

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BREA HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS  
SAVE LIFE

## HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the heroic actions of four high school students who reside in my district. Jim Fullerton, Ron Clouse, Stan Pegram and Fred Morris, according to firemen, risked their lives to save a young lady from her burning apartment.

The four young men attend Brea-Olinda High School, Brea, Calif. They stepped forward to enter her smoke-filled apartment, while others ignored her pleas for help.

I know that you join me in commending these young men for their swift and heroic action.

At this time I would like to insert in the RECORD a news report from the Brea Daily Star-Progress of April 28, 1970, which gives an account of the rescue:

## BOYS ENTER FIRE: SAVE LIFE

BREA.—Four Brea-Olinda High School students are standing pretty tall today. And well they should. A 22-year-old woman is alive today because of the quick action of the four.

The students, Jim Fullerton, 267 S. Randolph Ave.; Ron Clouse, 270 S. Redwood; Stan Pegram, 679 Cliffwood, and Fred Morris, 600 E. Imperial, pulled Pamela D. Barnett from a burning apartment shortly before noon Monday.

City fire officials said the four boys were sitting on a retaining wall at the rear of the high school during lunch break at 11:27 a.m. when they spotted smoke coming from the rear of the apartment building across Birch Street.

Firemen reported the boys ran around to the front of the building where they heard moans from inside Apartment D.

They tried several times to enter the front door of the apartment but each time was forced back by the extreme heat, firemen said.

Undaunted they went to the rear of the apartment and after several tries were able to enter. There they found the Barnett woman lying on the floor. The boys had assisted the woman to the rear yard by the time firemen arrived.

One fire official said the heroic efforts of the boys should be commended.

The apartment, occupied by Mrs. Florence Reid, received \$2,500 fire and smoke damage and \$2,000 damage to the contents.

Fire officials said the blaze apparently started by a lighted cigarette on a sofa.

The victim was taken to St. Jude Hospital, Fullerton, for emergency treatment and later transferred to Orange County General Hospital.

Firemen said she suffered a burned hand and smoke inhalation.

"The boys are certainly to be commended. They undoubtedly saved the woman's life. She would be dead now if they had not pulled her from the building," Fire Chief Ken Staggs said.

Fullerton told the Star-Progress, "There were people just standing around watching

while the apartment burned. They could hear the woman moaning inside, but no one would go in and help her."

Pegram added, "The people told us that we shouldn't go inside because it was dangerous."

The boys said they found the woman on the floor in the doorway between the kitchen and the living room.

AMERICANS HELD PRISONERS  
BY HANOI

## HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Mr. Charles H. Wickenberg, Jr., executive news editor of the State and the Columbia Record newspapers in Columbia, S.C., accompanied Mr. H. Ross Perot, Texas humanitarian, on a 26,000-mile journey to South Vietnam, Laos, and Paris to pressure the North Vietnamese into releasing information about U.S. servicemen held captive. Mr. Wickenberg, an eminent journalist, made a major contribution to this objective by his outstanding newspaper coverage of this trip.

Mr. Wickenberg's on-the-spot reports to the State provided South Carolinians with a perception of the Communist intransigence not previously equalled in journalism. His excellent series of features unfolded another tragic chapter of the callousness of the Communists and the anxiety of the American wives who are appealing to the world for humane treatment of their husbands. Mrs. George I. Mims of Summerton, S.C., whose husband has been a prisoner since 1965, and four other wives of prisoners accompanied Mr. Perot.

Mr. President, I commend these excellently written newspaper reports to the Senate. This factual coverage reveals to the world once again that Hanoi has no concern for human decency. On the other hand, Mr. Wickenberg makes it clear from on-the-spot inspection that the North Vietnamese, who are held prisoners in the South, are treated with human decency by the United States and South Vietnam in accordance with the Geneva Convention. Mr. Wickenberg is commended for his efforts, his dedication, and his 14 feature stories covering this humanitarian journey.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the features written by Mr. Charles Wickenberg and published in the State newspaper during April be printed in the Extension of Remarks.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA WOMAN HOPES FOR NEWS OF  
HUSBAND

(By Charles Wickenberg)

SAIGON.—Beverly Mims chaperoned teenage high school parties in Summerton, S.C.,

last Wednesday and Thursday night and missed two telephone calls at home.

The telephone awakened her early Friday. It was "United We Stand" in Dallas, inviting her to travel to Saigon on Ross Perot's prisoner of war mission.

"I was so excited I just ran around in circles and couldn't get myself together," the pretty blonde smiled. But she did. It took a quick trip to Shaw AFB for shots, fast packing, a trip to New Orleans for her passport and a breathless arrival in Dallas on time.

Mrs. Mims is one of five women on the mission whose husbands are missing in action in North Vietnam.

She talks quietly about it.

She and Lt. George Iverson Mims Jr., son of Mr. & Mrs. George I. Mims Sr., formerly of St. George, S.C., were married Sept. 18, 1965.

They were childhood sweethearts.

The Phantom jet-bomber in which he was flying over North Vietnam was shot down by anti-aircraft fire three months and two days later. Mims was a radar observer and sat directly behind the pilot in the two-seater jet.

"I'm still on my honeymoon," she smiled. But she has had no word from her husband. He disappeared Dec. 20, 1965 on his second mission. Her hopes now hinge on information about her husband's fate.

The pilot's wife, Mrs. Joy Jefferey, met Mrs. Mims at the Dallas airport for a brief and joyful reunion.

The couples had been friends in California where the men trained before leaving for Vietnam. Mrs. Jefferey received word last week that she would soon get a letter from her husband. Mrs. Mims hopes this will give her a clue about her husband.

"I have been hoping," Mrs. Mims said, "until I know one way or the other." (It has been four years and three months.)

She is secretary to the superintendent of schools in Summerton and stays active playing golf, in three bridge clubs, in the Presbyterian church and by spending most weekends visiting her twin sister in Columbia, Mrs. Silas Permana, Jr.

"I babysit for them," she said.

"The longer I stay busy, the less time I have to think about it," she said. "It's worse at night when you have time to think about it."

She said the first year was the worst. Her widowed mother died three months after her husband was shot down.

"I decided I had to get busy, so I went to work," she said.

Schooled in business at Coker College, she'd worked before marriage at the State Welfare Department for two years and for the U.S. Internal Revenue Service in Columbia for three years.

Her husband was graduated in June 1963, from Clemson in Electrical Engineering. He was an Air Force ROTC cadet officer, a member of Kappa Delta Chi social fraternity. "We dated all through school in Summerton," Mrs. Mims said.

She received two letters from him after he arrived at a base in Thailand. The first was written the day he arrived, December 18, 1965. He had left her at the Columbia Airport on Dec. 1. The second and last letter was written December 19, 1965.

"He said he'd flown his first mission and it was 'uneventful,' she said.

His plane was reported shot down the next day. Observers saw it hit but saw no one bail out, nor was there any radio contact.

Mrs. Mims has kept close touch with the Air Force wives around Sumter and it was through them that she went to Atlanta last January to talk with Perot.

"We met and talked. I never heard from him or his staff people again until last Friday. I just find it hard to believe that I'm here," she said. "I don't know why I was selected, but I'm thankful."

She said she does not feel the "publicity" would hurt her husband's chance and felt "the more pressure we can put on Hanoi, the better chance the men will have."

"I'd be willing to go to Hanoi," she said, "but none of the wives really have any such hope of that."

#### A VISIT TO POW CAMP IN PLEIKU

(By Charles Wickenberg)

PLEIKU, SOUTH VIETNAM.—April 2 (Delayed)—The prisoner of war camp spread over a red hillside two miles south of this province capital in the cool central highlands. It is just off highway 14 and about 300 miles north of Saigon.

It looks like any other prison stockade, wrapped with barbed wire, high fences and the inevitable guard towers at each corner. But here are held 1,031 prisoners of war, 940 Viet Cong (VC) and 91 North Vietnamese Army (NVA) regulars.

This was H. Ross Perot's first stop in a flying inspection of four of the six prisoner of war camps run by the South Vietnamese. The other two camps, one for women, are in remote areas and difficult to get to.

The inspection was a strictly formal affair for Perot and the nearly two dozen newsmen with him. They filed into a small briefing room at the administration building outside the compounds.

Photographers spotting a working detail, began snapping and the South Vietnamese Army (SVA) information officers quickly warned them to stop. It is against the Geneva agreement to take pictures except in a "controlled" situation.

Col. Tam from the Saigon government, welcomed the group and said Perot's representatives had been there recently. Speaking haltingly in English, he said, "I am very glad to receive Mr. Perot in person and you will see for yourself everything reported by his representatives."

Maj. Phan is the commander of Pleiku camp and spoke through an interpreter, whose English pronunciation made note-taking difficult. He explained the processing of prisoners and the operations of the camp. And he emphasized a training program to teach such trades as tailoring, medicine, carpentry and mechanics. Each prisoner is paid the equivalent of 25-cents a day.

There is a camp dispensary, he said, but seriously ill prisoners are taken to the Pleiku military hospital. The NVA prisoners are permitted to send one postcard a month and the VC a letter a month.

For the NVA, it is a formality extended but not used. Hanoi does not acknowledge it has any troops in the South, therefore, there is no place to send the letters because the North will not accept them.

Perot, however, has picked up about 250 pieces of mail from the POWs although most say they are under orders not to write if taken prisoner. The letters, if delivered, will have to go in a circuitous route for fear of retribution, Perot said.

The briefing was ended, again via agreement prohibiting the interview of individuals or taking pictures of the individuals. Any questions to be asked must be known by the camp authority in advance, he said.

That problem was resolved quickly because questions were given verbally to an interpreter in the presence of camp officers.

The group filed out of the building and walked across the red clay road, packed hard with dampness and studded with rocks that made walking difficult.

The main gate to the compound was a tangle of barbed wire with several turns in the path. Inside the area a colorful garden

plot contrasted with the harsh red expanse of ground. There was little grass anywhere.

Barracks housing more than 50 men in double decker bunks were of corrugated steel, open between the walls and the eave of the pitched roof. There were no hanging doors and no windows. None is needed in the moderate climate.

The bunks were typical of the country. A dozen wooden slats, about 2 inches wide and an inch apart ran the length of the bed. There were no mats or mattresses, but army blankets were laid neatly over the frames.

An occasional Pepsi Cola can was tacked to the head of the bunk and held a toothbrush. A single light bulb hung from the ceiling in the first barracks.

A half-dozen POWs stood at relaxed attention as the group walked through. They wore one of the two sets of pajama-like beige-colored uniforms. Most wore caps of the same material. All appeared healthy.

The inspection group wound its way into an adjacent building called a recreation room. In the center was a ping pong table. A guitar leaned against the wall and there were some pictures.

Six POWs stood at attention and Perot stopped to question them.

He asked how long they had been prisoners and the interpreter asked them to hold up their hands to indicate one, two or three years.

"Is it clean like this all the time?" Perot asked.

"Yes," was the answer.

"Ask him what he had for breakfast," a newsman called out.

There was an exchange of conversation and the interpreter explained that it is the custom to eat only two meals a day in this country so there is not the same thing as breakfast.

"We have rice, fresh fish and cabbage," he said.

"Are you better fed here or with the VC?" Perot asked.

"It is much better here," the prisoner replied, "We have much rice here. We get fish and meat."

In answer to another question he said he had gained weight.

"Are there any sick or wounded here?" a newsman asked.

The camp officers replied that wounded are taken to the Bien Phien camp, east of Saigon.

One prisoner standing to one side appeared to be glassy-eyed and Perot stopped in front of him and asked if he were sick.

"He says he has been sick, but is feeling pretty good now," the interpreter relayed.

The POW added something else.

"He says he was forced by the Viet Cong to fight."

Outside the building rice was spread on a mat and drying in the sun.

"We are putting them in new red-colored uniforms as their clothes wear out," the camp commander said as the group filed along the paths into the camp kitchen.

The POWs were cooking large quantities of rice in six great pots, stirring with shovels. Tables on one side of the long room held stacks of squash and cabbage. Outside the door a small group of POWs was cutting up a large tub of fish. They popped to attention as the group stopped to look.

By far the best building in the compound was the arts and crafts shop which had a concrete floor and a matted ceiling. Young POWs sat at a table embroidering kerchiefs in familiar Oriental designs.

Next stop was the officers quarters, almost identical to the other buildings. The Geneva agreement required them to be segregated. One stood at attention and had one slipper off his left foot. A pair of crutches lay neatly under his bunk.

He was identified as an NVA officer.

As the group walked across the compound yard, some of the newsmen grumbled at the rapid pace and the difficulty of asking questions.

An American Army sergeant interrupted to say, "They were telling you what was said. They translated it right." He identified himself as an interpreter.

Perot took a moment before leaving for Da Nang to talk with the newsmen.

"The International Red Cross indicates that these camps here are some of the best run. I would say that if I were a POW, I'd rather be here than in the North."

It had taken a little more than one hour.

#### SOUTH VIET PROGRAM WORKING

(By Charles Wickenberg)

PLEIKU, SOUTH VIETNAM.—April 2 (Delayed)—Col. Ja Ba is the province and sector chief for this central area flanked to the west by Cambodia. He is the highest ranking Montagnard in the South Vietnamese Army.

He is unique among his people, the second largest minority in the country. By and large the Montagnards are primitive mountain people who live as slash-and-burn farmers, hunters and gatherers.

#### FALLEN OFF

Col. Ja Ba is both civilian and military authority in the province where enemy activity has fallen off. There have been only 114 contacts since Jan. 1, the South Vietnamese Army claiming 273 killed.

The Viet Cong have commandeered the Montagnards as workers and porters and have continuously intimidated them.

It fell Col. Ja Ba's lot to move an entire tribe, the Bahnars, from the mountain jungle north of here to a resettlement camp about 15 kilometers from the city.

#### WELCOMED

The grinning Montagnards welcomed visiting newsmen with music, beaten out on heavy cymbals of different tones. Slight, and thin, they wore few clothes. Many of the men wore breech clothes, others wore the top half of GI field clothes, and strange to the scene, sport shirts.

Older tribesmen crowded the sides of the new "open" building to listen to their leaders talk. In the distance from the mountains from which they came, rain began to fall and a thunder-storm began. They didn't notice.

There are 1,969 of them here, half of them adults. They represent 408 "families," the strong and basic unit of their culture.

In December of 1968 they were brought out of the mountains to this new home. The government supplied the timber and the nails and corrugated metal for roofing and the Montagnards built their homes, a three classroom school, a dispensary and dug seven wells.

But they weren't happy at first. A hundred died from disease. And many became discouraged and filtered back to the mountains.

Those who remained were reluctant to cultivate the ground. Few could read. They knew nothing of personal sanitation. And they were consumed with a yearning for their hamlets.

It has been a compassionate program here to teach even rudimentary thoughts of civilization to them, but it is beginning to work.

They have elected their village chief and a council.

They have learned the necessity of providing a perimeter defense for their village. Foxholes dot the whole area, an expanse of fields with few trees. There have been some rocket attacks, but no ground assaults.

The government is also trying to teach them to make cloth. In an adjacent building

are seven looms, five of them broken. A young woman goes to work frantically as the Americans enter, the bobbin creaking from one side of the loom to the other.

A partially used cone of orange, two ply thread on the floor came from the David Sanders Co., Belmont, N.C.

The sound of singing came clear across the yard from the school where 29 Montagnard children crowded on wooden benches behind rough cut tables. When they finished singing they giggled at the Americans who spontaneously applauded. And the kids applauded back.

The one room dispensary had only first aid equipment but there were large cartoons pasted to the front of the building which demonstrated how to use soap to wash hands and how to brush teeth.

The village chief walked to the gate with the newsmen.

One reporter noted that all the men wore copper or bronze bracelets and asked why. The interpreter replied that it was a tribal tradition.

Before he finished talking, the chief took off his bracelet and clamped it on the newsmen with a grin and handshake.

It was the easy way to become an "honorary" Montagnard.

The customary way, tradition says, is drink a quart of their rice wine which is laced with goats blood—through a foot long straw.

#### MORALE RUNS HIGH AFTER VICTORY

(By Charles Wickenberg)

BAN ME THOUT, SOUTH VIETNAM.—Morale of the South Vietnamese 23rd Division headquartered here is running high after beating back and routing three North Vietnamese battalions in a two day battle April 1-2.

The action at Song Mao, far to the southeast on the coast of this tactical zone command of the U Corps central highlands, was handled by the government forces. Americans provided only the close air support.

The Communists lost 141 killed, six captured—including a company commander—and 13 crew served weapons were taken. It was one of 582 operations fought by the 23rd since January 1.

The victory is quietly pointed up by American Army advisors as evidence that the South Vietnamese have developed the capability to defeat the North Vietnamese.

It is based on that "Vietnamization" of the war that American troops are being withdrawn steadily, and in this area it appears to be working.

In a two month battle running from October to December last year, the 23rd defeated a 7,000 man North Vietnamese force that infiltrated across the 190 kilometers or border with Cambodia into the Quang Duc province.

The Communists have been targeting on the South Vietnamese since January 1.

The Communists have been targeting on the South Vietnamese armed forces in the II Corps and there are an estimated 15,000 NVA and VC in the division's area of responsibility which includes seven provinces spread from the coast to the Cambodian border.

But the success of the South Vietnamese is not alone in the military victories. There is obvious progress in the pacification of the seven province areas dominated by the 23rd Division.

From the general mobilization after the Tet offensive of 1968, most of the villages and hamlets now have their own government and military defenses and if the activity in this city is an indication, there is a strange normalcy in living.

Streets in the business district are jammed with shoppers and the availability of consumer goods, including American canned goods and liquor, is apparent at every turn. Many of the small frame houses are topped with television antenna and school children romp in play yards.

Outside the city, dirt roads are passable

and the government has large signs designating experimental coffee and rubber plantations.

Vietnamese line up in tree shaded yards of the bigger residences converted to offices handling labor, refugees and reconstruction problems.

Big banners stretch across the entrance proclaiming the newly enacted "Tiller of the Soil" law of the Thieu regime which will transfer the land from the big property holders to the peasants.

While military traffic gets the right of way through the partially paved city streets, one could count nearly 200 motor bikes and bicycles in a one-block stretch of the business district.

The scene substantiated an observation which U.S. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker had given newsmen in Saigon.

"There is little doubt that the pacification program has developed momentum and produced a totally new atmosphere in much of the country side . . . A substantially greater portion of the population now lives within reasonably secure areas," he said.

"While the real situation cannot be measured precisely, the bustle on the country roads toward the markets, the refugees returned to their villages to plow their fallow fields, the traffic on roads and canals certainly confirm the trend," he said.

The key, of course, is security of the area.

After Tet, military and paramilitary forces swelled with volunteers numbering millions. Regional Forces (provinces and district forces) and Popular Forces (village and hamlets), nicknamed "Ruff Puffs," were increased by 73,000 and equipped with M-16 rifles and M-79 grenade launchers. Over 3,000,000 are in the People's Self Defense Force.

The North Vietnamese regular forces and the Viet Cong, however, remain a sinister threat with their guerrilla hits and stand-off mortar and rocket attacks which now seem aimed mostly at the South Vietnamese forces.

And while there has been a big improvement in fighting capability, there are serious deficiencies in air, artillery and communications.

The First U.S. Air Cavalry Division has more helicopters than the entire Vietnamese Air Force; a single U.S. carrier has almost as many jets as the VAF; an American division has twice the artillery pieces and mortars of an ARVN division.

But as the U.S. forces are withdrawn, they are handing over their equipment to the ARVN units remaining in the field and spend months in training the ARVN troops in the use of artillery, trucks, radios, and repair equipment.

Capt. Kevin Sepp, an advisor to the 23rd ARVN Division, weighed his answer to the question of the South Vietnamese capability to fight the war.

"At first, you are skeptical when you get here, it takes time to know these people, I'm convinced now. I strongly believe in their capability," he said.

#### NOT EVEN HOSPITAL IMMUNE FROM WAR

(By Charles Wickenberg)

BAN ME THUOT, SOUTH VIETNAM.—Not even a hospital for lepers is a sanctuary from the relentless war of death and destruction waged by the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong.

But they have not stilled the healing hope of some American missionaries who have returned again and again to rebuild a leprosarium here although six of them have been killed and others captured.

In 1951 the leprosarium was organized nine miles southwest of this provincial capital to help the ulcerated and deformed Montagnard tribesmen who have the highest leprosy rate in the world.

The tribal tradition made outcasts of the

lepers who were forced to the jungles from their families and villages.

From 40 patients in 1951, the missionaries of the New York based Christian and Missionary Alliance reached out to serve 1,400 in four of the highland provinces by 1961.

The hospital near here was the only medical center, but three villages were organized where families could get therapeutic and preventive treatment. It takes a long time to overcome the deep cultural taboos.

By 1962 a 35-bed permanent hospital unit was completed. The staff numbered eight resident missionaries, one medical doctor, four registered nurses. There were 1,300 children receiving care.

On May 20 of that year, the Viet Cong entered the compound, captured Dr. Ardel Vietti, The Rev. Archie Mitchell and Dan Gerber. They have not been seen since. There are unsubstantiated reports they were prisoners. It has been eight years.

Hospital records and the remaining missionaries were returned to the safety of this city and treatment was continued in the villages.

It took four years to build a new compound, and it became the administrative center for the leprosy program.

Then came 1968 and the Tet offensive. The center was attacked and overrun. It was held for several days as the battle for the city was fought.

When the enemy troops were driven out, they had left only one building at the leprosarium. The medical unit, machine shop and other structures were burned. The wall of the remaining buildings were torn down. Furniture, equipment and supplies were looted by the Communists.

Six missionaries were killed. Two were taken prisoner by the VC.

Only Olive Kingsbury, a nurse, survived. She was out of the city when the attack came. She returned after the battle with emergency supplies and set out again to rebuild.

American doctors assigned in the area to military and civilian medical units are helping and additional staff is anticipated to continue the work begun 19 years ago.

"We feel that God has brought us here," said Nurse Kingsbury.

#### POWS: WIVES MEET IN FUTILE SEARCH

(By Charles Wickenberg)

VIENTIANE, LAOS, April 5 (Delayed).—The lonely paths of two groups of American women crossed in a hotel lobby here today. They were searching this isolated capital city for word of their men who are missing in the Vietnam War.

One group of five is traveling with the H. Ross Perot group. The other, two mothers of missing flyers and three wives, are traveling on their own independent search.

They shared a common bond of hope and a growing sense of hopelessness with the polite turn down of their questions for information by the North Vietnamese Embassy here and by the communist Pathet Lao.

Mrs. Gordon S. Perisho of 3 Old Orchard Road, Quincy, Ill., sat by herself in the Lane Xang Hotel lobby. She was ill with what she called "the Bangkok Crud" and waited on the others to come back from an appointment with Col. Soth Pethrassy, the Pathet Lao's representative here.

Her 31-year-old son, Lt. Gordon Samuel Perisho, USN, has been missing in action over North Vietnam since Dec. 31, 1967. He has a two-year-old son he has never seen.

She talked easily although she appeared tired.

"I have faith in human beings," she said. "They have hearts and somehow we will reach them and they will understand that we want the names of the men who are missing."

She said her daughter-in-law had gone to

Paris last December to ask information from the North Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks. She received no word.

An hour later, Mrs. Perisho's four companions returned to the lobby.

Mrs. Irene Davis of Burlington, N.J., said the group was received cordially and politely by Pethrassy and he had expressed sympathy.

"He repeated many times in Lao that the only condition under which information on prisoners would come out would be with a cessation of all bombing," she said.

The reference is to the U.S. harassment of the Ho Chi Minh supply trail that runs from North Vietnam along the Laotian border and feeds into South Vietnam.

She said the Communist leader had displayed a booklet showing alleged victims of U.S. bombings and had talked as long as 20 minutes at a stretch.

"It was difficult to ask our questions," she said.

She said that the Pathet Lao official believed that prisoners are held in caves near villages where they were shot down and did not identify any prisoner of war camps.

"He said he had no information on any men and that none would be given until the bombing stopped," she said. His only information was that 1,000 planes have been downed and there are 100 prisoners.

But even that is uncertain because the Pathet Lao have no agency to deal with prisoners and have given no priority to the problem.

Mrs. Davis said the Pathet Lao had accepted letters addressed to prisoners but made it clear there was no guarantee of delivery. He turned down packages that were offered.

"He made us feel more boxed in than ever," she said. "It is a maze. I don't know where to turn."

#### LAOTIANS FACED WITH REFUGEE PROBLEM

(By Charles Wickenberg)

PAKSANE, LAOS, April 5 (Delayed).—Nearly 10,500 refugees from the Plain of Jars invasion by the North Vietnamese Army have filtered through the mountains and jungles to six government-run villages near here.

They are part of the estimated 200,000 who have fled the Communists since January, creating a massive refugee problem for Prince Souvanna Phouma's already hard-pressed government.

The refugees here, a province capital 90 miles north and east of the capital of Vientiane, are from the Meo mountain tribes and they moved in family units of as many as seven with only their clothes on their backs, scavenging food on the month long trek to the South.

U.S. relief workers are on the scene providing clothing, food and other essentials, but it is the Laotian government which has the problem of resettling the nomadic families on new land.

Paksane is reachable only by air from Vientiane. There are three battalions of North Vietnamese within 15 miles supported by an estimated 500 Pathet Lao. There are four battalions of Royal Laotian Army forces, armed with M-16s, and quite proud of four artillery pieces supplied by the U.S.

One of the two World War Two transport aircraft that brought H. Ross Perot and American newsmen here was fired on by small arms and hit in a wing before landing at a dirt air strip.

But military activity has been quiet since mid-February and the main attention is on taking care of the bedraggled refugees.

At one refugee village, newly built bamboo and thatched shacks dotted a burned-off hill side that only weeks ago was wild jungle.

Life was quiet as men and women and children lounged on shaded porches out of the blazing 90 degree noon sun that beat down. They appeared healthy and were friendly, greeting visitors politely with the traditional bow and hands clasped together.

There were very few young men.

Most of the young have been taken by the NVA or Pathet Lao as coolies or have been killed.

The Laotian government is trying to teach the primitive tribesmen how to cultivate the land, to break them out of ancient patterns. For centuries they have moved from mountain top to mountain top, using up the land, leaving it for new ground.

Now that the Communists control 90-percent of the land area, the tribes people are being locked in. Without land control and crop rotation there will be no place for them in the future.

"We are running out of 'mountain tops,'" said Tom Xerry, a 28-year old U.S. Aid for International Development worker who has lived in Laos for two years.

#### PEROT GIVES POWS GIFTS

(By Charles Wickenberg)

VIENTIANE, LAOS, April 6 (Delayed).—H. Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire, brought gifts with him for prisoners of war and their guards at the San Khe prison near here.

"When we were here last Christmas," Perot said standing outside the 20-foot concrete yellow walls of the enclosure, "The prisoners complained that their volley balls were 'broken.' They also said they didn't like the way the Lao cooked rice."

Since then, the North Vietnamese prisoners cook their own rice, and Perot brought new volley balls with him.

Perot, who wears a crew cut, also brought along a couple of sets of hair clippers—one for the prisoners and one for the guards.

"We want to be careful and not raise any feeling of partiality," he said about the separate sets of gifts for guards and prisoners.

San Khe doubles as both a prison for the captured soldiers and Laotian convicts. It is the only POW compound operated by the Royal Laotian government and houses 88 North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao.

Inside the compound, a second high wall surrounded neatly arranged barracks which flanked a wide courtyard where both POWs and the civil prisoners lounged and played games.

Although a recent tornado had ripped some of the corrugated steel roofing on two buildings, the structures were neat and clean.

There has been no rush to fix the roof because the Monsoon season doesn't begin until late May and the Laotian houses are usually "open" to the hot tropical climate.

The senior prisoner is an NVA captain. The longest resident is a soldier taken in 1964. The youngest is 18. There have been no escapes since the prison was built in 1968.

The inspection of the camp by Perot and American newsmen was conducted by Gen. Etam, chief of Army intelligence, and Col. Kamphoun, the prison commander.

It was almost without incident, the visitors were free to wander about while the POWs remained in ragged ranks in the courtyard and watched the Americans.

There was a mild flap as the inspection neared its conclusion.

A local reporter, an American, for Dispatch News Service, had acted as interpreter for a group of newsmen interviewing POWs and quoted one prisoner as saying that there were two men held in solitary who were never let out when visitors came.

Newsmen immediately demanded an investigation and Perot joined in and the camp commander promptly agreed. A pool of newsmen and photographers went to the building indicated by the talkative prisoner and found two amputees.

"There was nothing to it," one newsmen said later. "Both of them said they had trouble finding a place to sit down outside and that it was easier for them to stay inside. Both had crutches and said they were not mistreated."

A Frenchman, held prisoner for peddling narcotics, also told them that prison conditions were good and that there was no mistreatment of the POWs.

The incident made Perot late for an appointment at the North Vietnamese embassy here.

"I don't care. It is important that we get at the truth and the facts. The willingness of the camp commander to let us go right after the facts speaks for itself," he said.

"I'd give anything if in two days we were standing in Hanoi arguing about the same thing," he said.

#### NORTH VIET POW INTERVIEWED

(By Charles Wickenberg)

VIETIANE, LAOS, April 6 (Delayed).—North Vietnam has steadfastly refused to admit it has soldiers in Laos or South Vietnam but American newsmen have seen and talked with them.

Only a few miles from here in a high-walled prison compound, 88 officers and men of the North Vietnamese Army are held along with civil offenders. It is the only Laos government prisoner of war camp.

American newsmen inspecting the prison camp selected at random one POW to talk with. The wives of 5 American POWs were present.

Sgt. Nguyen Thanh Long, 19, was captured February 12, 1970 at the Plain of Jars. His left arm was in a cast, from wrist to elbow. He sat in a small open pavilion and talked through two interpreters.

Q. Where is your home?

A. Hung Cha village.

Q. How was your arm injured?

A. It was wounded by artillery shrapnel.

Q. Why were you fighting in Laos?

A. My troops had the mission to go to South Vietnam but the Lao troops barred us.

(The Plain of Jars is a great distance from the Ho Chi Minh trail followed by the NVA along the Lao border into South Vietnam).

Q. Why were you so far off your course?

(The prisoner blinks his eyes and cuts them toward the Lao officer doing the interpreting. He crossed his legs and wagged his foot nervously).

A. I came to the Plain of Jars but the real mission was to go to the South. We came to protect the Plain of Jars and also to help the Patho La (Lao communist forces).

Q. Why did you join the army?

A. I joined because my country was aggressed by American troops. I am a man and I must serve my country.

Q. How do you know the Americans are the aggressors?

A. I know because I have seen some American aircraft bomb the country and have seen some prisoners who were American.

At those words Mrs. Lynn Glenn of Jacksonville, Fla., whose husband Danny was shot down over Vinh Binh, North Vietnam, in June 1966, leaned forward and asked, "Where, where did he see any?"

The military interpreter turned to her momentarily, paused, then asked the question.

A. I didn't see any prisoner of war camps but some pilot who was shot down over North Vietnam and was arrested by the army and was taken and shown to the town.

Q. Were there any beatings? Did the people beat him?

(The prisoner answers vigorously, gesturing with his good arm).

A. When he was arrested and shown through the town, I didn't see anybody beat him but some would like to beat him but the guard protected him. My government knows Americans like to eat bread . . . to smoke cigarettes and they give him anything he likes to eat if they have it but I don't get enough to eat here.

Q. What town did you see the American flyer?

A. I saw a pilot in 1967 and 1968 when they bombed the bridge at Hanoi, in Hanoi, I saw him but I think the Americans are more than 2,000 because the aircraft that have been shot down are more than 3,000 (U.S. figures on missing men is 1,500).

The officer signaled that the interview was over and as he did so, the prisoner talked to him and pointed to his cast which he carried in a sling made of camouflage parachute cloth.

"He asked about treatment," the officer explained. "We will take him to the hospital."

Q. Are you getting good treatment for your arm?

A. When I was arrested and sent to a hospital in Vientiane it was good treatment but when I came to the camp it hasn't had medicine since.

Q. Do you have any complaints?

A. I would like to have my arm treated. Some of us don't have enough food and clothes.

Q. Do you think you get better treatment here than Americans do in North Vietnam?

A. (He shakes his head indicating "no.")

Q. Have you written a letter home?

A. I don't want to write home. I don't like to write. They know I am a prisoner here and that I must stay here until I am liberated.

Q. Did the military instruct you not to write if you were taken prisoner?

A. There were no instructions. It is my own opinion.

Q. How does your family know you are a prisoner?

A. The family of the North Vietnam soldier doesn't try to know what happened to the son or the husband. Only my unit knows who is missing or who died. That information is kept in the unit until all the country is liberated. Then the family will know.

Q. Have you been beaten since you were captured?

A. I was handcuffed and kicked some but not since I have been here although there are some who look like they want to beat me.

#### REBUFFED PEROT HEADS FOR PARIS

(By Charles Wickenberg)

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.—Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot, rebuffed three times at the North Vietnamese Embassy in Laos in efforts to provide information on North Vietnamese prisoners held in the south, headed for Paris Wednesday in his bid for world support on the prisoner of war issue.

The persistent one-time computer salesman who eventually amassed a fortune, used hard-sell American business tactics with the North Vietnamese. But it failed to impress the Communists after seven hours in the embassy gatehouse brought him only constant refusals of appointments.

Perot finally broke the drawn-out psychological war by brazenly knocking on the front door of the embassy to "ask them if they wanted the films and letters about their prisoners." He was hurriedly escorted away by minor embassy officials.

Perot said the action obviously meant that Hanoi doesn't care about the prisoners and their families and after two other tries he left Vientiane for Paris, via Saigon, Tokyo and Anchorage.

He repeatedly said he was complying with the Christmas demand by the North Vietnamese that he show the same concern for North Vietnamese prisoners as for Americans. He had inspected four of the six South Vietnamese POW camps and had with him films and letters from North Vietnamese prisoners.

After being turned down on his final try Tuesday, the North Vietnamese issued a press statement branding him a "servant of the aggression policy of Nixon," saying "such a man with his rude and incorrect attitude" does not deserve welcome.

Three wives of missing servicemen, including Mrs. Beverly Mims of Summerton, S.C., tried privately to break through the icy reception Tuesday morning in a private visit to the embassy to ask whether their husbands are dead or alive.

A North Vietnamese official suggested they leave the Perot party and hinted that they might be given an appointment in several days. Mrs. Mims explained the cost involved in remaining there alone, and the official suggested that the wives go on to Europe and try there.

Faced with the agonizing decision of whether to stay in Laos or go with Perot, the wives resolved to remain with the Perot group in view of the lack of information another group of wives experienced from both the North Vietnamese and the Patet Lao.

Mrs. Mims is hopeful that something big concerning the POW issue is about to break. However, she is obviously suffering from emotional and physical strain.

Perot is also optimistic, despite his setbacks in Laos which he thinks he will ultimately succeed because of international concern for humanity.

But so far there is no more sign of success in his businesslike hard-sell approach than there has been in the equally unsuccessful dignified, sensitive approach of international diplomacy.

#### NORTH VIETS, VIET CONG WALK OUT ON NEWSMEN

(By Charles Wickenberg)

PARIS.—North Vietnamese and Viet Cong spokesmen walked out on American newsmen who tried to question them at press briefings after the 62nd session of the stalemated Peace Talks here.

The cold shoulder treatment followed a race around the city to three separate legations by H. Ross Perot in futile efforts to hand over films of North Vietnamese prisoners held by Saigon.

The spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation replied to one question through a French interpreter saying, "We are here to find a solution to the conflict in South Vietnam and for this reason we will not receive Mr. Perot."

"Why don't you allow American journalists to visit American prisoners in Hanoi?" one newsman called out.

The delegates folded their papers at the rostrum, rose and began to walk out of the press briefing room in the Majestic Hotel, a block from the famed Arc de Triomphe.

"Aren't you interested in your prisoners in the South?" asked another newsman.

The Viet Cong representatives walked silently off the brightly lighted stage without looking back.

The scene was repeated a half-hour later with the North Vietnamese peace delegation spokesman who ignored the efforts to get his attention after answering the press corps assigned to the talks.

Perot hit the French soil running after a 30 hour flight from Saigon across the top of the world to the French capital. Newsmen with him were still wearing tropical clothes from the 90 degree Saigon weather and shivered in the damp 35 degree Paris drizzle.

Gendarmes guarded the sidewalk outside the North Vietnam Delegation compound on Choisy-le-Roi and forced the newsmen with Perot behind barricades across the street lined with trees just beginning to bud.

The small Texan was allowed momentarily inside a gate, told that he would not be received, and came out to watch the delegation drive away leaving him standing on the sidewalk.

A fast ride to the other side of the city brought him to the Viet Cong mission, a third floor suite on the Avenue Cambaceres.

His arrival apparently took the VC by surprise. He was admitted to a waiting room, where trophy cases lined the walls with bits

and parts of American planes and weapons and uniforms.

There was also an Identification Card of a purported American flyer. The name on it was "Charles Franco." A subsequent check showed his name is not among the missing.

The VC official told Perot he would telephone an answer about an appointment later in the afternoon, but the answer came at the press briefing at the Majestic.

A third try came at the North Vietnamese embassy where 50 French police blocked the street and refused to let newsmen off buses that followed the Texas billionaire on his calls.

It was apparent his route was anticipated and after a quarter hour the newsmen were allowed to stand in the street and watch from a distance as Perot was told again that he would not be met by the Communists.

Perot left, still carrying the bag of films and letters.

Several hours later, three of the five wives of American pilots who are missing in action, paid a private call at the North Vietnamese embassy.

They weren't even allowed in the gate, Mrs. Beverly Mims of Summerton, S.C., reported.

Late in the day, Perot announced that he would not go to Stockholm as planned because his contact there was out of the country and that he would head home to Dallas by way of New York.

The end of the long trek around the world was in sight.

But Perot's failure to talk with any North Vietnamese here or in Vientiane, Laos, didn't dim his enthusiasm for the cause, nor did it discourage the five American wives.

If anything, he had dramatically demonstrated the rigid policy of the Communists who refused to acknowledge their troops were in South Vietnam, or that their men are captives.

Ten days before in the Dallas airport, Perot said the same thing: "Hopefully, out of this trip world opinion will result in the return of our men."

#### PEROT JOURNEY ENDS: WIVES HEAD HOME TIRED, EMPTY HANDED

(By Charles Wickenberg)

PARIS.—Mrs. Beverly Mims of Summerton, S.C., and wives of two other American flyers downed over North Vietnam, headed home Friday, tired and empty handed, after an around the world search with H. Ross Perot for information on their men.

"We have no information," the pretty, 31-year-old school secretary said. She was one of five wives accompanying the Texas humanitarian on his 26,000 mile, 11-day journey to pressure the North Vietnamese into releasing word on some 1,400 Americans presumed held prisoners of war by Hanoi.

Two of the other women have heard from their men and know they are wives, not widows.

Although Perot made the well-publicized calls on the North Vietnamese Embassy, its peace delegation here, and on the Viet Cong mission, Mrs. Mims and two others called privately on the embassy.

They were turned away here as they were three days ago, half-way around the world, in Vientiane, Laos.

"When we rang the door bell on the North Vietnamese Embassy here, a Frenchman came to the door (French Communists help staff the Embassy). Our interpreters talked to him in French and he said that they couldn't see us today or any other day. We stood there about five minutes telling him why we had come around the world but it didn't do any good. We didn't even get inside the door," Mrs. Mims said.

They had made a similar call in Vientiane on the North Vietnamese.

"The man who came to the locked gate there did speak English. He was polite but he made the point several times that they

wouldn't receive us because we were traveling with Mr. Perot," she said.

In Vientiane, the North Vietnamese spokesman sought to encourage the women to separate from the Perot group with a subtle suggestion that they might be received at a later date.

"There was another group of wives and mothers there who were traveling privately. They got in but they didn't get any information," Mrs. Mims said. "We thought about staying in Vientiane. But we had the feeling that we didn't know if they would tell us anything or not. They didn't exactly answer us but they wanted us to separate from the Perot group."

Mrs. Mims said she felt a little "uncomfortable" that they were holding information "when we came all the way to get it, but they wouldn't even let us in the gate."

"Just knowing we were within 30 minutes flying time to Hanoi from Vientiane was something," she said wistfully. Hanoi has been tagged as the Communist main POW camp location.

Did she feel she might have had more success if she traveled alone rather than with the Perot group?

"If I thought it would do any good, I'd go again," Mrs. Mims said. "One of the wives with us has been here twice and to Sweden once without any luck, so I feel that I had more of a chance with Mr. Perot's efforts."

She said she felt the publicity resulting from the trip would put pressure on Hanoi to change its attitude on POWs.

"I think it is because of what Mr. Perot has been doing that the peace groups are getting the names," she said. She had met the Rev. Richard Fernandez, a United Church of Christ minister and leader of the Committee for Liaison with American Prisoners while in Vientiane but didn't talk to him at length.

Fernandez and two others were en route to Hanoi and hopeful, like other anti-war groups allowed in, that they would bring out more names. Fernandez was in Columbia, S.C., two years ago to support Fort Jackson soldiers in an anti-war movement aimed at a prayer service at the military base and was interested in the UFO. He was also a defense witness at the recent trial of the "Chicago Eight."

The outstanding point of her trip, Mrs. Mims said, was a visit to a South Vietnamese POW camp at Bien Hoa, east of Saigon, where young Viet Cong and North Vietnamese are held along with amputees and 26 women.

"It was interesting to see how well they were treated and cared for compared with what we know of our prisoners held in the North," she said. "I saw two young women who had babies since they were at Bien Hoa and we were told they would be released in 90 days," she said.

She said she talked with six Vietnamese soldiers who had escaped from North Vietnamese captors but none of them had seen any Americans. The refugee center was in Saigon.

How does she feel about the American involvement in Vietnam now?

"I guess I have had some apprehension in the past but after being with the South Vietnamese people and seeing it myself, I believe it is necessary for us to be there. They really appreciate what America is doing. They were all concerned and expressed sympathy for the American wives and families."

"I visited two prisoner camps, at Da Nang and Bien Hoa. I went to Bien Hoa twice, and I have seen for myself that the prisoners are well treated," she said.

The two other wives of missing flyers are Mrs. Sandy McElhanon of Ft. Worth, Tex., and Mrs. Paula Hartness of Dallas. Two that have heard their husbands are captives are Mrs. Carlotta A. Peterson of Ft. Walton Beach, Fla., and Mrs. Lynn Glenn of Jacksonville, Fla.

WAR PRISONERS: A "WEAPON" HANOI WIELDS  
(By Charles Wickenberg)

Swift and violent death, the agony of wounded bodies and shattered limbs, the bone and soul-deep exhaustion are as much the elements of combat as the military textbook tactics of firepower and mobility.

But out of the long, frontless war in Vietnam has emerged a more vicious, sinister onslaught on human sensibilities—the inhumane treatment of American prisoners of war by the North Vietnamese.

It is almost without precedent in modern warfare.

The humanitarian concern for captives, men who do not represent any military threat, is spelled and in the Geneva Convention agreed to by 123 nations, including North Vietnam.

The agreement specifically provides for inspection of prisoners of war by a third party, for the exchange of the wounded and sick, for the flow of mail between prisoners of war and their families, and for humane treatment.

Yet, the Hanoi government has refused to even identify the Americans it holds; refuses inspection by the International Committee of the Red Cross; and the stories told by prisoners who have been released are incredible—months in solitary cells, sparse diets, crude medical care, and no mail from their families. There are accounts of torture.

The price is paid not only by the estimated 1,500 Americans who are missing in action or known to be prisoners, but by their wives, children and mothers who endure the anxiety of not knowing whether their men are dead or alive. Many have lived with it for more than four years.

The United States has made direct appeals to Hanoi, has worked quietly through neutral governments, has confronted the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong at the Paris Peace talks, but the situation changes little.

Last year, H. Ross Perot, the 39-year-old Dallas computer service wizard who has amassed a \$1.4-billion fortune, was approached by the wife of an American pilot who was missing over North Vietnam. Her four-year-old son had never met his father.

"She asked if I would finance a trip for her to Paris to talk with the North Vietnamese and try to get some word about her husband," Perot said.

He did, but she came home empty-handed and from that moment Perot, who had engaged in wide-spread philanthropy in Texas, took up the cause using his foundation, United We Stand, as the base.

That was the root of the Christmas flight around the world to take letters, food, medicine, and gifts to Hanoi. It failed.

But in a face to face meeting with a North Vietnamese official in the embassy at Vientiane, Laos, Perot said he was told that if he would show as much "concern" for the North Vietnamese held in South Vietnam they would consider him "humanitarian." The hope of reaching Americans in the North was raised.

"We waited for three months on purpose before making this trip," Perot said during the recent 11-day, 26,000 mile mission to Southeast Asia and to Paris. "We thought it would give Hanoi time to build a show case prison camp and fatten up our guys so the American newsmen could go in there and see them."

"You would, of course, ask to see the other prisoners," he said.

To show his "concern," Perot chartered the Braniff 707 jet and took nearly 80 American newsmen to inspect four South Vietnamese prisoner of war camps and made films of what they saw. He also took along with him wives of five American pilots who are prisoners, or missing in action.

The prison camps conditions were good, periodically inspected and approved by the International Red Cross. There was no sign

of mistreatment of prisoners. They were healthy and had free range and recreation—only disciplinary cases were jailed by themselves for as long as five days.

The American flyers' wives were openly moved by the sight of Viet Cong prisoners' families visiting with them. Some of the women wept.

Again, Perot approached the North Vietnamese embassy in Vientiane—and later in Paris—to show them the films and hand over 250 letters from North Vietnamese prisoners.

But this time he was branded a tool of President Nixon's policy of "aggression," and was refused admittance to the embassies. They would not accept the films or the letters or even talk about allowing inspection of their prison camps.

"What kind of a country is it that doesn't care about its own soldiers and their families?" Perot asked repeatedly.

"I am convinced that when the world realizes how the South Vietnamese are treating prisoners of war and abiding by the Geneva convention, and how the North Vietnamese treat our men and refuse information on their own troops, then world opinion will force Hanoi to change," Perot said.

Perot is encouraged that Hanoi does pay attention to world opinion. The North Vietnamese threat to try American flyers as "war criminals" two years ago was not carried out after world-wide protest.

"They will not react out of sympathy," he said.

It is a painful realization that the Communists look upon the human being as a political instrument.

Hanoi has never admitted that it has troops in South Vietnam, or in Laos or Cambodia. Thus it refuses information which Perot tried to give them about their men who are captives.

Nor has Hanoi released the names of all Americans held in the North. To identify them would be to accept the responsibility for their welfare.

Instead, the American prisoners become instruments of Hanoi's effort to underline the U.S. commitment to South Vietnam. The names of more than 150 American POWs have been dribbled out through the anti-war Committee on Liaison with American Prisoners based in New York.

Through the same anti-war group have come the six line letters to the wives and families over the U.S. and through the committee, some mail is being sent to POWs.

Grateful for any word, the American POW families swallow the bitter pill dispensed by Hanoi and accept the service of those who oppose the cause their men were willing to sacrifice for.

The increased mail through the anti-war group may well be an indirect result of the pressure which Perot has brought by his "personal diplomacy." He believes it and so do the American wives.

"It can't hurt," said one. "Nothing hurts any more."

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION AND ITS "INFLATION-RECESSION ECONOMIC POLICY" IS COURTING ECONOMIC DISASTER FOR THE PEOPLE OF OUR NATION

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, upon assuming office 14 months ago the Nixon administration made it clear to the American people that it fully intended to give top

priority to the battle against inflation. It was assumed that government at all levels, the American consumer, and the business community all would have to go through a period of belt-tightening if we were to make any meaningful strides toward winning the war on inflation, which had become progressively worse and more damaging to our economy since 1965.

This critical national problem, as we well know, was largely an outgrowth of the Nation's inability to keep total spending for goods and services by Government, business, and consumers from exceeding the productive capacity of our economy. Consequently, we have had to cope with the classical problem where prices are forced to rise to a level necessary to compensate for this serious imbalance between aggregate demand and supply—commonly referred to as the inflationary gap.

Hence, the Nixon administration reasoned that if we were to make any real headway toward reducing the magnitude of inflationary pressures in our economy, clearly defined steps would have to be taken to slow the pace of the economy, which at that time was operating at an overheated rate. To accomplish this, the administration enunciated a two-pronged policy—commonly referred to as a policy of gradualism—which consisted of maintaining a tight reign on Federal spending on the one hand and strict adherence to a tight money on the other, this administered primarily by the Federal Reserve Board.

The consequences of this policy of deliberate monetary and fiscal restraint have unquestionably had a major impact upon the level of Federal spending and the growth of the money supply. In the case of Federal spending, we find that the Federal budget shifted from a deficit of \$25 billion in fiscal 1968—the largest such deficit recorded since World War II—to the administration's announced estimate of a surplus of \$3.2 billion in fiscal 1969. This estimated surplus further shrunk to \$1.3 billion as announced by the administration in January 1970.

Only last week the prestigious Joint House-Senate Committee on Taxation at the order of the committee chairman, WILBUR D. MILLS, revealed that, under the unified budget, the administration is likely to incur a deficit "of at least \$3 billion to \$4 billion and possibly twice that much." Under the former method of figuring the budget without counting trust funds, the analysis showed a general fund deficit that could soar over \$15 billion. Likewise the tight money policies of the Federal Reserve Board throughout 1969 caused a virtual halt in growth of the money supply, causing interest rates across-the-board to rise to highs unprecedented since the Civil War.

Today, we have every reason to believe that these policies of economic restraint are indeed putting the brakes on the economy. Current economic indicators clearly portend, however, that the archaic monetary economic policies being followed by the administration are not working, are not effective, and in fact, are courting economic disaster for the people of our Nation.

A marked slowdown has occurred, characterized by: an absolute pause in the growth rate in real output during the last quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of this year; an eighth consecutive monthly decline in industrial production; a marked fall-off in consumer confidence and buying activity; a drop in durable goods orders; heavier unsold inventories; a steady fall-off in retail sales; falling profit margins, and a persistent and serious rise in the level of unemployment.

Yet despite this slowdown, inflationary pressures continue to mount. Consumer prices over the past 14 months have risen by an excessive rate, and, despite continuing reassurances from the administration that its anti-inflation policies are working, one at the moment can foresee little improvement in the price picture in the coming months.

Hence, the situation we face today is markedly different from that which faced the Nation when the Nixon administration took office. In January of 1969 the assumption was that national economic policy should direct all of its attention to halting inflation. Today, inflation of about the same magnitude continues to persist and we face for the first time in a decade a real threat of recession as well.

In light of these conditions, it is clear that the administration's economic policy has not had the results that had been proclaimed, and that it must be subject to immediate reevaluation. The current economic outlook calls for a broader and more flexible course of action on the economic front by the administration. Our patience is wearing thin, particularly in light of the fact that we are now in the middle of an inflationary recession. Let me indicate specific steps that need to be taken.

First, immediate steps must be taken to ease the depressing impact of restrictive monetary policy on our national economy. The credit squeeze of the past year has had a devastating impact on those sectors of the economy which are crucial to the basic social and economic needs of the American people.

Tight money has forced the housing sector into virtual collapse, a persisting shortage of housing, and spiraling prices for new and old housing. Furthermore, it has had a most undesirable impact upon many essential forms of small business and the finances of State and local government.

Although the Federal Reserve has recently indicated that we may be moving in the direction of ease, it does not appear that the Fed at the moment is willing to make any significant break with its restrictive policy of the past year. As noted by the First National City Bank of New York in its March Economic Letter:

The restrictive monetary policy followed since the late spring of 1969 can be expected to continue to slow the economy for several months . . .

No one at the moment knows the exact degree of monetary ease that will be needed to avoid the prospect of a serious economic recession, but I submit that the Fed, without any further delay, ought

to signal a clear shift from a policy of extreme restraint to one of moderate ease. In the same Economic Letter just referred to, the First National City Bank of New York placed the question in clear focus, I believe, by saying that:

A moderate shift in policy taken too soon may prove less inflationary in the long run than a massive shift in policy taken too late. The present is always the proper time to adopt a monetary policy consistent with stable long-term growth.

In sum, monetary policy can no longer be relied upon as the prime means of combating inflation. Yes, excessive inflationary pressures must be brought to a halt, but we must not at the same time lose sight of the long-term growth needs of our national economy—particularly in those essential and basic economic areas which have been severely impacted by the credit squeeze of the past year.

Admittedly, greater monetary ease could raise the risk of increasing the supply of money to certain sectors of the economy which could refuel the fires of inflation.

However, the Congress last December awarded the President sweeping authority to control the flow and direction of credit if the need should arise. As provided for in S. 2577 (Public Law 91-151):

The President may authorize the (Federal Reserve) Board to regulate and control any or all extensions of credit.

Unfortunately, the President, in signing this measure into law, made it clear that he did not seek such authority and was opposed to the idea of such controls. Specifically he stated that—

S. 2577 contains a number of provisions that the Administration did not request and does not desire. However, despite my serious reservations and objections about these provisions, one provision of the bill (that is, the provision regulating interest paid on accounts at banks and savings and loan associations) is of such overwhelming urgency that I must reluctantly give the total legislation my approval.

In my view, and I believe in the view of most Members of the Congress, this position is not only unfortunate but shortsighted. Currently our Nation's credit markets are operating in a highly distorted and counterproductive manner. If we wish to achieve a more sensible and noninflationary monetary climate we must, as I have already noted, give top priority to efforts designed to direct badly needed loan capital to housing, essential small business activities, and the support of badly needed new or expanded State and local governmental services.

A few weeks ago the Federal Government reported the results of a survey which I think most close students of the economy would agree is highly disturbing. It reported that businessmen now plan to increase their capital spending by some \$8 billion, or 10.4 percent over the past year. Under normal economic conditions when most sectors of the economy are more or less working in tandem with one another, this would be a welcome projection.

However, this outlook clearly does not fit into the Nixon's administration's picture of an economy that should be cooling off. Such a projected expenditure

also seems hard to justify in light of the fact that industry in general has been operating at well below full capacity for well over a year and industrial production has been in a state of steady decline since July of last year.

Furthermore, I think we must be deeply concerned over the rising trend in consumer credit outstanding. According to latest estimates, such credit is some \$8.5 billion above what it was a year ago. Here again because consumer credit, like large-scale business investment, commands a higher return than credit normally extended to the homeowner, the small businessmen, and State and local governments, both consumer credit and business investment need to be monitored very closely in the months ahead.

These two markets for loanable funds can no longer be allowed to compete unfairly with the markets just cited which face great pent-up demands which must be met if we are to avoid any further serious deterioration in our Nation's social and economic climate.

Hence, if we are to move in the direction of greater monetary ease, as I believe we must, our monetary authorities must stand prepared to take appropriate action if such ease should result primarily in more money flowing into those sectors of the economy which, given our current economic outlook, rank substantially below others in terms of real need. Appropriate action in such a situation would call for the immediate institution of appropriate temporary credit controls which are already provided for in the congressional mandate given to the President.

Therefore, I urge the President to reconsider his position, and make it clear that he will stand ready to resort to such controls as the need arises. Such a shift in position would make a major contribution in altering the expectations of those economic interests who currently plan investment or consumption activities which prove both inflationary and disruptive to the money markets, if carried out in the midst of easing monetary conditions.

In taking this position, I am fully aware of the fact that such action on the part of the President would involve a degree of intrusion upon the free-market mechanism. I fully support the view that the execution of monetary policy and the flow of funds in credit markets under normal conditions can be best governed by the forces of supply and demand in our free-market economy. But our economy over the past year and a half has not been operating under normal conditions.

We must recognize this fact: Due to the effects of abrupt changes in the directions of monetary policy, from excessive stimulation to harsh restraint, and the highly destabilizing fiscal impact of the Vietnam war during the second half of the 1960's, the economy today is operating in a state of precarious disequilibrium.

Hence, to bring a halt to excessive rises in our cost of living, avoid recession and get our economy back onto an even keel, the Nixon administration at this time must not rule out the need for tempo-

rary direct controls in the monetary field.

Second, if a policy shift to moderate monetary ease is to provide the necessary antirecessionary effect, it follows that the Federal Government must take every precaution to insure that it does not become a heavy net borrower in our Nation's money markets. Despite the administration's claim that it plans massive cuts in defense spending, and despite projected surpluses of more than \$1 billion in this and in the coming fiscal year, it appears most likely that changing economic conditions will force the budget into deficit during the coming year.

Thus, if the private sector of the economy is to avoid serious recession and gain the full benefits of a moderate easing of the monetary situation, every effort must be made by the Government to keep the deficit to an absolute minimum. If the deficit should become too large, this would undoubtedly have a very damaging impact upon those sectors of the economy which are in most urgent need of capital funds.

Finally, if we are to bring an effective halt to the broad-based wage-price spiral which infects our Nation's economic climate today, it is imperative that the Nixon administration reevaluate its policy relating to wages and prices. As I noted at the outset of my remarks, the administration has adhered firmly to the view that inflationary pressures and hence the level of wages and prices can best be brought under control by a policy of active monetary restraint. Since January of last year it has remained steadfast in its objection to all recommendations calling for a renewed program of voluntary restraint on the wage and price front.

Recently, Walter Heller, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, took firm issue with this position of the Nixon administration. He said:

This is the point at which we should move to improve the terms of trade-off between jobs and prices by an explicit set of voluntary price-wage groundrules worked out cooperatively by government, labor, and business under the leadership of the White House. Simply to lecture business and labor and to send out a flood of letters calling for restraint will obviously not do the job. Merely inveighing against sin without defining it—i.e., without indicating what kinds of wage and price decisions are and what kinds are not in the national interest—amounts to no more than what the late Gerhard Colm called "an open mouth policy without teeth in it."

We need to re-establish general standards for noninflationary (or at least less inflationary) wage and price decisions. As long as a large segment of business and labor can exercise undue market power, we should not give up our efforts to capitalize on the potent force of public opinion to bring price and wage decisions into harmony with the public interest.

Given our current economic outlook, there should be very little quarrel with Dr. Heller's sensible appraisal of the administration's anti-inflation policies. Evidence abounds that inflationary pressures are increasingly being generated by psychological forces. Much of this is attributable to the fact that some 4 million

workers will be involved in major contract negotiations this year, which is about three times as many as in 1969.

Unlike the United States, our neighbor to the north, Canada, which faces much the same economic dilemma, is fully committed to a prices and incomes policy similar to that recommended by Dr. Heller and many of our Nation's other leading economists. Ten months ago the Canadian Government appointed a prices and incomes commission which was instructed to seek a voluntary agreement with business interests on the matter of price increases.

In February of this year the commission, following a 2-day meeting with the nation's business leaders, won an agreement which committed these interests to an agreed-upon price-restraint program through 1970.

In short, the agreement commits business to make fewer and smaller price increases than otherwise would have been made this year. The agreement also specifies that increases must be less than any actual cost increases—that is, business must absorb at least part of the cost increases in their profit margins.

In its report on the President's Economic Report issued on March 25 of this year, the Joint Economic Committee recommends a similar voluntary restraint program. I quote:

A consciously enunciated price and incomes policy must become a standard part of the policy mix. . . . Only by supplementing fiscal and monetary policy with incomes policy, manpower policy, vigorous anti-trust policy, and a wide range of other structural policies can we fully and effectively employ all our resources and produce in sufficient quantities the goods and services our people require.

Unless specific standards for appropriate price and income changes are developed, we fear that the economy faces a difficult period marked by labor disputes, work stoppages, and unnecessarily prolonged continuation of inflation.

Accordingly the committee has recommended:

The Council of Economic Advisers should at once initiate consultations with labor and business regarding appropriate price and income behavior. Following such consultations, the Council should promptly publish a set of specific quantitative standards for price and income changes. The standards should be such that voluntary compliance by business and labor will contribute to the restoration of greater price stability.

This, in my view, is a sensible recommendation. The Nixon administration must alter its policy of gradualism and incorporate such a program of voluntary restraint designed to dampen the inflationary expectations of all active participants in our economy. I am convinced that if the administration rejects this proposal and continues to rely solely on its current policies, inflation will continue unabated, but at the same time recession will become the No. 1 topic of public discussion.

In sum, I think it is clear that inflationary pressures have not yielded to the policy prescription applied by the administration to date. Inflation during the past 15 months has shown little signs of letup, and recession is rearing its ugly head again for the first

time since the late 1950's and early 1960's.

If we are to succeed in diverting our economy from this treacherous course, our Government must without further ado reevaluate its policy position and give serious attention to the policies that I have outlined here today and which are being advocated by so many of the Nation's leading students of our economy.

It should now be a foregone conclusion that national economic policy must immediately shift from a position of active monetary restraint to one of moderate ease. Such a policy shift, however, must be clearly oriented toward fulfilling the essential needs of the under-financed sectors of the Nation's economy; namely, housing, small business, and government at the State and local level.

The Federal Government must conduct its fiscal policy in a manner which will not offset the desired antirecessionary effects of a policy shift to monetary ease. This in essence means that our Government for the foreseeable future should refrain from being a heavy net borrower in our Nation's credit markets. If allowed to occur such borrowing would result in the diversion of badly needed capital from other credit-starved sectors of the economy.

Finally, these policy considerations must be supplemented by enlightened and influential Government policy relating to prices and incomes. Monetary and fiscal policy can no longer go it alone in combating inflationary pressures.

Our policymakers must work in concert with labor and management to effect an immediate policy of voluntary restraint concerning wages and prices, which will signal once and for all that inflation can and will no longer be tolerated. Five years of sustained inflationary pressure should be enough for all concerned.

We must now meet the problem squarely and be uncompromising in our drive to eliminate the cruelest and most discriminatory tax of all—inflation. Such a policy should also give top priority to a program designed to provide landing nets for victims of the Nation's battle against inflation.

The administration's drive to slow the pace of the economy has in 1 year added 1 million workers to the Nation's pool of unemployed workers. Our Government's manpower policies in conjunction with other economic policies must insure an immediate reversal of this trend.

Faced with the continuing burden of inflation and the rising threat of major recession, we must not lose sight of the fact that our economy in the decade ahead will face a wide range of huge pent-up demands in such vital economic areas as housing, urban and rural development, transportation, environmental pollution control, health, education, and recreation. Our success in meeting these economic demands will be largely contingent upon our ability to provide the necessary manpower and capital resources.

Thus it is essential that the Nixon administration in its conduct of national economic policy now give top priority to

restoring an effective balance between the objective of relative full employment on the one hand and relative price stability on the other. These should never be looked upon as conflicting objectives. The task will be difficult, but far from impossible. The real threat of an inflationary recession, I hope, will be a sobering influence upon administration policy in the months ahead.

#### THE PROPOSED ALL-VOLUNTEER ARMY

**HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Staunton, Va., Leader of April 30 contains an excellent editorial raising serious questions about the proposal for an all-volunteer Army. It points out, too, the advantages of keeping the Armed Forces in touch with civilian influences through the selective service process.

The publisher and editor of the Staunton Leader is Maj. Gen. E. Walton Opie. 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 Staunton (Va.) Leader, Apr. 30, 1970]

#### NO PERFECTION FOR EITHER

Curtis B. Tarr, who succeeded Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as Selective Service director, is in the news this week with an exclusive interview with the Associated Press. He revealed that he is about to review the accumulation of orders promulgated during the 30-year tenure of his predecessor.

No doubt many of these orders are outdated, if for no other reason than the recent revision of the Selective Service Law. The objective of the review, says Mr. Tarr, will be uniformity of application by all draft boards.

Differing interpretations of the law and the regulations have caused criticism over the years. It is not likely to be dissipated by winnowing the Hershey orders and writing new ones. Unfortunately, there are few persons who can use the English language with such skill that what is written is not subject to differing interpretations.

Uniformity in application of Selective Service requirements is of such importance that its attainment is a highly desirable goal. Its attainment will continue to be elusive, but the strengthening of appeal procedures should serve to correct errors by local boards.

Mr. Tarr made some observations on the effects of substituting voluntary service for the draft which underlined something of perhaps greater importance than uniformity in the present system. When asked about the Nixon proposal for a \$3.5 billion per year program for pay and benefits to attract enlistments for military careers, the Director of SS said the Administration really doesn't know how it would work.

He made it clear that the Administration does not want an all-career service. He commented:

"I think this point needs to be emphasized because in the kind of armed forces we want, we need some people for long periods of time but we need other people, and perhaps even more, who are on a rotating basis. . . . The Army would be hurt, would be crippled, if all of their enlistments stayed for 20 years."

With pay and benefits high enough to attract the needed number of enlistments, would there be sufficient turn-over of men to assure the mix of careerists and short-termers so necessary to avoid the creation of all-powerful armed forces of dyed-in-the-wool militarists? That our country certainly does not want.

One of the pluses of the draft is its effect in keeping the armed forces, and particularly their careerists, in touch with civilian influences. If it were possible to provide the volunteer manpower for armed forces of from three million to 3.5 million which the nation's responsibilities in the existing global conflict necessitate, which we seriously doubt, there would still be grave objections to professional forces of such magnitude.

"RARE, MEDIUM, OR WELL-DONE"

**HON. JOHN M. ZWACH**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, a couple of years ago the people of the United States were worked up to a fever pitch because of a reputed lack of inspection facilities in our meat inspection plants.

Margery Burns, a farm housewife, who writes a newspaper column in our Minnesota Sixth Congressional District, pointed out in a recent column that while we have 7,050 Federal inspectors on the job in the United States checking every single carcass in our meat packing plants, we have only 15 inspectors for the 1,600,000 pounds of meat coming into our country from plants around the world.

Mr. Speaker, for the information of my colleagues and the many other readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I hereby insert Mrs. Burns' column, "Rare, Medium, or Well-Done" in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

RARE, MEDIUM, OR WELL-DONE

(By Margery Burns)

You'll probably want to know even the name of the cow itself if you like your hamburger on the rare side—after you read this! And if you are still in favor of more meat imports, you are a true vegetarian.

This information comes from Congressman Melcher who is a Veterinarian.

In this country, we have 7,050 Federal meat inspectors plus hundreds more state inspectors who are constantly checking every carcass in every meat plant to see that you get clean meat from our producers and processors. Remember, this is the kind of meat inspection you get here.

It's a different picture when it comes to imported meat. We still insist that it should be inspected, but how can we police the whole world to see that foreign plants are as good as ours?

For instance, we import at least 1,600,000,000 pounds of meat per year from foreign plants around the world, and we have only 15 people who travel around to inspect these plants, hopefully, once a year.

In addition, we have 75 inspectors at our ports to check on all the millions and millions of pounds of meat as it enters our country. These inspectors can take only spot checks of random samples from each shipment, and because of the vast amount of meat, they must allow "some minor, major and critical defects to get by." Do you know that less than 1% of all the imported meat is actually inspected? There are standards

which are set to tolerate one minor defect in each 30 pounds of meat, one major defect per 400 pounds, and one critical defect gets by per 3000 pounds—and that is only the samples of meat actually inspected.

Are you interested in what defects are allowed? They are blood clots, stomach contents, and manure. About 1 1/4% of the meat samples which are inspected fails to pass, and nobody knows where it goes after it gets shipped back out of our country. But can you imagine how many defects get by and into your hamburger when only 1% of all the meat is inspected?

It would be funny if it weren't so unfair when our government forbids the cutting and packaging of meat in small community lockers even though they are watched all the time by the local people who buy that meat. And contrast that rule with the inspection of billions of pounds of imported meat by 75 over-worked inspectors.

On top of that, all this checking on imported meat must be done at great speed because it is sitting there in trucks at the docks, and it will spoil if it isn't moved fast.

You understand that most of this imported meat goes into hamburger and other processed meat since it is the tough, stringy stuff which you can't chew even if you barbecue it for a couple of weeks steady. And please understand too, you can be thankful, that most of the hamburger you eat is made from our own clean beef. But if the pressure groups insist on more and more unsavory meat imports, you will be eating more and more of this random inspected meat.

So, the question now is whether it is better to let in more meat imports to push down the price of our own meat and not know what you are eating, or to keep our own meat industry going by limiting meat imports and paying a little more for clean, healthy meat?

How do you want your hamburger?

#### DEATH ON THE CAMPUS

### HON. WILLIAM LLOYD SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, a daily newspaper serving my congressional district, had a very thoughtful editorial in yesterday's issue regarding campus disorders which may be of interest to the membership.

My concern is that student unrest and lack of self-discipline will result in damage to the very institutions that prepare them to take their place in the adult society. They need these institutions. Society needs well-educated citizens to operate the Government as sovereign citizens of the future.

The entire editorial is set forth herein:

#### DEATH ON THE CAMPUS

Reasonable persons of all credos will lament the tragic deaths at Kent State University in Ohio yesterday. The fact that lives of young college students on an American campus have been snuffed out before reaching the full bloom of productive adulthood can be cause for nothing less than national commiseration and soul-searching.

Undoubtedly, an investigation will be undertaken to ascertain whether the National Guardsmen who fired the fatal shots were legally justified in doing so. Were the law enforcers acting to protect other lives and

property, or did they lose their "cool" and act rashly?

In a broader perspective, however, the important question raised by the militant demonstrations that currently threaten to destroy some of America's finest universities is not one of excessive police reaction. Police and National Guardsmen did not foment the cancerous discord; the "confrontation tactics" of revolutionaries did. At Kent State, the shootings came after three nights of violence had wreaked havoc on the community. On Saturday night, militants burned down the university's ROTC building. Arson and mob actions are not justified simply because they are practiced by youthful idealists or dissidents with a "cause"—in this case, U.S. military operations in Cambodia. When trying to protect civilized society from mob mania, the policeman may be prodded to retaliate, but he did not provoke the crisis in the first place.

Now Kent State has been closed indefinitely. Meanwhile, the educational process at Yale University in New Haven, Conn., has been effectively halted, too, although under less dramatic circumstances than at Kent State. At Yale, most classes have been discontinued since April 22 by a student strike in sympathy with Black Panthers who are being tried for murder. President Kingman Brewster and a majority of the Yale faculty jumped on the bandwagon of the student "cause," thus adding fuel to the radical fires that endanger the process of courtroom justice.

After a mass rally in New Haven last weekend produced a tense situation but only sporadic violence, many Yale faculty members reportedly were hopeful that things would return to normal for this, the last week of the Yale academic session. Not so, it appears, for students now have new "causes," including Yale's treatment of non-academic employees and, possibly, a demand that Yale keep some of its facilities open this summer as a haven for student radicals.

The forgotten persons in all of this backwash are the students who cherish a Yale or Kent State education more than being a part of mob action. Their rights have been grievously and irreparably trampled upon.

If American universities are to be preserved as educational institutions from those who would turn them into breeding grounds for revolutions, an attack on the root causes of student rebellion is essential. Excessive permissiveness, we believe, is one of the major causes. The Yale case indicates that when an administration and faculty follow like sheep behind a ridiculous student movement of the moment, the likely result is still more ludicrous student demands. Too often, students who violate college regulations or community laws are granted amnesty by the college, only to break still more laws. Colleges should make reasonable rules of conduct, announce them, and then enforce them strictly.

To be sure, the problem is more complicated than that, as Ludwell H. Johnson, III, Chairman of William and Mary's history department, reminds us in a letter on this page today. Students are increasingly defying regulation, he writes, because decreasing discipline is being applied by parents and public schools. We might add that young persons are also encouraged to break laws by such "adult" examples as postal workers and teachers engaging in illegal strikes with impunity; and the Chicago Seven mocking the entire judicial process from campus and television platforms.

Yes, teaching respect for authority is the first task of the home. But it is also a responsibility of schools and colleges, and educational administrators must not use the permissiveness of many parents as an excuse for turning the academy over to spoiled brats.

#### PROBLEMS OF OBTAINING ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY

### HON. CHET HOLIFIELD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Office of Emergency Planning—OEP—release made yesterday, concerning the problems of obtaining adequate supplies of electrical energy, is certainly in order. With no intention of being impertinent, I cannot help but add: "Better late than never."

Those of us who have watched the approaching shortage of electrical power have seen the problem developing over the past several years. We on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy did what we could to get attention focused on this important problem. We have continually called attention to the need to build modern electric powerplants of all types. Over and over again I have called for a cooperative effort among those responsible for providing electrical power to add both fossil fueled and nuclear generating plants since it is obvious that all available sources of power will be needed to meet our requirements for energy. Some segments of the public, out of single-minded concern for the quality of the environment, have been significantly delaying the construction of all types of power plants—hydro, fossil, and nuclear. I have pleaded for recognition of the dual need for safeguarding the environment and at the same time providing a sufficient amount of energy to meet the public need. Unreasoning fear and confusion are being stimulated by a relatively few well-meaning but misguided zealots.

Unfortunately, while we gyrate ineffectually around a welter of unwarranted assumptions, scientifically unsupported extremist views, and often sincerely held but infirmly supported fears, it appears certain that we will have to experience more electrical "brownouts" and "blackouts" before a rational, balanced and appropriately responsive attitude is attained to solve the power problem and achieve the companion need of safeguarding our environment.

The troublesome aspect of this solution, as I have said many times, is that this route may seriously affect the welfare and well-being of a number of our communities. Another factor which I have warned about concerning the brownout route which we appear destined to follow is that once a shortage of electrical energy is permitted to occur, corrective action to eliminate the shortage and accommodate the normal growth in electrical demand would in all likelihood take the major portion of a decade. This could be a serious blow to our Nation. We are already beginning to pay a toll because of the shortsightedness of those citizen groups who have obstructed the building of both conventional and nuclear plants.

Another detrimental factor in this overall picture, which may soon surface

as the cause of actual delay in bringing scheduled powerplants on the line, is the recent intervention by the Department of Interior in various projects such as the Turkey Point and Hutchinson Island stations. This type of intervention, carried out in the name of the public welfare, appears totally inappropriate in view of the clear avenues available to the Interior Department by which it can impart its views early in the planning and regulatory review phases of these projects.

I note that one of the actions the Government would take concerns the curtailment of some of the power to the AEC's uranium enrichment plants. We should be very careful to assure that curtailment of power to these plants is limited to those cutbacks which are absolutely necessary. Also power reductions should not be so great as to interfere with the balanced operation of these plants, nor should they interfere with the preproduction of enriched uranium any more than is absolutely necessary. Enriched uranium is vital to our future energy needs. It appears that cutbacks of 10 percent to 20 percent—200 to 400 MW—could be undertaken on a short term basis, but the problem of adequate transmission in the area must be looked into if the cutbacks are to bring about relief beyond the specific local area in which the actual generation takes place. As a minimum, reductions of a given amount of power to the diffusion plants would make available that equivalent in coal supplies for use in other areas.

An aspect of the expected power shortage which is often overlooked is the fact it very probably will not end this summer. The general outlook remains on the dark side, at least for next winter and the following summer. Cutbacks in power for the diffusion plants for long periods can create serious problems concerning the supply of enriched uranium, a material much needed as fuel for civilian nuclear powerplants.

Fortunately the Joint Committee took some positive steps in its May 4 action to provide for increased uranium enrichment capacity. The Committee added money to the AEC authorization bill reported out on May 4 to permit actual "hardware" additions to the diffusion plants in order to increase their capacity. The AEC has been asking administration for an approval to start this work for the past 2 years. We see no reasonable alternative except to take steps to start the addition of enrichment capacity without any further delay.

I believe the Office of Emergency Planning should be commended for its efforts to call public attention to the serious problem which confronts our Nation. With cooperation among representatives of government, industry, and the public the stopgap measures may offer a temporary solution.

#### PROTECTING AMERICAN TEXTILES

### HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few short comments in

support of a bill I am introducing today which would provide some measure of protection to the American textile market.

Continuing efforts by the last three administrations have failed to reach satisfactory agreements with textile exporting nations.

There is apparently no room for further negotiations with these nations and, in the meantime, imports continue to grow and thousands of jobs are imperiled in this Nation.

Textile import relief is now essential and can no longer be delayed. I would hope that the Congress sees the urgency of this situation and acts accordingly.

#### ANCHER NELSEN RENEWS EFFORTS TO CURB MINK IMPORTS

### HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, in 1968, the imports of mink furskins were at record levels, and I introduced a proposal which would have put restrictions on the percentage of the domestic mink market that could be supplied by imports.

No action was taken on that proposal, and as a result many of the dire consequences we feared have occurred. I recently received a letter from a mink rancher from the Second Congressional District of Minnesota who graphically outlines the problem he and the few remaining mink ranchers face. His letter reads as follows:

GLENCO, MINN.,  
April 7, 1970.

HON. ANCHER NELSEN,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

Sir: Three years ago at almost this same date, I wrote to you in regard to the fur industry. During this time six of the area's fourteen fur farmers have gone out of business. By the end of this year, unless some miracle happens, only those with other sources of income will survive. Most of us have used all the credit we can get and with money as scarce as it is, it will be impossible to refinance for another year.

Most fur farmers are selling furs this year at from seven to nine dollars depending somewhat on color. This doesn't come near the cost of production. Feed cost alone is from six to eight dollars per pelt produced.

President Johnson said he would veto any protectionist bill that crossed his desk and made Republicans out of a lot of Democratic mink farmers.

President Nixon has been in office a little over a year. He has a lot of problems. Ours are relatively few but to us immense. We don't want a subsidy. We want the President and Congress to either limit the number of pelts and fur (mink) garments brought into our country, or have some import tax on them.

You no doubt are aware of other industries which are being treated as we are. Every store has almost as much foreign goods for sale as American. I find this true mostly in tools and clothing.

We want you and every Congressman to make our plight known. Nobody on the U.S. Tariff Commission must have been in private enterprise. Either they were born rich or have lived at us taxpayers expense.

We're looking to you as our key to the White House for every bit of help we can

get. I myself have spent twenty-five years in this business and have reinvested most of the profits back into the business. I had faith, now only hope!

Sincerely yours,

RAY STREU.

Ray Streu's eloquent statement represents hundreds of other small businessmen like him who have been hit hard by low-cost and low-quality mink imports. Most recently, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, WILBUR MILLS, announced that he intends to schedule hearings on general trade matters late this month. I am introducing a bill today which will be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and I am in hopes they will give it every consideration in the course of their deliberations.

The mink industry in America is in the midst of a great contraction. Foreign imports have declined by a sizable percentage in recent years in the face of the shrunken domestic market. At the same time, however, domestic ranch production has declined 30.8 percent in the past 2 years. Imports still control 47 percent of the domestic market, and the cheap prices and concomitant quality have reduced demand to its lowest in 7 years.

I urge my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee to give their consideration to this matter, and I urge all Members of this body to support this effort to bring relief to American mink ranchers.

#### MEXICO-UNITED STATES INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

### HON. MANUEL LUJAN, JR.

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. LUJAN. Mr. Speaker, whether by design or accident, the 10th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Conference opened today, May 5, which is one of the great national holidays of the Republic of Mexico.

El Cinco de Mayo commemorates for the Mexican people the defeat of French invasion forces at the Battle of Puebla in 1862. As a participant in the interparliamentary conference, I ask my colleagues to join me on this occasion in a salute to our distinguished counterparts from Mexico, and to the great nation they represent.

More than 6,000 heavily armed French troops, bent on conquest and confident of victory, were confronted by a band of 4,000 poorly equipped Mexican irregulars on May 5, 108 years ago. One of the ironies of the situation was that the Mexican defenders were armed with old guns they had obtained from the British, who had captured the weapons from Napoleon at Waterloo. The French were to be hoisted, as it were, on their own petard.

Led by Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza, the Mexican defenders were victorious on that day, routing the French Army and driving its surviving remnants back to the sea. El Cinco de Mayo remains for the Mexican people a revered symbol of Mexican valor in the face of superior odds, of

the profound love of the people for their homelands, and of the indomitable Mexican spirit.

It is most fitting that this conference between our two proud Republics should open on this day. I join my colleagues in hope that the spirit of el Cinco de Mayo will set the tone of our meetings as we discuss and seek solutions to the problems of international relations facing us in the 1970's.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORT POLK

### HON. SPEEDY O. LONG

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, with the debate now underway as to the form the "New Army" will take in the years ahead, I think it is necessary for Members of Congress to acquaint themselves with the roles played by our various military installations in the past. Consequently, I am offering for the RECORD an account of the development of the Army's Fort Polk in my congressional district, a post which is known today as "The Best Kept Secret in the Army." This news story was published in the Alexandria, La., Daily Town Talk on Sunday, April 26, 1970, and reviews the Army maneuvers which helped prepare our forces for battle during the Second World War. The article follows:

#### MANEUVERS WERE DEPARTURE FROM HISTORY

(NOTE.—Ft. Polk, 1970, is a far cry from "Camp Polk 1940." Today the post boasts the most modern ranges in the defense inventory, more than a hundred miles of wide, paved roads, no smog, air or water pollution, and outstanding troop recreational facilities. Nearly 800,000 "new generation" Army men have trained at the infantry training center since the post's reactivation in 1962. Known today as "The Best Kept Secret In The Army," Ft. Polk provides year-round training conditions and unlimited maneuver resources. Its value is in excess of \$335 million and offers the most modern medical and training facilities known. Air conditioned classrooms and closed-circuit T.V. at Ft. Polk today make the Louisiana maneuvers of yesteryear look like a page out of the dark ages.)

(By Lt. Col. Ralph E. Ropp and Sgt. I.C. Craig S. Hopkins (Ret'd.))

(Ft. Polk Information Office)

When Gen. George C. Marshall, then Chief of Staff, ordered several large-scale maneuvers in the early 40's, he initiated the first field training for the Army in years.

In fact training was at such a low ebb, that not a single shot had been fired during the entire year of 1932 in the entire Army, not even for target practice. Thus General Marshall's order, involving 70,000 troops in May, 1940, put to the field the first large-scale action of the Army since Siberian occupation duty in 1921.

Consequently, the "Louisiana Maneuvers" of May 1940 serve historically as a point of departure for the U.S. Army for several valid reasons:

It was the first maneuver in history to pit opposing armies against each other in simulated battle action.

It was the first field test of the new "tri-

angular division" concept which reduced division strength by one third and integrated armor and artillery with infantry to provide a self-contained striking force.

Armored strength was put into the field in its entirety for the first time—450 tanks. (Many "tank" columns consisted of a few light tanks interspersed with automobiles bearing signs proclaiming them to be tanks.)

It was the first test in history to use mass air power. During the second week of the maneuvers an armada of more than 400 planes was assembled at Barksdale Field, La., with actual raids utilizing up to 250 planes. Aircraft varied from the 350 m.p.h. deSeversky P-36A pursuit plane to the Boeing B-17 bomber.

#### AUTOGIRO USED

It was the first maneuver to see use of rotary wing aircraft, with one autogiro used for observation.

The Maneuver marked the debut of the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH). The 1st Evacuation Hospital set up 15 trailers connected by tents to permit patients to move between wards without exposure.

And last, but certainly not least, the forerunner of the world-famous "C" ration came into being when the "K" ration was used en masse. Individual field rations consisted of a 12-ounce rectangular pack containing two cans of meat and vegetables, a can with four cakes of hard bread, two cakes of chocolate and a small cake of soluble coffee—one day's ration for one soldier. Hard tack and bacon passed out of the Army jargon.

Battle plans for the maneuvers were published in the Lake Charles American Press and the Alexandria Daily Town Talk. Both newspapers published daily communiques, often to the embarrassment of maneuver officials who complained their positions were being given to the enemy by local news items.

#### THE TACTICAL PLAN

The Sabine River represented the boundary between two small nations, Red on the west, Blue on the east. As a result of numerous "border incidents" the Blue Army held extensive maneuvers in April, then the Red Army announced it would hold large-scale maneuvers on the "border" areas at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, near Alexandria.

Taking their cue from German tactics in Europe, battle action was initiated on May 7th, 1940, with a sneak bombing raid by Red Air Forces on the Mississippi River bridges at Vicksburg and New Orleans. (They actually dropped flour sacks).

Umpires ruled the defending Blue Army out of the action for ten days, but because of the estimated million-dollar-a-day cost of the maneuvers, troops continued to move into position. At one time, Blue Army convoys were continuous from the Mississippi River to the Alabama line.

The Blue Army moving up for the defense included the 1st Infantry Div., 5th Infantry Div., 6th Infantry Div., 7th Cavalry Brigade, and supporting 9th Corps troops from as far as Ft. Ethan Allen, Vermont.

The invading Red Army was made up of the 1st Cavalry Div., which came from Mexican border stations at Ft. D. A. Russell and Ft. Clark, and the 2d Infantry "Indianhead" Div., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

The 2d Infantry Division, under the command of Maj. Gen. John LeJeune, USMC, was the new "triangular" division, still untested in large-scale action. During the field test, however, the division was commanded by Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger, a native of Prussia who enlisted during the Spanish-American War as a private and rose to command Sixth U.S. Army under Gen. MacArthur in the Pacific. By May 1940 he already had 42 years of continuous active duty in the Army.

On May 9th, Krueger's troops moved out

under cover of darkness, with 25,000 men crossing the Sabine River on a wide front. One unit of 4,700 men, 3,200 horses, and 200 vehicles was reported to have made the river crossing in the unbelievably short time of 25 minutes. Within three hours, Leesville and DeRidder had been occupied and the Red advance was complete on a line with present-day U.S. Hwy. 171. The defending Blue Army had lost a 20-mile-deep section of their entire front before realizing the Red Army had launched its invasion.

Further north, an even more remarkable event took place the following morning when a special 5,000-man unit of the 2d Infantry Division under Brig. Gen. Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell crossed the Sabine at daybreak and by mid-afternoon had advanced 70 miles into Natchitoches.

This was indeed a remarkable change of pace for an army accustomed to the 15-mile-a-day pace of soldiers on foot.

Blue forces were not standing idly by as the Red Army continued its advance. On the night of May 10th citizens of Alexandria, La., stood in the streets all night, watching the arrival of heavy equipment by rail. The 66th, 67th and 68th Infantry Regiments, with a total of 214 tanks, were unloaded as the 36th Field Artillery from Ft. Sill arrived with 20 of the new 155 mm guns and four of the Army's heaviest artillery pieces, the 240-mm Howitzer.

The Blue counterattack, however, was destined not to take place immediately. Thirty years ago almost any recognizable holiday was excuse enough to halt the action, and on May 11th a two-day truce was declared to celebrate Mother's Day.

May 13 marked the opening of the second phase and reporters were told that "tomorrow will see more than 450 light and medium tanks in action." But, on May 14 news stories were in a lighter vein, since it was determined that the local cows enjoyed the salty taste of insulation on the communication lines and were licking the insulation from the wires, shorting out the Blue Army's telephone facilities.

Action reports for the next week were similar every day—Blue forces were gradually repulsing the Red invaders and recovering lost territory. Actual "fighting" seemed to be see-saw battles of armor and cavalry with the larger force invariably winning the upper hand.

#### EYE WITNESS ACCOUNTS

James Ashfield, Private, 8th Infantry, now a civilian employe at Ft. Polk, remembers the maneuvers well. "My best memories of the maneuvers are of the fried chicken," he said. "It seemed that everywhere we camped, the local people were feeding us. They sure were friendly. Even though we always offered to pay for the chicken, no one ever asked for anything and many refused to accept payment. They just liked the soldiers."

Infantry must learn trucks are not fighting vehicles and cannot fight in trucks—travel on trucks is going to be suicidal when truck columns come under observation and within range of artillery fire.

Complaints were also voiced by some high officials that motorized equipment did not get a fair test since the weather had been so perfect. This situation was reversed during the August maneuvers, however, as a hurricane passed through the area on the first day of the August war games, dumping up to nine inches of rain a day and leaving bridges washed out and most roads impassable.

Some of the lessons learned were immediately put into action with resulting changes in organization and tactics evident, such as the immediate buildup in air power.

Some are still actively practiced in training today. Ft. Polk's Advanced Individual Training (AIT) includes defense of motor convoys against ambush, and the teaching of soldiers to instantly dismount and attack the enemy.

## WHAT DO WE DO WITH OUR LIVES?

**HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, in light of recent and current happenings on our college campuses and elsewhere, to read the following reprint of a letter which appeared in Time magazine of May 11, 1970, is to enlarge our understanding of the intense and overmastering feelings of some of the youthful participants in these demonstrations.

One cannot read Miss Linda Eldredge's impassioned statement without realizing the depth of the anguish these young people are experiencing. The tragedy is that idealistic, bright, and articulate youth, of which Miss Eldredge is an example, are driven to the ultimate in protest, that of violence, against their every instinct of decency and justice.

I have no doubt that my colleagues deplore violence as a tool to achieve an end, as I do, but there is no justification for our not knowing why it occurs. Miss Eldredge tells it "like it is" for the youthful protestors who seek both a meaningful education and a better world despite being called "college bum":

## WHAT DO WE DO WITH OUR LIVES?

After the angry Moratorium last month, Time Contributing Editor Mayo Mohs wrote in disenchantment about the evident shift away from pacifism among antiwar dissenters toward a "fresh new hate." He received a rejoinder from Linda Eldredge, 19, a student at California's Monterey Peninsula College. Many will disagree with her and consider some of her points exaggerated and unfair, but her letter well conveys the passion and anguish of the youthful protestors in America and helps explain their actions:

It was not the march of five years ago, it was frightening. Is it because things have changed since the days of the first Washington march? No. The hatred and bitterness you saw are there because things are essentially the same. God, they are worse. What happens to a human being who is once full of hope and confidence that he can make his presence felt in the world in a useful and healthy way? What happens when he is scorned and criticized and laughed at? We marched. O God, how we marched and sang and tried to turn from death to life.

We made mistakes. Sometimes we were rash and arrogant, but it was to push away the overwhelmingly helpless and insignificant feelings. We felt horror and grief and rage. We wanted to shake President Johnson and tell him to stop! stop! And the more we spoke out and marched and felt horror, the more the killing grew. Finally, a few more people joined in the protests and we were no longer cowards or traitors. But we were still helpless. We were drafted and trained to kill and sent to a very far away place to die. And our parents watched their children go to this insanity and did not seem to mind. Even when we came back in boxes.

We watched our cities crumbling and dying. We saw people of black and brown and red being denied their humanity. We went to the South and cried out to the Government for help and got nothing. A little here and there, but mostly it amounted to nothing. And we died there too.

We watched men whom we loved and had hope in (though they were not saints and were tainted with inhumanity as we all are) shot and buried.

An election approached and we once again had hope. He was no saint, but we worked our hearts out for him and had them broken. And hardened. At Chicago we grew up and felt our youth withering. Whom to turn to? Most of the people in the nation approved of the beating we received.

Nixon had a chance and he did not act. The Viet Nam War is not being ended. The cities are still dying; much of the countryside is dead. The "defense" budgets for the major countries of this earth are staggering, criminal.

"The System"—does it work? To some extent, yes. But not enough, not quickly enough. What are we supposed to do with our lives? How do we go about solving the complex problems of our world? "Work with the System," we hear. "You're young and strong, and besides, the problems aren't really as bad as you think."

There comes a time when pure frustration builds and breaks out and is ugly. You throw a bottle and it feels good. You say "F—!" and it feels good. If you can't change it, blow it up. It becomes a very personal and illogical thing. Cops hate the damn Commie kids and the kids hate the damn pigs. We feel horror at death and find ourselves planning it in Weatherman basements. You say America is better than other places in the world. It is better than most, but brother, it's nothing to be proud of, and it's getting worse each day.

Violence? I abhor it. Somehow throughout all the broken promises and worthless agreements and "reforms," I still abhor it and condemn it. We cannot change this world through violence—we can only end it. But I wonder if people will work in any other way. The young people—my brothers—I see them growing ugly and irrational and I hear them saying things that are not different from Johnson's words and justifications about Viet Nam. Our parents hate us, our politicians desert us, our hopes simply grew old and died.

I sound as though I am wallowing in self-pity because the world is too harsh. I'm not. I am only very tired.

## TRIBUTE TO THOMAS P. KENNEDY

**HON. RICHARD FULTON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, recently, the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce paid special tribute to an outstanding citizen in my home district of Nashville-Davidson County.

Mr. Thomas P. Kennedy, a close, personal friend for many years, has well earned the tribute paid him for his more than 30 years of active participation in community life.

As a member, and a former chairman of the metropolitan planning commission, Mr. Kennedy helped shape the growth of our rapidly changing city.

As a former president of our local chamber of commerce, he helped coordinate our business community with its new concept in consolidated city-county government.

As a past president of the United Givers Fund, the Rotary Club, and membership on many civic boards, he has led the way in making our city a better place for all its citizens.

These have been his contributions over the past 30 years.

We expect just as much of him in future years.

Mr. Dick Battle, reporter for the Nashville Banner, gave this report of the special ceremonies held for Mr. Kennedy, and I hope every community in our Nation has a Mr. Kennedy back home:

"TOM KENNEDY THE SQUARE" RECEIVES PRAISE  
(By Dick Battle)

Thomas P. Kennedy Jr., industrialist, civic leader, and for 30 years a major participant in planning phases of local government, was honored Wednesday by the Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce for his long service to the community.

The long-time former chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, past president of the Chamber of Commerce, and president of O'Bryan Bros., was presented with a silver tray by Chamber officials, a Distinguished Citizenship Award by Mayor Beverly Briley, and a resolution of appreciation by the planning commission and the planning staff.

Judson G. Collins, chairman of the Chamber's fellowship forum committee, presided at the luncheon in Kennedy's honor at the Sheraton Nashville Motor Inn. Gayle Gupton, vice-president of the Third National Bank, was the principal speaker.

## BECOME INVOLVED

Gupton praised Kennedy for his willingness to become involved in the work and progress of the community and for his dedication to "old fashioned" ideas of individual dignity, patriotism, responsibility and hard work. He characterized him as "Tom Kennedy, the Square."

"Only in the past quarter of a century it seems to me has non-involvement become an accepted way of life. When we were poor, we had to sweat it out. We couldn't afford detachment from the life and fate of our country. One of the great dangers of affluence is that it permits such detachment," Gupton said.

Summarizing his appraisal of "conditions existing today," he added, "I'm glad to have Tom Kennedy around. If I had a subject for my remarks today it would be 'Tom Kennedy, the Square' . . . everyone knows what a 'square' is. He is a man who never learned to get away with it. A Joe who volunteers when he doesn't have to. A guy who gets his kicks from trying to do something better than any one else can do it. A boob who gets so lost in his work he has to be reminded when to go home. A guy doesn't have to stop in a bar on his way home because he's fired up already."

A "square" Gupton added, "is a slob who still gets all choked up when the band plays 'America'."

## IS NOT THRIVING

"His tribe," he said, isn't thriving too well in the current climate. He doesn't fit neatly into the current group of angle players, corner cutters, and goof-offs. He doesn't believe in opening all the packages before Christmas. He doesn't want to fly now and pay later. He's burdened down with old fashioned ideas of honesty, loyalty, integrity, courage and thrift, and he may already be on his way to extinction."

In addition to tributes from Mayor Briley, Gov. Buford Ellington, and many others, William P. Hoffman Jr., present chairman of the planning commission and Chamber president Nelson Andrews praised Kennedy for leadership in the development of Metropolitan Government, his aid in establishing the Senior Citizens Center and other contributions to the progress of Metropolitan Nashville.

Kennedy, briefly addressing the 300 luncheon guests gathered in his honor, accepted the gifts and tributes "on behalf of

all the people who have worked so hard . . . the staff of the planning commission, its director, for many people over the years who have been involved with me in whatever we have accomplished."

#### WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING, 1943

### HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, during the last war when Poland lay prostrate under the heels of its conquerors, and its capital city Warsaw was almost literally razed to the ground, there lived more than 300,000 Jews. They were sealed off from the outside world and were persecuted by the Nazis. At first the Jews were compelled to live in the worst slum area of the city. Then a high wall was built around the slum area until the entire ghetto was surrounded by a 10-foot wall, and the Jews were forbidden to pass through the gates, except the one open to them by special permits. Tens of thousands had business outside the ghetto, but they were forbidden to continue their work.

To make the lot of the Jews even worse in this Nazi-built ghetto, another 150,000 Jews from other Polish cities were driven out of their homes and crowded into this ghetto in Warsaw. Soon the Nazis resorted to their cruel tactics; they first intended to starve the people in the ghetto to death. Then batches of these unfortunate souls were taken away and shipped to other camps where they were to suffer and die under indescribable tortures. This process of starving the inmates in the Warsaw ghetto and shipping many to death camps continued until the spring of 1943. All along the Nazis were clever in creating the impression that those taken out of the ghetto were sent to labor camps while those left behind were to have more living space for themselves. Some 50,000 were still in the ghetto in early 1943, and they hoped that they would be allowed to survive.

Meanwhile, word reached the Jews in the ghetto of the fate of those taken away; they learned that all of them were put to death in gas chambers. Realizing that they were to share a similar fate, yet knowing that they could not possibly win their freedom, they resolved to make the supreme sacrifice while fighting for their freedom with dignity and honor.

On April 19 when a fair-sized Nazi force came to the ghetto with the intent of shipping more Jews away to certain death, the inmates braced themselves and fought their Nazi foes with all the means they could lay their hands on. This uneven struggle continued for many hours and through the night, and thousands of Jews lost their lives. But the survivors were not subdued, for these dauntless and daring souls carried on their fight through the night. Then the Nazis began burning down the buildings of the ghetto block by block. Soon the whole ghetto area was a heap of rubble, and nearly all Jews met their death in this holocaust, a veritable inferno. By

some miracle a few survived by hiding in underground bunkers, and again by a miracle some of these eventually found their way to today's State of Israel.

Today's Warsaw has no Jewish ghetto, for there are only a few Jews, and they are praying for their delivery from the Communist regime there. The old Warsaw ghetto is gone, but the heroism, valor, and fortitude which the Jews showed in the Warsaw ghetto uprising in April of 1943 lives as a memorial to those who sacrificed their lives and died while fighting for freedom and liberty. On the 27th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising by the Jews, we pay due tribute to them for their valor and fortitude.

The story of the Warsaw ghetto remains as a reminder of the valor and self-sacrifice of lovers of freedom. It is an episode in world history which few races or nationalities can share and one which must never be repeated. From it we should reap the confidence and courage to rise up against the forces of evil.

#### WHY THE CAMBODIA ACTION?

### HON. ED FOREMAN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Speaker, why the attacks on Communist camps along the Cambodia-Vietnam border? First, to protect the lives of the Americans who are still in Vietnam; second, to shorten the war in South Vietnam; third, to expedite the extrication of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia.

For about 5 years the Communists have been building up command posts, supply and storage depots, communication centers and munitions stocks, and so forth, along the border of "neutralist" Cambodia. Some of these war centers are less than 33 miles from Saigon, the capitol of South Vietnam. The Communists have repeatedly carried on their deadly, devastating attacks against the South Vietnamese and Americans and then returned to their privileged "neutral" sanctuaries inside the Cambodian border, like a bank robber or murderer running across the street from the scene of his crime, yelling "Kings X," and preventing the police from pursuing or accosting him.

For 3 days, U.S. B-52 bombers pounded these Communist encampments to "soften" them up for final destruction by 20,000 South Vietnamese and 10,000 U.S. troops. The combined forces have encountered only minimum resistance and casualties during their "cleanup" operation. During the first 5 days, over 1,000 Communist bunkers have been obliterated, various communication centers, command posts, supply depots, and munitions and storage centers have been destroyed. Over 619,000 man-days of enemy food supplies have been confiscated. Some 250-plus mobile military machines of the Communists have been captured or destroyed. Numerous enemy missiles, rockets, weaponry, and caches

of munitions have been confiscated. Our bulldozers are now filling in and leveling the underground Communist posts and sanctuaries, some of them very elaborate office complexes four stories deep underground.

This total operation will be completed in 6 to 8 weeks—just ahead of the rainy monsoon season. Then, for approximately 6 months this area will be wet, muddy, and soggy, making it most difficult for the Communists to start rebuilding and resupplying. This should allow the South Vietnamese the additional time needed to continue the Vietnamization program, the buildup and strengthening of their forces to be able to defend their own country. We can also continue the scheduled withdrawal of U.S. troops without endangering the lives of those Americans who will still be in South Vietnam.

This action is not to expand the war in Indochina, it is to shorten the war in South Vietnam, protect American lives, and expedite an early honorable end to U.S. participation in this war.

I have trust and confidence in the ability of President Nixon to responsibly and decisively direct our operations to expedite an honorable end to the war, as compared to the previous administration's 8 years of indecision, vacillation, and misdirection that committed 550,000 Americans to a stalemated ground war in Southeast Asia. Through a positive Vietnamization program initiated by the Nixon administration, our troop level has now been reduced to below 426,000 and is reducing every day. U.S. combat casualty rates last quarter were below any in the last 5 years, and the South Vietnamese are rapidly taking over the responsibility of defending their own country. Nixon's record thus far has been good. Certainly, he should be given the support and opportunity to improve upon his commendable record.

#### PRAYER TALK BY SENATOR TALMADGE

### HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, at the weekly meeting of the Senate Prayer Breakfast Group on May 6, 1970, the membership was privileged to hear an outstanding talk by the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia, HERMAN TALMADGE.

This talk was so timely and so well expressed that I feel the membership of Congress and the people of the country should have an opportunity to read it.

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

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

TEXT OF REMARKS OF U.S. SENATOR HERMAN E. TALMADGE AT THE SENATE PRAYER BREAKFAST, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1970

My friends, I want to begin this morning with the opening lines of Charles Dickens' famous book, "A Tale of Two Cities," written at the time of the revolution in France:

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair."

I find an interesting parallel between these words of Dickens and what we see taking place in our nation today, in these extremely troubled times.

In many respects, we have today the best of all times:

Unparalleled prosperity.

National wealth, in both human and economic resources, that is beyond measure.

Advances in science and technology that have virtually opened to us all the world, and indeed even outer space.

All this and more, we have now. Who can tell what wonders the future will bring? Given American inventiveness and ingenuity, great wealth and American resourcefulness, I see no boundaries to the good that can be brought to the people of this nation and to others throughout the world.

Dickens wrote about a nation and a people at war with themselves, in fact, in the midst of a revolution.

This is why his thoughts are so appropriate today.

This nation—whether we like it or not—is itself in the midst of a revolution. Call it what you will, social upheaval or anything else, this nation and its government is nonetheless undergoing a revolution.

For the most part, it is a great social revolution. To a tragic extent it is not altogether a bloodless revolution. To the contrary, violence becomes more commonplace everyday.

As with most revolutions, it has attracted widespread support from among the nation's young people. Although perhaps it did not start out that way, I believe it has now been taken over by the young.

Young men and women, many of them radical, militant, and even violent, run rampant through the country.

Last Thursday night, on national television, the President of the United States made a forthright and I believe very accurate statement. He said we live in an age of anarchy.

He said mindless attacks are being made on all the great institutions that have been created by free civilizations in the past 500 years. He said great universities are being systematically destroyed before our very eyes.

This part of his message was naturally almost totally eclipsed by the import of his statement on Cambodia. But these are nonetheless strong words from a President of the United States.

This is a terrible comment on the worst of times and the season of darkness that have now befallen this nation.

The revolution taking place today purports to be a crusade for a reordering of national priorities, for restructuring our society, for new values and a new morality.

I do not intend a denunciation of young people in general. But I would not shirk from condemning many of them in particular.

Youth has a right to question. Youth should carefully question the dogmas and the values and the institutions of their elders. They are totally justified in examining the gap that exists between what their seniors say and what they do.

They have better minds and clearer consciences than we did at their age. They have a deeper concern for all their fellowmen. I salute them for their impatient idealism.

Young people find trouble at home and in the world, and they are all ready to leap on white chargers and set off to do something about it. Sometimes they are not sure

what, but they are bent on action in some way.

I am reminded of a remark made by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes to a young man of his own time, when there was economic depression, threats of world war, and an overriding lack of security. Justice Holmes said:

"You young people, you think you have discovered trouble. If you want to live without trouble, you will have to die young. For if one thing is sure, it is that trouble has always been with us and always will be. . . . Accept it, have faith, and do the needful."

Admittedly, this generation and past ones have made mistakes, some of them serious ones. Being fallible, we are still making them. But it cannot be said that we are not trying to correct our errors, past and present.

I have no quarrel with young people who have taken up the cause for a better society. That is doing the needful. This is not only their right, it is their duty. It is how I would like to think they have been taught.

We find this message in a Psalm of David "That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as cornerstones polished after those in a palace." (Ps. 144:12).

Great comfort can be derived in knowing that a morally strong and determined generation follows up behind.

So there are many areas for improvement in the American society. We all concede this fact. But in setting out to bring about a better world, many of our young men and women miss the mark. So many, I fear, that they have become a dangerous threat.

The right to reform does not mean the right to revolt—not in our lawful society and not in any community that is based firmly on the foundations of law and order.

America's young people today are smart enough and resourceful enough to work for social and economic progress with the skill and finesse of a surgeon.

But all across the land, they are going about it like butchers with a meat axe.

And this is where they and I part company.

One cannot secure peace through violence by rioting and wanton destruction of public and private property.

One cannot attain morality through immorality through the establishment of communes and pseudo-religious cults, wherein promiscuous sex and drug abuse are the principal elements.

One does not ensure security by creating chaos or anarchy by undermining our government of laws, or by aiding our Communist enemies.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." And in Matthew, the 7th chapter, Jesus tells us:

"Judge not, that ye not be judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again."

Violence and disorder beget more violence. Immorality begets a society that is sick to the core. A society without government and law is a jungle in which only the strong feel secure.

The young today are not prone to excuse our mistakes. There is no good reason for them to do so. Neither should we supinely overlook the mistakes of young people.

Nor should we totally capitulate to the young, simply because they are young and bursting with idealism—not if we know they are wrong in what they are doing, and where they are going.

Alexander Pope said "a little learning is a dangerous thing." Drink deep, he said, or taste not the spring.

"There, shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely sobers us again."

Thus have youthful elements succumbed to their own zeal. Thus do many of them give weight to the proverb:

Proverbs 12:13: "The way of a fool is right in his own eyes."

For such people . . . the foul-mouthed rebels, those with the incendiary bombs and brickbats, and who pay homage to destruction . . . I find these words of the great Prophet in the 59th chapter of Isaiah especially meaningful:

"None calleth for justice; nor any pleadeth for truth; they trust in vanity and speak lies; they conceive mischief and bring forth iniquity . . .

"Neither shall they cover themselves with their works: their works are working iniquity, and the act of violence is in their hands.

"Their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood . . . Wasting and destruction are in their paths . . . the way of peace they know not."

It was Hawthorne who wrote: "Zealots have an idol, to which they consecrate themselves high priests, and they deem it holy work to offer sacrifice of what is most precious."

So would the youthful high priests of today sacrifice our system of government. Thus, they would destroy education. Thus, they would tear down respect for law and order. Thus, they scorn the God of our fathers.

Thus, they lay these time-honored treasures at the feet of the graven image of social revolution built upon lawlessness and destruction.

The time has come for us to ask ourselves some serious questions about what is happening to young America.

What has happened to the home? Where have parents been while all this has been going on? Are they no longer concerned that their children would run amok in the streets, creating disorder and even burning and destroying?

What of the schools and the college? Have they so lost touch with reality that they believe academic freedom means freedom to do as one pleases?

And what of the church? Is it no longer able to distinguish for its followers the difference between morality as defined for all ages in the Scriptures, and the "new morality" as preached by some disciple of discord?

These are questions that trouble us today. These are questions that must be answered—not in the abstract but with positive, meaningful action.

A story goes that in 1780 there was a solar eclipse at noon on a day that the Connecticut State Legislature was in session. This, too, was a dark and anxious day of revolution. The State House of Representatives broke up in a panic. In the State Senate a motion of adjournment was made so that Senators could go out and face the day of judgment they believed to be upon them.

It was opposed by Abraham Davenport, friend and adviser of George Washington. Senator Davenport said to the Senate:

"The day of judgment is either approaching or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for adjournment. If it is, I choose to be found doing my duty. I wish therefore that candles may be brought."

At a time when we are likewise haunted by doubts and fears—of chaotic society, of nuclear holocaust, of crime and poverty and pollution—let us be found doing our duty, in government, the home, the school, and the church.

I pray that God may grant us the strength, wisdom, and common sense to show our young people the right way to duty and responsibility as well.

Then we can bend our strength and will, in unison, in the common pursuit of the goal we all desire—a better society for all of us.

**IZAACK WALTON LEAGUE QUESTIONS THE SST**

**HON. HENRY S. REUSS**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the October 1969, issue of the Izaak Walton League magazine "Outdoor America" carried a fine editorial on the SST. It calls into question the system of priorities which attaches great importance to a high-cost, low-benefit program like the SST, but recalls at the prospect of spending what is truly needed to deal with environmental problems.

I commend this editorial to my colleagues:

**A MATTER OF PRIORITIES**

Announcement by the Administration that funds totalling \$761 million will be allocated for the production of two prototype SST aircraft unavoidably raises the question of how we decide on national priorities. The decision to proceed with the 300 passenger, 1800 supersonic transport appears to have been made for one principal reason—we "want to continue to lead the world in air transport," the Administration said.

The British-French "Concorde," a smaller and somewhat slower SST, has already flown as has a Soviet version. The American prototype is scheduled to fly late in 1972. It is felt, however, that airlines will hold off purchases and wait for America's SST because of its greater carrying capacity, longer range and higher speed, and to preserve a favorable balance of payments in the international scene.

The form letter response of the Bureau of the Budget to any inquiry about expenditures for America's crucial environmental problems stresses inflation and the need for belt-tightening. The SST, and its more than three quarters of a billion cost, apparently would have no such influence on the inflationary economy.

It is pointed out that the SST will permit us to fly to Europe and to Tokyo in 2½ to 3 hrs. Wonderful! That's hardly more time than it takes millions of workers to commute to and from their jobs in the city. The problem of the sonic boom is dismissed with assurance that the SST will fly mostly across oceans and when over land will throttle down to subsonic speeds. Thus, the SST will mean little to the great mass of citizens who travel by air. It will, however, chip a few hours off the travel time of the jetset on their junkets of the Spas of Europe, the ski slopes of New Zealand, their safaris in Africa, and shopping trips to Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the same Administration has told us that there will be no new badly needed park and recreation areas for us stay-at-home clods. And, the major park and recreation development essential to environmental improvement in our crowded cities must wait until the Vietnam War is ended.

SST expenditures will protect the jobs of 25,000 employees of Boeing Aircraft, General Electric and numberless sub-contractors. We have no quarrel with that. However, it must be pointed out that construction of sewage treatment facilities, air pollution control devices, and a host of other production and service activities valued in environmental quality projects also protect and expand jobs.

Congress, in expanding and earmarking the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the programs it finances, established some national priorities, which is its constitutional prerogative. The Bureau of the Budget—

that "super-Congress", as a ranking Republican representative called it—sets its own priorities, like the SST.

**HANOI'S DEAR AMERICAN FRIENDS**

**HON. JOHN R. RARICK**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, according to recent reports presented by some outstanding American friends of Hanoi, no enemy sanctuaries exist in Cambodia. They could only find evidence of American barbarism against children.

That some materiel has been captured by United States-South Vietnamese troops in Cambodia is significant in confirming the existence of the Communist sanctuaries.

Perhaps more striking and shocking than mere liberation of this materiel was that the 400 cases of medical supplies had been furnished by a group calling itself the American Friends Service Committee.

Any explanation of what these supplies were doing in the hands of the enemy can only pose additional questions. That one of the friends of Hanoi who recently assured the nonexistence of Communists in Cambodia—is also "peace education secretary of the American Friends Service Committee" should create a credibility gap in many pro-Hanoi operations in the name of peace.

Mr. Speaker, an editorial from the Chicago Times of May 6, 1970, follows my remarks:

**HANOI'S AMERICAN FRIENDS**

Combat, a National Review publication which reports on subversive activities, recalls that American leftists in the "peace movement" maintained for years that there were no communist sanctuaries, no base camps, no Sihanouk or Ho Chi Minh trails in Cambodia. A group called Americans Want to Know, organized in the summer of 1966, appointed a team of "prominent and respected Americans" to visit Cambodia and certify that it was not being used as a base for operations by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces.

The original team consisted of Kay Boyle, leftist author and San Francisco State college professor; Donald Duncan, a renegade former Green Beret sergeant; Russell Johnson, peace education secretary of the American Friends Service committee [Quaker] in New England; Floyd McKissick, then national chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality; and William Kunstler, who has become notorious for his conduct as defense counsel in the recent Chicago riot-conspiracy trial, for which he is under contempt of court sentences totaling four years.

Kunstler did not make the trip but three others signed on: Rabbi Israel S. Dresner of Springfield, N.J.; Norman Eisner, Great Neck, N.Y.; business man; and Marc Stone, public relations director of the revolutionary Ramparts magazine. After an "on the spot" inspection, the team dutifully reported that it found no sanctuaries, no base camps, no communist troops, etc. All it found, the team said, was evidence of American border raids and napalm strikes, mainly against children.

There is a sequel to this little service performed for Hanoi by its American friends. Among large stores of rice, ammunition, and other war materials found in enemy bunkers

by American troops in the Fishhook area of Cambodia Sunday there were 400 cases of medical supplies. Some of them bore stickers that read: "The American Friends Service committee gives medical aid to Viet Nam war sufferers in Quang Ngai [South Viet Nam]."

It was not clear how the medical supplies reached underground bunkers in Cambodia. Some, however, were packed in cartons bearing Air France labels that read: "Destination: Phnom Penh."

**WHAT CAN I DO?**

**HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, annually, the Westminster, S.C., Rotary Club sponsors a speech contest at Westminster High School. Participants can select a speech to deliver or can write their own address.

The speech below was written and delivered by Miss Carolyn Cobb, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt Cobb of Mountain Rest, S.C. Miss Cobb, a student at Westminster High, presented the only original speech in the contest this year. I commend her remarks to you as an honest and thought-provoking expression of one young person's feelings about her Nation and its problems today:

**WHAT CAN I DO?**

(By Carolyn Cobb)

America once stood like a palace above a deserted valley; she gave hope and incentive to all who were courageous enough to explore her roots. The roots were strong and filled with minerals enough to supply the whole world for more than a hundred years. From her own body she gave life to a population of struggling men to maintain a day for her and loyalty in her own defense. Upon her head she proudly wore a crown which symbolized the dream of all those to whom she had given life. The dream of freedom . . . such that no people had ever experienced upon this earth. A freedom from which men could build hope, achieve goals and develop their potentialities . . . whether they be great or small.

Her crown shone with such brilliance that all who looked upon it retained a sense of pride, honor, and patriotism.

But now, a strange event has come about . . . this country no longer glows with such brightness . . . darkness covers this land! I know this, for the land I speak of represents, not merely a city, but a nation in which I grew up. It's America!

What has happened to her is beyond my understanding! It's hard to believe that in such a short time many events have changed her so drastically. MY AMERICA was once so strong, not altogether in power, but something more binding . . . patriotism.

Today, instead of pride, I see rebellious mobs marching against this great land. What can I do to make them see that other powers are taking over without the use of machines, but . . . a more effective weapon . . . a weapon stronger than any missile and much more powerful? The minds of our young Americans are being used too successfully! The surrender of our beautiful America will not be by force . . . but willingly. For all that's necessary for this surrender is confusion . . . that seems to be at hand.

I alone cannot stop this tragedy from coming, but WHAT CAN I DO? I need someone or something more powerful than myself or man!

Oh! God, our country's city lights have grown dim; her walls have begun to crumble;

she is deteriorating from within her own surroundings. Give her a new hope and a light that will once again brighten the world.

WILLIAM P. CHESHIRE'S MIDEAST REPORT

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the situation in the Mideast has escalated to a new high with the announcement that Soviet personnel are flying combat missions over Egypt. It remains urgent for the United States to seek out and counsel with the Arab nations and with the Israelis in order to avoid the danger of an East-West conflagration.

Mr. William P. Cheshire, the distinguished associate editor of the State newspaper in Columbia, S.C., has recently returned from an extensive tour of the troubled area. While he was there, he wrote an illuminating series of on-the-spot articles. These articles show many positive factors still working for the cause of peace, if we can only take advantage of them in time.

Mr. Cheshire's acute observations show that there is an immense reservoir of good will toward the United States in all of the Arab countries, as well as Israel. Mr. Cheshire has some fascinating insights since he concentrated less upon the surface politics as upon the actual feelings of the people. I want to congratulate Mr. Cheshire for this fine series and to share his insights with my colleagues.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the series of articles entitled "Mideast Report," by William P. Cheshire, associate editor of the Columbia State newspaper, be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Columbia (S.C.) State, Feb. 27, 1970]

EGYPTIANS REMAIN FRIENDLY BUT ATTITUDE COULD CHANGE

CAIRO.—The first thing the visitor notices upon arriving here at night is the widespread disregard of the government-imposed blackout. Heavy fines were mentioned in the Interior Ministry's order of February 14, but Cairo blazes on, unconcerned.

As we drove in from Cairo's International Airport (where posters advertise the Arab guerrilla organization, Al Fatah) I asked my cab driver about the blackout violations. "Oh," he shrugged, "some of the streets have no lights."

Those streets I did not see that night, or the next night, or the night after that. The only concessions to the blackout I found were a few windows and car headlights painted blue. In some mysterious manner not fully comprehended, certainly not by me, blue glass is supposed to ward off Phantom jets, which are blamed (with some reason) for the bombings outside Cairo.

But if the city goes about its night life as usual, other signs of war are present in abundance. Buildings—all government buildings and some others like the huge Mobil Gas building on Sharia Kornish al Nil—are

heavily sandbagged. So are the bridges across the Nile, where Egyptian soldiers stand lazy watch with submachine guns.

I lingered overly long near the At-tahrir Bridge and was warned away in sign language by a soldier who spoke no English. Another soldier stopped me abruptly when, by mistake, I tried to enter what I took for the side entrance to Shephard's Hotel.

Greeting visitors to the Government Press Office, where such precautions are explained is a machine gun emplacement at the head of the stairs.

"We are ready for war," a friendly Egyptian official told me emphatically over a cup of strong Turkish coffee. "The people know there is the war to fight."

And since the country is at war, there must be spies afoot. Having been warned that any visiting foreigner would be suspect. I checked with officials at the U.S. State Department's 15-man mission here before taking pictures.

Absolutely do not, they advised. An Italian tourist-photographer was seized only a short time ago and given 10 years for espionage, though our officials say he was entirely innocent. His experience, though drastic, has common parallels.

An English lady at the Anglican Church here—the sign out front reads "Episcopal" in memory of the anti-British riots of 1956, she explained—told me of a parishioner who was arrested the day before for taking pictures. He was released.

Despite this perhaps paranoid fear of photographers, Cairo seems generally relaxed. Egyptians are unusually friendly, even to Americans, whose government is viewed as Israel's chief ally. I have encountered in a short stay only one exhibition of anti-American sentiment, and that was minor. A group of young boys, recognizing my nationality, began shouting, "America, leave us alone!" as I passed them on the street.

Informed officials here say, however, that anti-American feelings are on the rise since Israel began air raids near the city on January 7. If these continue, and especially if the White House agrees to supply the already-dominant Israel Air Force with 50 more Phantom jets, it is possible that the shout of a few boys could become the dominant Egyptian sentiment.

[From the Columbia (S.C.) State, Mar. 2, 1970]

NASSER LEADS HIGH EGYPT INTO CONFLICT AND FAMINE

CAIRO.—Nasser's Egypt, preoccupied by the war with Israel, is losing the war against hunger at home.

That is the appraisal of observers here who, though friendly to the Arab cause, find Nasser's socialism and distrust driving this overcrowded nation of 33 million persons toward famine and economic collapse.

"When I first began studying Egyptian Arabic about 12 years ago," an American resident told me, "Egypt's population was 23 million. That means there are now 10 million children 12 years old or under, or nearly a third of the total. In a few more years, these children will be having children of their own."

Birth control, the obvious answer, has made little progress in Egypt. Unlike India, where the government is eager to defuse the population bomb, Egypt regards it as a formidable weapon against Israel.

"Nasser feels the same way as some of the black nationalists in the United States," I was told. "He sees birth control as 'clean' genocide"—another move in a U.S.-Zionist "conspiracy" against the Arabs.

With population control all but prohibited, outside efforts have been directed toward the only other alternative to widespread starvation: providing more food. But even here, Nasser's paranoid mistrust intrudes.

The Ford Foundation, which maintains an office here and agricultural experiment stations in the Nile delta, hopes to introduce high-yield varieties of rice and maize that, tests show, would double or triple Egypt's production of these staples in two or three years. Cairo initially approved Ford's plan. Final approval, however, has been withheld.

There is the feeling that Nasser's prejudice toward foreign technical advisers (excluding Russians, who number in the thousands) may have been misjudged at lower levels. Nasser's wish to minimize foreign involvement, therefore, may have been applied as a total ban, thus sabotaging the Ford project, which would have supplied the technical staff to teach Egyptian farmers how to grow the new crops.

Whatever the reason, Egypt's historic enemy—famine—seems likely to return.

One result of the increasing demand for food is inflation. Food prices, longtime residents estimate, have climbed as much as 25 per cent in the last three years. Other prices have increased accordingly.

Not only is there inflation; there is widespread unemployment as well. Cairo teems with the jobless of all ages. The government tries to correct the situation by forcing hard-pressed employers to hire arbitrarily fixed quotas of frequently unqualified workers. This "solution," as might be imagined, has not worked.

Nasser's brand of socialism generally has not worked. One of the President's critics told me that a few years ago Nasser decided that prosperity could be achieved by eliminating imports. Marble, for example, was being imported from Italy. The government banned Italian marble and opened a marble quarry in Egypt's desert region. The result: Egypt now produces marble at far greater cost in both money and precious water (which is essential to quarrying and desperately needed by agriculture).

Egypt obviously is caught between socialism and the economic requirement of a free market to allocate scarce resources efficiently. The question arises: How can the government, responsible for mismanaging Egypt's "managed" economy, survive?

The answer seems to be the war, in the interest of which all criticism is suppressed.

Nasser's photograph holds the place of honor in every corner of this city—from the post office in the Nile Hilton to the most humble stall in the Khan Khalil bazaar. Even hunger and food are put out of mind.

Over at Cairo's famous Egyptian Museum, display cases are criss-crossed with tape, and sandbags are piled high beside mummy cases against the day when Israel may bomb the city itself. On many of these sandbags, which once contained flour or wheat, are these words, in English: "A Gift of the People of the United States."

Thus does Nasser march Egypt, "the gift of the Nile," to war and famine.

[From the Columbia (S.C.) State, Mar. 18, 1970]

JORDAN'S KING SHARES THRONE WITH GUERRILLAS

AMMAN.—Whatever the details of the agreement between King Hussein and the Fedayeen guerrilla command here, the evident results do not suggest long life for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Evidence of guerrilla supremacy—one is tempted to say sovereignty—is met with on every hand.

I arrived here early the same afternoon the settlement was announced. The week before, 70 guerrillas had been killed in clashes with government troops. Despite their losses, the commandos obviously were in charge.

Al Fatah soldiers in camouflage attire sauntered freely through the streets of this city, submachine guns slung over their shoulders. Carrying of arms by the guerrillas was one of the challenges to his authority

that King Hussein hoped to stop. It is clear that he failed.

At the ultra-modern Intercontinental Hotel in the center of the city, Fatah guerrillas and other commandos openly solicit money from sheepish hotel guests and restaurant patrons. Particularly active during my stay were panhandlers from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the larger and least responsible of the commando splinter groups. It is headed by George Habash, a professed Christian and a Maoist.

The PFLP advertises its virtues here and elsewhere in the Middle East by slapping up wall posters showing a hand about to hurl a Molotov cocktail. Among the targets Habash has in mind is Israel's El Al Airlines.

Once, I was approached by one of Habash's collectors as I read the day's paper in the Intercontinental lobby. By coincidence, the guerrilla interrupted me just as I was reading this statesmanlike comment from Habash on the terrorist bombing of commercial airliners:

"This is within our strategy," Habash said, "since El Al planes are part of Israel's military air force." His guerrilla group, Habash said, would continue attacking El Al planes all over the world.

Weighing one thing with another, I decided against investing in Habash's organization.

But it would be unfair to judge all the commandos by the Popular Front. Al Fatah, the guerrilla group of greatest competence and size, is widely respected by a good many Arabs and non-Arabs who hold no brief for lawlessness. Yasser Arafat, its leader, was educated at the University of Cairo and is no Eldridge Cleaver by any means. Possibly no one is more put out than Arafat by the excesses and stupidities of Fatah's hare-brained rivals.

The fact remains that Jordan, headquarters for the Fedayeen, already has a constituted government, and the question has to be asked: How long can King Hussein, humiliated in his showdown with the guerrillas, survive? It is a question for which no one here has the answer. Some in Amman believe the king may be falling. Others say Fatah will allow Hussein to stay in power so long as he behaves, because the guerrillas fear the chaos that might come were the king deposed. Syria quickly might invade Jordan. So might Israel.

Since the king's evident capitulation, however, the possibility arises that the guerrillas may have grown more bold and confident of their own ability to rule. Already, Fatah is calling for reorganization of Jordan's government and the army, now headed by the king's uncle, Maj. Gen. Sherif Nasser bin-Jamil, who is not loved by the guerrillas.

As for the king, he is precisely where capitulation put him. "I must say," he confided to an interviewer recently, "that I am very near to total despair."

Why, many here wonder, did the king challenge the Fedayeen, bigger-than-life heroes throughout the Middle East and especially so in Jordan? No one is sure. Some suspect the king listened to his advisers and got bad advice. Others fear the king, tired and shaken from being too long on the tightrope, has lost the sense of timing that has seen him through so many troubles before.

Whatever the reason, he has been forced to negotiate away some of the vital authority of a sovereign. He has kept the throne; but, worried Arabs and Westerners agree, it is a seat he holds at the pleasure of those former subjects who today carry submachine guns unmolested through his streets.

#### BARE NEEDS OF GAZA PEOPLE PROVIDED BY RELIEF AGENCY

(By William P. Cheshire)

GAZA.—The tour buses bearing Jews and Christians on pilgrimages to the Holy Land

skirt this tinderbox city of some 30,000 Arabs, once a southern outpost in the land of the Philistines.

The reason is not hard to find. The day before I left for Gaza, a young Arab waited behind a road sign off the main road, then heaved a grenade into the cab of a passing army truck, killing an Israeli sergeant.

For such anonymous acts of terrorism, the Israelis exact grim punishment. Heaps of rubble mark where they have dynamited Arab homes. When two masked men murdered a Jewish merchant here last October 29, Israeli security forces blew up eight shops in the immediate vicinity.

"We do not advise going there," said the desk clerk at Jerusalem's princely King David Hotel. "If you were in the United States, would you drive to Harlem?"

On the way in, I gave a lift to one of the many Israeli soldiers who were thumbing rides back to their bases. He nervously unholstered his pistol when we reached the city proper and sat with the gun bouncing in his lap. He spoke no English, but the meaning of his gesture was clear. So was the reason for the eucalyptus stumps that edged the roadway: trees make good hiding places.

But it was not to dodge hand grenades that I came to Gaza. Just north of the city is the Jabalia refugee camp, where the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) provides free the bare-minimum needs of 40,000 men, women and children at a daily cost of about 10 cents each.

It is not much. But it means a little food, a roof, medicine and, for the children, school and a chance someday to escape the terror and repression of life in the Gaza Strip. Escape and a chance to work.

Of the 275,000 refugees now living in the Strip, fewer than 10 per cent are classified as able to support themselves. UNRWA estimates that the Strip could support at best no more than a fifth of its present population. Thus, since the Six-Day War, about 50,000 refugees have left. Some have been deported. Most have gone in search of work in one of the other occupied areas or in Israel itself.

Those who remain at the camps draw meagre rations at UNRWA distribution centers once a fortnight: 11 pounds of flour, a little sugar, 9 ounces of rice, a little oil or fat, a bar of soap and, in the wintertime, 1 1/4 pints of kerosene a month. The food ration provides about 1,500 calories a day, far below the recommended minimum for adults.

In addition to the U.N. effort, a trickle of aid also comes from the Egyptian government, CARE and the Near East Christian Council for Refugee Work. The Israeli government is content to let others tend these chores.

Yet conditions at the Jabalia camp are far better than those to be found in some of the newer camps in Jordan, swamped with some 200,000 refugees from the Six-Day War.

The "homes" I saw here—little more than boxes, three meters square—were neatly cared for and the roofs did not leak. Up to five persons are crammed into each of these huts, where they cook, eat and sleep, all in one room.

Yet the most vivid memory I carried away was not of squalor, but of an old woman, the lower half of her face modestly covered, fussing proudly over a grandson a year and a half old.

Child care is one of the urgent needs UNRWA meets. Dehydration among small children suffering from gastro-enteritis is endemic in the camps, and I was shown a room in the Jabalia clinic where refugee children are treated for the illness a dozen at a time. In a ward nearby, two Arab women nestled new-born babies in their arms and beamed.

"Some of the women do not come to the clinic," said Mr. Subhi Hashwa, a refugee who

now works at UNRWA headquarters. "When they can't come here, we send midwives and medical attendants to their homes."

On their children, I began to see, is where the refugees pin their hopes. I had heard whispers of dire malnutrition in the Strip, of pitiful little sad-faced children with bloated bellies. These exist, I know, in Jordan, but I found none here. At schools and wherever they turned up (which was nearly everywhere), the children of Jabalia were plump, well-groomed, laughing and chattering like children anywhere.

But while the children offer hope, they are also a tremendous burden, requiring special health care and educational attention. The Jabalia camp alone has 13 elementary and preparatory schools, and UNRWA's deficit for the Gaza program this year is expected to reach \$5 million.

"After 19 years," an UNRWA publication reported two months before the June 1967 war, "the Gaza Strip is still very evidently a disaster area."

What was then a disaster area now erupts in terrorism almost daily, as long-nurtured hatreds and frustrations reach the flash point. Gaza's youngsters may in time escape. But until the political stalemate is broken and the refugee problem resolved, life in the Gaza Strip will continue to be largely one of hopelessness, terror, reprisals and want.

#### MIDDLE EAST REPORT: A PALESTINIAN VIEWS THE RUINS OF HIS PAST

(By William P. Cheshire)

JERASH, JORDAN.—"It would have been better for me to have died than to have left Jerusalem."

The speaker, now a guide at the Roman ruins here, had been drawn into a discussion of the Palestinian problem as we made a slow tour through this unique city of the Decapolis. He was a Palestinian himself, had been a guide for many years in the Old City of Jerusalem. Then, in 1967, he and his family fled in the face of what the Israeli guide-books speak of as "unification" of the Holy City.

While we poked among the ruins, he recalled with pride those happier days before the June War. He once had guided Dr. Billy Graham on a tour of Jerusalem.

"See here," he said, pointing to the American evangelist's autograph in a well-thumbed notebook. Dr. Graham, we agreed, was an admirable man.

"He drinks no wine," said my guide, with a nod of the head for emphasis.

"Like the Moslems," I said.

He smiled.

As our tour progressed, the conversation became more pointed. The Palestinian began to reflect unhappily on the circumstances that had forced him to leave the city that had been home for his family for countless generations. I was an American, and that fact was leitmotif to what was said. Did I and my nation not share the blame for this man's flight from Jerusalem to Jerash in the rocky Jordanian hills?

"Israel, the other nations of the world, the United States—no one cares," he said. "No one sees that Israel deals fairly, mercifully with the refugees."

But it is not true, I offered, that no one cares. Many people, many Americans, regard the refugee issue as central to a Middle East solution. Many regard Israel's seeming indifference to the problems of the Palestinian outcasts as a repudiation in fact of much of Israel's moral posturing.

"You say you care," said my guide, more in a spirit of resignation than criticism. "But you will go home again in a few weeks, and you will no longer remember a poor old man, uprooted from his land and made to live in a new country where he has no family, no ties."

I did not speak, I knew that I would remember. But I also knew that nothing I could do would in any way relieve the misery that this man felt. He was a Palestinian, an Arab. It was not possible for me to understand in any but a superficial way the importance that he and thousands of fellow refugees attach to family and home, as important as the Prophet to most Moslems.

To be sure, one could detect more than a little self-pity in my guide's rendition of his troubles. Self-pity and blaming others for one's misfortunes these, Arabists agree, are characteristics of the race.

But when all that is taken out, there remains the hard core of irreducible human tragedy: families dispersed, homes and property appropriated, jobs and friends left behind. Between here and Amman stands one of the many refugee camps that have sprung up across Jordan since the 1967 war. Thousands of families exist in these camps, huddled against the cold in hovels three meters square, hopeless, destitute, forgotten.

That camp was my first direct exposure to the refugee problem. I could scarcely believe my eyes: row upon row of huts, a monotonous city of galvanized tin roofs and littered streets perhaps a yard wide, with small children at play in the hard-packed mud. I leaned forward and pointed toward the sprawling slum. "Palestinians," said my driver, hardened to the sight.

As I left Jerash, the sun was setting. In the village below, the muezzin was just beginning the call to prayer, and my guide and I stopped to listen. It sounded to my Western ears like plainsong.

Finally, the chant complete, the guide and I shook hands. "Some day," said he, quietly, "perhaps we shall meet again—here or in Jerusalem."

If we ever meet again, I thought glumly, it will be here in Jerash.

"Let us say Jerusalem," I said.

[From the Columbia (S.C.) State, Mar. 29, 1970]

**LEBANON SHAKY: THE NATION MAY NOT SURVIVE THE BITTER ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT**  
(By William P. Cheshire)

BEIRUT.—Nowhere does the terrible cost of the Middle East war come home more starkly than here in Lebanon, the most Western-oriented Arab nation and possibly the most vulnerable to the ravages of rising militancy in this inflammable corner of the world.

The visitor fresh from Cairo and Amman finds here a vitality, economic and intellectual, almost wholly missing in those other Arab capitals. And all this, he is told by those who ponder the subject seriously, is destined to be smashed unless the Mideast crisis can be calmed—and quickly.

As in embattled Jordan, Fedayeen guerrilla operations contribute to the sense of crisis by inviting Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, where the commandos have concentrated their forces. Lebanon's token army of about 12,000—scarcely more than a domestic police force—has little chance of disciplining the guerrillas, who enjoy immense popular support, especially among the Moslem half of this half-Moslem, half-Christian nation.

"We are the only neighbor of Israel's," one Lebanese told me by way of making a prediction, "that has not lost territory to Israel or had a change of government." He would not rule out either here, he added.

Politically sensitive Lebanese are especially of the nation's poor military posture. "We want an army that fights," says Fuad W. Itayim, editor of the Beirut-based Middle East Economic Survey, "not one that tries to fight and run the country at the same time. No army can do both."

Lebanon's need for an effective defense force seems clear enough. Persons close to the guerrilla movement say privately that the Fedayeen anticipate—in fact, hope to provoke—new Israeli conquests. The farther Israel extends her borders and the more Arabs she reaches out to encompass, the reasoning goes, the more vulnerable Israel becomes. Most likely to be sacrificed: that part of Lebanon south of the Litani River, on whose waters Israel has long been thought to have designs.

That Lebanon, already hurt economically by the political uncertainties of the Near East, could withstand such a loss of territory seems doubtful. But here, as in the rest of the Arab world, domestic concerns are quickly submerged in the greater concern over Israel's expansionist ambitions. And the only effective counterforce to these ambitions, many moderate Lebanese will insist, is the Arab commando.

"One tries rational argument and peaceful solutions," explains Soraya Antonios, an attractive young Palestinian active in the Fifth of June Society, an association of Palestinian intellectuals. "When that doesn't work, what's left?"

Miss Antonios sees disillusionment with peace-seeking as the primary cause of the Fedayeen's mushrooming growth. Refugees of the 1948 war refused to believe that repatriation would not come in time. "It never sank in, really," says Miss Antonios, a refugee herself. United Nations resolutions promising repatriation helped keep the hope alive.

Then, when the 1967 war drove some 200,000 new refugees from Jordan's West Bank, younger members of the 1948 exodus saw the hopelessness of their position. "They realized," says Miss Antonios, "that they had been deceived all those years." Out of the resulting bitterness and determination to redress the wrongs of the refugees, Miss Antonios believes, the guerrilla movement was born.

Though not as conspicuous here as in Jordan, the guerrillas are nonetheless present. The major guerrilla newspaper, "Fateh," which circulates throughout the Arab world, is published here, and posters soliciting support for the guerrillas are a common sight in downtown Beirut.

Equally common is the near certainty among informed Lebanese that a major confrontation between the government and the guerrillas—and between the guerrillas and Israel—is only a matter of time. Makram Atiyah, a journalist educated at the American University of Beirut, points up the danger in such a showdown when he concedes that Lebanon, with its Western heritage and firm grasp on freedom and enlightenment, may not survive the Arab-Israeli wars intact.

"But in the meantime," he adds, with a good-natured detachment uncommon elsewhere in the Arab East, "we enjoy Lebanon's vitality while it lasts."

**IN GREECE, OPPRESSION TOUCHES LIGHTLY**

(By William P. Cheshire)

ATHENS.—Here in Greece, "where democracy was born," life goes on pretty much as it did before the colonels smothered democracy "to avert the danger of a Communist threat."

"I would say," an American diplomatic representative calculated, "that 85 to 90 percent of the people just go about their business." Opposition to the government is centered almost entirely among a few intellectuals and the Athens press, which feels threatened by the government's economic and other restraints.

Among the weapons used against the newspapers is a tax on all publications moving outside the capital city. The purpose: to keep criticism of the regime, not uncommon

in the papers here, from reaching Greeks in outlying rural areas, where support for the government is strongest.

"The government denies it is doing this," my informant said, "but I visit the outlying areas, and I know they don't get the Athens papers."

Another tactic is to suppress particular editions of the Athens papers when the criticism becomes too "provocative." Rather than prosecuting the editors (allowed under the new constitution), the government prefers to order kiosk operators not to sell the papers, I was told.

"It works just as well, and it avoids the outcry that would result, particularly in the United States, from messy trials."

Aside from suppressing criticism in the press, the colonels are likewise quick to resent political opposition. But their methods are a far cry from the brutality commonly charged against them in America, well-informed non-Greeks say.

"I would call it a benevolent dictatorship," one American official said. "Political enemies are put under house arrest and kept for long periods—maybe months—in hotel rooms. But they are not brutalized."

The number of political prisoners is put at around 2000. Some are Communists and Communist sympathizers. Others are royalists and right-wingers, including some ex-military officers.

Among many Greeks and foreigners alike, the major criticism of the colonels has to do with their clumsy methods and inefficiency. "They are military men and, most of them, from rural backgrounds," an American resident generally friendly to the regime told me. "They just aren't accustomed to thinking in terms of public relations, and they aren't used to running a government either."

What worries many American officials here is the chance that political opposition in the United States—aggravated by the Greek regime's inattention to its "image" overseas—may disrupt U.S.-Greek relations at a time when Greece is one of the few Mediterranean outposts on which the United States can depend. U.S. military aid to Greece, they recall, was almost stopped this year in the Senate. One bad blunder by the colonels, their friends here know, could quickly wreck the military assistance program.

But while it may be true that the colonels are not adept at public relations, it is clear that they recognize propaganda's importance. Out in the countryside, away from urbane Athens, among the commonest sights to be seen are huge posters and baked-enamel signboards emblazoned with the legend, in Greek, "Long Live the 21st of April," the day the colonels seized power in 1967.

I asked a guide to translate the inscription, and her dark eyes blazed. "It is the date of our last military revolution," she answered with asperity. But the signs remain and give no sign of being mutilated by an angry population. Once I saw the same inscription spelled out in rocks on a hillside, presumably by peasant hands.

Even among educated Athenians one finds support for the 1967 coup, for memories of the Communist incursions following World War II are fresh in many minds.

"We have a military government," said an Athens businessman educated at the prestigious American-run Robert College in Istanbul. "Nobody likes a military government, but it was a necessity." Nobody likes a Communist government either, he might have said.

It is a common assessment and one that works in the government's behalf, as does time. The opposition, harried and disorganized, is said to be weary. Even those who have the least love for the regime are said to be more and more resigned to a government whose "oppressions" touch very few—and then lightly.

## ISRAEL'S NEW HARVEST: ARABS WARN OF "LAND-LUST"

(By William P. Cheshire)

JERUSALEM.—This ancient city, holy to Moslem and Jew alike, stands as a visible testament to the mistrust that separates Israel from her Arab neighbors. Part of the city is officially "occupied territory." Yet here sits the Israeli parliament, and the major parties doing business there are pledged never to surrender "one inch" of Jerusalem, spiritual capital of the Jewish people for 3,000 years and capital of Israel since 1950.

"Israel insists she wants merely a buffer zone in the occupied areas," snorted an Arab with whom I talked at length in Beirut. "Buffer zone? She is moving settlers into the occupied areas as fast as she can. Soon these newly settled areas will need their own buffer zones. Where does it all end?"

Such suspicions of a growing land-lust on the part of Israel are scarcely calmed by official pronouncements issuing from this city.

Israel's dominant Labor Alignment, headed by Golda Meir's socialist Mapai party, is firmly committed against giving up any of the spoils of the 1967 war. The only opposition the major parties have is voiced, and then cautiously, by such intellectual groupings as the Ihud party and, not so cautiously, by Uri Avnery, Israel's maverick MP and girlie-magazine publisher.

"It is vital to us from the standpoint of security," says Defense Minister and June War hero Moshe Dayan (whose poster-size picture can be bought at newsstands here for \$2.25), "that we maintain military bases there (in the occupied West Bank) and freedom of action for Israeli defense forces."

But it is not airfields or truck depots that the visitor finds most of in the Jordan valley. He sees mostly pipes for proposed irrigation projects, newly planted crops, preparations for road-widening—signs of a people settling down on the land to stay. Israeli people, whose presence in the West Bank is proof to the Arab that talk of negotiations is a cruel joke.

"This was not unoccupied area," an Arab professor had said to me a few days before I arrived in Israel. "People lived on it. They may not have made the land as productive as have the Israelis, with their Western technology, but it was theirs. How can the Arabs love the Israelis? We have been raped!"

So, while the new settlers plant the seeds of a new harvest, they must also snatch frequent looks over the shoulder. All along the roadside running up the Jordan valley, signs warn of sudden death beyond: "Warning! Frontier Ahead!" It is along this frontier that guerrilla groups conduct sporadic raids on the Israeli "nesters," hoping to make of the Arab's former possession a no-man's-land.

For their part, the Israelis are equally determined to make the occupied lands safe for settlers. Their tactics are not always humane.

Reports are hard to verify, but it is widely believed (and not just by Arabs) that persons suspected of belonging to guerrilla organizations or of aiding the guerrillas are tortured routinely at security compounds in Jerusalem, Ashkelon and Sarafand. Beyond question, whole villages have been demolished for "security reasons" (8,000 homes, by one count) and property requisitioned, including a hospital in east Jerusalem that has been turned into a police station.

In areas of intense guerrilla activity, curfews are common. I heard of entire villages being kept on total curfew for as long as a week, with residents not even being allowed to use the latrines or water the cattle. Such examples are extreme, but they do occur. And being searched at military road-blocks is so much a part of life in the oc-

cupied areas that visitors, who are passed through, grow accustomed to seeing fiercely proud Arabs thus humiliated.

"The wrongs of the Jews cry out to heaven," The Times of London remarked editorially not long ago, "but they do not cry out so loud that the wrongs of the Arabs need not be heard."

Heard they may be, but not northeast of here in the Jordan Valley. There the new settlers are settling in, and the dominant sounds are those made by water sluicing through new pipe and the plow cutting furrows through former Arab lands.

## MIDDLE EAST REPORT: NEW TROUBLES BREW IN FAIRYLAND

(By William P. Cheshire)

KYRENIA, CYPRUS.—Twice a day—early in the morning and late in the afternoon—the Greek bus makes the "sort trip" between here and Nicosia, winding through the heart of the largest Turkish enclave on this seemingly placid but seething island republic.

Along the way, road signs cry out against "The Murderers of Turks"—that is to say, the Greek majority on Cyprus—and it is only with a United Nations escort front and back that the busload of Greeks is permitted to take the most direct route from here to the capital and back.

Bus service is fairly regular, despite the restriction. At other times of the day, great lumbering buses like the one that brought me to Kyrenia swing wide to the west, adding three-quarters of an hour to the schedule but avoiding Turks.

Kyrenia, outwardly so calm, was alive with terror during the late 1950s, a period in the history of Cyprus that British residents here speak of simply as "The Troubles." During "The Troubles," the proprietor of the Red Lion confided to me when his pub had emptied of other customers, to be British was to risk being shot in the back.

"I had an armed guard on the pub around the clock since the clientele consisted mostly of British army troops. And the Americans here used to wear undershirts with 'U.S.' painted across the back in big letters."

One American resident, he recalled, left his T-shirt off during the hot Cypriot midday. "They shot and killed him from the street while he washed his car in the yard."

Those times are past, I was assured, and things are settling down to "normal" on Cyprus. But even in the relative calm of the week before an attempt was made to assassinate President Makarios, things were not entirely "normal." Discussions of Cyprus politics were discouraged in the Red Lion and other establishments, and at the impressive Crusader ruins, a stone's throw from the harbor, submachine guns stared out from Medieval parapets against the day when new troubles might erupt.

The sizeable British community here, perhaps for self-protection, appears to keep aloof from the island's affairs. Here in Kyrenia, the Queen's subjects dine out at the "veddy British" Harbor Club, take their toddies at the Red Lion or (more commonly) at home and, on Sundays, worship at the lovely stucco-and-red-tile St. Andrew's Anglican Church.

"My God," I heard a British resident of some 20 years exclaim over the telephone in conversation with a Greek-speaking native, "doesn't anyone over there speak English!"

"It's like a little colonial outpost," explained a British journalist who found this aspect of life in Kyrenia as enjoyable as I did. "They bring England out here with them, and most of the year it's like back home in the spring."

It isn't really, of course. The new troubles between the island's 490,000 Greeks and 110,000 Turks are real enough. Small acts of ter-

rorism are commonplace, and many fear members of the National Front, fanatical Greek Cypriots, are girding for a new offensive as early as this spring.

The great risk is that Turkey, stopped just short of an invasion of Cyprus through the 1967 intercession of U.S. mediator Cyrus Vance, might jump the traces. If this happens, an American diplomat told me, there is no chance that mediation would work again. "The United States used up its credit with the Vance mission," he said. Nor would Turkey listen to any other power, he thought, including the United Nations, which keeps an uneasy watch on Cypriot affairs.

Yet, at the small rooming house here where I stayed, two Londoners had set up headquarters while they scouted the island for a house to buy. They were tired of all the violence and crime of city life, they explained, and had decided to withdraw to peaceful Cyprus, where they could enjoy the seabreeze and wander among the island's still unexcavated antiquities.

I could easily understand their yearning. After two weeks with the Arabs, Cyprus did indeed seem wonderfully idyllic. Not until a week after, when terrorists machine-gunned Makarios' helicopter, did I begin to understand how completely Cyprus' fairy-tale surroundings could obscure the inferno underneath.

## THE NEED FOR A SELECT HOUSE COMMITTEE

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. MONTGOMERY) in introducing a bipartisan resolution designed to throw a greater degree of light on the present situation in Southeast Asia.

This resolution, if approved by the House, establishes the mechanism by which a quick, objective, and effective review and report of U.S. activities in Southeast Asia can be provided to the Congress. The Speaker of the House would be empowered to select an 11-member committee whose task it would be to, within 30 days of its impaneling, travel to Southeast Asia, assess our national position, and report its findings to the Congress.

Fundamental objective in assessing and reporting would be insured by the composition of the committee. Two committee members would be selected from the House Armed Services Committee, two from the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and seven from the general membership of the House.

In my judgment, the value of such a committee is threefold. It would provide the House with a one-shot internal fact-finding instrument which is clearly lacking and desperately needed at the present time. It would facilitate the formulation and expression of more objective and informed congressional responses to Presidential policy decisions with regard to Southeast Asia. Finally, it would provide the American people with a needed balance in the present reporting mix on

the status and level of our current involvement.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the American people need to be as fully informed about the situation in Southeast Asia as soon as possible. The resolution I am coauthoring today provides a speedy and reasonable means to facilitate this information-gathering task; it also facilitates the decisionmaking prerogatives of Congress. I urge my colleagues to lend their support to this proposal.

**LEGISLATIVE OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS**

**HON. JOHN BRADEMÁS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. BRADEMÁS. Mr. Speaker, on January 27-29, 1970, the legislative council of the National Retired Teachers Association and the National American Association of Retired Persons adopted a statement of legislative objectives, which consisted of recommendations for improved social security and medicare benefits, for equitable tax treatment, for adequate housing and transportation, and a series of other suggestions.

These two organizations represent over 2 million members, all of whom are interested in a better life for our older citizens.

Because I believe that my colleagues should know the views expressed by NRTA and AARP, I include the full text of the recommendations in the RECORD:

**THE 45-POINT LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM ADOPTED FOR THIS YEAR BY THE NRTA-AARP LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

**IMPROVED SOCIAL SECURITY, MEDICARE BENEFITS**

1. We support legislation to increase the minimum Social Security benefit to at least \$120 a month and provide corresponding increases at all Social Security benefit levels.

2. We recommend that the Social Security earnings limitation be amended to permit annual earned income of \$3,000 a year without reduction in Social Security benefits.

3. We urge that the widow's Social Security benefit be increased to 100 per cent of the worker's benefit.

4. We favor legislation to establish minimum Social Security benefits for all persons age 70 or older who are not otherwise eligible for cash benefits under the Social Security program, and to permit benefits up to \$150 per month from other public and private pensions without loss in their Social Security benefits.

5. We urge the Congress to assure that all persons will be eligible for Medicare upon attaining age 65.

6. We urge the Congress to include prescription drug costs in Medicare.

7. We support the bipartisan study of the whole Social Security system in relation to today's economy.

8. We urge that Social Security benefits for men be computed on the same basis as that now used to determine benefits for women.

9. We encourage deferment of retirement beyond age 65 and we urge Congress to provide increased benefits to persons who continue to work past age 65.

10. We urge that the Federal Government investigate the causes of increasing hospital charges and physicians' fees in an effort to halt the rising costs of Medicare and out-of-pocket Medicare payments.

11. We suggest the inclusion of chiropractic services under Part B of Medicare.

**ADEQUATE RETIREMENT INCOME**

12. We urge the states to increase pension benefits of all retired teachers to at least \$2,400 a year minimum based on 25 years of service, with proportional benefits for all service of shorter duration.

13. We urge adoption of a national policy of (a) the transferability of public and private retirement credits, (b) five-year or earlier vesting of retirement benefits, and (c) adequate funding.

14. We urge the Congress to provide partial Federal funding to encourage the States to accept the transfer of out-of-state teaching credit.

15. We urge the Congress to provide adequate pension increases for railroad retirees and Civil Service retirees.

16. We urge the Congress to continue to protect veterans, their dependents, and all other older Americans in their benefits when increases are voted in Social Security or public pensions.

17. We urge that all public and private pension programs be revised to provide annual automatic benefit increases tied to a rise in the cost of living.

18. We urge more effective enforcement of the Age Discrimination Act passed by the 90th Congress, and expansion of its provisions to assure those over age 65 who want to work, the opportunity to do so.

**EQUITABLE TAX TREATMENT**

19. We urge that the entire economic community of the nation contribute to the financial improvement of needy older Americans.

20. We urge the Congress to permit persons age 65 and over to deduct all unreimbursed expenses for drugs and other medical expenditures from their Federal income taxes.

21. We believe that single persons over age 65 with incomes up to \$3,500 a year, and married couples over age 65 with incomes up to \$6,000 a year, should be exempt from paying a Federal personal income tax.

22. We urge that Congress adjust the retirement income credit base to correspond with the current Social Security maximum payment.

23. We urge the states to provide a home-stead exemption for persons over 65 in order to lessen the burden of steadily rising property taxes and enable retirees to maintain their own homes.

24. We urge that under the Federal Estate Tax, the present 50 percent limitation be replaced by an unlimited marital deduction which would make transfers of all property between spouses tax free.

**HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT**

25. We support the principle of preventive care to promote the physical and mental health of older persons.

26. We urge the immediate development by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of a national program which will guarantee all older persons the right to qualify medical and health care at a reasonable cost.

27. We urge that the Administration effec-

tively implement its commitment to alleviate the problem of inadequate nutrition which exists, to varying degrees, in all strata of our society, but particularly among the elderly.

28. We urge a coordinated national attack on the critical problems of water, air, and noise pollution and the wasteful destruction of our natural surroundings.

29. We urge that all Federal functions having to do with the environment be combined into a single department.

30. We urge effective implementation and strict enforcement of criminal laws, and enactment of new ones where necessary, in order to reverse the rising tide of criminal activity, including that which particularly affects the person and property of older Americans.

31. We urge that all Federal, state and local agencies give special attention to the needs of older persons with respect to the cost, availability, suitability, and proximity of public transportation.

32. We urge that the announced national housing goal include appropriate emphasis on the provision of adequate, reasonably priced housing for all older Americans.

33. We urge that administrators of the Model Cities Program continue their efforts to identify and meet the needs of the older citizens living within or affected by Model Cities projects.

**ADMINISTRATION ON AGING**

34. We urge that a thorough study of the policies, procedures, programs and resources of the Administration on Aging be conducted to determine its effectiveness in carrying out the intent of Congress as defined in the Older Americans Act, as amended.

35. We respectfully request the President to direct the Commissioner on Aging to include representatives of the major national organizations of older persons and qualified individual older persons in the initial and all subsequent planning and policymaking for the 1971 White House Conference on Aging.

36. We urge the Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to carry out the purposes and programs of the Older Americans Act, including those set forth in the 1969 Amendments.

37. We urge the immediate development of a national philosophy on aging and the older American.

**CONSUMER PROTECTION**

38. We support legislation to expose and restrict all categories of misrepresentation and fraud to consumers.

39. We oppose the adoption, by any state, of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code in its present form.

40. We urge immediate state and Federal action to identify and expose those consumer frauds and deceptions whose primary victims are older Americans.

41. We urge the Congress to establish an Office of Consumer Affairs at the Federal level with a director having the status equivalent to that of a cabinet officer.

**NATIONAL POLICY**

42. We urge the President and the Congress to intensify their efforts to stabilize the purchasing power of the dollar.

43. We urge adoption by the states of a model Uniform Probate Code to simplify and expedite estate administration.

44. We urge that the method of choosing the President of the United States be reformed.

45. We support the right of persons lawfully assembled in schools and other public places to participate in nondenominational prayers, and we also support continuance of their right to pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States.

SOVIET NAVAL MANEUVERS

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, as the Senate approaches the consideration of the 1971 fiscal year military procurement bill, considerable attention will be given the force requirements of the Navy.

This subject is directly related to the naval strength of the Soviet Union. An interesting and informative article on this subject titled "Russ Strategy: Show the Flag on Seven Seas," written by George Weller, of the Daily News Foreign Service, was published in the Chicago Daily News of April 23, 1970.

Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Chicago Daily News, April 23, 1970]

RUSS STRATEGY: "SHOW THE FLAG" ON SEVEN SEAS

(By George Weller)

MADRID.—The massive Soviet naval "maneuvers" to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth range over thousands of square miles. But control of narrow straits—Baltic, Dardanelles, Suez, Singapore and Gibraltar—are its aims.

Gibraltar, the massive mountain lookout, disputed between Spain and Britain, is the strategic fulcrum of the so-called "exercise." Whoever holds Gibraltar's warning system, plus Spanish and Moroccan airfields, controls the interaction of Russia's two main fleets.

"Okean," as the Soviets call their demonstration, has the propaganda purpose of serving notice on the world that Russia is now a power in seven seas.

It is doing what Britain's once proud navy used to call "showing the flag."

For Russia to exert worldwide naval power it is necessary that she be able to combine her Baltic fleet of 90 ships operating in mid-Atlantic with 25 submarines, and the Mediterranean fleet with its 13 submarines, operating mostly in the area of the Israeli-Arab conflict. Gibraltar's straits are the key.

The Soviets have progressed a step toward "neutralizing" the Straits of Gibraltar in their new merchant marine agreement with Gen. Francisco Franco. They already have established bunkering and provisioning rights in the Canary Islands.

Fleet supply ships with Western naval forces are clearly painted battle gray. But the supply train of the Soviet navy has no distinctive markings. A fleet tanker looks like any other oiler. Deck guns can be absent.

What this means is that such a "commercial" arrangement as Spain has with Russia can be gradually and imperceptibly shifted over into a supply service. The Soviets already have carried out this adroit shift with the Egyptians and the Syrians, taking over use of their ports.

Franco, who in World War II sheltered Italian miniature ships near Gibraltar to attack allied convoys, while keeping an official neutrality, is no newcomer to these naval subterfuges.

But at 77 he is unlikely to be around to supervise the eventual showdown in the Mediterranean. His deputy and likeliest successor is Adm. Luis Carrero Albano.

Franco made an agreement with Hitler to allow the German army to cross Spain and take Gibraltar, in return for German aircraft and arms. But he stalled on fulfillment, and Gibraltar was saved for the allies by Italian defeats that forced Hitler to cancel the move to bottle up the Mediterranean.

The worldwide demonstration by the Soviet navy bears the authentic mark of Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev, who became navy-minded, something like Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the beginning of his career. He was the party's liaison man with the navy when it was a poor stepister to the army and air force.

Under Brezhnev's expert guidance, and with Nasser's help, the Soviets are gradually moving westward toward Gibraltar along the Arab coast of North Africa. Their take-off point is the blocked Suez Canal, which they are anxious to get reopened.

Opening Suez would bring their Vladivostok-based fleet units operating in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into liaison with the Mediterranean fleet.

The Soviets already are using Indian ports as "training" bases for the submarines they are providing for the Indian Navy. They also have a secret base on the Red Sea coast of the United Arab Republic.

The Soviet naval interaction in three Arab seaports, Port Said, Alexandria and Tobruk, is emblematic of the strategy.

The Israeli air force has pounded Port Said into rubble and sent its 250,000 inhabitants into refugee camps. The Soviets have not attempted to defend the canal's door.

Where they have concentrated their warships and their SAM-3 low-level missiles is around Alexandria, the next port West. Through Alexandria, from the Black Sea, come the tanks, aircraft, artillery and radar equipment for the 10,000 Soviet and 200,000 Egyptians.

Russia has converted Alexandria into an Arab equivalent of Haiphong. The Israelis do not dare bomb it for fear of bringing the Soviets into the conflict, like the United States in the Vietnam War.

The Soviets, according to London's Daily Telegraph, are now working on U.A.R. President Nasser to persuade Libya's politically inexperienced junta of rebel officers to give them two evacuated British bases: the excellent port of Tobruk and the military airfield of El Adem.

When the Soviets get Tobruk, their westward march toward Gibraltar is likely to reach for America's Wheelus Field in Tripoli, Libya. Next, inching west to the ex-French bases in Bizerta in Tunisia and Mers-Mel-Kebir in Algeria and beyond brings the Soviets to Gibraltar.

The worldwide Soviet naval demonstration is a relatively discreet exercise compared to what the Soviet could do in the air if they chose. Their curtain of air power now stretches from the Black Sea to Uganda, with only Turkey, Cyprus and Israel as Western holding points.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE EXPRESSES ITS SORROW AT THE PASSING OF WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, at its meeting on May 5, 1970, the Committee on the Judiciary adopted the following resolution. It bespeaks the respect and af-

fection all the members of the committee had for Bill St. Onge:

RESOLUTION

Whereas William L. St. Onge having passed away on Friday, May 1, 1970; and

Whereas William L. St. Onge has been a member of this committee beginning with the 88th Congress; and

Whereas William L. St. Onge earned the affection and respect of the members of the committee by his humility, his dedication to the work of this committee, his service to the highest principles of the House of Representatives; and

Whereas his integrity, his civility, and warmth contributed greatly to the harmony and spirit of this committee; and Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, expresses its great sorrow at the passing of its beloved member, William L. St. Onge; and be it further

Resolved, That this Resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Committee; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be sent to his wife; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be inserted in the Congressional Record.

Adopted May 5, 1970.

DOES EDUCATION REALLY PAY?

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, our country will be no better off than its educational institutions. I have always been amazed as to why most professions in this country pay more than our school teachers receive. I have a very good friend in Mt. Vernon, Mr. Jere T. Shaw, who has propounded a very important question. Does education really pay? Mr. Shaw draws a comparison between a beginning teacher and a family on public aid. It may sound like a joke, but when you analyze the following figures given by Mr. Shaw, you will see that some persons receiving public aid are actually better off financially than the starting schoolteachers—primarily because the schoolteacher is required to pay local, State, and Federal taxes while the welfare recipient does not.

Mr. Speaker, I am not belittling the plight of the welfare recipient. Many of them are desperately trying to find work. Others are ill and due to lack of education cannot find suitable employment. We all have compassion for this group of people. The analogy I want to draw here is that many of our welfare problems result from lack of education and if we are not willing to pay our teachers adequately, we are merely in a vicious circle.

Under previous order granted me, I enclose herewith a statement by Mr. Shaw relating to this subject:

DOES EDUCATION REALLY PAY?

(By Jere T. Shaw)

Have you ever stopped to consider that a beginning teacher and his family are worse off financially than a family on public aid? Let us consider a beginning teacher in our community with a wife and two children, ages six and seven, and compare this family

with a husband and wife and two children on A.D.C.U.

The gross salary for beginning teachers in Mt. Vernon is \$6400. Based on a budget provided by the Jefferson County Department of Public Aid, the A.D.C.U. family receives \$2,544 from the state. At first glance it appears that the teacher making \$6,400 is much better off. However, let us examine the additional expenses that the teacher is likely to incur and which the public aid family will not incur.

Federal Income tax----- \$511  
Based on \$6,400 income with standard 10% deduction and four dependents. A.D.C.U. family does not have this expense.

Surtax----- 44  
Based on federal income tax paid. A.D.C.U. family does not pay this.

State income tax----- 60  
Based on \$6,400 income with four dependents at 2½%. A.D.C.U. family does not pay this.

Payment to Illinois teacher's retirement program----- 480

Based on 7½% of \$6,400. A.D.C.U. family does not pay into a retirement program. One is not needed. The government will continue to provide relief under one program or another.

Medical expenses----- 544  
This figure is an estimate. It includes hospitalization, insurance and other medical expenses not covered such as doctor's, dentist's, optometrists, and pharmaceutical bills. Public Aid family has the best insurance policy available. All medical expenses are provided free of charge by the government.

Professional expenses----- 53  
Normal profession expenses include NEA, IEA, and MEA dues, Flower Fund, and registration of teaching certificate. Persons on A.D.C.U. will not have this expense.

Transportation to and from work----- 270  
Based on cab fare at \$1.50 per day by 180 days. Father on A.D.C.U. will not have this expense. This is a conservative estimate considering the annual operational expense of owning a car.

Rent----- 1,116  
A 3-bedroom home will cost the teacher \$1,620 a year at \$135 per month. The A.D.C.U. family qualifies to live in the housing project. The cost to rent a 3-bedroom apartment is \$42 per month or \$504 per year. The difference between \$504 and \$1,620 is \$1,116. This amount is an additional expense for the teacher because he does not qualify to live in the housing project.

Water bill----- 180  
Based on \$15 per month. This is an estimated average by the water department for a family of 4. Water is furnished by the housing project.

Additional clothing requirement for a working person----- 300  
This is an estimate. Additional clothing for A.D.C.U. father is not necessary. He does not work.

School lunches for teacher's children----- 126  
Based on 2 lunches per day at 35 cents per lunch by 180 days. School lunches are provided free for the children on public aid.

Educational expense----- 200  
A teacher is usually expected to continue his education. The \$200 additional expense for the teacher is a very conservative estimate. The Manpower Training and Development Act provides free educational opportunities for public aid recipients such as vocational and technical training, etc.

Food----- \$528  
The cost to feed a family of 4 is approximately \$106 per month. The teacher must pay this full amount for a total of \$1,272 per year. The family on public aid can buy food at a discount through the food stamp program. Based on the formula for the food stamp program the public aid family receives \$106 worth of food stamps every month for \$62. Based on 12 months the food for the recipient is \$744. The additional cost of food to the teacher is \$528 (\$1,272-\$744).

Total additional expenses that the teacher will incur----- 4,412

After subtracting the additional expenses of \$4412 from the teacher's gross salary of \$6400, the adjusted teacher's salary is found to be \$1988. In comparing the \$1988 adjusted income earned by the teacher to \$2544 received by the public aid family, one can only conclude that the beginning teacher and his family is worse off financially than a similar family on public aid, \$556 worse off.

These figures tell only part of the story. In addition to A.D.C.U. family's basic budget of \$2544, other allowances are provided for unforeseen expenses. Extra allowances are made for such things as larger fuel bills for cold winters, the repair or replacement of appliances etc. These items will increase the \$2544 a considerable amount by making the difference even greater than the \$556.

Does education really pay?

CONGRESSMAN BROCK BACKS NIXON ON CAMBODIA

HON. W. E. (BILL) BROCK OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, last week President Nixon decided to take military action in Southeast Asia which will allow the United States to continue to withdraw troops from South Vietnam. With the limited information at my disposal, I believe his decision to move against Vietcong sanctuaries in Cambodia to be the only logical decision under the circumstances.

I support President Nixon in this action.

What bothers me today is not President Nixon's decision, but the events since his speech last Thursday. In a period of crisis—when America needs its strength and will fastened on success, when an American President and 400,000 American soldiers engaged in ending a war need support, there is a damaging lack of responsibility on the part of many political figures.

We have all heard the talk of everything from a constitutional crisis to impeachment of the President. Members of both parties have cried disaster and talked of political consequences of the President's action. Let us put this whole thing in perspective.

President Nixon made a decision to take every step necessary to protect American soldiers in the field. That, as Commander in Chief, is his responsibility. Are political considerations more impor-

tant than lives? If they can become so, this Nation will have forfeited its claim to a moral foundation for our freedom.

President Nixon did not get us into Vietnam, he has been getting us out. Two Presidents before him committed more than 500,000 troops to a no-win war—a war that has cost us thousands and thousands of our young men. During the 5 years prior to the Nixon administration, billions of dollars were spent in Vietnam with no purpose other than maintaining combat year after year.

President Nixon made a hard decision upon taking office—a decision based on information available to only one man, the President of the United States. His decision was to end our involvement in Vietnam. Without equivocation the Nixon administration policy in Vietnam was to turn the war over to the South Vietnamese and withdraw our troops without turning South Vietnam over to the Vietcong.

This marked the first time in 6 years that our policy was one of withdrawal rather than a continued involvement.

President Nixon has moved forward boldly in removing our forces. One hundred fifteen thousand American troops were brought home during his first 16 months in office, and he has announced further withdrawal of 150,000 troops in the coming 12 months. If he is allowed to carry out this program, the President will have ended our military involvement in South Vietnam while preserving their freedom.

In order to insure this goal and to protect our men, President Nixon has determined that a limited military action is necessary in certain Vietcong sanctuaries in Cambodia. This is not an escalation, expansion, or anything else, other than a necessary action to insure the safety of thousands of Americans who are leaving Vietnam and millions of Vietnamese who hope to live under a government they control rather than the Communists. Without such an effort, every American man in Vietnam would be placed in great danger.

Mr. Speaker, the President has said this action might take 6 to 8 weeks. We will have adequate time to study the progress of what he is trying to do. Let us start out by trying to understand, not by crying "wolf" without knowing what the problems or prospects are.

It has been pointed out many times by lots of people that the moratoriums and speeches against U.S. policy in Vietnam have encouraged Hanoi at the peace table in Paris and have probably slowed an end to the war. I would like to ask my fellow Members of Congress, both in this body and in the Senate, to impose on themselves a moratorium on politically self-serving statements regarding this war.

While we wait and pray for an early end to this conflict, let us not give ammunition to the other side, either at the battle field or the peace table. Each of us has a responsibility to end the involvement in Vietnam. Partisan political extremism during this time will serve no useful purpose.

THE NEW DEAL—25 YEARS AFTER

**HON. AL ULLMAN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, a thoughtful and thought-provoking editorial recently published in a newspaper in my home district reminds us of the remarkable accomplishments of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal that ended a quarter of a century ago. As the editorial points out, these 12 vigorous years of American history were marked by the strong sense of purpose and direction that the New Deal brought to American government.

Social reform and economic growth were integrated. As the writer, Byron Brinton, editor and publisher of the Baker Record-Courier, astutely observes:

Each program was designed to move the free sector of the economy in a constructive direction and to free it from the frustration of a chaotic *laissez-faire* system.

I sympathize with Mr. Brinton when he concludes that the country should "return to some of its basic and good sense" as reflected in the programs and political philosophy of the New Deal. Too often today, it seems we are attacking our national problems piecemeal, without any sense of relationship to the needs of our people or the aims of our national purpose. The results are often unsatisfactory and the crisis of national identity that we are suffering today tends to deepen.

The lessons of a more cohesive period of American government should be recalled and, indeed, applied. I recommend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

**NEW DEAL NEEDED**

Twenty-five years after the passing of President Roosevelt finds the country going in strange directions economically and socially. Perhaps the reason is that very few people understood the New Deal in the first place and the entire nation has been inconsistent in applying its philosophy in the second.

Those who were "the younger generation" attempting to go to college when the nation's economy was stagnated by Hooverism remember quite well the philosophy, as do those now quite old who had life savings absorbed by months and months of unemployment and economic adversity from the farm clear on through the economic system.

The reactionaries said government, though it managed the money for their speculative purposes, should do nothing for the purposes of the average American—namely his welfare. He had surely repeatedly since the country was founded been squeezed through the boom and bust wringer, the panics, the recessions. Even the thrifty, the energetic were subjected to fear and poverty, the lot that in all human experience usually was assigned to the shiftless. Roosevelt said that a free government can concern itself with the things that were destroying a free economy. He insured bank savings to permit a free society to reward rather than penalize thrift.

He inaugurated the great plains and water environmental programs. He had a farm program so that productivity should not destroy

the producer. He had a relief program—tied to work. Public Works and Work Progress administrations. He had programs to minimize the concentration of wealth. He had unemployment insurance, to insure the community and not the possible shiftless.

He had labor relations to equalize and not overbalance power. There were others, but in each case each program was designed to move the free sector of the economy in a constructive direction and to free it from the frustration of a chaotic *laissez-faire* system.

The measures worked. As we recall the faith of the older generation in the American system was fortified, the hope of the younger generation was well founded. Social and economic stratification and racial differences began to recede. Radicalism was frustrated and defeated. Socialism didn't get to first base. The unchallenged authority of Wall Street, the grain and commodity speculators and the utility trusts fled the American scene. There were good and growing years for America. It knew how to harness a free society and a free economy and human welfare to the same wagon.

Then came the war and the Truman post-war era, triumph and world leadership, and reconstruction, even prosperity. Somewhere at the latter end of the era and throughout the Eisenhower years and even with Kennedy and Johnson and now Nixon, the nation has forgotten what the new deal was all about.

We were told that environmental programs integrated into the economy were creeping socialism and we lost them in the shuffle. We basked in the luxury of prosperity and forgot the restraints upon monopoly, the evils of speculative money, social stratification and racism. We forgot that the new deal welfare programs were integrated into the free economic system and were designed to reward and take the fear out of personal responsibility, thrift and ambition. So we find even Nixon talking of minimum income entitlement, welfare keyed to the living standards of the industrious, nationalized education, socialized health, crash programs in environmental control, unlimited unemployment insurance appalling fringe benefits which abandon personal responsibility. Etc. Etc.

Twenty-five years later the New Deal would be the best New Deal we can imagine. We wish the country would return to some of its basic and good sense.

Nixon and Rep. Packwood have a bill in to subsidize small business. Even if the legislation would work it's not as good as the real thing—letting small business keep the money it already has. New and pending tax increases and inflationary costs are the highest in memory of old-timers in small business. Neither of these gentlemen have been in small business or in agriculture so they don't realize you can't meet impossible costs by borrowing money to meet them.

**POSTAL COMPULSION****HON. GEORGE BUSH**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 5, 1970

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, I support the proposed postal reform bill and the postal corporation concept. In fact, I introduced the bill that would have accomplished this on May 28, 1969. I feel that from a standpoint of efficiency, this legislation is a giant step in the right direction.

However, there is one portion of H.R. 17070 over which I have some concern.

I do not want to see anything written into postal reform which would deprive postal workers of the right to make a voluntary decision about union membership. I am a supporter of Texas' right to work law and I do not want to see this law jeopardized by section 222 of H.R. 17070.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I intend to support amendment of this section so that each employee of the postal service might have the right, freely and without the fear of penalty or reprisal, to form, join, and assist a labor organization or to refrain from such activity.

The Wall Street Journal of this date contained an interesting editorial on this subject that I would like to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this time:

**POSTAL COMPULSION**

Everyone favors an efficient postal service, and the reform plan negotiated by postal unions and the Government does appear to offer hope for progress. The plan, however, includes one feature of doubtful utility.

In collective bargaining the unions would be allowed to press for a union shop, which would of course compel postal workers to join a union or lose their jobs. The Post Office would not have to grant the demand but, if it didn't, an arbitrator could rule for compulsion.

It's hard to see how this would square with the Civil Service protection that postal employees are supposed to retain under the new setup. And it obviously conflicts directly with President Nixon's declaration, less than a year ago, that Federal workers should not be forced to join unions to hold their jobs.

The possibility of a union shop could be expected to intensify the power struggles among the several unions that represent postal workers, sometimes with conflicting jurisdiction. A union that won compulsory membership would gain financially, while a union that lost could be expected to stir future trouble.

Stronger postal unions, as organizations, thus might gain. The benefits for postal workers and the public, though, are difficult to discern.

**CAMBODIA****HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's announcement of the extension of the perimeter of the war to Cambodia caught most of the Nation, including the Congress, by surprise.

For many of us the criticism of the White House goes beyond the implications of the administration's action. It includes the President's failure to consult the Congress before committing an act of war in another nation.

Most Americans want an end to the war in Vietnam. Many of us, however, find it difficult to believe that expansion of the war will bring it to a quick conclusion.

Because I believe they place the question of Cambodia in particularly sharp focus, I am placing in the RECORD two editorials from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The first, entitled "A Giant Step Backward," appeared in the Saturday, May 2, issue; the second, entitled "A Lack of Candor," appeared May 4.

The editorials follow:

#### A GIANT STEP BACKWARD

Less than two weeks ago, President Nixon expressed confidence that a just peace was in sight in Southeast Asia, that the U.S. would not suffer defeat, and that 150,000 U.S. troops could be withdrawn within a year.

Yet now, in a sharp departure from previously announced policies of getting out of Southeast Asia quickly, we have been plunged more deeply and more dangerously into the morass by an invasion of Cambodia by thousands of American combat troops.

The President in his Thursday night television address declared that his decision to attack Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia is intended to shorten the war, protect our American forces in Southeast Asia, and hasten their withdrawal.

His assurances are not convincing. What he is doing is taking a giant step toward an expanded war, entailing the sacrifice of American lives for an objective not in sight.

It may be said that Mr. Nixon has displayed political courage in suddenly stepping up a war which many Americans earnestly oppose and want ended as quickly as possible. But he is gambling not only with his own future in politics, but with the lives of thousands of American soldiers and airmen.

If he could appear so elated about conditions in Vietnam two weeks ago, and find now that the situation is so critical that a massive offensive in Cambodia is essential, he was either wrong then or wrong now.

It is hard to believe that he was not aware of the Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia two weeks ago, and the threat they constituted to American and Allied forces.

He could not just wish that threat would disappear; he must have known that the North Vietnamese had as objectives not just the conquest of South Vietnam but the overrunning of Cambodia and Laos as well.

The excuse that more American lives must be sacrificed in fighting in Cambodia "to protect the lives" of other American troops is difficult to accept. We have already lost more than 40,000 killed; why send more to their deaths where we have no reason to be in the first place?

#### A LACK OF CANDOR

It's like being swept along by the current in the middle of a wide river—helpless, out of touch, destination unknown.

The American people—all of us—have been put in such a position with respect to the flow of events in Southeast Asia.

We—as a nation—have no idea where we are going, or why, or what new danger may lie around the next bend.

Our mission impossible is to keep on groping blindly through the murky waters of a preposterous journey.

The credibility gap in Washington may be on the way to becoming an unbridgeable gulf.

Officials of our own government not only refuse to tell us what is going on in Southeast Asia, which would be bad enough, but they mislead and deceive us.

Consider, for example, the following tangle of statements and developments over the weekend and during the past week or two.

Defense Secretary Laird, at a Saturday news conference, indicated that he would recommend in certain circumstances a resumption of bombing in North Vietnam, officially suspended a year and a half ago but he failed to mention that the bombings were, in fact, in process of being resumed as he spoke.

An on-the-ground eye-witness account of the bombing was published in Sunday's Inquirer, in a dispatch from North Vietnam

by the chief of our Washington Bureau, Robert S. Boyd.

The Defense Department finally confirmed that U.S. planes had raided North Vietnam but the bombing was described by a Pentagon spokesman as "an instance of protective reaction."

In an unguarded moment of frankness, the spokesman added: "That would not be unusual."

Apparently what is unusual is the Defense Department being forced to admit that such air raids have taken place.

President Nixon, in his televised address to the American people Thursday night, summarized U.S. efforts to end the war in Vietnam. The first item he listed was: "We have stopped the bombing of North Vietnam."

Meanwhile, in Cambodia, U.S. air and ground forces are engaged in combat against the Communists. In describing the purpose of these engagements, President Nixon said in his Thursday night address:

"This is not an invasion of Cambodia . . . We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam . . . We shall avoid a wider war."

If it is not an invasion, what is it? If it is not an expanding of the war and a widening of the war, then our dictionary definitions of those terms must be out of date.

Less than two weeks ago, announcing plans to continue withdrawal of American troops from South Vietnam, President Nixon proclaimed this was possible because of outstanding success of the Vietnamization program.

If the training of South Vietnamese troops has been so successful, why is it necessary for Americans to bear the burden of battle in Cambodia supposedly for the purpose of defending South Vietnam?

How is the United States ever going to protest a Communist invasion of a country when our government blandly labels our own invasion as non-invasion?

Why are the American people always the last to know about American involvement in wars—in Vietnam, in Laos, and now in Cambodia?

Why is it that such involvement is finally disclosed to the American people only as an accomplished fact, after the shooting and the bombing are already under way?

When government fails to take the people into its confidence, it is not reasonable to expect that government will have the confidence of the people.

#### RUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

### HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, Rumania marks the anniversary of its independence as a nation. In the year 1877, the Rumanian Government declared its independence from the Ottoman Empire.

It was in 1881 that the people of Rumania crowned King Charles I who reigned over this prosperous country for over 60 years, more than 20 of which Rumania enjoyed unity within her historical boundaries. Rumania now lies behind the Iron Curtain, and May 10 can no longer be openly celebrated within the country.

In March 1945 the Russians destroyed the free government of that old and honored nation and imposed upon the

Rumanian people a form of government which is completely alien to their rich culture, traditions and love for human freedom.

The years of subjugation by the Russians have not reduced the yearning of the people to be independent of communism.

Even though no public observance of this day will be allowed in Rumania, the people will find ways to honor this historic day despite the efforts to prevent them from doing so.

Rumanians in the free world will properly celebrate this day. They will carry high hopes of the captive people of Rumania.

We all fervently hope that in the future, the Rumanian people may freely celebrate May 10 as the day of their independence from the Ottoman Empire and from domination of the Soviets today.

#### THE DAYTON JOURNAL HERALD EDITORIALIZES ON THE COMMIT- MENT OF AMERICAN COMBAT TROOPS TO CAMBODIA

### HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, the subject of President Nixon's decision to dispatch U.S. combat troops into Cambodia was discussed extensively on the editorial pages of one of the distinguished newspapers in my district, the Journal Herald, of Dayton, Ohio.

One of the two pieces reviewing this controversial Presidential order was a signed article, written by Charles T. Alexander, the editor of the Journal Herald.

Both editorials were very thoughtfully prepared, in the tradition established long ago by this newspaper. For the information of my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, I insert herewith the two articles from the Journal Herald of Saturday, May 2, 1970.

#### THE IVORY TOWER

(By Charles T. Alexander)

One could feel for President Nixon Thursday night as he attempted to explain his latest moves in Cambodia. It was obvious he was thoroughly aware that the consequences of the action he was taking are unfathomable. And he was no less apprehensive about the support he would get.

The Cambodian venture may well reflect a tradeoff with his commanders in Vietnam, who were known to be cool to his plan to withdraw 150,000 men during the next year. The so-called strikes into Cambodia may have placated their anxiety about the consequences of our continued withdrawals at the projected rate.

The President surely must envy his critics over in the Capitol. They can talk right from the top of their heads, and the world, at its option, can little note nor long remember what they say. On the other hand, it cannot forget what President Nixon does here. Every word is weighed by friend and foe for its direct as well as its implied meaning. The world does not ignore the words of a President of the United States, and President Nixon spoke as one who realized this.

His manner was somewhere between fatalistic and courageous. It's a little hard to distinguish between fatalism and courage. Fatalism may be nothing more than the psychological mechanism that permits us to be courageous, to ignore the fear of the unknown. The President, as noted above, spoke in the context of unknown consequences, and that is why the whole situation is so dangerous.

As long as the President must speak of a just and honorable peace—and the majority of American people probably still demand that our leaders do so—he is operating under a handicap that may make his alternatives irreconcilable.

The first alternative, immediate and total military victory, was partially tried by President Johnson and found wanting. If we are to pursue peace based on military victory in Vietnam—and that is the most obviously honorable from our standpoint—we may well have to adjust our definition of victory to one which is nothing more than continued overwhelming military superiority.

The Indo-Chinese have fought too long to stop. It is a way of life with them. While wars in Indo-China are seldom won, they are seemingly never completely lost.

It follows, therefore, that the real risk in the Cambodian venture is that while we may drive the Communists out, we cannot keep them out without continuing to occupy the territory. Talk of a withdrawal after the job is done is open to question, since the Communists may be able to use what strength they have to see that the mission is never finally completed.

The second alternative—a peace negotiated during a period of declining American involvement—was the first tried by President Nixon, and it remains the one for which he seems to have greatest hope. Vietnamization is considered the key, but Vietnamization to an effective degree is acknowledged to be a long way off, and the internal political situation in South Vietnam doesn't help its prospects.

So a negotiated peace depends more on the Communists' will than it does on ours, and there are strong indications, both present and past, that they are willing to negotiate only a total victory for themselves in Paris. The President obviously feels this type of settlement would not be accepted by a majority of those in this country, and he is right.

The President's most obviously effective alternative is to pack everyone up and come home within a few weeks. This is the only alternative in which we have complete control of all the factors involved in our getting out.

The hangups are political and—although there are those who would argue vehemently against me on this point—moral. Having created a national dependency on us among South Vietnamese, I am dubious that we could live with ourselves if we were abruptly to scuttle South Vietnam and let the jackals devour the carcass.

Then again, there's the hangup about the just and honorable peace. This to me is less important, but in terms of domestic politics it may be more important. An abrupt withdrawal would have all the trappings of admitted defeat. The President recognizes, quite correctly in my opinion, that the temper of the nation is that we get out of Vietnam, but under conditions that do not smack unmistakably of defeat.

The President has in reality, therefore, no alternatives. No alternative open to him is feasible in terms of the temper of the nation. Until the Silent Majority or whatever asserts itself adjusts to the realities of the Vietnam dilemma, it will be impossible for the President to do so.

#### UNACCEPTABLE RISK—CAMBODIAN MOVE OFFERS DISCREDITED RATIONALE

We appreciate the anguish that gripped President Nixon Thursday night when he explained to the nation his decision to order U.S. troops into Cambodia. He described an awesome risk.

We happen to believe it was the wrong decision, an unacceptable risk that is predicated on familiar military logic that has been discredited so frequently in this terrible, interminable struggle. It was nevertheless a courageous, forthright decision, involving hazards for the nation and possible political disaster for the President.

With all due respect to Mr. Nixon's arguments, we question whether the invasion of Cambodia can be a quick exercise. The guerrillas will doubtless return unless we remain and the job of clearing them out may need to be repeated. We ask how American lives will be spared in what has become a wider war? We ask how this particular military answer to Vietnam's political problems will bring the peace that has eluded the United States in five years of brutal, fruitless war?

The President took office with a commitment to extricate the United States from Vietnam. He, himself, noted his commitment in his statement Thursday night. There is no rational alternative to pulling free of the morass in Southeast Asia "as quickly and as honorably as can be done," as The Journal Herald advocated in October of 1958, when we changed our view of the U.S. role.

We must accommodate ourselves to the reality that however sincere our motives for involvement, however dedicated our military leadership, however desirous our people of victory, the United States cannot "win" in South Vietnam at an acceptable price—either for this nation or for the valiant people we have sought to help.

#### MINNESOTA PETITION ON CAMBODIA

#### HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, opposition to the war in Southeast Asia has been criticized as a viewpoint held by only a small minority of vocal Americans, mostly college students.

On the contrary, in Minnesota the administration actions have been solidly denounced by people of all ages and from all social, economic, religious, and ethnic backgrounds.

Letters and telegrams from those opposed to the war are merely one indication of this broadly based opposition.

The following petition now circulating throughout Minnesota is gaining widespread popular support.

I feel it is vital that we adopt the spirit of this petition and take all available constitutional action to reverse the escalation of the war in Southeast Asia.

I include this petition in the RECORD at this point:

To all U.S. Senators and Representatives:

I, a voter of the State of Minnesota have read and endorse a statement by the students of the University of Minnesota Law School quoted below:

"We the undersigned voters of the State of Minnesota, Professors-students of the University of Minnesota Law School express our

alarm and disgust with the United States policy as evidenced by the invasion of neutral Cambodia. It is our purpose to convince you that you must act to:

1. Immediately disengage all U.S. forces from neutral Cambodia.

2. Re-affirm by action as well as words the United States commitment to a prompt and complete withdrawal of all U.S. forces from the Southeast Asian peninsula. We want you to assume fullest responsibility for counter-acting by whatever constitutional means available the present United States policy in Southeast Asia. We have concluded that only by firm and forthright congressional action can this policy be reverted. For this reason we have sent a delegation to Washington to engage a direct political action by contacting each of you personally to persuade you that congressional action at this point is mandatory."

I actively support these views for responsible political action and I hereby authorize them to present this petition to you on my behalf.

#### CONGRESSMAN WHALEN CONGRATULATES ARCHBISHOP PAUL F. LEIBOLD ON HIS 30TH ANNIVERSARY AS A PRIEST

#### HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to congratulate the Most Reverend Paul F. Leibold, archbishop of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, on the 30th observance this month of his ordination to the priesthood.

Archbishop Leibold will mark the anniversary by celebrating mass in his old home parish church, Holy Trinity, on May 21, which is located in Dayton, Ohio, within my congressional district. I might add, Mr. Speaker, that we in the Dayton area are particularly proud of the archbishop in that he is the first native of Dayton to have become the archbishop of the Cincinnati Archdiocese, within which our city is situated.

Archbishop Leibold was the youngest of three sons of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Leibold of Dayton. He graduated from Chaminade High School in 1932 and was a 4-year honor student there. Four years later he received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of Dayton. He subsequently attended St. Mary and St. Gregory Seminaries in Cincinnati and was ordained on May 18, 1940, in St. Monica's Cathedral in Cincinnati.

Archbishop Leibold pursued graduate studies in canon law both here and in Rome and is the holder of doctor of divinity and doctor of canon law degrees. His rise in the hierarchy was rapid. He was appointed chancellor of the archdiocese in 1948, a papal chamberlain the same year, a domestic prelate in 1950, auxiliary bishop of the diocese in 1958, bishop of Evansville, Ind., diocese, 1966, and archbishop of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati on October 2, 1969.

The archbishop is the seventh head of the archdiocese which includes 19 counties in southwestern Ohio, an area of 8,543 square miles. The diocese was

first established almost 150 years ago, on June 19, 1821. It was elevated to an archdiocese on July 19, 1850. The archdiocese today includes more than 500,000 communicants and is active in many areas of Christian concern.

Archbishop Leibold brings a broad background, much expertise, and very high regard to his position of great responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the most reverend archbishop upon the happy occasion of his 30th anniversary as a priest and extend my best wishes to him in his important office.

#### ATTACK ON POLLUTION

### HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, in the pamphlet entitled "Community Action for Environmental Quality," published by the Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, a program is proposed for citizens who want to participate in practical action to make their communities better places in which to live. The guide proposes five areas of action, and lists in the appendix Federal and State agencies and private organizations that can help in getting the most from efforts to clean up the environment.

One of the kickoff campaigns recommended is a community antilitter drive. I am pleased to report that Norfolk has already started action in this field, and the results of the drive have been so successful it is being expanded to include the entire city.

The effort was organized by the Norfolk Citizens Advisory Committee, and was called Operation Shapeup. It centered on the Ocean View area of Norfolk, and involved not only private citizens but the Navy as well. Naval assistance in providing trucks and volunteer personnel was crucial to the drive's success, and demonstrates once again the close cooperation and relationship the Navy maintains with Norfolk.

Mr. Irvine Hill, chairman of the Norfolk Citizens Advisory Committee, has presented an award of appreciation for naval participation in the campaign to Rear Adm. James Dempsey, commandant of the 5th Naval District. The NCAC also gave a luncheon honoring the leadership efforts of Mr. Curtis Brooks of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, Mr. John Gee of the Ocean View Beach Association, and Mr. Richard Miller of the Ocean View Amusement Park.

It is positively amazing what can be accomplished when citizens are involved in the spirit of such a cleanup drive—120 tons of debris was cleared out of the Ocean View area in the monthlong effort. Each Saturday volunteer workers picked up the trash and loaded it onto trucks. A survey conducted by the NCAC revealed that residents of Ocean View have continued the action by painting their

houses and working on their property.

The drive has created 120 tons of success, and the benefits will be far reaching and lasting. Not only is Ocean View undergoing a sprucing-up and face lifting, but the entire city is benefiting from the intangible byproducts of citizen involvement and cooperation between the Federal Government and the residents of Norfolk. It is an effort that could be profitably copied throughout the Nation. On May 16 the cleanup campaign is being expanded to a 1-day citywide drive to be known as Operation Total Shape-up.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the efforts of the Norfolk Citizens Advisory Committee and all the estimated 5,000 volunteers who gave their time to make the drive a success.

Mr. Speaker, I also think this action demonstrates the positive results of centralized management. The spark that made the campaign come alive was citizen concern. The action resulting from that spark needed to be directed. That direction was provided by the Citizens Advisory Committee.

Management direction is essentially the theme of the pamphlet "Community Action for Environmental Quality." Pollution abatement on the national level is also in need of centralized management. Presently the responsibility for pollution control programs is scattered across several Federal Government departments and agencies. It is too easy for the left hand to not know what the right hand is doing. Inefficient dual programs of study, or worse yet no action at all, is the result of such scattered leadership.

In this time of inflation, high taxes and tight spending, every dollar must accomplish the absolute maximum. This calls for leadership, planning, and coordination. But more than an eye on expenditures is needed. The need is for a central agency to oversee the development of the war on pollution and to maintain efficiency in field operations. I have noticed with pleasure that some Members of the Senate are beginning to see the advantages such an organization would possess.

We all know the end result we want: clean air, clean water, clean landscape, control of our wastes, and a substantial reduction of all pollutants. But where is the machinery to direct the attack?

Several of my colleagues have joined with me in sponsoring a bill to create the National Environment Control Commission. The Commission will have full powers to establish pollution standards, approve and inspect pollution abatement equipment, and fund research in the form of grants, loans, and pilot projects. It will also have full enforcement powers to coordinate and promulgate all actions involved in the attack on pollution, and incorporate all future programs dealing with pollution. The Pollution Abatement Act of 1970, H.R. 16414, has been referred to the House Committee on Government Operations. Representative WILLIAM DAWSON, chairman. I urge quick committee consideration of the bill.

Just as the Norfolk Citizens Advisory Committee provided the organization and management to lead Operation

Shapeup, the Nation needs the National Environment Control Commission to head the pollution attack across the country.

#### HAVERFORD COLLEGE TO CONGRESS

### HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, college students across the country are once again taking the lead in opposing the war in Vietnam and the President's decision to widen those military operations into Cambodia.

Haverford College, a distinguished Quaker institution near Philadelphia, Pa., will bring most of its student body and faculty to Washington on Thursday, May 7, 1970, to attempt, in the words of the organizers, "a rational and creative" response to the crisis which is sweeping college campuses this week.

I welcome this group to Washington and hope their goal of responsible and reasoned criticism of our Government's policies will be a national example. I include below the statement of the student organizers of Haverford College and their program for today:

#### HAVERFORD COLLEGE TO CONGRESS

The vast majority of Haverford College's students, faculty staff, and administrators is going to Washington on Thursday, May 7. Our purposes in doing so are to express to our representatives the full depth of our concern for what the Cambodian crisis is doing to American life, and to learn from them what we can do about that crisis.

We take this unusual step of moving almost the entire College to Washington because we see no other way to respond rationally and creatively to this crisis. We have already seen the frightening consequences from the enlargement of the war in Southeast Asia. We have seen much of the educational process undermined in this past week as doubts, fear, and bitterness take over on campus after campus. We reject the thought that it is "bums" who fail to see the logic in widening a war in order to narrow it. We assert that it is thoughtful men everywhere that are troubled by the path now being pursued in Vietnam and Cambodia.

We come to Washington, as members of an educational community, to speak out and to learn. We do not pretend to have any easy answers on which we unite. But we are united in our determination to act with courage, sense, and taste in expressing fear about what is now going on and hope about what Congress can do to save us from further calamity in Asia and further division at home.

From 3:30 to 5:00 PM on Thursday, the entire College community will hold a Meeting at the Church of the Redeemer, 222 East Capitol Street in the Quaker tradition of open dialogue. Senators, Congressmen and members of their staffs are invited and urged to attend the session at any time, to express their views and join the college in its concern. The traditional Haverford meeting provides an opportunity for a variety of views to be heard. These views will be welcomed and heard respectfully and frequently will be responded to with equal respect. The object is not to harangue but to speak and hear concerns. We will leave a maximum amount of time to our guests.

Also the college will hold the following seminars throughout the day—Senators, Congressmen and the members of their staffs are invited to participate in the seminars at their convenience.

THE TOPICS

Congressional Policy—112 Cannon, 10:00-12:00, 1:30-3:00.

The Place of the University in American Society—135 Cannon, 10:00-12:00; 5300 New Senate Office Building, 1:30-3:00.

Alternative Avenues of Political Action—421 Cannon, 10:00-12:00, 1:30-3:00.

Politics of Southeast Asia—2247 Rayburn, 1:30-3:00.

The Military and U.S. Politics—2257 Rayburn, 10:00-12:00, 1:30-3:00.

Economics and the War—5110 New Senate Office Building, 1:30-3:00.

The War and Morality—135 Cannon, 1:30-3:00.

A PARENTS' MANUAL ON DRUG ABUSE

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, we are all aware of the extremely difficult drug problem facing our Nation today. My experiences in this field, through my work on the Appropriation Subcommittee overseeing the Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Customs, have led me to believe that one of the critical elements in dealing with this tragic situation is the educational process.

I am extremely pleased, therefore, to have this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues, and of the Nation, the following excellent and highly instructive presentation entitled "A Parent's Manual on Drug Abuse."

This manual was brought to my attention by my dear friend, Rev. John H. McDonnell of Pittsfield, Mass. Father McDonnell, the Rosary Sodality of St. Joseph's Parish in Pittsfield, the Association for International Drug Education, and all others associated with this valuable document deserve our highest praise for their important contribution to the fight against drugs.

The manual referred to, follows:

A PARENT'S MANUAL ON DRUG ABUSE  
FOREWORD

This manual has been printed to alert parents and teachers to the problem of drug abuse.

It is a serious problem, more serious and more widespread than we had feared. It has come upon us rapidly within the last three years.

Parents and teachers can do the greatest good by preventive education. Most youths are good and intelligent. They do not want to get hooked on Speed or Heroin or wrecked biologically by LSD. With faith in their basic common sense and a thorough home and school preventive education the future can be a lot brighter.

If there is a real complication in our day it is the cloak of secrecy and fear that families put on the subject of drugs. Somehow they consider drugs as a stigma on the family name. This hurts. The youth is terrified to confide his problem to his parents and his problem gets worse. Secrecy and fear will solve nothing. Courage and information can nip the problem in the bud for most of our youth.

Drugs call for prompt parental action because amounts of LSD may leave a youth in danger of producing malformed children and a dose of Speed can lead to physical addiction. It is much like training a child to avoid high tension wires or poison. Their first experience could be a fatal tragedy. Years of mental and physical anguish are the unfortunate result of initiation into drugs by the uninformed youth.

Moreover, some drugs colorless and liquid can be administered to your child without knowledge or consent and leave her helpless in compromising situations.

The worst result of fear and secrecy is blackmail. A youth who is terrified of exposure may be forced to take more drugs and even to sell the junk to others.

We urge you to read and keep this manual for study. Perhaps you may never need the information. If you do, don't panic! Your children need you calm and courageous at that moment more than ever before.

The information in this book is from the World Health Organization of the United Nations, The American Medical Association Women's Auxiliary, Hillsborough County Medical Association, the California Department of Education and the New York State Narcotics Control Commission.

Former users of these drugs have gone over the information and even added parts to our manual. They must remain anonymous but we commend their desire to help others.

The section on marijuana was by far the most difficult to assemble and interpret. It may remain so for years to come for reasons mentioned in that section.

FR. JOHN McDONNELL.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., March 26, 1970.

I. THE PROBLEM

1. What does the term "drug abuse" mean? Drug abuse refers to the self-administration of drugs, either for non-medical reasons or in quantities and frequencies beyond those specified for proper medication. The practice may lead to drug dependence and abnormal behavior.

2. What is the definition of the term "drug dependence"? It is a state of psychological habituation to the effects of a drug and, in some cases, physical addiction as well.

3. What are the risks involved in experimentation with drugs?

(a) Dependence. Abuse of any stimulant or depressant drug can cause psychological dependence. Abuse of depressant drugs also cause physical dependence.

(b) Malnutrition. Preferring drugs to food may cause the drug abuser to become poorly nourished.

(c) Infection. Illegally procured drugs often are contaminated by unsanitary handling. Ulceration, abscesses and tetanus may result from puncturing the skin with unsterilized needles. Hepatitis, VD and other diseases may be transmitted due to interchange of needles between abusers.

(d) Heart failure and respiratory changes due to drugs which speed up or lower vital physiological processes. Overdose can result in death.

(e) Sensory distortion. Normal sensory perception can be disrupted by drugs. Judgment is dulled or distorted and normal inhibitions are removed.

(f) Criminal entanglements. Since unprescribed drugs often are obtained only through illegitimate sources, the cost becomes so high that the abuser may turn to crime to support his habit.

4. What are the most commonly abused substances?

(a) The narcotics (heroin, morphine, codeine).

(b) The sedatives (barbiturates, certain tranquilizers and alcohol).

(c) The stimulants (amphetamines, cocaine, metamphetamines).

(d) The hallucinogens (LSD, DMT, mescaline, peyote).

(e) Glues and solvents (cements used for model airplanes, gasoline, paint, paint thinner, lacquer, varnish, kerosene and lighter fluid).

(f) Marijuana.

5. What are the dangers in sniffing glue and solvents?

(a) Death can result from inhalation of a high concentration of hydrocarbon vapors.

(b) Irregular heart rhythm is not uncommon.

(c) Delirium, coma, confusion, excitement, disorientation, unsteadiness, incoordination are frequently noted.

(d) Highly concentrated fumes can result in asphyxiation as the person becomes unconscious.

(e) Permanent nerve, kidney and lung damage can result from inhaling vapors.

6. Why is the use of LSD hazardous?

(a) It cannot be obtained legally. Since it is produced on the black market, it is of unknown strength and purity.

(b) When taken, the user may feel he is going insane. Some have committed acts of violence to stop the experience.

(c) Some users have homicidal impulses.

(d) There is some evidence that LSD can damage chromosomes. This may have implications for serious birth defects in children of users.

(e) Reactions include: hallucinations, panic, violent impulses, suicidal acts and psychoses.

(f) Taking as little as 1/4 millionth of an ounce can cause hallucinations that last for hours.

(g) There are indications that the effects may return suddenly once or many times up to years after the first experience.

7. Does the use of marijuana cause any ill effects?

(a) The inhaled smoke of a marijuana cigarette is irritating, and long, continued exposure to it induces chronic respiratory disorders such as bronchitis and asthma.

(b) Marijuana use impairs judgment and reduces inhibitions. The user loses his coordination and yet feels over-confident. He is as dangerous behind the wheel of an auto as a person under the influence of alcohol, but is not as easily recognized.

(c) Continued use may cause psychological dependence on the substance.

(d) Users tend to associate with other users, often leading to experimentation with other drugs.

Whether less danger exists with regard to marijuana is for doctors and our lawmakers to decide. Parents should teach their children to obey the law as it exists or they may suffer the penalties of the law as it exists.

8. What are some of the causes of death among persons dependent on drugs?

(a) Because the drugs are produced illegally, their strength is not always uniform. Therefore, there is danger of an overdose.

(b) The person using the drug without medical supervision is not capable of evaluating his condition and is likely to over-abuse.

(c) Abrupt discontinuance may precipitate an acute depressive reaction, at times leading to suicide.

(d) As tolerance to a drug develops, an abuser may need an increasingly large dose to produce the desired effect. This may lead to death.

(e) The inability of addicts to feel pain may lead to acts resulting in death.

(f) With his judgment impaired, a user tends to forget how much has been taken, is unaware of the passage of time and, not getting the desired effect, may continue to take the drug until he is unconscious. In so doing he may take a lethal dose. This depends on what drug is taken.

(g) Some users of hallucinogenic drugs have met their death by walking into the ocean, jumping out of a window, walking into heavy traffic or attempting to fly from a roof or window.

9. What observable symptoms might alert a parent or teacher to the possibility of a young person being involved in drug abuse?

(a) Sudden and dramatic changes in attendance, discipline and academic performance.

(b) Unusual degrees of activity or inactivity, as well as sudden emotional flare-ups.

(c) Furtive behavior possibly indicating fear of discovery.

(d) Sunglasses worn at inappropriate times and places (perhaps an attempt to hide dilated or constricted pupils).

(e) Long-sleeved garments worn constantly even on hot days (this may be done to hide needle marks).

(f) Association with known drug abusers.

(g) Because of the expense of supporting a drug habit, the abuser may be observed to borrow money from a number of individuals. Or he may begin stealing items easily converted into cash, such as cameras, watches, or radios.

(h) If the habit is severe enough, the abuser may be found at odd times during the school day in closets, storage rooms or parked cars.

(i) Other specific manifestations of possible drug abuse: lethargy, yawning, reddened, watery eyes, fingers showing burns from smoking, staggering and lack of balance without alcoholic breath, thickened and slurred speech, enlarged pupils—and, of course, possession of devices such as hypodermic syringe, a needle or a blackened spoon.

#### II. SYMPTOMS TO LOOK FOR

It is important that teachers and parents recognize the common symptoms and signs of drug abuse, since many potential "hard-core" addicts can be rehabilitated if their involvement in drug abuse is detected in its early stages.

##### Manifestations of specific drugs

###### The Glue Sniffer:

(1) Odor of substance inhaled on breath and clothes.

(2) Excess nasal secretions, watering of the eyes.

(3) Poor muscular control, drowsiness and unconsciousness.

(4) Presence of plastic or paper bags or rags containing dry plastic cement.

The Depressant Abuser . . . (Barbiturates—"Goofballs"):

(1) Symptoms of alcohol intoxication with one important exception—no odor of alcohol on the breath.

(2) Staggering or stumbling in classrooms or halls.

(3) Is drowsy and may appear disoriented.

The Stimulant Abuser . . . (Amphetamines—"Speed") (Weight Reducing Pills—"Bennies"):

(1) Cause excess activity—student is irritable, friendly, talkative, argumentative, nervous and has difficulty sitting still in classrooms.

(2) Pupils are dilated.

(3) Mouth and nose are dry with bad breath, causing user to lick his lips frequently and rub and scratch his nose.

(4) Chain smoking.

(5) Goes long periods without eating or sleeping.

The Narcotic Abuser . . . (Heroin—Demerol—Morphine, etc.):

These individuals usually begin by drinking paregoric or cough medicines containing codeine.

(1) Inhaling heroin in powder form leaves traces of white powder around the nostrils, causing redness and rawness.

(2) Injecting heroin leaves scars on the inner surface of the arms and elbows. ("Mainlining.") This causes the student to wear long-sleeved shirts most of the time.

(3) Users often leave syringes, bent spoons, cotton and needles in lockers—this is a tell-tale sign of an addict.

(4) In the classroom the pupil is lethargic. His pupils are constricted and fail to respond to light.

##### The Marijuana Abuser:

They are difficult to recognize unless under the influence of the drug at the time they are being observed.

(1) In the early stages student may appear animated and hysterical with rapid, loud talking and bursts of laughter.

(2) In the later stages the student is sleepy or stuporous.

(3) Depth perception is distorted, making driving dangerous.

NOTE.—Marijuana cigarettes are rolled in a double-thickness of brown or off-white cigarette paper. These cigarettes are smaller than a regular cigarette with the paper twisted or tucked in at both ends, and with tobacco that is greener in color than regular tobacco. The odor of burning marijuana resembles that of burning weeds or rope. The cigarettes are referred to as "reefers, sticks, Texas tea, pot, rope, Mary Jane, loco weed, jive, grass, hemp, hay."

##### The Hallucinogen Abuser:

It is unlikely that students who use LSD will do so in a school-setting since these drugs are usually used in a group situation under special conditions. They require a "ground crew" for safety on a "trip".

(1) Users sit or recline quietly in a dream or trance-like state.

(2) Users may become fearful and experience a degree of terror which makes them attempt to escape from the group.

(3) The drug primarily affects the central nervous system, producing changes in mood and behavior.

(4) Perceptual changes involve senses of sight, hearing, touch, body-image and time.

NOTE.—The drug is odorless, tasteless and colorless and may be found in the form of impregnated sugar cubes, cookies or crackers. LSD is usually taken orally but may be injected. It is imported into Florida in ampules of clear blue liquid.

#### III. SLANG WORDS TO ALERT YOU

Those who abuse drugs develop a vocabulary of their own. This vocabulary commonly varies from locale to locale and changes frequently. The following list contains formal terms and the equivalent jargon that is spoken by persons who are using drugs or associating with drug users.

#### Expressions used with dangerous drugs

Formal usage	Jargon
Amphetamines.	
Methamphetamine.	Crystals (powder form).
Benzedrine.	Bennies.
Dexedrine.	Dexies.
Barbiturates.	
Nembutal.	Yellowjacket.
Seconal.	Reds, red devils, redbirds.
Sodium amytal.	Blue heaven, blue velvet.
Tuinal.	Rainbow.
Barbiturates mixed with amphetamines and the like.	Goof balls.
Dangerous drug user.	Pill freak, pill head, pilly.
Under the influence of barbiturates.	Goofed up.
Intoxication after using benzedrine.	Benny jag, high.
Subcutaneous use.	Joy-pop.

#### Expressions associated with volatile chemicals

Formal usage	Jargon
Glue sniffer.	Glad rag, wad.
Sniffing gasoline fumes.	Gluey.
Cloth material or handkerchief saturated with the chemical.	Gassing.

#### Expressions associated with marijuana

Formal usage	Jargon
Marijuana.	Charge, grass, hay, jive, muggies, pot, tea, T.
Marijuana cigarette.	Jive stick, joint, Mary, pot, reefer, stick, twist, weed.
A quantity of marijuana cigarettes.	Stack.
Marijuana container.	Can, match box.
Light a marijuana cigarette.	Take up, torch up, turn on.
Smoke a marijuana cigarette.	Blast, blast a joint, blow, blow a stick, blow hay, blow jive, blow tea, blow pot, do up, get high.
Young person starting to use marijuana.	Youngblood.
Marijuana smoker or user.	Grasshopper, hay head, head, mugglehead, pothead, teahead, weed head.
Marijuana smoking party.	Blasting party, tea party
Under the influence of marijuana.	Flying high, high on the beam, out of this world, way out.

#### Expressions associated with LSD

Formal usage	Jargon
LSD.	Acid.
One who takes LSD.	Acid head.
Under the influence of LSD.	Bent out of shape, on a "trip."
An unpleasant experience with LSD.	Bummer (bum trip, bad trip).
Emerging from an LSD experience or "trip."	Coming down.
Vicarious experience that occurs by being with someone who is on a "trip."	Contact high.
Sugar cube or wafer impregnated with LSD.	Cube or wafer.
A deprecativ term applied by LSD users to social conformity and to the normal activi-	Ego games.

*Expressions associated with LSD*

Formal usage

Jargon

ties, occupations and responsibilities of the majority of people.  
 An LSD "trip."  
 To have unpleasant reactions while on a "trip."  
 A pseudo experience obtained through the use of lights and sound; to have the same type of experience that one has with a drug.  
 Parties or sessions where LSD is used.  
 The feelings a person experiences while he is under the influence of LSD.  
 An experienced LSD user who helps or guides a new user.  
 The experience one has when under the influence of LSD.  
 Feeling the effects of LSD.  
 The act of taking LSD; initiating an LSD "trip."

Experience.  
 Freak out.  
 Happening.  
 Kick parties.  
 Out of the body, outside of myself.  
 Sitter, tour guide, travel agent, guru.  
 Trip or voyage.  
 Tuning in.  
 Turning on.

*Expressions associated with narcotics*

Formal usage

Jargon

Morphine.  
 Heroin.  
 Morphine or heroin mixed with cocaine.  
 Dose of a narcotic.  
 Various amounts of a narcotic.  
 Small packet of narcotics.  
 To adulterate narcotics.  
 Paraphernalia for injecting narcotics.  
 Any main vein used for injecting narcotics.  
 One who injects narcotics into veins.  
 An injection of narcotics.  
 To sniff powdered narcotics into nostrils.  
 In possession of narcotics.  
 Occasional user of narcotics.  
 Regular user or addict.  
 Under the influence of narcotics.  
 Narcotic habit.  
 Attempt to break the habit.  
 Method of curing addiction without tapering off.  
 Desire for narcotics.  
 Nervous or jittery because of need or desire for narcotic injection.

Dope, junk, M, stuff, white stuff.  
 Dope, H, hard stuff, horse, junk, smack, sugar, white stuff.  
 Speedball.  
 Fix, jolt, shot.  
 Bag, birds-eye (extremely small amount), cap, paper, piece (1 ounce, a large amount, usually heroin), taste, things.  
 Bag, balloon, binde, deck, foil, paper.  
 To cut, to sugar down.  
 Biz, business, dripper, dropper, factory, fit, gun, joint, kit, layout, machinery, outfit, point, spike, works.  
 Mainline.  
 Hype, junkie, mainliner.  
 Bang, fix, hit, jolt, pop, shot.  
 Horn, smack, sniff, snort.  
 Dirty, holding, straight.  
 Chippy, joy-popper, skin-popper.  
 Hooked, on the stuff, strung out.  
 Goofed up, high, lit up, knocked out, on the nod, stoned, wired.  
 Habit.  
 Kick, kick the habit, sneeze it out.  
 Cold, cold turkey.  
 Yen.  
 Frantic, sick.

*Various expressions*

Formal usage

Jargon

Dealer in drugs.  
 To have drugs.  
 To try to buy drugs.  
 To buy drugs.  
 Money.  
 To have money.  
 To understand.  
 Police officer (the law).  
 Uniformed officers.  
 Juvenile officers.  
 Marked patrol cars.  
 Arrested.  
 Effect of a drug.  
 Party.  
 Non user of drugs.

Connection, peddler, pusher, the man.  
 To be dirty, to be holding.  
 To buzz, to hit on, to make it.  
 To connect, to make a meet, to score.  
 Bread (from "dough"), lace, long green.  
 To be flush, heeled.  
 To be hep, to be hip, so have savvy.  
 Fuzz, heat, man, narco.  
 Harness bulls.  
 Juvies.  
 Black and whites.  
 Been had, busted.  
 Bang, boot, buzz, coasting, jolt, kick.  
 Ball, blast.  
 Cube, square.

IV. A SPECIAL PROBLEM—LSD

*The nature of LSD*

LSD, although odorless, colorless, and tasteless, is one of the most potent drugs known. According to Stanley F. Yolles, M.D., Director, National Institute of Mental Health, the usual dose is about 100-200 micrograms or one-fifteenth to one-thirtieth millionth of an ounce." Lysergic acid, the precursor of LSD, is a constituent of ergot, a fungus that grows on rye.

Although LSD is widely described as hallucinogenic, this description is not entirely accurate. Persons who see and hear things after an LSD ingestion usually perceive actual objects or sounds as accentuated or

distorted, or both; that is, faces melt away, bodies merge with walls, solid items pulsate, and so forth. These are illusions rather than true hallucinations, although sometimes the latter do occur. An illusion is a perceptual distortion of something that is seen; a true hallucination is seeing a nonexistent image. The term "psychedelic," or "mind manifesting," was coined by Osmond in 1957. It is applied to LSD and similar drugs in an effort to describe certain drugs in terms of perceptual changes.

The mechanism by which LSD affects the human mind is still unknown. Nevertheless, there are many theories concerning this. Sidney Cohen, M.D., Director of Narcotic Addiction Treatment of the National Insti-

tute of Mental Health, has provided the following hypothesis: "It appears that LSD interferes with the sorting and coding of incoming information, permitting an overflow of sensation and a lessening of intactness of the self."

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

Psychological effects include distortion of perception, intensification of sensations, illusions, distortion of time sense, true hallucinations, and delusions. Following are some examples of these effects:

A girl in high school who had ingested LSD cut all the flexor tendons in her wrist when she looked in the mirror and saw her face begin to dissolve. A man who had been restrained from diving off a cliff explained that he thought the ocean waves breaking on the rocks were a huge silk scarf and he wanted to dive into it. A young man, after ingesting LSD for the first time, became convinced that he had to offer human sacrifice and was prevented from throwing his girl friend off the roof of a Hollywood hotel. One young person appeared at a hospital requesting surgery for a brain tumor; when questioned about his self-diagnosis, he said he had crawled into the left side of his brain and had seen the tumor on the right side. A young man who thinks he is an orange sits in his apartment, afraid that if anyone touches him he will "turn to orange juice"; friends bring him LSD and food.

LSD is an idiosyncratic drug in that every individual has a different reaction to it. It is an error to call LSD a "consciousness-expanding" drug inasmuch as it actually diminishes consciousness; if anything, it is an "unconsciousness-expanding" drug because it allows things inside a person to flood the sensory awareness.

An unusual effect of LSD is that a person can have a recurrence of symptoms, in all their original intensity, many months after taking LSD without having taken any more of it during that period of time. Professional observation of LSD users has thus far covered the span of one year, and symptoms are still recurring. Observation will continue in order to determine the length of time during which symptoms recur.

Acute Side Effects

Four types of acute symptoms have been identified after LSD ingestion. These are (1) illusions and hallucinations; (2) anxiety, often to the point of panic; (3) severe depression with suicidal thoughts and attempts; and (4) confusion, often to the point of not knowing where one's self is. The occurrence of these symptoms is totally unpredictable; some users experience them the first time they take LSD, others the twentieth, fortieth, or sixtieth time. Symptoms are frequently severe enough to indicate the need for psychiatric hospitalization. A number of suicides committed by persons who were under the influence of LSD have been reported; in several instances the individuals had jumped from second and third story windows.

Examples of some acute side effects follow:

A young man under the influence of LSD left a party and took a walk along a busy street. Suddenly he stepped into the path of an oncoming car, an arm upraised, and shouted, "Halt!" Death was instantaneous. A married college student took LSD and enjoyed the effects of the drug. A few weeks later he took another "dose" and for three weeks had recurrent visual hallucinations of animals crawling around the room. Time would stop completely, then start again. He was unable to sleep, afraid to close his eyes because the condition would intensify. During the first week he walked the streets with his wife. "I would have killed myself if I didn't have her," he stated. The fourth week he was treated by a physician, and the temporal and visual distortions gradually subsided over a two-week period. Another man, who had taken LSD for the first time, became in-

tensely suspicious of the two people who were with him and of everything they did. Convinced they were plotting an attack upon him, he proceeded to defend himself by assaulting them. One of them, who had not taken LSD, fled; the other, who had taken the drug, was severely beaten. "The rest of the story is unclear, but the battered victim fled or was thrown out of a fourth story window."

#### V. ADVICE TO PARENTS

Man has used chemicals known as drugs for centuries to his great benefit. When man abuses their use, he destroys himself.

Americans did not grow alarmed over drugs when these opiates were abused by entertainers because this was not considered a national problem. When the juvenile delinquent experimented with drugs, adult society was apathetic. However, when the boy down the street or the girl with the excellent moral and scholastic record suddenly joins the supposed "in" group seeking thrills with marijuana, speed, and the harder drugs, America is both amazed and terrified. Something has gone awry with what we considered our superior culture when the star quarterback, the president of his class, the great personality, the supposedly well-adjusted young star goes to amphetamines to satisfy his need for that something extra!

Every culture of men, in every era, has experienced some estrangement between the young and the old. So, adult society has looked upon the violence of youth in the last decade as a passing phase. However, the preoccupation of some of our youth with drug experimentation and addiction is a vitally serious problem calling for prompt action. We have learned painfully that a youth's first experience with illegal consumption of drugs could be a fatal tragedy. Often, years of mental and physical anguish are the unfortunate result of initiation into drugs by the uninformed youth.

In some instances, drugs have been administered to a young person without his knowledge or consent, leaving him helpless,—oftentimes, in compromising situations. Sometimes, it is sheer curiosity that propels his drug involvement. All too frequently in modern life vital decisions are made in terms of emotional and social pressures rather than in the light of knowledge and wisdom. For the young, the decision to consume drugs may be forced on him by his need to be acceptable to his peers who might be trying to escape life's difficulties via the drug method. The pressure for him to conform may be too great to withstand. Therefore, our major efforts must be directed against this pressure, if the epidemic of drug abuse by young people is to be curtailed.

This widespread serious problem has exploded in our faces within the last few years. Preventive education by the clergy, parents, teachers, and a concerned populace is the answer. Most young people are sensible and concerned with their own well-being and they don't want to get "hooked" on speed or heroin or wrecked mentally and physically by LSD. Warnings against this cancerous growth are useless unless they are accompanied with guidance that helps young people assume responsibilities leading toward substantial citizenship. The young person must be motivated by his parents and teachers to develop his own resources, especially during his leisure hours, to shield him against various temptations, including drug abuse. He who has been trained to make independent and responsible decisions is armed against the seduction of others. He who feels that he plays some significant role already, at play, at home, in school, or at church, has little need to accept drug consumption as the price he must pay for acceptance by his gang. We must talk to our children! We must listen to them! We must have their confidence! Development of young people

who can withstand the pressures toward drug abuse, and other unworthy influences, must be the primary goal of the parent, teacher, and religious adviser!

An obstacle in the path of a speedy recovery to normalcy for the drug abuser is the stigma society attaches to drug addiction. If, unhappily, a youth is found to be using drugs, his family physician should be consulted immediately. This is no time for secrecy and fear, which could lead to blackmail. A youth, terrified to confide his problem to his family, and frightened of exposure, may be forced to take more and stronger drugs and even forced to sell the junk to others. Courage and information can nip this problem in the bud for most of our young people. The family doctor knows the allergies and previous illnesses of the young person, and, if the case warrants it, he can make referral to more specialized care.

During this epidemic of drug abuse, it is the responsibility of every citizen to insist upon an increase in the number of drug clinics manned by an excellent, competent staff. Concerned lay people could and should effectively assist the medical authorities in this field.

#### VI. THE FUTURE

Marijuana is today the subject of a great debate. For those who say that it is no worse than liquor we could say that liquor has not done that much for highway safety that we could now legalize marijuana.

We know too little on the subject to permit legalization. However, most people feel that the laws of punishment for marijuana use could be updated both for the benefit of the law-enforcement officials and the saving of the youth. It would seem that our people while hesitant to change laws at this time of epidemic in drug abuse still want to punish the major supplier more than the casual user. I am sure that the laws will be updated.

The main thrust of our efforts during this time of crisis should be to educate and warn the country on the dangers both to youth and adults who toy with dangerous drugs and to save those who have fallen into habitual mis-usage. Strong measures are called for but we should not lose faith in America or our people. Properly educated and warned our people will rise to the occasion as always. Without fear and with faith in God we can stop the drug epidemic and save our youth.

### COVETED NATIONAL AWARD TO MRS. HARRY L. KAPLAN

#### HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, it is truly a unique and special privilege for me to be able to share with my colleagues the achievements of residents of my congressional district. I am particularly honored today to be able to bring to their attention the following story which appeared in the Lowell Sun describing the presentation of the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanities Award to Mrs. Harry L. Kaplan of Lowell, Mass., "for outstanding service to humanity and devoted friendship and support to Israel in the spirit of Eleanor Roosevelt." I am pleased, indeed, to join in honoring Mrs. Kaplan for her outstanding spirit and dedication to the principles for which another fine lady, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, devoted her life:

[From the Lowell (Mass.) Sun, Apr. 24, 1970]  
COVETED NATIONAL AWARD TO MRS. HARRY L. KAPLAN

LOWELL.—Mrs. Harry L. Kaplan, prominent community and civic leader, was the recipient of the Eleanor Roosevelt Humanities Award at a celebration of Israel's 22nd anniversary held at the Lowell Hebrew Community Center.

At the event, sponsored by the Lowell Committee, State of Israel Bonds, a capacity audience witnessed the presentation of the coveted national award to Mrs. Kaplan, honorary chairman of the Lowell Committee, State of Israel Bonds, "for outstanding service to humanity and devoted friendship and support to Israel in the spirit of Eleanor Roosevelt."

Created by the Israel Bond Organization in co-operation with the Roosevelt family, both of whom selected Mrs. Kaplan as an honoree, the award is a bronze medalion bearing a likeness of Mrs. Roosevelt, suspended on a blue ribbon.

Rev. Victor F. Scalise, spiritual leader of Calvary Baptist Church of Lowell, made the presentation.

He said that Mrs. Kaplan was "one of the finest and most beloved friends I have in this land of ours" and described her as a "woman of tremendous personal drive."

"Her motto is: Whatever your hands find to do—do it with all your might," Rev. Scalise said. "And whatever Mrs. Kaplan has done, in Israel Bonds, in Hadassah, mental health and the many other humanitarian endeavors, she has done with all her might."

He forcefully pointed out that Mrs. Kaplan has a quality of character that is "indestructible" and that she is a "woman of tremendous human compassion."

"The great hope of Israel is in people like her," Rev. Scalise asserted. "She is a person who has become a whole human being who exemplified brotherhood, goodwill and compassion for her fellowman."

In accepting the award, Mrs. Kaplan, visibly moved by Rev. Scalise's words, praised him for his brotherhood and goodwill and said that she could not give the words to express what he has meant to her and her family.

"I accept this award with great humility," she said, and pointed that she worked for Israel "not only as a Jew but as an American and a human being."

"Israel is a shining example of what a nation can do for people who yearn to live in peace," Mrs. Kaplan said. And she completed her acceptance speech by quoting from Mrs. Roosevelt's poem—a poem of hope for peace for all mankind.

Also at the celebration, which marked the high point of the 1970 Israel Bond campaign in the Greater-Lowell area, Atty. Calvin Robinson received the Tower of David Award of the Israel Bond Organization for outstanding leadership as general chairman of the record-breaking Israel Bond effort in 1969. Mr. Robinson is co-chairman this year.

Dr. William Wolf, campaign general chairman and chairman of the evening, made the presentation.

The inscription on the plaque reads: "In acknowledgment of notable participation in the campaign to provide a sound economic foundation for the rebirth of Israel as a tower of spiritual renewal and strength for the Jewish people."

Dr. Wolf, in his welcoming remarks, told the audience that "your presence here reflects your concern for our kinsmen who are fighting for survival. Israel must maintain its economic strength at a time when its very existence is threatened by the crushing burden of defense."

He said that bond funds are needed more than ever before to provide Israel's margin of safety.

"Your bond purchases," he continued, "will be a meaningful expression, not only of material support, but also of moral inspiration to the heroic pioneers of Israel as they labor to build and preserve a strong and secure Jewish Homeland."

In acknowledging those who had played an important part in the campaign, Dr. Wolf expressed the committee's gratitude "to The Lowell Sun for extending most helpful publicity to the leading personalities and events for our campaign."

Also participating in the program were Emil Cohen, popular humorist and entertainer, and Rabbi Benjamin H. Tumim, spiritual leader of Temple Beth El, Lowell, who offered the invocation.

Distinguished guests, in addition to those mentioned above, included Mrs. Eugene Polebaum, chairman of the Lowell Women's Division, State of Israel Bonds; Allen H. Solomon, a co-chairman of the campaign; Dr. Zelman Kamien, Chelmsford chairman; and James Cantor, honorary chairman of the local effort since 1967.

**GOODWILL WORKER OF THE YEAR**

**HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to announce to the House of Representatives that Nancy Louise Witherow has received the high distinction and honor of being named the national "Goodwill Worker of the Year" for 1970.

I take particular pleasure in making this announcement because Miss Witherow is my constituent, a resident of New Cumberland, Pa.

On Tuesday, I had the privilege of being in company with Miss Witherow and her mother and doing a radio program over Voice of America. On Wednesday, I will have the opportunity of visiting the White House with Miss Witherow, and I will enjoy entertaining her as my guest at a luncheon in the Capitol dining room.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that we have a lot to learn from a person like Nancy Louise Witherow. Confronted with an adversity early in her life as a result of being struck by an automobile, she did not allow herself to become overwhelmed by this adversity; instead, she rose above it through the unique exercise of helping others who were visited by adversities. She worked with the Goodwill Industries.

The Goodwill Industries of America, Inc., has issued a news release that provides background information on Nancy Louise Witherow and how she was chosen to receive the national Goodwill Worker Award. Because of the great significance of this award, and because this release conveys an interesting and moving account of a very special type of person, I insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

Nancy Louise Witherow has been named national "Goodwill Worker of the Year" for 1970. A Varitypist at Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., Consulting Engineers, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Miss Witherow was selected for the honor by a panel of four judges: Mr. James

C. Hagerty, Vice President, American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.; Miss Joan Crawford, Chairman of the Board of Pepsi Cola Company, Inc.; The Honorable Harold E. Hughes, Senator from the State of Iowa; and Miss Constance McKenna, Vice President of Compton Advertising Agency, New York City.

Miss Witherow, who is 27 and single, was injured in 1950 as she stood outside a hospital after visiting a playmate. Two cars collided on the street in front of her; one careened over the curb pinning Nancy against a tree. Thus began a dual battle—the struggle for survival and her effort to overcome a serious physical disability. She is paralyzed from the waist down and confined to a wheelchair.

Nancy spent 32 months in the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Goodwill Industries where her rehabilitation qualified her for a position in private industry. As "Goodwill Worker of the Year," Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., has arranged for her to travel throughout the nation on behalf of Goodwill Industries of America, hopefully inspiring other handicapped persons to work toward the maximum development of their capabilities.

Nancy's confidence was greatly restored while employed in the Goodwill program where she worked in the Public Relations Department. As her work skills improved, her self-sufficiency grew. She developed her typing speed, improved her public speaking ability, learned to compose letters and became proficient in organizing and maintaining complex filing systems. She has been hospitalized fourteen times during the past twenty years. With the aid of a special wheelchair Nancy has enjoyed exceptional success in private industry as a result of her training at Goodwill.

All through her adversity Nancy has maintained a cheerful spirit. In recognition of her courage and determination, many honors have been bestowed through the years.

Miss Witherow will be given nationwide recognition with a trip to Washington, D.C., May 5 and 6. She will meet Mrs. Spiro T. Agney at the Vice President's Washington home on Tuesday afternoon. Nancy will also see her legislative representatives on Capitol Hill, receive a special tour of the White House, a worldwide broadcast over the Voice of America and a special tour of memorial sights in the nation's capital. Nancy will be accompanied on her trip to Washington by the Executive Director of the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Goodwill Industries, Mr. Lowell W. Carter.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REPRESENTATION**

**HON. FRANK HORTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 4, 1970

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in the special order today calling for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

Symbols of democracy abound throughout our Nation's Capital, but in one glaring aspect, the traditional heritage of our Nation breaks down.

The right to vote is the cornerstone of the American political system, but the 850,000 residents of Washington, D.C., have no Representatives or Senators in Congress, nor can they vote for their local city officials.

One of the ironies of the District's lack

of representation, is that American soldiers are fighting to bring freedom to people thousands of miles from the United States, yet right here in the Nation's Capital, our own citizens are denied such freedoms.

As a former member of the District Committee, I have long sought to bring home rule and congressional representation to the people of Washington.

I have introduced legislation to provide full representation for the people of Washington in Congress—two Senators and the number of Congressmen the District's population would entitle it to have if it were a State.

It is very encouraging that the League of Women Voters is conducting a nationwide campaign to gather signatures from citizens on petitions urging voting representation for District residents.

The Rochester League of Women Voters has joined in this campaign and are right now working to bring full citizenship to the second-class citizens of the District.

I am joining in the National League of Women Voters rally May 6 when petitions from across the Nation will be presented to Congress. I am hopeful that this will prompt immediate action on the President's proposal for District of Columbia representation.

As President Nixon has said:

The government of the District of Columbia cannot be truly responsive until it is selected by the people it governs. The District's citizens can no longer be expected to pay taxes for a government which they have no part in choosing or to bear the full burdens of citizenship without the rights of citizenship.

Washington is the eighth largest city in the country and more populous than a dozen States. It is certainly a city with problems. These are the same problems which face other cities and suburbs. Washington needs better housing, more effective services for its poor, and massive improvements in transportation.

These are problems of any local government but in Washington there is no really local government. In fact there has been no local government for almost 100 years.

As a legislator who has served on the elected city council in Rochester for 6 years, I know that good government for a city must be local government—chosen by the people.

The Federal role is to help local government be more effective and to attempt to supplement local resources for programs the local officials judge most urgent.

As it now stands, the administration of government in the District of Columbia lies in the hands of the Members of Congress. While Congressmen are conscientious about their work, it is impossible for them to administer the daily problems which face a growing metropolis.

Only local government can be responsive to local needs. And the test of responsiveness is the ballot box.

The District of Columbia was carved out of a swamp in the infant days of our

Nation. It has become one of the most beautiful cities in the world but there are forces confronting each other which will present a growing crisis unless the needs of the people are met.

The Federal Government has a special interest in Washington. It owns much of the land and employs many of its citizens.

But that special interest can be served within the structure of home rule. There is no reason why a workable plan cannot be developed to serve the needs of the people as well as the Federal Government.

It is long past the time when the people of Washington should control their own local affairs. They are the only group of people in the country—including overseas possessions—who do not elect their local officials.

Mr. Speaker, it is time dignity was restored to the people of our Nation's Capital, giving them a strong incentive to make it a showcase of our great Nation.

#### IMPORTANCE OF CIVILITY

**HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1970

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, the Evening Press of Binghamton, N.Y., in my congressional district, published an editorial recently presenting some thoughtful comments about the aftermath of "Earth Day." The thrust of these remarks has significance beyond the ecology issue. In fact, given the present tension and unrest throughout the Nation which has been one of the results of the President's decision to strike into Cambodia with American men, the editorial assumes widespread relevance and importance to all of us.

Some commentators are warning us that chaos will soon break loose as a result of the new unrest. I do not know

whether it actually will or not—only time will tell. But I do know that it does not have to break loose, if we but practice a bit of "civility" in our deliberations about the country's current and complicated crises.

As the Evening Press editorial states:

Civilization is built on restraints, ranging from civility to intellectual, artistic and legal disciplines. Those who ignore legitimate restraints imperil us all.

This dictum applies not only to those who dissent from our present push into Cambodia, but it also applies to all sectors of our society—including the President and the Congress. It is a time for restraint on the part of all of us. Outraged rhetoric, either against the President and his advisers or against the deeply concerned youth of this Nation, simply is not a viable alternative to rational deliberation. Those of us in public life must move to bind some wounds—not open them. Those of us in Congress must again scrutinize the Executive action just taken in Cambodia and calmly decide whether it is—or is not—in the overall public interest. Those of us elected to protect the public trust must attempt to bring our people together once again; and to that end, I commend the aforementioned editorial—the full text of which follows:

#### IMPORTANCE OF CIVILITY

In all of the hullabaloo about ecology the other day, no one seemed to have a good word, or even a bad one, to say about the relationship among the members of the human family.

Because we think that is where a lot of the environmental action is, or should be, these paragraphs will be by way of a remedy.

The first part of the word ecology stems from the Greek *oikos*, meaning house or home. *Logos* means words or discourse, or by tradition, a field of study.

So ecology, in our bad Greek, is the study of households, and, by an extension of our own choosing, a study of the human family the world over.

So improving the environment also takes in the big broad issues of war and peace and race relations.

It also takes in small issues like bettering the relationship between individuals, one to one, and groups, 10 to 10, and however many.

It was the latter that we missed on Earth Day, and have missed, for that matter for several years.

Whatever else has happened in the era of the Politics of Protest, tolerance, individual freedom and the capacity to deal with each other in a civil fashion have taken a beating.

On Earth Day, to our dismay, we saw militants trying to practice "up against the wall" tactics of insult for reasons that could have nothing to do with the environment, unless they happened to be interested in further polluting it.

In an age plagued by violence, it may seem trivial to complain about the decline of manners, but, we submit, the relationship among peoples certainly is not a great deal less important part of the environment than the air we breathe.

The growth of boorishness, we are afraid, is a highly visible part of our surroundings, possibly because until the last half decade most of us had rather thought our society was becoming more, not less civilized.

The decline of manners, the way in which we act toward each other, is a matter of some real significance. Often it has been remarked that manners are the glue that holds society together, men having a fair amount of innate savagery lurking about.

Both as a demonstration of tolerance and of respect for a civilized way of doing things, manners are important in a political society.

More than any other nation, the United States was founded, and has been preserved to date, within a framework of tolerance for the individual and his point of view.

In a vast nation of conflicting interests, our particular political system would not otherwise work very well. Reasonableness and compromise are not luxuries at all. They are essential.

Civilization is built on restraints, ranging from civility to intellectual, artistic and legal disciplines. Those who ignore legitimate restraints imperil us all.

We can hope that the existing disorderliness is only a passing phase. In closing, we would like to remind those who espouse the politics of physical confrontation of John F. Kennedy's Inaugural plea:

"So let us begin anew, remembering on both sides that civility is not a sign of weakness."

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, May 7, 1970

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Murden Appling, pastor, Southern Baptist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, look down upon this great Nation in these troubled times.

Father, remember our legislators and officials who have gone home to be with Thee, and Your people from all walks of life who need Thee every hour.

We pray for our President and Representatives in both Houses of Congress; bless each one according to his needs.

Direct their decisions King Jesus, prosper their planning, and guide their efforts to establish peace amongst men of good will.

Lord we beg You to be our guiding light to help us lift the fallen, strengthen the weak, and sustain the weary. Bind us by Thy power.

These blessings we ask in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 15980. An act to make certain revisions in the retirement benefits of District of Columbia public school teachers and other educational employees, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 16516. An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 16516) entitled "An act to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. CANNON, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, and Mr. CURTIS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.