNNY HORIZON COUNTRYSIDE CLEAN-UP DAY—LOTS OF ENTHUSIASM GREET'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF FALL CAMPAIGN

Members of California Outdoor Recreation League (CORL) and other outdoor recreationist groups say they are no longer going to tolerate visual pollution, nor are they going to continue taking the blame for the acts of irresponsible motorists and unscrupulous users of our open space lands. Across the nation, there has been much enthusiasm and response to the announcement of Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days (G&M June '69, p. 12). There have been offers of help and support and requests for information.

Another area that is joining in is southern Nevada. The chairman there is: Joseph Haddad, 1213 Palm Terrace, Las Vegas, Nevada 89106.

Mr. Haddad will contact rock clubs, Scouts, the Beautification Committee and others. If you live in his area, please contact him; like any public spirited chairman, he can use help.

Set October 10, 11 and 12 aside on your calendar now and plan to help restore the beauty of the outdoors we love. Here is a public service that will direct public attention to the litter problem and generate the best of public relations for rockhounds and other outdoorsmen. There are many people and groups who, for a variety of reasons, want us off the public lands. One of their favorite tactics is to call us "destroyers of the land," litterbugs, vandals, etc. If we work together and make Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days a success, we can throw those words right back in their teeth.

See the Johnny Horizon ad in this issue for a listing of area chairmen and contact your chairman now. If there is not yet a chairman in your state, how 'bout you?

MANY STATES PLANNING FOR JOHNNY HORIZON COUNTRYSIDE CLEAN-UP DAYS

To say the response to Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days, October 10, 11 and 12, is gratifying is an understatement. The names of volunteers who will handle the campaign in their states are coming in thick and fast. There were many fine comments and more volunteers came forward at the recent AFMS convention in Salt Lake City.

The states that have joined in since our last report and the people who have volunteered as contacts are:

IDAHO

Lowell Fields, 229 Wyoming Street, Gooding, Idaho 83330; phone, (208) 934-5441. Mr. Fields is the Public Relations Chairman of the Northwest Federation.

NEBRASKA

Chairman, Claud Clary, 3743 Woods Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska 68510; phone, (402) 435-8743. Cochairman, Charles Schafer, 3229 North 60th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68101; phone, (402) 558-0469. Mr. Clary is the president of the Nebraska State Association of Earth Science Clubs and Mr. Schafer is the Association's editor.

WASHINGTON

Albert Ockfen, 13811 86th Avenue East, Puyallup, Washington 98371; phone, (206) 845-5527. Mr. Ockfen is Federation director for the Tenino Rock Cruisers, and he will be in the field trip booth at the Northwest Federation show.

WYOMING

W. H. "Bill" Guthrie, 318 South Fenway, Casper, Wyoming 82601; phone, (307) 237-7212. Mr. Guthrie is past president of the Rocky Mountain Federation.

CALIFORNIA AREA CHAIRMEN

In California, CORL's state chairman, Elvin Funder is appointing area chairmen. The areas and chairmen appointed so far are:

Inland Empire—Kemper Schrader, P.O. Box 667, Crestline, California 92325

Los Angeles Basin—Mrs. Jean Hazleton, 11071 Bettes Place, Garden Grove, California 92640

Northern California—Ed Dietz, Route 1, Box 32, Corning, California 96021

Tehachapi to Sacramento—Herman Sharp, Route 1, Box 941, Shingle Springs, California 95682

In addition to the states and areas listed above, we understand that plans are being formulated in Florida, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah. More about this when we learn the details.

CLEANUP DETAILS

California Outdoor Recreation League (CORL), the originator of the idea for Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days is fortunate in having members who have participated in anti-litter projects, and we are sure that other state groups joining in also have past experience. In talking to some of these people at Salt Lake City and discussing the matter with CORL and BLM officials, some basic needs to avert problems are becoming evident.

First of all, it must be remembered that this is the first time for many groups. The actual cleanup will be a fine public service, but the greatest value is alerting the public to the litter problem. The anti-litter experts in BLM and other organizations have a good point when they say that our goal is to convince John Q. Public he shouldn't throw down trash in the first place. Also of great importance is educating our own in outdoor ethics, and the public relations we can generate for outdoor recreationists.

It is already apparent that to accomplish these goals, it is better to have a large gathering of rockhounds and other outdoorsmen working in a few areas than a few in many locations. CORL's battle plan for California is to clean two or three BLM areas plus a few state parks and a few sections of state highway. Thus far one area definitely has been decided upon in Southern California—the Calico Hills (Tin Can Alley, Odessa Canyon and Mule Canyon). Area chairmen around this location are working together in hopes of bringing together 1,000 or more people to do a thorough job. A campout, with campfire fellowship, and some rock hunting after the cleanup are planned.

To avoid confusion and assure a good cleanup, a command post will be set up. BLM will supply maps so that groups may be detailed to the spots that need cleaning. In preparation for all this, area chairmen and BLM officials are going out to survey the area well in advance of the cleanup.

PUBLICITY

To accomplish the purpose of the campaign, good publicity is a must. Chairmen should see to it that newspapers, magazines, TV and radio are notified of the project. Be sure that somebody takes pictures, and if someone has a 16 mm movie camera, a film of the cleanup is great for submitting to television studios. If you have no body available with publicity experience, you have:

ASSISTANCE

The Bureau of Land Management has qualified information officers who can help with publicity. Chairmen should work closely with BLM, not only for publicity assistance, but for expert advice, locating areas that need cleaning, arranging for dumping sites, etc. Therefore, be sure to contact your BLM state office at:

Alaska—555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

Colorado—Federal Building, Room 14023, 1961 Stout Street, Denver, Colorado 80202.

Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota—Federal Building, 316 North 26th Street, Billings, Montana 59101.

New Mexico and Oklahoma—U.S. Post Office

and Federal Building, South Federal Place, P.O. Box 1449, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

There are also BLM offices in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming which we understand have been contacted or will be contacted by the state chairman listed here and in the Johnny Horizon ad elsewhere in this issue.

In addition to BLM, California Outdoor Recreation League will gladly send information to organizations in other states. Write: CORL, 4264 E. Florence Avenue, Bell, California 90201.

A listing of chairmen previously reported plus the new chairmen will be found in the ad for Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days in this issue. Be sure to contact your state or area chairman. If there is none in your state, now is the time for volunteering. When chairmanships are established, please let us know so that we may report it.

MORE STATES JOIN JOHNNY HORIZON CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

Last Spring when California Outdoor Recreation League (CORL) proposed the idea for Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days it was stated that the CORL people hoped that other states would join in. But none of us envisioned the terrific response that we are now seeing. At present, most of the western states have chairmen and groups working hard at making October 10, 11 and 12 three days long to be remembered.

Since our last report, four more states have joined in. These states and the people to contact are:

NEW MEXICO

Mrs. Eldon Fleck, 5760 Piedra Road N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87114; phone (505) 898-2256.

OKLAHOMA

Lynn Billau, 5764 East 24th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74114; phone (918) 835-1481.

TEXAS

Miss Eleanor Moak, 4405 45th Street, Lubbock, Texas 79414.

UTAH

Mrs. Clare N. Beagley, 112 West 200 North, Spanish Fork, Utah 84660; and Boyd Williams, 645 Aaron Avenue, Springville, Utah 84663.

In addition to being the contacts for Utah, Mrs. Beagley and Mr. Williams have been appointed Anti-Litter Chairmen for the Rocky Mountain Federation of Mineralogical Societies. They will be happy to help anyone in their Federation who would like assistance or information on litter prevention projects.

PROGRESS REPORTS

We have heard from several chairmen in different states and plans are moving along nicely. Jim Cronin, the contact for Arizona, has advised us that his state's governor will proclaim October 11 through 19 Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days. Jim, a member of Maricopa Lapidary Society and Arizona Sportsmen's Council; Bill Schuh, National Campers and Hikers Association and cochairman of the clean-up campaign; and Fred J. Weiler, Arizona director of the Bureau of Land Management, have held a meeting with representatives of recreationist groups, businessmen, civic leaders and government officials. These people are working with Boy Scouts, public schools and various outdoor recreationist groups to get as many people in the field as possible. They received some very good publicity in an Arizona newspaper, the *Phoenix Gazette*.

Oklahoma contact, Lynn Billau, reports that their governor has been contacted and he feels certain that a proclamation will be made. In Wyoming, Bill Guthrie has talked to the governor who plans to issue a proclamation. Mrs. Fleck, a member of the New Mexico Gem and Mineral Society, reports that her organization has contact with rock clubs throughout the state and that she has obtained lists of other outdoor recreation groups from her Federation's advisory land

chairman. All these various organizations will be contacted.

In California, CORL has now made plans for several areas. Last month we reported that the Calico Mountains had been chosen as one of the localities. Now there are confirmations for several other areas. West of Santa Maria is Oso Flaco County Park and nearby Sand Dunes Beach. Fifty miles east of Merced is the Merced River Basin, long a fisherman's favorite and badly in need of cleaning. The North Yuba Hiking Trail just out of Grass Valley, about 75 miles north of Sacramento has been chosen.

It is planned that San Francisco people will have two areas available. Already confirmed is a campout at Samuel P. Taylor State Park from which outdoorsmen may go out to clean up Francis Drake Highway and the Park Mill Creek area. CORL representatives are now working on plans for a location south of the Bay Area.

In San Diego County there are plans for Toy Pines State Beach, South Carlsbad Campgrounds, and San Elijo State Beach, three areas that are within 25 miles of each other. Possibly there may be a clean-up at a state beach in Orange County. Also, CORL members in the Ukiah district are checking out an area.

Hildamae Voght, executive secretary of CORL, reports that news releases are going out to newspapers, TV, radio, county supervisors and wherever they will do the most good. It can't be said too often that this type of publicity is needed so that the public may be educated about the litter problem and that rockhounds and other outdoor recreationists may create a favorable public image.

A SHOW-ME TRIP

Officials of the Riverside District (California) took some of the CORL people on a tour of the Calico Mountains to show them what needs to be done. It was decided that people on foot and with four-wheel vehicles will clean draws and small canyons, bringing the litter out to dumping sites along main roads for pickup. One outdoorsman is going to take a cutting torch to cut up a car body that now reposes in a scenic area. After being cut up it can be hauled out or buried.

In addition to litter, there is the problem of the idiots who have painted their names, obscenities and other moronic messages on many of the scenic rocks. An attempt will be made to obliterate these outrages. One BLM employee has found that Pittsburg Sunproof House Paint can be mixed to the color of the rocks and used to cover up the painted words. This is a water-base paint and at distances of 6 feet or more it cannot be detected. However, one hobbyist who hates to see more paint on the rocks has suggested obtaining a sand blasting outfit. It would remove the paint and within a few months the rocks would weather to their natural color.

The Calicos will be cleaned on Saturday, October 11. There will be a command post on the campgrounds above Tin Can Alley. This campground will also accommodate the many people who will bring their campers, trailers, tents, etc., and it will be the scene of a Saturday night get-together with a campfire, singing, tall tales and other fun. The Johnny Horizon puppet (see *Our Cover*) will be there to present a puppet variety show.

Perhaps these plans will be helpful to people in other states who will be participating in Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days. Be sure to set aside October 10, 11 and 12 so that you may join in a campaign that will be a fine public service, great publicity for our hobby, exciting and a lot of fun.

Are there plans for your state to participate? Remember this campaign is for public lands, state and county parks and highways, national forests, and even private

lands where we are allowed to collect. If we haven't heard about preparations in your state, drop us a note today. There's still one more issue of G&M before the clean-up and we want to give everybody some publicity. Let's all H.E.L.P. Johnny Horizon.

JOHNNY HORIZON COUNTRYSIDE CLEAN-UP DAYS—WEREN'T OUR PEOPLE GRAND?

October 10, 11 and 12 are now a part of history—and what history! In a time when riots and anti-American demonstrations are common, dedicated rockhounds, campers, hikers, four wheelers, and other outdoor recreationists rolled up their sleeves and did something for their country. To quote one of our clean-up chairmen, this was a project of "... people who still have a deep regard for the well being of our country and have no qualms about getting their hands dirty to prove it."

We regret that we do not yet have all the final reports on how many people were out, how much litter was collected, etc. State and area chairmen are still gathering this data which will then be compiled into a report that, hopefully, will be ready for the next issue. And to the list of participating states previously published we can add two more. Mrs. Maynard Knutson of A&M Enterprises, Minneapolis, Minnesota, has started a Johnny Horizon campaign in her state. Mrs. Ree Rinehults, Niagara Falls, New York, sent notification that the Niagara Falls Rock and Mineral Club had joined in.

To give an idea of just what was accomplished, preliminary figures gathered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) indicate that in the states involved, more than 10,000 people turned out and saved the taxpayers over \$200,000! Governors of eight states—Arizona, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming issued proclamations for Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days. Also, the governor of Oklahoma sent a congratulatory telegram. The goal of getting the word to the general public was accomplished with publicity in newspapers and on television and radio.

Johnny Horizon was created a little over a year ago by our Bureau of Land Management. Just eight months ago, Hildamae Voght, executive secretary of California Outdoor Recreation League proposed the October clean-up. From this proposal came what, to the best of our knowledge, was the biggest effort of its kind. And, rockhounds were involved in every state that participated. In the majority of these states it was rockhounds that got the ball rolling.

Most encouraging of all is that our people consider this a beginning. Letters and questionnaires received from chairmen relate that they are planning future cleanups. They won't be satisfied until every state in the nation is involved.

We've said it before and we'll say it many times again. You people are the greatest! Congratulations and thanks to all of you. We'll do our best to have a complete report in the next issue.

LET'S MAKE JOHNNY HORIZON CLEAN-UP DAYS A TRULY NATIONAL PROJECT

Editor's note: Kenneth Zahn, the writer of this item is, in our estimation, one of the unsung heroes of the rock hobby. Ken lives and works in the Washington, D.C., area and on behalf of our hobby, he has attended many hearings on public land issues and he has spoken for the rockhound. He has also supplied valuable information from Washington that has required many hours of research.

One of Ken's projects has been the promotion of the Johnny Horizon campaign in the East. Now that he is chairman of the AFMS Conservation and Public Relations Committee he has an important message and appeal

for all American rockhounds—club members and independents.

The National Space Agency will count 1969 as an historic year in space achievements. We here on earth can point with pride to an earthly achievement. Last Fall several regional Federations working with the California Outdoor Recreation League, Bureau of Land Management, Scouts, campers and many other recreational groups got behind Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days and made a significant start in cleaning up our lands and improving our public image. Jack Cox, Managing Editor of Gems and Minerals Magazine, and many others can be proud of the land pollutions clean-up started in October 1969.

Reports indicate that Rockhounds in 15 States contributed an estimated 93,000 man-hours to clean up 6,000 cubic yards of litter. If we can double these figures every year the public will soon be aware of the acute problem of land pollution. Hopefully a dent can be made in the vast accumulation of trash of all kinds which threatens to inundate us.

The Bureau of Land Management is working on several plans. Some of these are: A national TV Show with prominent singers and music composed for the Johnny Horizon Program (See item about Burl Ives, elsewhere in this issue); top level sponsorship of trucking companies, motor car manufacturers and large corporations; assistance from state institutions, government agencies such as the Forest Service, Department of Defense, Planning Commissions and a host of others.

The American Federation and all its member clubs have much to gain by joining the effort and planning a program of our own to repeat Johnny Horizon Clean-up Days on a national scale this coming September and October. This will be a banner year.

THE FINAL REPORT—JOHNNY HORIZON COUNTRYSIDE CLEAN-UP DAYS

Last month we were enthusiastic about how much our people did for their country during Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days, October 10, 11 and 12, 1969. But, if we were enthusiastic, we were also conservative when we gave the estimated figures of how many people turned out and how much they saved the taxpayers.

For over a month, reports have been filtering in from state and area chairmen. We've heard from almost everyone now, so the data has been compiled into a 21-page report that shows this campaign was successful far beyond our wildest dreams. Space does not permit us to list the results state by state, but we can give you the national totals. That's the important thing anyway—it was a national project.

As with any countrywide effort, you learn that there is no time when the weather is perfect everywhere. Most of our people report that they worked under sunny skies, but not everyone was so lucky. In some areas they collected litter in the rain, and at least one group was rained out completely. In Colorado and Wyoming many were unable to participate because of an early snow storm. Some states found they did not have enough time this year to get much done, but they are already working on plans for next year.

Regardless of a few problems in a few areas, the overall picture is tremendous. This year, the states that joined in and their chairmen were: Arizona, J. C. Cronin; California, Mrs. Hildamae Voght, Elvin Funder, Kemper Schrader, Mrs. Jean Hazelton, Kent Sperber and other CORL members; Idaho, Lowell Fields; Minnesota, Mrs. Maynard O. Knutson; Missouri, Mrs. Lee McGroarty; Nebraska, Claud Clary and Charles Shafer; Nevada, Joseph Haddad; New Mexico, Mrs. Eldon Fleck; New York, Mrs. Ree Rinehults; Oklahoma, Lynn Billau; Oregon, Harold M. Dunn; Texas, Miss Eleanor Moak; Utah, Mrs. Clare N. Beagley and Boyd Williams; Wash-

ington, Albert Ockfen; and Wyoming, W. M. Guthrie.

These chairmen and their helpers managed to get more than 36,500 people out to collect litter! We have confirmed reports of 36,516 and still a few chairmen to hear from. The reports received thus far show that the value of the cleanup work done by these people is \$961,600! With more reports to come, we know the total value is in excess of that—it's getting close to a million dollars.

THE JOHNNY HORIZON NATIONAL AWARD

At the awards banquet of the American-Rocky Mountain Federations' Convention, Salt Lake City, June 21, there was a very great surprise and honor for GEMS AND MINERALS. We received the beautiful plaque shown above which is the first Johnny Horizon National Award.

The award was presented by John Mattoon, Information Chief of the United States Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management. Receiving it for GEMS AND MINERALS was managing editor, Jack R. Cox.

In making the presentation, Mr. Mattoon said, "Jack Cox and GEMS AND MINERALS Magazine have performed exceptional service by encouraging anti-litter efforts by rock collectors. The American Federation of Mineralogical Societies has some 60,000 members, and they use the public lands extensively. We are delighted at the responsible manner in which they have undertaken a role in protecting the environment that we all cherish."

Mr. Mattoon went on to say that the Johnny Horizon National Award is the Bureau's highest recognition for volunteer efforts in behalf of keeping the public lands clean. Only one award will be presented each year, and if nothing of significance is done, it will not be presented at all.

Naturally, we're floating on the clouds because of this great honor. Seeing the fine response by our readers to the Johnny Horizon campaign has been a reward in itself. Being selected out of the whole country to receive the first annual award means more to us than any words could ever express.

Johnny Horizon just had his first birthday. It was just a little over a year ago that we learned of him when we talked to Jim Ruch, BLM Assistant State Director for California, at the California Federation Convention in Lancaster. Our first article about him, *Meet Johnny Horizon*, appeared in the August '68 issue. Since then we have endeavored to keep his campaign before our readers, through articles and advertising, working up to the current stories about Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-up Days, October 10, 11 and 12.

Another of our projects was the construction of two Johnny Horizon marionettes (string puppets). One was sent to the Bureau of Land Management in Washington, D.C.; the other is at the G&M office for photography and other publicity purposes. You'll hear more about him next month.

All this would have been of little value if we had not been sure of good reader response to the anti-litter campaign. In accepting the award, Jack Cox told the people at the banquet that we had been informed by one of the regional BLM offices that rockhounds were the primary group assisting in the Johnny Horizon Campaign. This is no surprise to us because we can truthfully say that we feel that you rock-hounds are the finest group of people there is. It has been shown again and again that you love the lands you use and that you are willing to do whatever you can to protect them. Therefore, we feel that this award is for all of us.

This is just the beginning; we have a long road ahead of us. A major step will be Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-up Days this coming Fall, which we hope will become an annual affair. Be sure to read the current progress report in this issue. Al-

though the cleanup will be a great public service, our primary need is to alert the public to the litter problem and, above all, convince them they shouldn't throw it down in the first place. That's a big order, but the encouraging results so far show that it's worth it.

OUR COVER—JOHNNY HORIZON IN 3-D

As we've said before, Johnny Horizon is a symbol for the United States Bureau of Land Management's campaign to improve our environment by combatting the litter problem. He appeared first as a black and white illustration, later in 2-color and 4-color artwork. Several Federation and local shows have featured the BLM booth with a painting of Johnny. Soon, he will be seen in color posters that are to be displayed on some 60,000 postal trucks.

But, until recently, there were only 2-dimensional Johnny Horizons. Now, here he is in 3-D as a marionette (string puppet).

The idea for a puppet was conceived last year at the California Federation Show when Jim Ruch, BLM's Assistant to the State Director for California, told us about the Johnny Horizon campaign. Some of the readers already know that Jack Cox, managing editor of Gems and Minerals, in addition to being a rockhound, participates in the puppet hobby with his family. So, the project was a natural.

Actually, there are two Johnny Horizon puppets. One was sent to the BLM office in Washington, D.C.; the other is at the G&M office for photographs and other publicity purposes. Mel Anderson, G&M's advertising/art director sculptured the heads and did the painting. Jack Cox and his wife, Shirley, took care of making the body parts, assembly and stringing.

The puppet in Washington was presented to Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Harrison Loesch, and the BLM employees at a special meeting June 3. He was manipulated by David Malhoit of the Repertoire Theater, Alexandria, Virginia.

In the meantime, our California based puppet has traveled to the National Show in Salt Lake City and the California Federation Show in San Diego. He will join the rockhounds and other outdoor recreationists for Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days, October 10, 11 and 12, and plans to make a personal appearance in the Calico Mountains, one of the areas to be cleaned in Southern California.

Johnny asks everyone in every state to join in this beautification drive. It will do much to let the public know that we must protect the lands we love by preventing litter. For more details about Johnny Horizon Countryside Clean-Up Days, including the people to contact in your state, see the article, *More States Join Johnny Horizon Clean-Up Campaign* and the Johnny Horizon advertisement in this issue.

BURL IVES JOINS JOHNNY HORIZON CAMPAIGN

Burl Ives, renowned folk singer, actor and entertainer, will lend his talent in the nationwide effort to improve the American environment. He met with Secretary of the Interior, Walter J. Hickel in Washington, D.C., January 27, to declare his active assistance in promoting the Bureau of Land Management's Johnny Horizon anti-litter campaign.

Mr. Ives plans a series of radio and television public service announcements and personal appearances to aid the Johnny Horizon Program. He stated, "The brightest thing in the history of this country is the land itself, its magnificence, its generosity. It is the root of everything we are; taking care of it is a matter of utmost importance."

Secretary Hickel noted that public participation in the Johnny Horizon campaign had begun to assume the proportions of a widespread citizen movement, with numerous clean-up drives and days held last year in

various parts of the West where BLM lands are principally located. He went on to point out that Burl Ives' musical interpretations of our national folklore clearly reflect his love and respect for the land.

Mr. Ives immediately began enlisting people in the program. His schedule for the day included leading a group of Washington area school children in singing a new song about Johnny Horizon. He pointed out that this program provides concerned citizens with a way to make personal commitments to conservation by actively taking part in litter clean-up campaigns and other action programs on behalf of a better environment.

Elsewhere in this issue you will read the appeal from the chairman of the AFMS Conservation and Public Relations Committee for all rockhounds to join in another Johnny Horizon Clean-Up Campaign next Fall. Considering the terrific job rockhounds and other outdoor recreationists did last October, we have no doubt that this coming campaign will be a tremendous success. Now, with the support and publicity from a great entertainer like Burl Ives who is, himself, a dedicated outdoorsman, we can really get the word to the public. Let's start making plans now.

CRISIS IN EDUCATION

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I recently spoke before this body on the urgent need for a reordering of our national priorities. At that time I stressed my deep concern over the critical problems facing our education system. Education is the heart of every nation. In educating our young, however, we must prepare them to carry on in all areas, in all occupations, with proper training and with dignity.

In this regard I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following statement by Mr. John G. Nealon. Mr. Nealon, visiting industrial professor at Rutgers on leave from Lockheed Aircraft Corp., is very active in the New Jersey vocational education program. I certainly feel that Mr. Nealon's remarks as to the growing need for interaction in our manpower and education programs deserves our utmost consideration.

It is my pleasure to submit his statement as follows:

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. NEALON

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, I am John G. Nealon, Visiting Industrial Professor, Department of Vocational-Technical Education, the Graduate School of Education, Rutgers University. I am on leave-of-absence from Lockheed Electronics Company, a subsidiary of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, where I am Senior Manufacturing Research Engineer.

It is in my capacity as a member of the Executive Committee of the N.J. Section of the American Vocational Association that I appear here today and I wish to thank you for the privilege of testifying on the comprehensive manpower legislation.

I wish to state at the outset that vocational education in New Jersey supports manpower programs. And indeed, it is from the ranks of vocational education that the manpower programs have traditionally drawn their professional staffing. But once having stated our support, I think it would be well to consider the *raison d'être* for manpower programs in the first place.

THE FAILURE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman, we must face boldly the proposition that the secondary educational system of the country, and the generalist educators responsible for it, are failing an unacceptably large percentage of high school age children. The statistics which lead me to this conclusion are frighteningly evident. Aside from the small percentage of students enrolled in vocational programs in either area vocational school or comprehensive high schools, the vast majority of our youth are being educated in a system which presumes that they are all going to college. But in reality, Mr. Chairman, only 18 to 20% of all of the children in our high schools at this moment will achieve a baccalaureate degree. By far, a much larger percentage are being educated to do nothing. Is it any wonder then that a high dropout rate is academic to our secondary school system, particularly in those socio-economic groups who feel alienated from society and in which the work-ethic is not necessarily considered a positive social attribute. The content of present secondary curriculums are clearly seen by many students to be irrelevant to their preparation for a respectable position in the world of work.

The argument advanced by many generalists—that we should be seeking ways of improving our secondary school curriculums in order to graduate a higher percentage of academically oriented students—is specious. For it is the very nature of the American college and university system that it provide the professional leadership needed to staff business and industry, and the governmental and academic institutions. Thus, while everyone should have access to higher education if his abilities and proclivities warrant, realistically there is only a limited demand for college graduates in the job market. Yet the technological growth of our nation demands an increasing level of skill and training to function in the service, trades and para-professional areas. Thus, in the words of our President in his recent message on education, "American education is in urgent need of reform".

HISTORICAL REASONS FOR THE DILEMMA

In the last century, the presumption of an academic or high school education was the preparation of a student for college. When, around the end of World War I, the nation shifted from an agricultural to a predominantly industrial economy, an eighth grade education was quite satisfactory for the majority of jobs available, and it was not until World War II that the average job required a high school diploma. However, the high school, then as now, continues to think of itself as a preparation for college, and the egalitarian generalists who control the system, and are the products of it, maintain to this day that the thrust of secondary education should be so directed. The real trouble is that the establishment of this country, those who made use of the high school for that purpose—and that includes our legislative bodies—continue to tacitly agree with the philosophies advanced by these educators.

THE FUNCTION OF MANPOWER

We must ask ourselves, what are we really trying to accomplish with the manpower program. For if we are honest, we must admit that the proposed legislation is intended to be remedial in nature. It is designed to ameliorate the deficiencies of secondary education, and to address itself to the economic viability of those whom education has failed. We must never forget, Mr. Chairman, that the primary goal of a manpower program should be its own dissolution and to accomplish this, it is incumbent upon this committee that it adopt an attitude that treats with causative factors rather than symptomatic.

But, I submit, that this is impossible until the philosophy of secondary education changes to meet the exigencies of the time. Congress must now concern itself with the redirection of secondary education in order to obviate the need for manpower legislation. If we are to serve the educationally disenfranchised, the structure of the U.S. Office of Education must reflect this philosophy. The emphasis of federal funding must be upon vocational programs that encourage the high schools of the nation to reverse their present course and make occupational education their dominant pursuit, with academic programs relegated to an appropriate role that reflects the statistical realities.

A NEW WAY OF THINKING

When considering the educational and manpower problems of the nation, I cannot help but resort to the engineering discipline that I have followed for the past fifteen years. The technological evolution of complex scientific programs has forced engineers into thinking in terms of what we call a "systems approach" to the problem, and we have developed a new breed of professionals known as systems engineers. These engineers approach a problem in systematic terms using multi-disciplinary techniques. Unless the Congress adopts a similar outlook in considering the social problems of the nation, I despair that a truly workable solution will ever be arrived at. The problem cannot be viewed from the standpoint of manpower alone. It is inextricably tied to welfare, elementary and secondary education, vocational education, and certainly, far more comprehensive health services than are available today through legally endorsed channels.

Recently a copy of H.R. 16098 crossed my desk, "The Omnibus Postsecondary Education Act of 1970," and in reviewing that bill, I say that Title VI—Department of Education and Manpower—proposed an interested and indeed a farseeing approach to the problems to which we are addressing ourselves. In brief, Title VI supported the proposition that the U.S. Office of Education and the Bureau of Manpower should be removed from their respective jurisdictions and combined into a new cabinet-level department. While I don't delude myself that this is going to become a legislative reality in the present Congress, nonetheless it shows that someone is thinking along lines that I for one applaud. In fact, I would suggest that the provisions of Title VI do not go far enough. I would like to see, recognized in legislation, occupational education as the primary concern of the nation and that the Secretary of such department would be pre-eminent in that field.

If this legislation eventually becomes a reality, it will mean a considerable reversal in the educational priorities of Congress as expressed over the past few years. In the words of the first report of the National Advisory Council for Vocational Education, Congress has allocated \$1.00 for vocational education for every \$14.00 that it invests in higher education. Clearly then, if the need for manpower legislation and manpower programs is to be eliminated we must engender within ourselves a new way of thinking of educational priorities and no matter how painful, to our preconceived notions, we must face the reality that our present secondary educational system no longer adequately serves society's needs. Therefore, we must restructure; keep what is good—and it is indeed good in preparing people for an academic career—remove what is irrelevant, and replace it with programs designed to help the average student enter the world of work.

THE DELIVERY SYSTEM

If we assume that the manpower system is remedial in nature, and that Congress has a true commitment to correct our secondary educational system, then we must be con-

cerned with cost effectiveness of the program and accountability for its operation. Traditionally the expertise in education lies in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and not in the Department of Labor. But because our administrative structure is broken up into fairly well delineated areas of authority, then the responsibility for manpower programs will inevitably rest with the Department of Labor. I urge you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, to consider well that while the Department of Labor may identify manpower requirements within various industries and geographic areas it is traditionally unable to provide the expertise necessary to structure remedial programs. I urge, therefore, that the pedagogical responsibilities be vested in the various state departments or divisions of vocational education where, in the main, such expertise exists. Do not, I urge you, leave the structure of such programs to dilettantes or novices who are ill equipped for such tasks. The real function of the Department of Labor, both at the Federal and state levels should be to identify problems areas, contract with the local departments of vocational education for their remedy and evaluate the results. But under no circumstances should they be permitted to exercise absolute authority in the educational processes itself.

VOCATIONAL ACT AND MANPOWER LEGISLATION HAVE COMMON PURPOSE

Try as I will, Mr. Chairman, I can find no substantial area of philosophic disagreement between the manpower legislation contemplated and the Vocational Act of 1963 with its two subsequent amendments. It is certainly the intent and objective of the Vocational Act to prepare people with the widest divergence of abilities and interests for entry into gainful employment. Indeed, under the vocational rubric, training is available for the most modest of entry level requirements through the paraprofessional and, under terms of the 1968 amendment, may even include 4-year baccalaureate programs. But lack of funding at both the Federal and state levels, combined with the endemic snobbery of the generalist, who controls the national educational structure, has frustrated vocational educators at every turn, and resulted in the social malaise to which the Manpower Act addresses itself.

SUMMARY

To conclude, then, Mr. Chairman, I am greatly concerned with the following points:

1. That a continuing, growing manpower program would tend to de-emphasize and supplant the already existing vocational school system, and by continued emphasis upon manpower, result in a system which would replace the already excellent programs being carried on with minimal federal support.
2. That an increased emphasis upon programs of a remedial nature would tend to de-emphasize the ongoing vocational programs and widen even further the gap that exists between our vocational schools and our academically oriented high schools.
3. That educators, not career personnel from the Department of Labor, would be responsible for formulating manpower program curriculums.
4. That the legislation fails to provide guarantees that the administration of such programs be shared conjointly by both the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare with the latter exercising complete authority over educational structure.
5. That the legislation may tend to foster the development of a class structure within the labor force that will be totally dependent upon short term remedial instruction to the detriment of a vocational system concerned with the total educational needs of the individual.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, while the proposed manpower legislation offers a remedial solution, we must not delude ourselves into thinking that it is a final one. For only by eliminating the cause can we effect a truly permanent cure. And that cause is the failure of our secondary educational system as it presently exists. Only by expanding our present vocational school system, by building additional modern facilities in the center of our urban areas, by inculcating our people with the concept that all work is dignified, and that stimulating and rewarding careers are not necessarily the sole province of the college graduate, can we finally obviate the need for manpower legislation.

THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, for more than 20 years the Genocide Convention has been pending before the Senate. Although it had been adhered to by most of the civilized world, the United States has never ratified it.

Mr. Maxwell T. Cohen, a noted New York attorney, has recently prepared an important and knowledgeable article on the possible application of the Genocide Convention which appeared in *Prevent World War III*, the publication of the Society for the Prevention of World War III.

This article should be of interest to our colleagues and I insert it herewith for inclusion in the RECORD:

PARADOX OF MORALITY—THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION

(By Maxwell T. Cohen)

It has been reported that the Nixon administration may review pending human rights treaties including the Genocide Convention. It would, therefore, be appropriate to urge even now that the United States Senate Foreign Affairs Committee hold hearings with respect to ratification of the Genocide Convention.

It is most tragic that in our time acts of genocide are taking place openly, in Biafra and the Sudan (remember Yemen and the Congo?)—and with complete immunity, notwithstanding that there exists a doctrine which makes genocide a crime punishable under international law.

Indeed the word "Genocide" itself has lost its initial meaning and has now become synonymous in our language with any act of warfare, any assault, any attrition or any destruction in any form.

Recently it was suggested to a United Nations' Ambassador that the Genocide Convention be applied with respect to the Nigerian-Biafran war. The Ambassador looked puzzled. "The Genocide Convention, what is that?"

His Excellency was not the only representative of his government at the United Nations who looked puzzled at the reference to the Genocide Convention and inquired as to the meaning of the Convention.

Several other Ambassadors knew of the Genocide Convention, but did not know if their governments were signatories to the Convention.

Several Ambassadors of new African States were not quite sure whether they had inherited the Genocide Convention because of the Mother Country's acceptance of the Convention.

The bitterest aspect of this tragedy is the fact that notwithstanding the constant appeals to the United States Senate by the press, American citizens, organizations and officials, the United States has never ratified the Genocide Convention.

It is a tragic fact that the singularly dedicated author of the Genocide Convention, Professor Raphael Lemkin, whose entire family was almost completely wiped out in German concentration camps, is barely remembered.

On December 9th, 1948, the Genocide Convention was adopted by the United Nations and the Convention went into effect on January 12th, 1951. The Convention consists of seventeen provisions, all exceedingly brief.

The contracting States confirm in the Genocide Convention that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

The following acts will be punishable: genocide; conspiracy to commit genocide; direct and public incitement to commit genocide; attempt to commit genocide and complicity in genocide.

A unique feature is that persons committing genocide can be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.

Any contracting State may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide. This provision if applied can avoid the veto risks in the Security Council and can also bring the issue to the General Assembly.

Notwithstanding the acts of genocide which have taken place since the Convention's enactment, there has never been a single case of genocide brought before the United Nations.

It is a paradox of international morality that the most moral doctrine in the history of international law is permitted to die in an atmosphere of blatant and banal hypocrisy.

The Genocide Convention should be resurrected and activated to prevent further tragedy in Africa, the Middle East and the Far East—now!

The atomic chain reaction is not the only chain-reaction in our troubled times. The domino theory that if one falls, all dominos will fall in the epitome of international relations today. No nation, no group of people, no economic or political system is so isolated that it can be truly unrelated to any other nation or group of people.

Any crime of genocide, if inflicted on one group of people, must be effectively prevented or stopped, otherwise there can follow reaction and reprisal. The reprisal could be militant and could lead to war.

If a precedent can be set—the first application of the Genocide Convention (Nigeria vis a vis Biafra)—we may then be able to avoid further crimes of genocide and so diminish the danger of a world war which could lead to instant destruction of whole nations.

Our advances into outer space make it possible for any plane with sophisticated weapons and even more sophisticated mathematical computations, to hurl destruction at any point in the world, even before detection or suspicion of such an intent.

The Genocide Convention if applied may very well be an inhibitory force in preventing destruction of groups, of nations and indeed, the world—this world?

The writer has just learned that a group of international jurists have prepared a report with respect to genocide in Biafra. The report is being deposited at the United Nations. However, the identity of the sponsoring nation, if any, has not been disclosed as yet.

MERLIN DIVISION, ROGUE RIVER BASIN PROJECT, OREGON

HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 20, 1970

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAYLOR. I am happy to yield to my colleague from Oregon.

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank the members of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the members of the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation for their careful attention to a project which is of major importance to my section of the country. The subcommittee made it a point not only to hold hearings in Washington on this project, but also to hold field hearings so that it could learn firsthand, from talking to people there, whether or not this project was broadly accepted in and important to the affected area. The people of Josephine County turned out in large numbers when the subcommittee held its field hearings, coming from a broad variety of backgrounds and from every major section of the county. These citizens testified before the subcommittee on the very real importance of the Merlin project.

We in this section of the Nation have two particular characteristics that some of the other Members coming from other sections of the Nation know about but yet should perhaps be reminded of. This particular area where the Merlin project is situated, Mr. Speaker, is in a county more than 50 percent of which is owned by the Federal Government. There is immense Federal ownership of land throughout the entire Fourth Congressional District of Oregon which I represent and especially the particular county where the Merlin project is situated.

In areas of the east where there is very low Federal ownership, development projects are normally taken care of by the people living in the area such as private entrepreneurs. This is not the case in Josephine County, Oreg., giving us somewhat of a handicap. We feel the Federal Government has a special obligation in its consideration of whether or not Federal moneys should be invested in projects of this nature.

Second, we are in an area which is disproportionately dependent upon one particular industry. We are in an area where the product of forests, the trees that grow there, are the one strong economic leg upon which this section depends. When we find ourselves, as we do at the present time, Mr. Speaker, in a situation where on a nationwide basis homebuilding has come to a near standstill, and when we find that steps must be taken to control inflation, the impact on our particular area is magnified. This makes quite evident the weakness of an area which is so heavily dependent upon one particular industry. And, if you will, we are here in a situation where we urgently need to diversify the economy. We feel strongly that this bill is important in helping diversify our economy.

There is the highly desirable and badly needed recreation potential of the Merlin project which should be mentioned. An expanded agricultural economy would more than likely make the greatest impact as far as economic diversification is concerned. However, recreation would be a close second. In recent years thousands of people have come to southern Oregon either to spend their vacations or to build retirement homes. National trends indicate that many thousands more will follow. The potential of the Merlin area is such that recreation will become an increasingly important aspect of the local economy and recreation facilities increasingly in demand for the thousands of people coming into the area.

The Merlin project will not only diversify and strengthen the area's economy, but will provide a significantly greater degree of safety from flooding for those who live in the surrounding area. Josephine County has on occasion experienced heavy snows and for long periods of time as those snows melted, citizens in the Merlin area have lived under the constant threat of serious flooding. Control of Jump-Off Joe Creek, a tributary to the Rogue River, would help make the Merlin area a safer place in which to live.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania very much for yielding so that I might speak on behalf of H.R. 780.

MY HOPES FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, it seems sometimes today that we are completely surrounded by the dissidents, radicals, and rioters in our society who have lost faith in what America stands for and are attempting to destroy the foundations upon which this Nation was built. We need to stop, catch our breath, and reexamine the qualities and ideals of the Founding Fathers and westward pioneers. Lt. Comdr. Lewis S. Hayes of Fallbrook, Calif., won a Freedom Foundation award for the following essays which succinctly outlines the greatness of America's past and need to rededicate ourselves to maintaining and strengthening of this greatness in the years ahead.

MY HOPES FOR AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Lt. Comdr. Lewis S. Hayes)

My sincerest hope for the future of America is for her return to that position of leadership and respect from which she has been steadily retreating since the end of World War II. This can only be accomplished by a return to the basic principles by which our Founding Fathers lived and died, and upon which they laid the foundations for the greatness that is the birthright of this nation. Among these principles are Responsibility, Integrity, Faith, and Moral Courage.

My hope for America is to see her devote herself to regaining a fundamental sense of individual, fiscal, and national responsibility, without which she cannot continue to prosper.

I hope to see a strong America, that uses her strength both wisely and justly, while freeing herself of the guilt complexes that threaten to sap her of her vitality by creating a false sense of shame for her prosperity, accomplishments, and history. To fulfill this hope America must have a rebirth of the moral values that gave her her strength in the past.

I hope for an America that will again produce statesmen rather than politicians—a breed of talented and dedicated men willing to place the interests of this nation, and the welfare of its people, above that of other countries. She needs statesmen who will endeavor to preserve the peace that our young men have won on the battlefield. These must be patriotic men who have the moral courage to support our positions however unpopular they may seem to some, and who, although not indifferent to world opinion, will not allow it to dictate our national and international affairs.

I hope for a strengthening of the basic freedoms upon which this nation was founded; the freedom for man to conduct his life and to pursue his livelihood without undue interference from either individuals or governments; to enjoy the fruits of his labors and to be free to accumulate wealth and property without having that wealth drained from him to support the willingly nonproductive; the freedom from fear for the safety of his person, his family, and his property from the depredations of crime, government, and those who, in the sacred name of "Freedom," would deprive him of both his property and his freedom.

My hope is for an America that will finally disavow the myth of the "Common Man". This country has attained its greatness through the dedication and sacrifice of *uncommon* men! Men may be born equal, and they are certainly equal in death, but to maintain all men as equals in the interim can only stifle incentive, subdue initiative, and create a sense of irresponsibility in the people that are the lifeblood of this nation.

My hope is for an even greater America that is reunited in national purposes, in which hope will continue to flourish for all her peoples, so that future generations will inherit a nation dedicated to offering even more opportunities for the fulfillment of their dreams than we now possess.

THE FLAP AT WETA

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1970

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, the fallacies behind the firing of William Woestendiek as a news editor for WETA are being recognized and condemned, by persons both outside and within the news business.

As an editorial from the Evening Star correctly states, the management of WETA had nothing on which to base this decision except the "matter of appearances," a flimsy excuse at best, considering Mr. Woestendiek's proven capability in a "succession of responsible news positions."

The editorial also points out the affront to any woman interested in a career of her own that is implicit in this decision as being "downright dangerous" in today's world. I insert this editorial in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Star, Apr. 22, 1970]

THE FLAP AT WETA

In firing William Woestendiek as editor of "Newsroom," the managers of WETA got confused about two things: A man and his wife.

Woestendiek was discharged because his wife took a job as press agent for Martha Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General. Woestendiek's bosses were embarrassed about this, fearing for the "credibility" of the foundation-supported experiment in news broadcasting. There was no hint that Woestendiek's own handling of the news was affected or was likely to be affected by his wife's choice of employment. If Woestendiek had been regarded as so pliable, he would not have held the succession of responsible news positions he has had.

So it was the matter of appearances that bothered WETA. The controversy that Mrs. Mitchell's utterances regularly provoke was seen as rubbing off on Mrs. Woestendiek and, in turn, on her husband and the television program. WETA in this view, should avoid not the real possibility of a conflict of interests but the vague appearance of such a possibility. The better to fend off evil-minded critics.

WETA, in holding Woestendiek to account for his wife's method of earning pin money, accepted the ancient myth that wives are extensions of their husbands, doing only what they are told. It's an idea that was out of date at the time of Adam and Eve. In this age of aggressively liberation-minded women, the old-fashioned concept is downright dangerous.

The rulers of WETA should treat Woestendiek as an individual—married or not—and reconsider his status. This would be more in keeping with an effort to chart new ways in broadcast journalism.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 27, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Rev. Edgar Cordell Powers, retired Methodist minister of the Baltimore Conference, offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-living God, like Moses at the burning bush, we stand today on holy ground. Give to these servants of Thine a competency of Thy divine wisdom, that they may know the truth in legislation, skill in framing just laws, and courage to oppose all that might corrupt or destroy the glorious

heritage bequeathed to us by the Founding Fathers.

Help America to understand that danger lurks in things; to know that eyes blinded by the fog of things cannot see truth; ears deafened by the din of things cannot hear truth; brains bewildered by the whirl of things cannot think truth; throats choked by the dust of things cannot speak truth.

Whether in congressional halls or in the marts of trade, help us all to seek

first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, assured that necessary things will be added.

May those heavenly constellations, faith, hope, love, point the true path until light eternal shall banish forever all darkness and doubt.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 23, 1970, was read and approved.