The Senate met in executive session at 11 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

The assistant legislative clerk pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, before I make a request to consider the nominations en bloc, may I say that I am impressed with the fact that the new Chief of Operations, Vice Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., whose about to be confirmed by the Senate, is only 49 years old.

I do not know Admiral Zumwalt, but I am delighted that age is given reduced consideration in this particular instance and, I would hope, in other instances, so that younger officers of proven ability can be given the opportunity to assume added responsibility.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these Navy nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

U.S. MARINE CORPS


The assistant legislative clerk pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be confirmed en bloc.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SEC- RETARY'S DESK, IN THE AIR FORCE, IN THE ARMY, AND IN THE MARINE CORPS

The assistant legislative clerk pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed.

The assistant legislative clerk pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

The assistant legislative clerk pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

The assistant legislative clerk pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

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The assistant legislative clerk pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed on Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Harry A. Blackmun, of Minnesota, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. President, on behalf of the distinguished minority leader and myself, and in view of the fact that there are no applicants to speak on the pending business at the moment, I ask unanimous consent that the President be granted to me.

As in legislative session, without objection, there is a period for the consideration of routine morning business, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. As in legislative session, without objection, it is so ordered.

PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. SCOTT, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that 1 minute may be granted to me.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCOTT, Mr. President, I have nothing to say.

I think that what this country could use more than anything else right now is a moment of silence.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

LOWER THE VOTING AGE TO 18

Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. President, a very thoughtful and penetrating analysis of the proposal to lower the voting age to 18 by statute overwhelmingly passed in the Senate earlier this year, and the wisdom of proceeding by that method appear ed in a letter to the editor in the Washington Post yesterday by the distinguished deputy majority leader (Mr. KENNEDY). The events of the past week and the extraordinary demonstration of young people in Washington is the greatest argument that the 18-year-olds deserve to be a part of this system and want to exercise responsibly their rights as citizens in our society.

A maximum consensus is that the letter as it appeared in the Washington Post on May 11 be printed in the Record. There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills and joint resolution of the Senate:

H. R. 9017. An act to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act; and

H. R. 16595. An act to authorize appropriations for the activities of the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affirmed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF):

H. R. 9477. An act to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation;

H. R. 10106. An act to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to provide a sound public financing for fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 10106. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the definition of the term "child" to recognize an adopted child of a veteran as a dependent from the date of issuance of an interlocutory decree, to increase the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation payable to dependent children of deceased veterans, and for other purposes.

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:
H.R. 9017. An act to amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 16585. An act to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. METCALF), laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

Proceedings respecting the Budget, 1971, Office of Education (S. Doc. No. 91-80) A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for fiscal year 1971, in the amount of $9,300,000, for the language training and area studies programs authorized by the Education Act of Education (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON SUPPORT FURNISHED FROM MILITARY FORCES IN VIETNAM AND FORCES IN LAOS AND THAILAND A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential report on support furnished from military functions appropriations for Vietnamese and other free world forces in Vietnam and forces in Laos and Thailand (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the final conclusion of judicial proceedings regarding the extinguishment of Indian tribal claims (with accompanying reports); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Federal grants for construction waste treatment facilities which benefit Indian tribes, pursuant to law, and a report on Indian social security in the Indian Claims Commission, Department of the Interior dated May 8, 1970 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the examination of financial statements of the National Science Foundation, and of the Federal Housing Administration, fiscal year 1969, May 12, 1970 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the examination of financial statements of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, and the Department of Defense, fiscal year 1971, Department of Labor, May 12, 1970 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON LOWER COLORADO RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT FUND A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the Secretary of the Interior regarding the Lower Colorado River Basin, to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. METCALF) laid before the Senate a letter, in the nature of a petition, from Mrs. Elizabeth Picardi, of Falls Church, Virginia, that national guidelines governing student protest are urgently needed, and suggesting that the President sponsor a convention for all national collegiate and university presidents, which would be referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. METCALF, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 786. A bill to grant all minerals, including coal, oil, and gas, on certain lands on the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, Montana, to certain Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 91-850) .

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 3337. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay judgments in favor of the Interior Claims Commission (docket 147-A-132, and consolidated 47 and 148, for other purposes (Rept. No. 91-857) .

By Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments:

S. 660. A bill to convey certain lands of the United States to the Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., Miami, Oklahoma, (Rept. No. 91-859).

S. 940. A bill to prohibit the licensing of hydroelectric projects on the Middle Snake River below Hells Canyon Dam for a period of 10 years (Rept. No. 91-858).

By Mr. HATFIELD, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, without amendment:

H.R. 780. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Meridian division, Rogue River Basin project, Oregon, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 91-854).

By Mr. BIBLE, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments:

S. 768. A bill to declare that the United States holds in trust for the Washoe Tribe of Indians certain lands in Alpine County, California, (Rept. No. 91-861).

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Commerce, without amendment:

S. 3105. A bill to amend section 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended, to extend the term during which the Secretary of the Interior can make fisheries loans under the act (Rept. No. 91-865).

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 196. Joint resolution increasing the authorization for college housing debt service grants for fiscal year 1971 (Rept. No. 91-863).

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

S. 172. A bill to amend the Agricultural Credit Act of 1949 to authorize a grant to defray a portion of the cost of expanding the United Nations headquarters in the United States (Rept. No. 91-854).

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments:

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. GRAVEL:

S. 3824. A bill to amend section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to extend requirements for the location of basic water and sewer facilities in those communities where the need is most acute; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(The remarks of Mr. Gavaz when he introduced the bill appear later in the Record under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. BENNET):

S. 3825. A bill to authorize further adjustments in the amount of silver certificates outstanding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(The remarks of Mr. Sparkman when he introduced the bill appear later in the Record under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. HART:

S. 3827. A bill to allow States to apply more stringent marking, labeling, packaging, and record-keeping requirements than those set under the Federal Meat Inspection Act; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(The remarks of Mr. Moss when he introduced the bill appear later in the Record under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself, Mr. Tydings, and Mr. Sparkman):

S. 3828. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Cooperative Association Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 3829. A bill to provide for the relief of Theodoros Kostas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3824—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL AMENDING THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, the preservation and enhancement of the quality of life in the United States is a task of which Congress has become increasingly aware and undoubtedly will address more attention to in the future.

The President in his state of the Union message delivered to a joint session of the Congress on January 22 of this year stated:

"We will carry our concern of the quality of life to the farm as well as the suburb, to the village as well as the city. What rural America most needs is a new kind of assistance. It is not a separate nation but a part of the overall growth policy for all America."

With emphasis on the quality of life throughout the United States, I am introducing a bill to amend section 702 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 to assist further in the provision of basic water and sewer facilities
Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to terminate all price-support programs for tobacco beginning with the 1971 crop of tobacco.

The bill would also terminate export subsidies for the export of tobacco to any foreign country after December 31, 1970.

Passage of this bill will terminate the Government's moratorium approach to tobacco. On one hand the official Government health officer, the Surgeon General, informs us that smoking cigarettes is dangerous to our health. On the other hand the Government tells the taxpayers' money to subsidize the growth of tobacco.

I realize that the growing of tobacco is of great economic importance to our citizens in several States, but it has been proven to be a hazard to the health of the Nation, and, therefore, the Government should not be involved in subsidies to encourage its continued growth.

During the past several months I have received numerous letters from all parts of the country written by citizens who are concerned about the hypocrisy of our Government concerning tobacco. They point out that the Surgeon General's various reports on the hazards of tobacco make it inappropriate for the Government to subsidize the growth of tobacco. This bill should have wide support among the citizens of this country.

I would like to point out that the bill I am introducing today does not terminate price supports for other crops such as grain, cotton, and so forth, but the health hazard involved in the use of tobacco places that particular crop in a separate category.

I ask unanimous consent to have the bill printed in the Recoci.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAVEL). The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Recoci.

The bill (S. 3825) to authorize further adjustments in the amount of silver certificates outstanding, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN, for himself and Mr. BENNETT, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the Recoci, as follows:

S. 3825

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a)

- Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning with the 1971 crop of tobacco, no price support for tobacco shall be made available to producers in any manner.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no export subsidy may be paid to any person under the Federal Housing and Urban Development and Assistance Act of 1964, as amended (Public Law 480, Eighty-third Congress), for the export of tobacco to any foreign country after December 31, 1970.

S. 3827—INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO ALLOW STATES TO APPLY MORE STRINGENT REGULATIONS THAN THOSE SET UNDER THE FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION ACT

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill to allow States to apply more stringent marking, labeling, packaging, or ingredient requirements than those set under the Federal Meat Inspection Act. This bill is a companion to legislation introduced in the other body by Congressman JAMES G. O'HARA of Michigan. Our legislation stems from the current attack being leveled on the Michigan comminuted meat law, which set stringent and precise standards on the production of comminuted meats within the State. Several national meat packing firms are seeking to bring comminuted meats into Michigan which do not come up to the standards set under the Michigan law, though they are in accord with the less stringent Federal regulations. These firms contend that the United States has preempted the field from the States, and that compliance will show less legal requirement, and the stringent requirements are sufficient to allow them to sell their products in Michigan.

Mr. President, when a State takes the side of the consumer in the battle against smoking, and in this case the health of the Nation, it should be given free rein to protect our fellow citizens. I am sure it is not the intent of the Federal legislature to prevent States from moving faster than the Federal Government concerning tobacco. The bill today would clarify that aspect of the Federal law by explicitly allowing States to set standards tougher than the Federal standards.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of my bill be printed in the Recoci at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAVEL). The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Recoci.

The bill (S. 3827) to allow States to apply more stringent marking, labeling, packaging, or ingredient requirements than those set upon the Federal Meat Inspection Act, introduced by Mr. HART, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the Recoci, as follows:

S. 3827

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 408 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (31 U.S.C. 904a-2) is amended by inserting the word "Marking" and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "Except where such requirements are
more stringent than those imposed under this Act, marking".

SENATE RESOLUTION 407-SUBMISSION OF A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF A COMPILATION ENTITLED "ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY, UNITED STATES SENATE" AS A SENATE DOCUMENT

Mr. MONDALE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 407); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Res. 407
Resolved, That a compilation of materials entitled "Establishment of the Select Committee, United States Senate", be printed as a Senate document, and that there be printed one thousand copies of such document for the use of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN MILITARY SALES ACT

AMENDMENT NO. 622

Mr. DOLE submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H.R. 15628) to amend the Foreign Military Sales Act, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(Thus the Senate Debate.) Mr. DOLE when he submitted the amendment appear later in the Record under the appropriate heading.)

AMENDMENT NO. 623

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, when the President sent American troops into Cambodia, he did more than widen the war. He pointed out, for all the American people to see, the broad constitutional issue of the control of U.S. foreign policy, particularly as it involves the matter of making war.

The American people have seen, and they do not like what they see. They see our military men apparently having the authority granted by law. Neither the Defense Department, nor any other segment of the executive branch of Government, can be permitted to disregard those limits with impunity. If the American system of government is to work, our sprawling bureaucracy must be accountable for its actions.

Since the end of World War II, we have seen a pattern of congressional acquiescence in matters of military policy. Our past history of blanket acceptance of the Executive's actions involving both military and foreign policy is not only in sharp contrast to our close scrutiny of domestic programs; it also amounts to an abdication of clearly defined constitutional responsibilities.

Last year, Congress took the first important step toward a more careful review of the military budget. It is obvious that this effort will be continued.

But it is also abundantly clear that one element of that activity which has received far less publicity, and hence has had far less of an impact on public consciousness than excessive military spending, I refer specifically to military aid, and to a most particular kind of military aid—that by which equipment and material in excess of the needs of our Armed Forces is transferred to foreign governments.

The Defense Department and the State Department find the legal authority for this surplus arms program in sections 503(a) and 644(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended. These provisions authorize the President to furnish military assistance by loan or grant, and define the term "excess defense articles."

But the existence of legal authority is no guarantee of legislative control. For what practical sense is there in the transfer of surplus military supplies is something above and beyond the ordinary military assistance appropriations which Congress makes every year. It is military assistance with no guarantee of congressional appropriations. It can be disposed of either by sale or gift; the bulk of this equipment, however, is given away.

By relying on this program for the disposal of arms, Congress has allowed the Pentagon to have complete latitude with respect to military sales.

When the Pentagon was able to sell arms on credit, but it must first obtain congressional authorization; and Congress sets an annual ceiling on the use of such sales.

In addition, Congress has forbidden the use of military aid to furnish sophisticated weapons systems to underdeveloped countries. It has imposed restrictions on military aid to Latin America and to Africa. It has stipulated that the sale of military equipment to less developed countries shall be cut off if those countries divert either economic assistance to the public sector or military expenditures, or if they divert their own resources to unnecessary military expenditures.

All of these restrictions were imposed with one end in view—congressional control of U.S. military assistance. All were designed to plug any leak in the dike and to make the policies of the Congress perfectly clear to the Executive.

Yet, despite the efforts of the House and the Senate, we now find another leak in the dike—the disposal of military hardware and equipment that has been declared in excess of U.S. needs. And it is a leak which is becoming larger every day.

Several weeks ago, the State Department disclosed that surplus U.S. military equipment, by costing $5.4 billion, had been given to foreign governments under this program over the past 19 years. But the important point is that within the last 2 years, the Pentagon has been given permission to sell to a much greater extent than in the past. Since other types of military assistance have been brought under congressional control and thereby reduced in scope, the Pentagon views the surplus arms program as the primary means of getting back into the business of military assistance on a grand scale.

The best example of this trend was revealed by the preparation by Representative Silvio Conte, a member of the House Appropriations Committee. His investigation disclosed some interesting and unknown facts about the transfer of arms to Nationalist China—the same country which caused such a great controversy during the debate over the fiscal year 1970 foreign aid appropriations bill.

This bill was blocked during the last session of Congress. The Senate and House conferees would not agree to providing $54.5 million for an extra Phantom jet fighter squadron for Nationalist China. When that item was finally deleted, the current fiscal year 1971 appropriations bill went through, with Nationalist China receiving approximately $25 million in direct military assistance.
tended as an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and it is designed to recapture control of the surplus arms disposed under this program and to maintain control of the Department of Defense—vesting it in the Congress, where it rightfully belongs.

My amendment has two parts: First, it sets a ceiling, an absolute annual ceiling, on the amount of arms and equipment that may be disposed of as military surplus. Furthermore, that $50 million valuation is based on the acquisition value of the items, not the original cost. Nor is it ever possible to recapture control once it has been surrendered.

Second, under this amendment, the Executive would be required to submit to Congress annually a schedule of the countries to which it proposes to transfer military surplus, as well as the items to be transferred to each country. The appropriation for the surplus program would rest with Congress. Once the schedule is approved, the Executive wants to add a new country to the original list, or to increase the cost of surplus arms to be transferred to any country by more than 10 percent, it would have to come back to Congress for additional approval.

It is my hope and belief that through this amendment, we can bring surplus arms under the Foreign aid program, and hence under the control of Congress in law and in fact. It is vitally important to do so at this time. For as John Finney noted in the New York Times, with the reduction of the United States military forces and withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam, billions of dollars' worth of surplus arms and equipment is available to give to other nations, and to the Department of the Treasury and for other purposes.

Thus, given the increased availability of surplus arms and given the increased reliance by the Pentagon on this program, the time is ripe for congressional action. If this program is not brought under congressional control, I fear that we could become involved in other military adventures as unsound, as unpopular, and as unrelated to our vital national interests as the endless conflict in which we are now bogged down in Indochina.

In order to put a stop to the independent foreign policy of the Pentagon, to prevent the use of military assistance for unauthorized and for insurance that every transfer of military arms and equipment is undertaken only with congressional sanction, we must change the surplus arms program. The amendment which I have introduced seeks to make this possible.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of this amendment be printed at this point in the Record.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Talmadge). The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the Record.

The amendment (No. 623) is as follows:

Amendment No. 623

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

Sec. 7. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

Sec. 532. EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES—(a) The total cost of excess defense articles that may be transferred to all foreign countries and international organizations and that exceed $50,000,000 during any fiscal year, the President shall transmit annually to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report enumerating each excess defense article to be transferred during the succeeding fiscal year and the foreign country or international organization to which each such article is to be transferred.

(b) There shall be authorized by law for each fiscal year the total cost of excess defense articles that may be transferred to each foreign country and each international organization. No excess defense article may be transferred to any such country or organization if (1) the authorization has not been increased and appropriated; (2) if there are any surplus arms, as determined and congressionally regulated for foreign sale, available for transfer to that country or organization for that fiscal year, and (2) when there are such authorized transfers to such country or organization, if the cost of that article, when added to the total of the costs of all such articles already transferred to that country or organization during the same fiscal year (if any), exceeds the total of the costs of all excess defense articles so authorized and transferred to such country or organization during that fiscal year plus 10 per cent.

(c) For purposes of this section, the cost of each excess defense article is the cost to the United States of acquiring that article.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON S. 3678, FOREIGN BANKING SECRECY

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Subcommittee on Banking of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will hold hearings on S. 3678, a bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require insured banks to maintain certain records, to require that certain transactions in U.S. currency be reported to the Department of the Treasury and for other purposes.

The hearings will be held on Monday through Thursday, June 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1970, and will begin at 10 a.m. in room 5302, New Senate Office Building.

Persons desiring to testify or to submit written statements in connection with these hearings should notify Mr. Kenneth A. McLean, Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, room 5300, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; telephone 225-7391.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS ON OIL SHALE RESERVES

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Manpower of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I announce that public hearings have been scheduled for next Thursday, May 14, on the situation with respect to the United States' oil shale reserves.
spect to development of the vast oil shale reserves in the public lands.

The subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Interior Committee shows that next Tuesday, beginning at 10 o'clock, and will be held in the Interior Committee room, 3110, New Senate Office Building. The subcommittee has urged Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel to appear personally to discuss the matter and make recommendations to us to enable us to reach a determination as to whether new legislation is needed to bring about development. The Director of the Office of Natural Resources and Oil Shale Reserves also has been invited to appear.

Mr. President, studies by the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels of the Interior Committee show that our country may be facing critical shortages of energy in the not too distant future. The supply situation is rendered more acute by our growing awareness of the perils to our environment from radiation and use of certain forms of energy.

This is a most necessary and a most healthful development. But unless we are to become increasingly dependent on foreign sources for fuels, we must also find and develop new sources within our own borders to meet the burgeoning requirements of our economy and way of life.

One of the great potential sources of energy, as yet untapped, is the vast oil shale reserves in Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and other Western States, including Alaska. The richest and most abundant of these reserves lie in federally owned lands. These deposits are subject to the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, but all reserves in Federal lands were withdrawn in 1930 by President Hoover in the wake of the Teapot Dome scandals.

Secretary Udall tried to initiate a program in 1967 for development of these reserves. Unfortunately, the potential developers felt that the conditions they laid down were too stringent, too uncertain, and too expensive for a wholly new industry. The resulting concrete came of Secretary Udall's program.

As I have stated, our country will need, and need soon, the energy locked up in these oil shale reserves. It is hoped our subcommittee will clarify the political and economic situation so that development of this great federally owned natural resource may get underway.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS RELATING TO USE OF CERTAIN JET AIRCRAFT AT WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement prepared by the distinguished senior Senator from Maryland (Mr. Tydings) be printed in the Record.

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

Mr. Tydings. Mr. President, I wish to announce that next Tuesday, beginning at 9:30 A.M., and on the following day, the Senate shall hold a public hearing on the decision of the PAA to permit the use of certain jet aircraft at Washington National Airport. Consideration will be given also to the CAB decision to discontinue the Balti-

more-Washington investigation. Anyone interested in these questions should get in touch with Mr. Terence Finn at 225-4524.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS OF SENATORS

STUDENT DELEGATIONS AT AN HONEST, THOUGHTFUL APPROACH

Mr. HUSKA. Mr. President, these past 10 days have been a period of great uncertainty, of turbulence, and of introspection. We have leaned a tragic lesson in the results of violence.

Here in the Halls of Congress we have been accustomed to listen to youth. We have listened intently as they earnestly voiced their views, their fears, their hopes, and desires. All the while, our mail has dramatically reflected the same concern with Cambodian and the course which our Nation should take.

Most of the students who came to Washington this past week came with a clear purpose. This could certainly be true of the delegations of Nebraska students from various universities with whom I met. They were courteous and articulate. They were constructive and sincere.

From my observation these young people are communicating eloquently to us, and we have learned much from them. What we ask of them in return is that they do us the same courtesy and listen to us.

This is one of the valuable lessons they can learn from the events of recent days—that of listening carefully and then making their own decisions, thoughtfully and logically.

Dissent is certainly widespread on many, many campuses. But like millions of Americans I watched the events of last week with care and concern. Members of my staff likewise observed the proceedings and visited with many individuals and groups.

These observations confirm the view, not unlike that of the President, that such demonstrations are really planned and organized by a relatively small group of individuals and may not accurately reflect the views of the majority. The bulk of the group has views of varying intensity, or is just curious, or is there for a lark.

That is why it is fervently hoped that one of the lessons which our young will take away from the events of recent days is the importance of making their own decisions.

It seems clear that much of the frenzy which has gripped our universities and colleges in the past 10 days has been the product of agitation by the radical student left. This is a group we have always had with us and which will always be with us. I do not presume to know the number of these individuals but it is apparent that their activities have not only stirred the Nation and the Government into a state of concern; these activities have posed some far-reaching problems which must be faced and solved.

Only a handful of students really are interested in burning and looting their schools. At one great university, only two out of a student body of 6,000 actually participated in a fire-bombing episode.

This leads us to look closely at the effects of the past 10 days upon the future of our colleges and universities. I am sure this question is being asked by the people of America as they would be these venerable and essential institutions to be the victim of a radical minority which is less interested in Vietnam and the Negro and the poor and in reform, than it is in drastic and total change in our form of government?

If this influence leads us to better universities serving the American people, or rather to totally different universities serving the interests of the radical left?

For instance, I cite a disturbing statement by one announced radical leader among the academic community. He is the late Professor Francis Frank, Harvard University, a recognized spokesman for the radical extremists, one of the planners of student riots at Stanford. An avowed Communist, he has been in the forefront of radical left for a number of years.

At a meeting in Washington, Dr. Franklin stated boldly that his idea of a good university is the Chinese Communist University. I believe he also mentioned student violence by Peking University.

Let me remind you, Mr. President, that Peking University is run by the Chinese Army. The Chinese Army is in complete control, and total direction of the university is in the hands of the military.

American college administrators, American civil authorities, but most of all American students themselves, have a right to know the rest of the students to consider what is happening to their schools.

If there are sometimes fewer than 100 such radicals in a student body numbering 15,000, then it would seem to me that the other 14,000 students have a responsibility to themselves to prevent the takeover of their college by the radicals.

It is time, perhaps, that the radical student leaders be shown up for what they are, that the rest of the students to consider what is happening to their schools.

Society has never been without such persons. It requires no psychologist to recognize that the great concern of the people of this country over the Vietnam war and the inequities of the American social order has in many cases been displaced by the rest of the students to consider what is happening to their schools.

I believe the idea of a good university is the Chinese Communist University is an idea that exists in the minds of the radical leaders only. It is an idea, I believe, that is not to be taken seriously. It is an idea that never was and never will be, and which has to be fought against in any time and in any place.
have you believe that these actions are justified. They would glorify destruction, such as set forth in a newspaper photograph of the health professions showing out of the hands of the radicals. These past few days have created deep concern because they saw their hope for their future life plans suddenly in jeopardy under the inflammatory accusations and actions of the radical student's organization. It is difficult and perhaps impossible to make these violent voices heard about the war, and to set forth their concern for preservation of the educational institutions upon which their life hopes and ambitions were based.

They must realize as they return to their schools that the threat of destruction lies not with the Government, but with their enemies among their own people. They must demand of their own right to make their own decisions for their own safety, if they can. Those who have their own responsible actions are the antithesis to the radical student left, and the hope for the future.

If they return home with a better understanding of the forces which are being exerted in these turbulent days, if they take with them a determination to expose the radicals, to ostracize them, and to refuse to be used as pawns in precipitated violence, then the turmoil, destruction, and tragedy will not have been completely in vain.

Again I commend the delegations which visited us in our state, their thoughtful presentations, and for their desire to be heard. It is healthy for these young people to voice their feelings and to seek answers. It is my belief that they received straightforward answers while they were here.

I call upon them to consider thoughtfully the results of their visit and to make sound decisions for future action. I do urge them for their own benefit to recognize that once any group falls into the trap of using violence as a weapon, that violence can escalate rapidly and quickly get out of hand. I call upon them to stand together and to deduce their efforts to restoring the integrity and security and validity of our great educational institutions.

BUDGET CRISIS IN HEALTH MANPOWER

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the Nation is faced with a severe and continuing shortage of trained health manpower. Our demands for more and better health care are increasing faster than our capacity to train health professionals needed to cope with these demands.

Two years ago, the Subcommittee on Health of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare carefully considered the entire question of the health manpower shortage. As a member of that subcommittee, I had the opportunity to discuss this problem with the representatives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. According to these experts, the United States is faced with a current shortage of more than 50,000 physicians and comparable shortages in the other health professions, including dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, podiatry, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine. The result of our deliberations was the Health Manpower Act of 1968. This act authorized the expenditure of sufficient funds, over a 3-year period, to begin reducing the severe shortage of health manpower.

Unfortunately, Mr. President, the current administration has not seen fit to request appropriations approaching the levels deemed necessary in 1968. While we recognize the severity of the health manpower crisis, the administration has attempted to cut back on the funds needed to meet this crisis.

The Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies is currently conducting hearings on the budget for fiscal year 1971. Mr. President, in that hearing, I am prepared to give tape testimony of the crisis in health manpower, the inadequacy of the administration’s budget requests in the health manpower area, and the necessity for no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

LETTER FROM ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OF OPTOMETRY

President: Spergur C. Ero, O.D., Southern College of Optometry, Memphis, Tennessee 38104.

Vice President: Chester H. Pfeiffer, Ph. D., University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004.

Secretary-Treasurer: James F. English, L.H.D., Los Angeles College of Optometry, Los Angeles, California 90037.

April 22, 1970.

Hon. Edward M. KENNEDY, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: The Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry (ASCO) of which I am President, in concert with other schools of the health professions, would like to call to your attention the need for full funding of programs authorized by the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (HEPA) for Fiscal Year 1971.

WE are also prepared to print in full, at the expense of the ASCO, the letters we have received from the largest optometry schools and colleges of optometry.

We are in full accord with the Administration’s desire to conserve public funds, we do not believe the public good will be served by cutting back on vital programs designed and authorized to increase the availability of well-trained health care professionals.

During the 91st Congress, the Executive Branch of the Federal Government was requested by Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, to address the pressing problems related to better organization and economical delivery of health care to the growing segment of the population. The preparation of more optometrists for practice of their profession is an important step in this direction. The same is true for physicians and podiatrists, and more optometrists are needed by 1980 to maintain the same level of availability and professional care offered today. This figure takes into account all the factors of attrition, population growth, and utilization.

Legislative actions such as the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, as extended and modified in the Health Manpower Act of 1968, are only now beginning to show results.

For example, there are today 11 schools and colleges of optometry, capable of graduating 436 new optometrists each year. Prior to passage of HEPA, there were 10 such schools with the capability of training 362 new optometrists each year.

Severe cutbacks in support of health education reflected in appropriations for FY 1970 have already had a serious effect on construction of new or additional academic facilities, on general institutional support, and in the number of student loans and medical library facilities.

To illustrate the extent and consequences of cutbacks in the student loan program, we call your attention to the number of student loan allocations for optometry students averaged only 31.8% of the amounts requested for the 1970-71 year.

The total of funds requested by optometry schools from Fiscal Year 1970 was $1,620,510. Only $564,811 was actually allotted. The dollar amount actually made available represented a reduction of $1,055,701 compared with the preceding year. This reduction came at a time when each school of optometry was making an effort to increase enrollment to capacity levels.

In the case of the Illinois College of Optometry, one of the largest optometry schools, a request was made for $388,000 to provide student loans for the 1969-70 term. Actually allotted was $66,339, less than 20% of the amount requested. This shortage of student loan funds has caused an extreme hardship for many students who have already had a serious effect on construing them to seek or increase income-producing employment.

In Fiscal Year 1969, one-third of all students enrolled in schools of optometry were assisted by the HEPA-authorized student loan program. To remove or appreciably limit the student loan program would mean a number of dropouts due to financial pressures; other students may find it necessary to reduce their academic workload, which would seriously affect the assurance of full time employment. The nation can ill afford such a slowdown in optometric education and training.

When viewed against the background of Congressional student loan authorizations included in the Health Manpower Act of 1968, the appropriation of only $12-mlllion for the 1971 fiscal year, and the Administration’s proposal for 1971 present a dismal picture. The Health Manpower Act of 1968 authorized $55-million for this purpose in each of those two Fiscal Years. In FY 1970, only $15-million will have been used; and the Administration proposes the 1971 appropriation to be reduced to $10-million. In the latter case, this represents a reduction by nearly 5% of the amounts already appropriated and needed to be made available for student loans.

Defenders of the Administration’s spending reductions are quick to point out that students needing financial assistance can turn to the guaranteed student loan program where they find the funds they need. However, the guaranteed student loan under HEPA, Implementation of the 1968 amendments to the guaranteed student loan program, however, has had no
significant effect on the financial problems of optometry students. Largely as a result of the financial difficulties involved, first-year enrollments in schools of health professions in the 1967-70 term were down 8.9% compared with the previous term. This is far short of the annual loss required to meet the projected 1980 needs.

Another aspect of the problem worthy of consideration is the fact that schools of optometry and other health professions have seriously undertaken recruiting of students from minority groups. These qualified candidates, who often come from disadvantaged backgrounds, are usually in great need of financial help. If the proposed funding levels for Fiscal Year 1971, as recently extended by the Congress, were adhered to, there simply will not be enough student loan money available to assist students from the minority groups. Besides the obvious loss of less than $200 million in student aid, the Administration would constitute another example of modern society promoting more than it can or is willing to provide. The health professions cannot afford to pass up potentially good students, nor can society afford the luxury of further alienation of the relatively able from the medical system.

Institutional grants for support of schools of the health professions will also suffer if the Administration’s budget proposals are adopted. The authorization figure for 1970 was $117-million, but only $105-million was appropriated. FY 1971, it is estimated, will have been spent. Authorizations for FY 1971, under the Health Manpower Act of 1968, go up to $168-million, yet the Administration is asking only $118.1-million. The 1971 request is virtually half the amount the Congress considered necessary and appropriate to achieve the desired effect. If the Administration’s 1971 proposal is adopted, planned construction of additional academic facilities by the health professions will suffer yet another setback, making it impossible to accommodate the added burdens of the future, let alone provide the necessary new practitioners to serve the public by the end of this decade.

It is clear that schools of optometry have been placed in a very tenuous position under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act. In the first four years the construction grant program was operational for optometry, five schools received assistance totaling $5,137,307. These funds, combined with amounts raised by the institutions themselves, provided for an increase of 248 first-year optometry students.

Resource and construction grants authorized in the Act, as recently extended by the Congress, were not authorized under the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act. It is the purpose of this letter to provide information on the effects of schools of pharmacy and, in some instances, on the health professions schools in general, in the event that health manpower programs are funded on the basis of the fiscal 1971 budget.

Construction of health educational and research facilities.—The 1971 budget provides for $118.1 million for medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, podiatry, and optometry. This amount is quite inadequate. There are approximately 21 projects with a Federal share of $315.5 million which have been approved but not funded. Pharmacy has three projects among this group with a Federal share of $45.5 million. In addition, the pharmacy and three projects in the planning stage are receiving funds, as is a complete review with a Federal share of about $74.5 million.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. WATERSON, D.O.
Chairman, Committee (College of Pharmacy, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98106).

APRIL 27, 1970.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY:

We would like to be in a position to adapt our institutions to the severe pinch of increasing costs. The administration of minority group students is so critical and the need for greater representation is so obvious, our efforts to alleviate these problems will be blocked if sources of financial assistance at the Federal and local level are not substantially enlarged.

An immediate result of the reduction will be that many students will not be able to get maximum benefit from the education they are working so hard to pay for.

The obvious effect of the cut back is that, for the long pull, the level of competence in the healing arts is being determined not by the efforts of the students, but by the financial pinch in which they find themselves. Neither, another, that it is carrying $150,000.00 in “de- linquent” accounts. This practice cannot, of course, continue indefinitely. It is obvious, therefore, that some students will be forced to discontinue their studies, unless outside help of some sort is immediately forthcoming.

Not only are individual student careers threatened by the curtailment of funds, but the institutions themselves are experiencing the pinch. Institutions and organizations cannot meet our nation’s goal of providing adequate numbers of qualified health manpower personnel. Continued efforts to solve the problems of related problems toward assuring high quality health care for all Americans are most deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. O. WATERSON

LETTER FROM AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PHARMACY

Raphael O. Bachmann, President (School of Pharmacy, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia).

Varro E. Tyler, Vice President (School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana 47907).

Constitutional Committee (College of Pharmacy, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98106).

Charles W. Elven, Executive Secretary-Treasurer (850 Sigo Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910).

APRIL 27, 1970.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY:

It is the purpose of this letter to provide information on the effects of schools of pharmacy and, in some instances, on the health professions schools in general, in the event that health manpower programs are funded on the basis of the fiscal 1971 budget.

Construction of health educational and research facilities.—The 1971 budget provides for $118.1 million for medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, podiatry, and optometry. This amount is quite inadequate. There are approximately 21 projects with a Federal share of $165.5 million which have been approved but not funded. Pharmacy has three projects among this group with a Federal share of $45.5 million. In addition, the pharmacy and three projects in the planning stage are receiving funds, as is a complete review with a Federal share of about $74.5 million.

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The current total backlog of projects "in process" for all of the health professions is about $245 million, or about 22 per cent of the $1,085 million in Federal obligations for all scientific and medical programs and projects in 1968. If the Federal share of these obligations is $245 million, the Federal share for medical alone amounts to about $180 million. Thus, when one adds to the $185.6 million of projects approved but not funded, the $118 million for 1971 is clearly inadequate. Too, it is entirely possible that the amount of Federal assistance will fall far short of the funding of projects in time to meet the deadlines for the initiation of construction. This will create an unfortunate circumstance and will lead to unanticipated increases in costs of projects.

Institutional support.—The $115.6 million proposed for the enhancement of existing institutions includes funds for institutional (basic improvement grants, special project grants, and $10 million for the Physicians Augmentation Program. The increase of about 82.2 million over the 1970 appropriation appears inadequate in view of the increased number of eligible health professions schools, increased enrollments, and the need for funds to continue special projects now under way as well as to develop new projects.

For FY 1970 about $46.9 million is available for special projects, $38.8 million to finance continuing grants and about $11.1 million for special project grants. But this latter amount is inadequate to finance worthy projects for the 76 schools of pharmacy and 18 schools of veterinary medicine which are eligible for such grants for the first time in 1970, and to meet the needs for new projects of the 121 schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, podiatry, and veterinary medicine.

Sixty-four schools of pharmacy alone submitted proposals totaling about $10 million for special projects. Many of these proposals are for additional student loans and for funds to enhance facilities, remodel laboratories and classrooms, initiate new or improve existing clinical programs, increase salaries for faculty and support staff, and recruit underprivileged and develop programs to assist in their retention.

Thus, it is very doubtful that the funds which will be available for special projects in FY 1971 will fall short of meeting the needs of the health schools.

Student financial assistance.—The need for financial assistance to students in the health professions is well established; without adequate assistance, the objective of the立法 cannot be achieved.

The President's budget proposes that the number of loans to medicine, dentistry, and to other health professions schools and colleges of pharmacy, optometry, podiatry, and veterinary medicine be reduced by about 28 per cent as compared to FY 1970. And it is to be remembered that the FY 1970 figures were reduced by about 20 per cent when compared to FY 1969.

While the trend is to encourage the use of guaranteed loans without interest subsidy, there is a very serious question whether or not this program at current high interest rates will continue for additional student loans. Adequate direct federal loans administered by the schools appear to be the only sound program.

Schools of pharmacy have been rather conservative in their requests for loan funds, and as a result have received a high percentage of fulfillment. In 1970, 76 per cent of the loan funds requested were allocated. However, many of the other health professions were allocated only 39 to 40 per cent of their expressed needs.

The number of scholarships to be awarded in FY 1970 according to the FY 1970 budget (the Appendix issue) will not suffer the marked reductions to be experienced in the loan program. The estimated number of scholarships, about 30,000, is up 30 per cent from last year. Thus, students of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, optometry, and veterinary medicine is 17,666 compared to 13,184 in 1970, a reduction of about 25 per cent. It is expected that scholarship funds for schools of pharmacy will be reduced about 10 per cent.

Concern is the statement in the President's budget that eligibility for health professions scholarships and loans will be limited to low-income families. This is not a question of Federal aid for health professions, but of the great need for new facilities and equipment which will require the continued availability of Federal funds. It is understood to mean $10,000 of taxable income and Federal funds must be available for a student. Though this provision is expected to work hardships on many students, especially in the high-cost programs, e.g., medicine and veterinary, it is expected that the number of students (including those from disadvantaged groups), a second marked reduction in the funds available for direct loans, and a reduction in scholarship funds, this income restriction will require more students to seek funds through the guaranteed loan program. As indicated previously, this program is considered to have serious shortcomings and will not aid materially in fulfilling health manpower needs.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. BLIVEN,
Executive Secretary.

LETTER FROM AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE, 20 CHEVY CHASE CIRCLE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

May 1, 1970.

Hon. EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
U.S. Senate,
Old Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY: The American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine is gravely concerned with the effects of less than full funding of programs authorized by the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act for Fiscal Year 1971. Without full funding podiatric education and the other recognized health professions will most certainly be facing a financial crisis.

Though the Association finds it commendable for the Administration to save on the flow of tax dollars, it does not feel that such cuts might not jeopardize the output of needed, well trained health personnel.

The expressed need for a vastly increased number of well qualified podiatrists to meet the demands for a rapidly expanding podiatric practice, the needs of our military services, has been aptly validated. The American Podiatric Association, representing all recognized podiatric institutions and 1 of podiatrists for every 10,000 persons.

In December of 1969, this Association provided your office with the attached fact sheet for student loans for the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act, which at the time clearly indicated the severity of the problem. The appropriations for Fiscal Year 1970 and the Administrations proposals for FY 1971, increase the severity of the problem to an even greater degree.

Federal monies which have been earmarked for podiatric education do not reflect this continued shortage of experts.

The American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine urges the United States Senate to seriously evaluate the disastrous effects these cutbacks will have on providing the needed health manpower necessary to meet the health needs of our Nation.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT W. OLIVER,
Executive Director.

H.P.E.A.A. STUDENT LOANS FACT SHEET

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NOTES

1968-69—Requested $718,114 to support 304 students. Received $717,101 (62.9 per cent). Average $1,210.02 per student. 1969-70—Requested $480,026 to support 304 students. Would support $138,13 per student. Total funds for 1969-70—$10.9 per cent of those in 1968-69; 91 per cent.

$10,000 support per student for 1968-69; 4.4 per cent of 1968-69; 5.8 per cent out per student.

LETTER FROM AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, SUITE 828, 1222 K STREET NW., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

APRIL 29, 1970.

Honorable SENATOR M. KENNEDY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Kennedy: The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) and the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges (AAVMC) have authorized me to emphasize to you the need for a full funding, in fiscal year 1971, of programs authorized by the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act.

With the current great need for improved health services for the citizens of this country, it is impossible to utilize all of the health personnel available. It is recognized that there is a shortage of such personnel and that measures must be taken to increase our capability for the training of these individuals.

In the passage of the Health Professions Educational Assistance Act the Congress recognized that Federal assistance must be given to professional schools, in order that they can expand their facilities and increase the number of students attending and to be graduated. The assistance program, as set out by the AVMA, has provided a big step toward expanding teaching facilities and increasing financial help for the students attending these colleges.

The nation's colleges of veterinary medicine are included, along with the other medical schools, in legislation to provide necessary financial aid.

There is a growing shortage of veterinarians, not just for private practice, important though this is to the immediate health of our food-products and our pets, but also for education, research, livestock disease control, meat and poultry inspection, and public health. The role of veterinary medicine in advancing and sustaining human health was, of course, documented, repeatedly, for the Congress in the years before it passed the Health Manpower Act of 1968.

The total health effort is an extremely complex one and the recognition of the need for diverse training is playing increasingly
important roles. By its various programs, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) has been doing much to encourage this trend. The veterinary profession has a role to play in the administration of health manpower training programs, which are necessary for the maintenance of the expansion efforts.

The American Veterinary Medical Association, as well as the Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges, urges that effective action be taken in approving full funding of all Health Manpower training programs, to the limits authorized by law, for fiscal year 1975.

Sincerely,

FRANK A. TOOD, D.V.M.
Washington Representative.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Mr. SCOTT, Mr. President, I was pleased to submit testimony in support of Senate Joint Resolution 61, the Equal Rights Amendment, during the hearings held by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments on May 5, 6, and 7. I know this matter is of great interest to the many women in my Commonwealth.

This proposed amendment to the Constitution, which holds that equal rights shall not be abridged by either the United States or the individual States on account of sex, has been introduced in every Congress since 1923.

Hearings have been held in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary on the Equal Rights Amendment during the 68th, 69th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 75th, 76th, and 84th Congresses. Over two-thirds of the members of the Senate have voted for approval of this proposed amendment during both the 81st and 83d Congresses. More than 70 Members of the present Senate are cosponsoring Senate Joint Resolution 61. I was proud to be among these.

I am not sure whether it is the public, or Congress, or the courts, that will be the first to determine if the Equal Rights Amendment is ratified. It is hoped, congressional inaction will not again make this necessary.

I want this measure passed by this Senate and this House of Representatives and sent to the States for ratification. Forty-seven years is 47 years too long to delay in providing a Constitutional guarantee of equality for men and women.

Early this year, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed an amendment to the Pennsylvania constitution similar to the measure being considered today. Unfortunately, my State joined Rhode Island in enacting a minoriy of the States in taking this much-needed step. In many States, there are still vestiges of the English common law which treated women as inferiors. In many States, the right to pursue a business or profession as freely as a man. In many States, she cannot handle or own property with the same degree of independence as can her husband. In some States, women are classified separately for purposes of jury duty.

In many communities, property States, wives do not share the same rights in the joint property that a husband has. In some States, the inheritance rights of widows differ from that of widowers. In many States, restrictive work laws deny women the right to compete for available jobs.

These State laws are the reason that an equal rights amendment has been introduced in Congress after Congress. These State laws are the reason it must be adopted during this Congress.

Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. President, for the first time in modern financial history the U.S. Treasury suffered a near miss in its long history of handling billions of dollars by the skin of its teeth and after a good deal of admitted arm-twisting by the Treasury, it managed to wring $3.6 billion at an interest rate of 7 percent for the demobilized armed forces.
More alarming still, the entire financial press is unanimous in reporting that the issue was absorbed only thanks to the most energetic Federal Reserve market supporting operations. The highly respected report of the New York banking firm of Solomon Brothers & Hutzler reports in its May 3 issue that the Treasury marketing problem was "compounded when it appeared that in the pricing of its new offering the Treasury had not taken into consideration the impact of the U.S. military campaign in Cambodia." Clearly the market has been unsettled by the pricing failure on the part of our strategic policymakers to coordinate their decisions with their financial policymakers.

Meanwhile, back in our all-important credit markets it appears that we have an inflationary Fed support operation in an 8-percent market, which is clearly a throwback to the days when the Fed was an admitted engine of inflation support policy. If this occurs at the least costly level of 2 percent.

SENATOR RANDOLPH COMMENTS ON RALPH NADER TASK FORCE AIR POLLUTION REPORT

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, one of Ralph Nader's "task forces"—this one on air pollution—is said to be issuing a report today. It appears to reflect the Nader tradition. I expect that it will be a useful document, provided we are able to tear away the excesses of exaggeration and vituperation. It will be useful if we can distill and analyze to facts as they relate to the air pollution problems faced and those still to be faced and solved.

I feel that my colleagues of the Congress will not be surprised by the nature of the Nader task force report. They will expect the chairman of the committees and subcommittees with jurisdiction over air pollution control legislation—Senate Public Works and House Interstate and Foreign Commerce—to be the objects of Nader task force ridicule. Both chairmen are from West Virginia, the State with the biggest coal tonnage production. Nader and his staff would seem to wish to destroy that coal industry, notwithstanding the great reliance of many of our country's electric generating plants and steel mills on coal as their primary fuel—albeit notwithstanding the obvious shortage of coal and the apparent impending undersupply of electric energy in important sections of the country.

Nader and his task force, I understand, are attacking me on the air pollution issue as they did on the coal mine health and safety legislative issue—claiming that I favor "lax" West Virginia's and the Nation's coal industry. It is no new twist. I will acknowledge promptly that such a charge is accurate and is not incompatible with my State's and my country's best interests.

But now a healthy coal industry means to West Virginia and neighboring States of the Appalachian region substantial payrolls and prosperous people and economy. Conversely, I know—and I have seen too often—what a serious downturn in the economy of the coal industry does to the general economy of the State and the region and to many individuals and families. There probably is no distress more deserving of sympathy than the distress in its effects on West Virginia of a mining policy which results in the bankruptcy of coal operations, which results in the failure of a valuable coal mining community in the Appalachian Mountain country when the coal economy has been sound.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Interior Department press release, announcing the availability of this film, be printed at this point in the Record.

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

NATURAL RESOURCES OF OREGON ARE DEPICTED IN NEW MINES BUREAU MOTION PICTURE

The Bureau of Mines announces that a 26 ½-minute film was made in cooperation with Atlantic Richfield Company, which paid all production costs and provided the Bureau of Mines with prints for nationwide circulation on free, short-term loan to schools, civic and other organizations interested in conservation of natural resources.

A scenic opening depicts the natural gifts bestowed on Oregon and portrays how each gift presents a challenge for wise development and efficient use. A brief animated sequence introduces the State's geophysical features before the camera shows how Oregon's people have met the challenges presented by the State's widely varying topography.

Systematic control of abundant but poorly distributed water resources is seen as the key to much of Oregon's economic progress. Viewers are shown how a network of dams on the State's rivers controls floods, provides hydroelectric power, and provides irrigation water, and how the reservoirs behind several dams have been made into recreational areas.

Succeeding episodes depict the different sectors of Oregon's economy today: for forestry, scenes of timber management, lumbering, and wood conversion processing; for agriculture, sequences illustrating the variety of the State's farming operations: for irrigation, views of a farm using fish ladders to bypass dams, and of fish hatchery and stocking practices: for minerals, sequences on nickel mining, and on nickel ore processing: for leisure-time activities, scenes of Crater Lake National Park, ocean beaches, and ski slopes, along with the Pendleton Roundup, Ashland's Shakespearean Festival, Albany's Timber Carnival, and the Portland Rose Festival. Produced by Audio Productions of New York, the film is a con-
Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, the death of Walter Reuther is a great tragedy.

WALTER REUTHER, the leader of a union transcended merely higher wages.

His desire to improve the human condition took him wherever injustice and inequity existed. This passion was in him as a 16-year-old corruigating plant worker in Wheeling, W. Va. It was as strong last month when he was reelected for the 13th time as president of the United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America.

His vision of how to revitalize not only the American trade union movement, but the entire fabric of society, made him one of the truly great social architects of our time. He believed that the only real tragedy is a tremendous loss, not only to the 1.8 million working men he led, but also to the poor whose cause he championed with great vigor and understanding.

He appeared before my Subcommittee on Executive Reorganization, first in the crisis of the cities in 1966, then in health care in 1968.

In both sets of hearings, one found in Walter Reuther a commitment and a deep passion for the great problems and issues facing this country.

Walter Reuther had a particular appeal to and love for the workingman because he was a great teacher who understood, and genuinely loved, people. It was easy to know and like Walter Reuther. He was an outgoing man. He was a kind and humane man. It was a rich bequest of idealism, of optimism, of social responsibility, as always, all Americans are among his beneficiaries.

DEATH OF JOHN J. MCMULLEN OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, Maryland lost one of her most distinguished residents recently when John J. McMullen of Cumberland passed away.

John J. McMullen distinguished himself in all that he undertook. He was a regular contributor of Cumberland's two daily newspapers or as a member of the State roads commission. A quiet man, he shied away from publicity while working diligently for a number of worthy causes. He was a natural leader and was the most indelible. But there is a rich bequest of idealism, of optimism, of social responsibility. And, as always, all Americans are among his beneficiaries.

WALTER REUTHER

It was hard to resist Walter Reuther. He took you by storm, by charm, by ability in argument, by the unremitting force of his own convictions, by the infectious sincerity of his personality. Politicians, industrial potentates, peers in the labor movement fought him as a原则, as a principle in one way or another. He left his imprint upon the social and economic life of the United States more indelibly, perhaps, than any political figure who has lived in this century.

He was part labor leader, part social reformer, part evangelist. But it was always through the medium of his organization that he led.

Walter Reuther was a leader in the American trade union movement rather than a business. As president of the UAW, his success, to revitalize the labor movement and focus its attention on larger goals than simply the achievement of equity, he was the ideal example. To Walter Reuther was involved in every facet of the automobile industry into instruments for manufacturing airplanes; it resulted in the greatest air armadas ever known. He sought not only the works of innovation and design that would ensure for them a full participation in the potentialities of the American economy. He was an extraordinarily resourceful, resourceful, resourceful. That he did, it is to the credit of those innovations initially denoted and resisted by industry—pension plans, productivity raises, sick leave, long-term unemployment, and welfare benefits, increased leisure time, a guaranteed annual wage.

Mr. President, the death of Walter Reuther was a great tragedy.

As an activist, young people can look upon no better example. To Walter Reuther, the need to combine human transcendence and use of natural resources. He was a figure in the American trade union movement, but the entire fabric of society, made him one of the truly great social architects of our time. He believed that the only real tragedy is a tremendous loss, not only to the 1.8 million working men he led, but also to the poor whose cause he championed with great vigor and understanding.

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had any conception of the many area betterment projects in which he played a major and sometimes decisive role.

One of his behind the scenes activities was his interest in the establishment of Allegany County Health Center. He was an outstanding figure in helping make possible the new campus and was instrumental in his state connections in bringing about Route 90 into the state. With his death came a modern link so that the college could be reached in easy fashion from two directions.

Mr. McMullen was "born Democrat" but he never became too immersed in Democratic politics to realize that his party did not always have the best policies at heart.

If there was any one thing which dominated Mr. McMullen's life in recent years, it was his desire to improve Western Maryland's highway connections with all the major cities.

Both as a member of the Maryland State Roads Commission and as an individual, Mr. McMullen worked hard to reach these goals. He accomplished much of this during his lifetime and was looking forward to the bidding of the phase of the National Forest way contract which would take the road to the Garrett County line. The highways of this area were always a monument to his attainments.

He was chairman of the Upper Potomac River Commission, a great water body, instrumental in refurnishing the Lake Mills Oxy-vaco, Inc. He was also looking forward to construction of the Bloomington Dam.

Mr. McMullen used to say that "big pictures" never allowed little things to blur the scene. He felt that if something was worth doing and would improve Western Maryland's way, it could be found to accomplish the task.

Not the least of Mr. McMullen's traits was his friendliness and his willingness to help people. This was demonstrated by the many times he went out of his way to be of service to someone who needed assistance and his keen interest in the Allegany County League for Crippled Children.

Mr. McMullen served his community well and will be missed.

ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES

Mr. METCALF, Mr. President, the May 19th issue of Newsweek contained an article entitled "The Pill and the Public's Right To Know," written by the distinguished reporter Mr. Morton Mintz. The article deals with the 9 days of hearings held early last week by the Small Business Committee's Monopoly Subcommittee under the chairmanship of the junior Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Nelson).

The primary purpose of the hearings, as stated by the Subcommittee chairman, was to determine whether or not women are being given adequate information about oral contraceptives so that they may make an informed and intelligent decision with regard to their use. It is interesting to note that a Gallup poll conducted during the first week in February of this year showed two-thirds of pill-taking women said they had never been told about the possible hazards by their physicians. On the basis of this, the February 9 issue of Newsweek at the Subcommittee's concern was well founded.

In addition, Dr. Charles C. Edwards, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Admin-

administration, stated he had "come to the conclusion that the information being furnished to the public in the case of oral contraceptives is insufficient and a re-evaluation of our present policy is in order." To remedy the situation the FDA will require that a "reminder leaflet" be attached to packages of oral contraceptives going to the user.

Mr. President, I commend the Senator from Wisconsin for his courage and persistence in bringing this vitally important matter of public health to public view. In my opinion he has, indeed, performed a great service to the American people.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record.

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

THE PILL AND THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW

(Mr. Mintz)

During the recent hearings on The Pill, spokesmen for the National League of Women Voters charged that vast numbers of women were being snared off the drugs, would become pregnant and be unwanted, would be unwed, would be parents of unwanted children.

In my opinion he has, indeed, performed a great service to the American people.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record.

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

THE PILL AND THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW

(Full text of hearing transcript: that the slur on Nelson was never made by anyone present. Nelson himself had denied that he ever made the comment. The slur was made by O. Dunn.)

Mintz.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, the May 19th issue of Newsweek contained an article entitled "The Pill and the Public's Right To Know," written by the distinguished reporter Mr. Morton Mintz. The article deals with the 9 days of hearings held early last week by the Small Business Committee's Monopoly Subcommittee under the chairmanship of the junior Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Nelson).

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women in auto accidents. He kept saying that it hasn’t been proved, or that it is “conjec-
ture,” that The Pill may cause cancer, heart disease, and other diseases. But there is no other possibility: The testimony of Dr. John Rock, who was instrumental in the introduction of the pill, that it is perfectly safe, because he didn’t like the synthetic hormone it contained. But at least it is verbiage which does create a certain sense of complacency in the user."

Dr. Guttmacher himself has produced verbiage which tranquilized women so they could be hormonized. Until studies demonstrated a cause-effect relation between The Pill and clotting, he was saying it hadn’t been proved that there was such a connection. “It can be stated flatly that the pills do not interfere with the ability to have a child when she stops taking them,” he said in a signed article in the February, 1966 issue of Good Housekeeping. It can be stated flatly that the pills are not harmful to a woman’s health.

In a Newsweek article, it was noted that eighteen per cent of the women polled recently had stopped using The Pill, and that only one out of six, or thirteen per cent, had taken it long enough to consider the pill as their means of contraception. The pill hearings followed three major demonstrations. The editorial cites the “complacency” of the pill, as no matter what the risks, they may not be worth telling the public. It seems to me, of having a free society in which there are many risks. It is useful to see The Pill first of all as a product. The pill is a product which has made an arbitrary system... This is saying that the pill, just as we did not know what we were doing, we didn’t know if we were doing the right thing. The pill just as we didn’t know what we were doing when we bought DDT. The testing of The Pill have been necessarily inadequate, and massive experimental errors have left us with contradictory information. It is not unreasonable to say that at this point in time ignorant of the full range of its potentials for pollution of the bodies of millions of human beings. We have not even undertaken the studies which would tell us of possible effects on the offspring of some of those human beings.

Mr. FANNIN, Mr. President, the tragedy at Kent State is only the latest in a nation; it has struck so deeply because the campus in our minds is so representative of the quiet countryside of middle America.

The editorial cites this public record to include utterances of SDS spokesmen at Kent State in the Spring of 1969 that: We’ll start blowing up buildings. They used guns at Cornell and they got what they wanted. We will get nothing less.

Mr. President, the quiet countryside of middle America is the last of those bent on violence and disruption. It is a tragedy when innocents fall victim to their brew.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in The Record.

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

TARGET: MIDDLE AMERICA

Students and national guardsmen confronted each other Monday on the campus of Kent State University in Ohio. Four students, including two girls, were killed. They were the first fatalities in the series of events that has been plaguing the nation for the last four years.

Kent State University is closed. It may be shut down for the remainder of the academic year. Some 19,000 students have gone home, their educations disrupted, perhaps permanently.

No one, except the Communists and Nihilists, can take any satisfaction from this tragedy. The only investigation that would be a multi-pronged investigation will reveal what really happened at Kent State. America needs to know exactly what led to this carnage.

In a color story describing the killing (“wars” was the word used), the Washington Post/NBC News Network correspondent came not at one of the more publicized “radical” campuses of the East or West coasts, but the quiet countryside of Middle America.

What the Washington Post didn’t say was that Kent State University had been forced to drink the witches’ broth of protest for months. The “war,” again to use the Post’s term, should have caught no one by surprise. The students were among the first to demand a Democratic Society (SDS) deliberately turned Kent State into a laboratory for revolutionary violence. Two students were killed and four wounded during a series of events that were among the most heated of the season.

The editorial cites the “complacency” of The Pill, as no matter what the risks, they may not be worth telling the public. It seems to me, of having a free society in which there are many risks. It is useful to see The Pill first of all as a product. The pill is a product which has made an arbitrary system... This is saying that the pill, just as we didn’t know what we were doing, we didn’t know if we were doing the right thing. The pill just as we didn’t know what we were doing when we bought DDT. The testing of The Pill have been necessarily inadequate, and massive experimental errors have left us with contradictory information. It is not unreasonable to say that at this point in time ignorant of the full range of its potentials for pollution of the bodies of millions of human beings. We have not even undertaken the studies which would tell us of possible effects on the offspring of some of those human beings.

Mr. FANNIN, Mr. President, the tragedy at Kent State is only the latest in a nation; it has struck so deeply because the campus in our minds is so representative of the quiet countryside of middle America.

However, Fritz Marquardt, editorial page editor of the Arizona Republic, in an editorial entitled “Target: Middle America,” published on May 6, 1970, has set forth some discerning facts that might help to make the tragedy easier to understand. The House Committee on Internal Security in its printed record of hearings held at Kent State has already reported that the Kent State University campus (as did the Student for a Democratic Society—SDS—as early as the 1968–69 academic year.

KENT STATE—TARGET: MIDDLE AMERICA

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I ask unanimous consent that my speech be printed in the Record.

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

THE SILENT MAJORITY SPEAKS

The silent majority is trying to speak to President Nixon but he refuses to listen.

On Monday, the stock market declined 10.07 points, a single day's decline since President Kennedy's assassination more than six years ago. The losses were general, including both glam and blue-chip stocks. This black day on the stock market was merely a continuation of the worst stock market decline since the depression of 1929. In 1929, the Dow Jones average has lost more than 270 points. By Wednesday, stock prices were at a 8% level.

While some of Monday's decline was caused by force-selling to cover margin accounts, most was attributed to a "buyer strike" and selling by institutional and mutual funds. The message is clear—the small investors or their agents are getting out and staying out of the market.

Stock analyst remarked, "There is simply no reason to buy stock." President Nixon prides himself on being sensitive to the silent majority—somewhat comparable to his former talent of helping President Eisenhower make lonely decisions. President Nixon, however, continues to listen to the silence and more time listening to the actual voice of the stock market.

The 270-point decline on the stock market constitutes a massive vote of non-confidence by the silent majority in Richard Nixon's economic policies. The 270-point decline in the stock market is not an isolated phenomenon. A stock analyst remarked, "There is simply no reason to buy stock." President Nixon prides himself on being sensitive to the silent majority—somewhat comparable to his former talent of helping President Eisenhower make lonely decisions. President Nixon, however, continues to listen to the silence and more time listening to the actual voice of the stock market.

The 270-point decline reflects what has already happened and forewarns what will happen in our economy. The stock market decline mirrors what has already occurred in the credit markets. Due to the high interest, tight money policy and the 270-point decline and the previous Administration, the private credit markets have suffered, for the last two years. The Administration's policy is not to change his policy but to continue. It has caused a credit back-up stretching from New York City to the towns and villages of Indiana.

The credit capital is New York City, yet city administration is so out of money that they have to go begging to the three anti-drug centers. When the Mayor of New York City cannot borrow money, the Mayor of Fort Wayne will not be able to borrow money for school construction, the Mayor of Portage will not be able to borrow money for sewer construction. The Mayor of South Bend will not be able to borrow money for hospital construction. Some Indiana towns, like Lafayette, unable to obtain credit through normal channels are relying on the basis of taxes allocated for the next year's operation. The credit crunch is felt throughout the country. $21,440,000 school bonds of Fort Wayne will not be sold because of a 7% per cent ceiling on interest.

High interest policy creates a high roller's game for high priced money between big business and big man. It favors the small businessman and municipalities. Big business capital expenditures continue to grow while the government's is transferred by tax deductions to the average American taxpayer. Ironically, President Nixon's silent majority, forced from a high-stakes game for high prices by it.

Money for the construction of a gambling establishment in the Bahamas exists, but in November of 1968, the Dow Jones average has lost more than 270 points. By Wednesday, stock prices were at a 8% level.

The main concern for most businesses will not be greater profits but just keeping solvent. There will be a lot of business, but little profit—nothing sticking to the ribs. The businessman and the worker too find themselves on a whirling carousel that is out of control. The free market is not even a guarantee of the present situation—the economy is completely out of control and the Administration's economic policies are a series of unconnected economic predictions which are discredited within days. The Administration is out of touch with Congress, it is out of touch with the American people. The Administration's isolationism domestically if not in foreign affairs.

The capital cities need to borrow at reasonable rates to keep taxes in check. Municipalities, unable to borrow at reasonable rates are over living as an antiquated property tax system. The high interest rate is being transferred to the homeowner, shopkeeper, the gasoline station manager in the form of higher prices. The credit collapse is not possible, the businessman transfers his increased cost of doing business to the consumer. The high interest rates are freezing the property tax into higher costs for bacon and eggs. So much for the prosperous past. What does the 270 point tell us about the happy future?—nothing sticking to the ribs.

(1) It foretells continued business failure.
(2) It foretells continued decline of corporate profits.
(3) It foretells continued business failure.
(4) It foretells the continued decline of corporate profits.
(5) It foretells continued business failure.

The present Administration's policy of slowing down the economy is an antiquated property tax system. The high interest rate is being transferred to the homeowner, shopkeeper, the gasoline station manager in the form of higher prices. The credit collapse is not possible, the businessman transfers his increased cost of doing business to the consumer. The high interest rates are freezing the property tax into higher costs for bacon and eggs. So much for the prosperous past. What does the 270 point tell us about the happy future?—nothing sticking to the ribs.

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tight money policy is ineffective and counterproductive. It is asphyxiating the Federal government and nationalizing the very existence of state and local governments. Advocates of state rights should be greatly disturbed by the policies of the national government. The present policy fights the economy, not inflation. Money is the basic food for our economy, without it our economy can't exist. We should immediately increase lower interest rates and expand the money supply to about 5 per cent to get the economy off the ground.

We should undertake measures to immediately increase this country's productivity. One way is to press the monetary policy of attacking our economy is the market fall-off in business productivity. Output per man-hours in 1969 rose at less than one per cent, compared to a 3.3 average last year, and productivity is a real test of our strength as a nation, and therefore I fought for a small business and farmer's investment tax deduction.

Government bureaucrats and academic theorists do not seem to realize that when businesses are profitable, workers productive; government prosperous.

We should abandon the present oil import quota system which seriously inflates the price of oil and gas for the American consumer. To reduce the severe strain on credit markets, we must balance the budget. Reducing or even halting the government expenditures for such things as the SST, a plane for the wealthy only, the ABM, part of our missile-madness, and farm subsidies, among others, would help to balance the budget. I must confess, however, that if President Nixon insists, as he is doing now, on slow-wagons, he would be more likely to be opposed. We must try to reduce the overall rate. To reduce environmental pollution. To improving our educational system. To reducing the crime rate. To improving the quality of health care.

To improved housing, both public and private.

To eliminating drug abuse. In this effort we hope to achieve a close working relationship with the community to improve the quality of neighborhood action groups which are trying to provide a better Baltimore. We solicit their help and suggestions and earnestly pledge our support.

The crisis of our cities is the major problem facing the United States. Baltimore with its high crime rate, its high school dropout rate, its spreading blight, its inadequate schools, its unresponsive institutions, its racial polarization, and its apathetic schools, its unresponsive institutions, its demographic and fearful citizenry crystallizes the American dilemma in miniature.

But there is another side to life in the city.

We live in a city full of charm, with rich unspoiled resources in services, in housing, in history, in opportunities, opportunities enjoyed by colorful, imaginative and vital individuals.

We believe that the deterioration of this city is not an irreversible process and that the New American and its readers can play an important part in this effort.

Through commitment, we hope to point a finger at those who are doing Baltimore a disservice, deliver a pat on the back to those who are doing it a service and—perhaps most importantly—encourage those who are doing nothing.

Neither this newspaper, an institution or an individual can make the commitment alone. The commitment must be made by all, working in a united effort toward a common goal—the preservation and enrichment of Baltimore.

Too often in the past we have heard the cry that it is Government that must build better neighborhoods and create a better Baltimore.

But government alone can not do the job. Individual effort is needed by institutions and—most importantly—by people, your neighbors and you.

In his January 10, 1969 Inaugural address President Nixon underscored the necessity of commitment when he said:

"To a crisis in the spirit we need an answer of the spirit, not just an approach of the limits of what government alone can do.

"Our greatest need now is to reach beyond government and the institutions concerned and committed. What has to be done, has to be done by government and people together under the leadership of the individual who cares most deeply for the city.

We do not ascribe to the theory, frequently advanced, that we are fast to deal with the problems not simply by doing something but by providing constructive alternatives.

Our function will be to spotlight the problems and encourage you, our readers, to do something about them.
side lakes and rivers or in forests will be a pleasant adventure, fondly remembered. For a few others it may well mean injury, death, or a life so altered by the accidents described above, a lifelong memory of tragedy.

There is risk in nearly everything we do. Kids properly supervised in a reputable summer camp are probably safer than their same-aged counterparts in the same home. But how can a parent considering summer camp for his youngster tell the good one from the loosely run outfit that entrusts kids to safety inspectors who are younger or wiser than the campers themselves?

**WHAT LAWS, WHERE?**

A glance at the camp-safety record of many states proves that the decision is not one to be taken lightly.

Most states provide little or no supervision to protect children from the kind of accidents that can cripple or kill. Based on the best information available, the leading cause of camp fatalities is drowning, which kills an estimated 40 youngsters each summer. Yet 46 states have no requirements for counselors who oversee water activities.

In 46 states there simply are no rules governing whether the qualifications of vehicle drivers or owners, and they have no requirements for inspectors or state camping laws do cover. How long the brochures picturing owners, youth, and families can these recommendations by the touring inspectors of the American Camping Association (ACA) be used on the waterfront.

- **Health**
  - A good camp requires a physical exam for each camper before he checks in, as well as a record of any potential hazards, allergies, and a medical history. It has a doctor or registered nurse on the staff or a physician on call.
  - Be particularly careful here. Some camps rely on the town doctor. If the camp is near a crowded summer resort, the doctor may be too busy to see a sick or injured camper.
  - **Sanitation**
    - You want to be certain that the camp complies with state and local health laws, has water that has recently been certified as safe, and stores its milk and food supplies away from obvious sources of contamination.
  - **Transportation**
    - Notice whether transportation equipment appears to be in good shape. Do vehicles provide safe seating for all passengers? Is there a safety-education program for passengers, camp counselors, and campers who will use the vehicles?

**How to Decide About a Camp**

The best way to judge a camp is to visit the place yourself. Talk to the counselors and director. Notice whether facilities and equipment are up to date. If it is impossible, try to find someone who knows the camp and ask for an appraisal. You might want to ask if residents have been there, ask the camp to mail you a list of some campers from your area.

You would also be well advised to find out how many accidents have been in business, whether it is ACA-accredited and just what your state camping laws do cover.

**Satisfy yourself on as many of the following points as you can, most of which are ACA recommendations. Observations during a visit will take care of many of them.**

**Personal**

- **Counselors** are at least 18 years old in day camps, 19 in resident camps. How many senior counselors do you have? Every young camper should have a counselor every 6 to 8 years old or an older camper to look out for him. For a day camp with 8-year-olds a good ratio is one counselor to ten campers. The ratio should range from 6 to 8, and one to six if they are younger.

**Campsite, facilities, equipment**

The camp should be well back from highways and foot trails and use as safe, as far as possible from traffic. Inspect for such hazards as rocks, hunks of metal and poison ivy, or sleeping accommodations that are not all at ground level. Check for fire escapes and protective devices provided for all other floors? Is the swimming area roped off and is there life-saving equipment?

Be sure that the waterfront program is always under the direction of an experienced, accredited counselor. Many states have allowed the registration of water activities, but some do not. Any potential hazards as well. Some camps may have authorized safety drills. Ask whether the waterfront program is staffed and properly marked. Any potential hazards as well. Some camps may have authorized safety drills. Ask whether the waterfront program is staffed and properly marked.

- **Safety**
  - You want to be certain that the camp complies with state and local health laws, has water that has recently been certified as safe, and stores its milk and food supplies away from obvious sources of contamination.
  - **Transportation**
    - Notice whether transportation equipment appears to be in good shape. Do vehicles provide safe seating for all passengers? Is there a safety-education program for passengers, camp counselors, and campers who will use the vehicles?

**The Most Likely Mistakes**

When a camper gets hurt, the injury is most likely to be a cut, bump or bruise from falling with a bike or on the waterfront. Next in order are falls from trees, buildings, or out of camping, but I see no reason why the benefits of camping cannot be rendered to every child and every family. Many states have a half dozen or more camps already measure up to the highest safety standards. Others will be given the incentive to improve. Those that fail to provide a safe environment do not belong in business.

The bill was drafted four years ago. Although it has the support of a dozen or more members of the American Association of State Parks, it has never been approved.

Some observers argue that the need for federal legislation has been shown, ignoring the fact that the only comprehensive survey of camp safety is one done 40 years ago. Yet last summer when the House of Representa­tives passed a bill to create the National Park Service, modern study, it rejected a bill by Rep. Dom­inick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) that would simply authorize the agency to study the extent and effectiveness of state camping laws, as they are.

**BOOKS BY CONVICTED ADVOCATES OF VIOLENCE**

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, the tragic events of the last few days makes clear one thing: Violence feeds on ourselves, and we cannot continue to live with this. The books by convicted advocates of violence...
destruction of human life as well as of entire institutions. There is wide concern and alarm that I call attention to a book written by a convicted advocate of violence, Jerry Rubin, just published by the well-known book publisher, Simon & Schuster. The publicly given the book by the firm and its blurb on the dust jacket, as described in an article published in the May 9 issue of Human Events, seem to me the height of outrageous sophistry.

Let me read from the article published a few weeks ago in the New York Times, stating that every one of those convicted in the Chicago trial had a book contract with a major publishing firm to "tell their story." If Rubin's book is a sample of what is to come, then I can only agree with the charge that many of America's enterprises, particularly in the field of communications, seem to be concerned solely with profits and provide a real example of "the public good be damned." I ask unanimous consent that the article on Human Events be printed in the Record.

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

[From the Human Events, May 9, 1970]  

"Do It!" CONVICTED ADVOCATES OF VIOLENCE

In the wake of the violence that swept across the campuses and the country last week, Capitol Hill has become intrigued by a convicted advocate of violence, Simon and Schuster called Do It! Written by Jerry Rubin, one of the "Chicago 7" gang convicted of provoking a riot at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago and burning churches in Chicago, the book has become a sensation. The book says that he "can unite with Jerry around hatred of pig judges, around hatred of capitalism, around the total desire to smash what is left of Amerika, as follows:"

"Mr. President, the world was shocked and saddened by the tragic loss of Walter Reuther and his wife on May 9. Not only has the American labor movement lost one of its greatest leaders, but the poor, underprivileged, and suppressed peoples of the world have lost a devoted friend who dedicated his life and his boundless energy to improving the lot of the American working man. He was more than a labor leader; he was also a humanitarian. He worked to improve the lot of working people all over the world, at home and abroad."

From the day of his birth until the day of his death, Walter Reuther's life was intertwined with the American labor movement. Walter Reuther was born the day before Labor Day, September 1, 1907. His father was an organizer for the United States. Walter Reuther was an honest and aggressive leader who put the welfare of his members first. He never shirked his duty to improve the lot of the American working man. Walter Reuther negotiated for his members wages, hours, medical programs, and vacation benefits that were among the best in America.

Walter Reuther believed that labor movement had a constructive role in all facets of American life. Therefore, he fought hard to keep the UAW free of corruption and Communists. His zeal for efforts resulted in two attempts being made on his life. Despite the personal danger he constantly lived with, Walter Reuther never retreated in his fight to keep the labor movement from being taken over by those forces that would have destroyed it.

Although his leadership in labor-management relations will long be remembered, it was Walter Reuther's courageous stands on the great human issues of this century which secures his place in history. In the early days of the civil rights movement, before it became a popular and fashionable cause, Walter Reuther spoke out for equal rights and opportunities to all Americans. When the migrant workers of the Southwest began their historic struggle for decent wages and working conditions, Walter Reuther and the UAW were the first to give them full support. Walter Reuther was concerned for the poor people of the country and, therefore, was one of the first to advocate a guaranteed annual income for all Americans.

Walter Reuther was an honest and ag­gressive leader who put the welfare of his members first. He never shirked his duty to improve the lot of the American working man. Walter Reuther negotiated for his members wages, hours, medical programs, and vacation benefits that were among the best in America.

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Mr. SAXBE. Mr. President, the eminent British historian, Arnold Toynbee, has written a brief commentary entitled "A Dilemma View of the United States From Abroad." His social and historical expertise has enabled him to incisively capsule our current image in handling our foreign and domestic problems.

Mr. President, my own experience and the experience of the Senate and of the American people, in the fall of 26 civilizations, has led me to question the vitality of America's foreign policy as a very great part of our national security and of the stability of the world.

The fall of 26 civilizations, as one so expert in the decline and fall of civilizations, is comforting, that, in spite of his dire view, he still sees hope in ours.

In argument that the article be printed in the Record.

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

A DILEmma View of the United States From Abroad

(Edward J. Toynbee, London. -To most Europeans, I guess, America now looks like the most dangerous country in the world.

Like communism, America is the bogey that most Europeans, I guess, fear, America now looks like the most dangerous country in the world. America is the bogey that most Europeans, I guess, fear, America now looks like the most dangerous country in the world. America is unquestionably the most powerful country, the transformation of America's image within the world has terrified most Europeans. It is probably still more frightening for the great majority of the human race who are neither Europeans nor North Americans, but Latin Americans, Asians and Africans. They, I imagine, feel even more insecure than we feel. They feel that, at any moment, the superpower will intervene in internal affairs with the same appalling consequences as have followed from American intervention in Asia.

For the world as a whole, the C.I.A. now has become the bogey that communism has been for America. Wherever there is trouble, whenever a nation is suffering, talk of the C.I.A. is now quick to suspect the C.I.A. has a hand in it. Our phobia about the C.I.A. is, I suggest, as fantastic as America's phobia about world communism; but, in this case, too, there is just enough convincing evidence to make the phobia genuine if it is to turn the roles of America and Russia, have been reversed in the world's eyes. Today America has become the world's nightmare.

Like communism, Russia, America has committed atrocities in the cause of truth and justice. As we watch American fanaticism, too, is sincere. The young people I speak to in every corner of our land are like you—not aliens, but Americans, born in our villages and towns and cities, raised in our families, educated in our school systems, our children, and the future United States.

We who are older must be concerned that the policies for which we are responsible do not cause you to lose faith in our country's purposes and base humanity.

Whether, indeed, the South Vietnamese are like you—not aliens, but Americans, born in our villages and towns and cities, raised in our families, educated in our school systems, our children, and the future United States.

Accepting the President's talk at Colby College, I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from his speech be printed in the Record.

The young people I speak to in every corner of our land are like you—not aliens, but Americans, born in our villages and towns and cities, raised in our families, educated in our school systems, our children, and the future United States.
May 12, 1970

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

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He said he made the decision after "full consultation" with his commanders in the field. He expressed no reservations, no doubts about his course of action. And yet, just ten days later, he told us the Cambodian venture was "indispensable" to the peaceful resolution of our differences.

And, at his press conference the other night, he told us it was necessary to save "hundreds, if not thousands" of American lives.

3. In the first speech, the President told us that "negotiations" are the "key" to a set of mutual trust and confidence which are essential to our unity as a people.

In one stroke, the President—

4. It seems obvious—after the terribly divided two years through which we have moved—that any policy in Indo-China—

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a profound anxiety over this weekend, an anxiety which might vanish if all goes well, or turn into vindictiveness if it goes badly. Certainly there are signs, noted above, that the administration is approaching the weekend in a spirit. There are even reports that a general command to "cool it" has gone out from the White House and that it specifically includes Mr. Reuther's union. Of course, because there is a very large contradiction between the way the White House is now behaving toward the challenge of this weekend's protest, and the way the Vice President approaches these things.

But no less is enough here—and there is a lot of hope in a letter from a Cabinet member urging greater concern for youth upon a President who only last September was saying "understanding for his workers, and I express my personal thanks for the invaluable assistance and support the members of NARCE have given me through the years.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an article published in Retirement Life for February 1970. The article is an excerpt from a statement written by Robert H. Alcorn, Director of the National Association of Retired Employees.

The 50th Anniversary of Civil Service Retirement

Because it so happened that I was one of those in the thick of the fight, I have been asked to write a story about the long struggle for a retirement law for civil employees in the service of the United States Government. It was a long, hard, uphill fight. All that space here will permit will be but a few of the highlights as I recall them.

Soon after I entered the Government Service, on May 10, 1910, at the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, D.C., there developed a good deal of talk about retirement. The reason became apparent when we observed the many very old employees, quite a few well past the age of 70. Within two years there was formed within the Gun Factory a group which sought improvements in the retirement laws, in States and cities and in some industries which had a form of retirement. This Committee sent out small groups to collect data, and to conduct interviews with some members of Congress. Finally, a sub-committee was appointed to go to the Senate and Senate. Copies of the bill were sent out to other employee groups, in the yards, Naval Stations and Air Stations.

During this early period some progress was made by the Naval Gun Factory employees in contacting other groups. Many bills were presented to both houses but were defeated. One bill, sponsored by the Right Reverend William G. Findlay, was passed by the Senate, the Committee voted to report the bill out, in form identical with the Senate bill. However, in the House on the 17th of May, 1920, a proposal for the first Civil Service Retirement System in the history of the United States, was defeated by both Houses of the Nation's Congress. With the signature of the President affixed, it would be the law of the land. President Wilson signed the bill on May 22, 1920.

Make no mistake—this was no one-man fight. It was a fight of loyal Americans for their right to live out their lives in peace. Freedom and liberty.

Mr. President, the courage of the people of Rumania in their long struggles for self-determination is legendary, and certainly serves as an example to those of us concerned with the international protection of human rights. I think it fitting today that we recognize this courage, and join with the Rumanian people in their celebration of Rumanian Independence Day.

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the sultans. The Rumanian people suf­
fered a great deal, and they struggled hard for the attainment of their freedom.
In 1877, when the Russo-Turkish war was raging, a Rumanian force, led by
Messina, attacked the Ottoman forces
and cast off the Ottoman yoke and
proclaimed their national independence on
May 10.

That was a memorable day in Ru­
amian history. Shortly, Rumanian forces
joined the Russians in the war against the Turks, and at the end of that war
their independence was confirmed by
the Congress of Berlin. From that time
until 1914 the Rumanians enjoyed their freedom. In that war they fought on
the victorious side of the allies, and in the end succeeded in having their lost
territory restored to them. Rumanians
were also involved, much against their
will, in World War II, during which they
became victims of Soviet aggression. A
Communist government was set up there
by Moscow and it is only now that
Rumanians live under Communist rule.

Today's Communist leaders of Ru­
amia are reluctant to take orders from
Moscow and often assert their right to
independence from the so-called East­
ern bloc. However the road to and from this
is long and difficult. After all, Rumania
is a land dating back many centuries and
that will not yield its sovereignty easily.

URBAN INSTITUTE STUDY USES
SOCIAL INDICATORS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, for
some time now, an area of deep concern
to me has been the state of our society—
where we stand with regard to the con­
ditions of life of our people, and how
forces, movements, institutions, and con­
cerns are reflected in changing condi­
tions that demand new policies. This is
the argument in favor of Senate
ratification of the human rights con­
ventions.

The article is of interest because of its
summation both of the substantive find­
ings of the report with regard to the
Washington metropolitan area, and of the
methods used for determining those
findings. I ask unanimous consent that
it be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record,
followed by:

RACIAL EQUALITY, JOBS SHOW DETERIORATION

(Report by Michael Andere)

The Urban Institute analysts have made
their first attempt to measure the quality of life of the living and working metropolises
Washington, with somewhat surprising re­
sults.

Their findings showed that there has been an
apparent decline in a number of areas, including two—racial equality and employ­
ment—which generally were believed to have
had a statistical value.

The unpublished study marks the first time
the quality of life in any U.S. city has been
charted on such a broad scale and represents an
important effort in the sophisticated field of
urban technology. It covers the years 1967 and 1968, the last two years
in which detailed data were available.

The study was written by Martin V. Jones
and Michael J. Flax in the first of a series
by the Urban Institute's Social Indicators
Project. They sought to determine whether living condi­
tions in the Washington area were better or worse than three years ago, how the con­
ditions in the central area, and if the rate of change was faster or slower than
cities.

An apparent improvement was listed in five
areas with little or no change in two
others.

The pair used the rapidly spreading technologi­
cal principle of "social indicators" to measure life-style quality in 14 areas. The study
was "limited" in that only one indi­
cator was listed, as though several indicators could have been employed.

Statistics on nonwhite and white em­
ployment, for example, were used to gauge
racial equality.

Conditions that appear to have worsened:
the report said, include crime, social order,
air pollution and traffic safety in addition
to racial equality and unemployment.

Most of these factors fell into a negative category when compared with other
cities. Washington, for example, has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the
country. But the study said unemployment here is "either rising faster or dropping slower
than other cities. The rate went from 2.3
percent in 1967 to 3.2 percent in 1968.

When compared with 17 other areas, the
report said, social disintegration—indicated
by the narcotics rate—and poverty condi­
tions were changing at about the aver­
age rate for those cities.

EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION

On the plus side, the report said improve­
ments were evident in the areas of personal income level, poverty,
health, mental health and community con­
enement.

The study found that there has been little
or no change in the area's education status,
and the draft rejection rate, and in citi­
ty participation as indicated by the voting
presidential contest. This is about the same
pace as other areas are averaging.

The authors would not "de­
tect significant trends" because the study
was a comparison of only two years and several years of social charting would be needed be­
fore significant trends could be ascertained.

"We caution about reading into our meas­
ures of urban conditions more than we have specified," they said. "At best, we have meas­
tured representative qualities of urban life . . .
In no case do we contend that our measure
is a surrogate of the total quality in the area
cited."

"Some experts may feel this report greatly
oversimplifies an enormously complex sub­
ject," they said. "We believe that there is
a real need for a simple set of urban quality
measures."

BASED FOR DECISION

Jones said in an interview yesterday that
a statistical vacuum exists in the field of
human resources and that social indicators
should be a major benefit for nontechnical
users of their report such as community
groups.

When such an approach is fully oper­
tional in a few years, Jones said there will be
a "good data bank for the people" to make
decisions affecting their lives.

"It is better to do it on this basis than to
speak to friends or because they had a bad
experience at a hospital," he said.

MR. FRANCIS M. WILSON, U.S.
MARSHAL EXTRAORDINARY

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I
invite the attention of Senators to the outstanding public service given by Mr.
Francis M. Wilson during his 9 years as
U.S. marshal for western Missouri.

Mr. Wilson performed admirably in
administrative and law enforcement duties in such an
exemplary manner that many
knowable persons considered him
one of the top two or three U.S. mar­
shals in the country. He also established
excellent working relations with local
and State law enforcement officers. He
was so well and favorably known for the
parity and character of office he con­
duced that a newspaper editorial pub­
lished in his district commented upon
his contribution as a public servant. The
St. Joseph News-Press carried an editorial
commenting for his service and
writing from his administrative
on the highlights of his 9 years in office
Earlier this year, my colleague from
Missouri (Mr. Eagleton), placed in the
Record an editorial from the Kansas City Star
Mr. Wilson, who has a master's degree in
a public servant. The

Thanks to action by Congressman
WILLIAM R. HULL of Missouri, Mr. Wil­
son's services in another important ca­
pacity, that of field secretary to his Cong­
gressman, are still available to Missourians.

I ask unanimous consent that the St.
Joseph editorial of February 9 and the
article of February 22 on Marshal Wil­
son be included in the Record, to­
gether with that newspaper's report of
his new position.

There being no objection, the items
were ordered to be printed in the Rec­
dard, as follows:

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press
Feb. 9, 1970]

THERE MARSHAL

It is fortune of politics, as of war, that
there be casualties.
Francis M. Wilson is one of those. A Democrat, he is to be replaced as United States marshal of the western district of Missouri by John Pierpont, a real estate man.

All federal judges of the sprawling western district will attest to the fact Mr. Wilson has made an excellent record during his nearly two decades of service. He has tried to be fair to all, regardless of the high or low station in life of the person he had to deal with. He has been kind to some and stern to others, he has been more a mediator than a judge. He is a man of honest purpose, and the judges of the western district say his presence in the courtroom is a comfort to all.

First marshal to be named by President Kennedy, first marshal to be reappointed by President Johnson, and last Democratic marshal in the United States, Mr. Wilson is deserving of congratulations for a job well done.

He and his wife, Phyllis, who is my good friend, are very happy that they will have the opportunity to work in a field where they can help the poor and the weak. They are the grandparents of two boys, who are very proud of their grandfather. They are the parents of four children, who are all doing very well. They are the grandparents of two grandchildren, who are all doing very well.

The Farmers, Prisoners in Lot of Marshals

(By Harold M. Slater)

D. Wilson last week wound up a nine-year service as United States marshal of the western district of Missouri that brought him into contact with Presidents of the United States, high officials in the Department of Justice, and some of the most notorious criminals in the nation.

He has served as an escort for President Kennedy, first marshal to be reappointed by President Johnson, and last Democratic marshal in the United States. Mr. Wilson has one particular memory of the Birdman—the food he preferred. He has not forgotten the special meal ordered by the President for his visit to the White House. In the beginning, the President was on a trip to Kansas City, and he had Black people in the room. Mr. Wilson was his escort.

When the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy made trips to Kansas City, United States, Mr. Wilson was his escort. One of the places he took him was to Independence for a visit with former President Truman.

The marshal also served as escort for Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, for former United States Senator Wayne Morse, for the President of the United States, and many times for the United States senators from Missouri, including his close friend, Stuart Symington.

The characters he encountered as marshal are legion. One of those he remembers is a woman who told him she had perfected a special art of stealing. She had perfected a trick by which she could place a ham between her knees in a automobile. She said it was the only way she could get her hands on the bacon, and the marshal chuckled. She wore rather long skirts.

Associates tell of the night Marshal Wilson hid in the bathroom of a Joplin motel and then jumped out into the bedroom of one of the units to arrest a man who had just made a sale of 50,000 illegal pills to an undercover federal agent.

Robert DePugh, leader of the Minutemen, has been taken by Marshall Wilson from Kansas City federal courts quite a few times for writ hearings and other court matters.

The marshal and his men have transported federal prisoners to Sing Sing, Atlanta, Marion, Alcatraz, and even to Alaska and Hawaii. They have handled bank robbers, kidnappers, dope pushers and slain.

But handling prisoners and serving the processes of court is only a part of the duties of a marshal. He also handles a variety of financial transactions. In Mr. Wilson's instance close to $1,300,000 was handled by the office of the marshal recently.

In connection with the paper work, the United States Marshal Bulletin last year gave Mr. Wilson credit for developing a new form for fee collections that now is being used nationally and which is saving the government at least $9,000 a year. Last year, incidentally, Mr. Wilson's office served 7,000 legal papers of the federal courts. The year before the total was 7,289.

With the cooperation of Chief Robert Kennedy, then U.S. Attorney General, Mr. Wilson named the first Negro ever appointed a deputy marshal in Missouri, and the name was William L. Gutheridge, who proved an excellent appointee who served with distinction until his death.

Mr. Wilson integrated federal prisoners in his custody to set a precedent, and also established the first "tank" for federal prisoners. The tank was placed in a dungeon-like cell, and the prisoners stood in it, with their heads held up, for the duration of their stay in the tank.

As marshal, Mr. Wilson changed the office from strictly partisan to bipartisan, naming as marshals Republicans for half of the deputy posts which in years past had been filled almost entirely by adherents of the Democratic party.

He has had frequent contact with the Buchanan county jail where some federal prisoners are kept. Among the prisoners he kept here overnight was Duane Pope, now under death sentence for the murders of three in a bank robbery at Big Springs, Neb. He also handled the case of a man convicted at the testimonial event in Kansas City recently where F. Russell Millin, former United States district attorney, presided as toastmaster and served across the table from high state officials, county officials, lawyers and other friends joined in a tribute to him.

Chief Judge Becker at that time said: "Going from experiences to experiences in this world we see confusion occurring in various departments. The lawyer is making a change in administrations, but politics has always had the same thing: A pound of raw hamburger and an apple."

Wilson an Aide for Hull Will Serve As Assistant

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The Platte City Democrat is being appointed field secretary by Congresswoman William R. Hull.

The duties will not be new to Mr. Wilson. He was Congresswoman Hull's field secretary during the term until 1963. John F. Kennedy tapped him as his first appointee as a United States marshal.

Mr. John Pierpont, a real estate man, was sworn in yesterday to succeed Mr. Wilson as marshal. A Republican, he is a son of the man who served as sheriff of Greene county from 1936 to 1944.

Mr. Wilson in his position as field secretary will work out of Congresswoman Hull's office in Platte City. He will maintain a close contact with Hull's constituents in the 6th district and will assist with problems that arise.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I wish to remind Congress of our responsibility in facing and dealing with this serious crime problem in the District of Columbia, since Congress has chosen to retain virtually exclusive governmental authority within the District.

I am unanimous consent to have printed in the Record a list of crimes committed within the District yesterday as reported by the Washington Post. Whether the list grows longer or shorter depending on Congress.
GUNMAN ROBS ALEXANDRIA MOTEL, RESTAURANT

A gunman held up an Alexandria motel and restaurant yesterday, it was reported, by an 87-year-old night manager and escaped with an undetermined amount of money, Alexandria police said.

A man entered the Lincoln Motel and Restaurant, 205 Breckinridge Pl., at about 1:20 a.m. Sunday, approached night manager Frank N. Charles, 87, and asked for a room request form, police said.

When he had filled out the form, Charles asked permission to get his watch. As the man then drew a revolver, forced him into the kitchen and handcuffed him to a sink.

The gunman then returned to the office, where he pried open a file cabinet and removed $400, according to police. He also took money from the cash register in the office.

Entering the adjacent restaurant, which was closed, the gunman embezzled the cash register there and left the premises, Alexandria police said.

Charles freed himself shortly and called police.

In other serious crimes reported are several police up to 6 p.m. yesterday.

STOLEN

A short wave radio, a dictating machine, an enclosed cash register and over $200 in cash and checks were stolen from a Thursday at an unknown location, police said.

The tree was removed from a block of an unknown location at about 5 p.m. Monday; the cash register was removed from an unknown location at about 11 p.m. Sunday; and a short wave radio and a cash register were stolen from an unknown location at about 1:20 a.m. Sunday.

District police said.

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District police said.
HOSPITAL WITH A BROKEN JAW AND OTHER INJURIES

In other area court and police actions reported by 6 p.m. yesterday:

**SENTENCED**

By U.S. District Court Judge Gerard Gesell: Delbert R. Miller, 25, of Crafton, W. Va., 14 months to 5 years for grand larceny after conviction, $2,500 fine, 18 months in prison, 36 months probation, to 10 to 12 years for forgery and uttering; Herbert H. Robinson, 32, of 3447 Benning Rd., 5 to 10 years for inducing a female to engage in prostitution; Pinders Charp, 34, of 1816 New Hampshire Ave. NW, five months to two years for inducing a female to engage in prostitution.

Also: Freddie Trice, 24, of 3030 50th St. SE, 10 years for manslaughter; Edward L. Towler, 21, of 2311 Barnaby Rd., 10 years for burglary; Jerome Ivy Sutton, 20, of 3708 Hayes St. NE, 3 to 12 years for armed robbery.

By U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch: Gregory Stewart, 20, of 1536 D St. SE, committed for 10 years under the Youth Corrections Act for robbery; Edward Steward, 21, of 3720 24th St. SE, committed for an indeterminate time under the Youth Corrections Act for robbery; Lynn Bunn, 23, of 3009 2nd St. SE, committed for an indeterminate time under the Youth Corrections Act for robbery; Rudolph Mercer, 22, of 2324 15th St. NE, seven to eight years for carrying a dangerous weapon; Thomas Bunn, 43, of 3009 2nd St. SE, suspended sentence with probation for one year for assault with a dangerous weapon.

Also: Winifred S. Dawson, 22, of 43 Underwood Pl. NW, 38 months to five years for armed robbery; William B. Bryant: Billy S. Phifer, 19, of 243 Elm St. NW, seven years under the Youth Corrections Act for robbery; Harry Palmer, 35, of 1722 U St. NW, one year for attempted second-degree burglary, one year for attempted first-degree burglary, to be served concurrently; Charles Bennett, 55, of 3365 16th St. NW, suspended sentence with probation for two years for operating a lottery.

By U.S. District Court Judge John Lewis Smith Jr.: Minnie E. Reynolds, 26, of 787 Barnaby Rd. SE, one year for negligent homicide.

By U.S. District Court Judge Leonard P. Walsh: Douglas Kearney, 33, of 241 9th St. SE, six years for theft of government property.

By U.S. District Court Judge June Green: William E. Grosskurth, 31, of 1673 Hampshire Ave. NE, one count of possession of narcotics implements, $1,500 bond.

By U.S. District Court Judge Herbert H. Robinson: Paul Mattingsly, 23, of 426 Owynn Dr. NE, turned himself in to Prince George's County police at 1 p.m. yesterday and was charged with two counts of sale of marijuana and one count of possession of narcotics implements. Grosskurth was released on $1,500 bond.

By U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch: Bernard E. Berton Jr., 22, of Washington, arrested yesterday by Montgomery County police in Silver Spring and charged with the early afternoon armed robbery of the Jewelry counter at the Hecht Co. store in Silver Spring.

Also: Freddie Trice, 24, of 3030 50th St. SE, sentenced yesterday for theft of $1,500 worth of property by a postal service employee; John H. Stevens, 22, no address, one count of burglary, to be served concurrently; David T. Gray, 22, no address, one count of attempted sodomy; David T. Gray, 22, no address, one count of unlawful possession of marihuana, to be served concurrently; Jerome Ivy Sutton, 20, of 3708 Hayes St. NE, 3 to 12 years for armed robbery.

By U.S. District Judge Oliver Gasch: Gregory Stewart, 20, of 1536 D St. SE, committed for 10 years under the Youth Corrections Act for robbery; Edward Steward, 21, of 3720 24th St. SE, committed for an indeterminate time under the Youth Corrections Act for robbery; Lynn Bunn, 23, of 3009 2nd St. SE, committed for an indeterminate time under the Youth Corrections Act for robbery; Rudolph Mercer, 22, of 2324 15th St. NE, seven to eight years for carrying a dangerous weapon; Thomas Bunn, 43, of 3009 2nd St. SE, suspended sentence with probation for one year for assault with a dangerous weapon.

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Police said a clerk at the counter was forced at gunpoint to turn over $3,590 in jewelry shortly after 1 p.m. All of the items were later recovered on the roof of a building near the Hecht Co. store, police reported. Police said Berton was apprehended by a uniformed police officer at an apartment building located at Fenton Road and Ellsworth Drive.

**THE RED WOLF: ENDANGERED SPECIES IN THE BIG THICKET**

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, since 1966 I have sought to save the Big Thicket. I have introduced in this Congress S. 4, my bill to establish a 100,000-acre Big Thicket National Park. This beautiful and unique area of heavy rainfall and dense vegetation which covers parts of Hardin, Polk, Tyler, and San Jacinto Counties, near Beaumont, Tex., is one of our country's most valuable and important natural areas. It is a rare, valuable treasure of biological and ecological value. However, incremental, piecemeal development, until recently, this portion of the Texas Gulf plains has remained an unspoiled refuge for rare species of plant and animal life. However, increasing conversion of this land and the existence of the Big Thicket and those endangered species which reside there.

One of these endangered species is the Texas red wolf, Canis rufus rufus. The Texas red wolf is a small, slender, animal, closely resembling the coyote. The only region where the Texas red wolf is found is a localized form in the coastal prairie marshes of the Gulf coast of Texas. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the U.S. Department of the Interior has listed the Texas red wolf as an endangered species and has recommended that action be taken to obtain additional refuge lands in the coastal prairie areas.

This recommendation is found in the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Resource publication No. 34, "Red and Endangered Fish and Wildlife of the United States," page 3-11, December 1968.

In the few populations of the Texas red wolf today are known only from the coastal prairie marshes of east Texas. All efforts should be made to preserve these marshes in their present state.

Mr. President, we can prevent the endangerment of other species by acting now to establish the 100,000-acre Big Thicket National Park.

**THE MORAL IMPACT OF THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE**

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, last Thursday three distinguished theologians, a Protestant, a Catholic, and a Jew, testified before the Foreign Relations Committee concerning the moral impact on our people of the war in Southeast Asia. It was one of the most thoughtful and stimulating hearings that I have participated in during the 25 years I have been in the Senate.

The witnesses were Dr. John C. Bennett, president of Union Theological Seminary, New York; and Bishop John J. Doughtery, Augustinian and Rabbi Greenberg, associate professor of history at Yeshiva University and Rabbi of the Riverdale Jewish Center in New York.

Their statements showed deep insight and perceptiveness on what this war has done to our spirituality and our people, and that the television networks would render a great public service by allowing Dr. Bennett, Bishop Doughtery, and Rabbi Greenberg to present them to the American people. I think it is a sad commentary on our society that the views of able men like these on the basic issues that shape our society receive such scant attention in the news media.

If every American were exposed to the wisdom of their comments on this tragic war, I am confident that there would be far greater demands from the public to put an end to this national tragedy.

Mr. President, we can preserve this nation and these institutions.

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defeated, it is time to see even the mistake in the past.

The traditional thinking about the difference between a just and an unjust war in the churches has always placed the decision for or against a war in the hands of God. Theologically, the issue was phrased in terms of the divine decrees and I believe that both of these are relevant to the discussion of this war. The first is really a common sense principle that the just war is done to societies by the war is out of proportion to the good that can be achieved. One critical question to ask is whether or not the ends on the surface to suggest a rather craven caution, is that there should be a reasonable chance of success in the war. Consistent with the principle of proportionality, this means that a nation should not sacrifice its sons or slaughter the people on the other side or ravage their country when the purpose for doing this cannot be realized. It seems to me that our leaders should have come to see that no amount of fire power from the air or from the land can create a nation in South Vietnam and establish a government around which the nation can be united.

The other emphasis in the discussion of the difference between a just and an unjust war has to do with the conduct of the war by the United States. It is the impression normally wrong in themselves, and here we should have in mind especially the treatment of civilians or helpless persons such as prisoners.

As we look at the record of what has happened in Vietnam, there are two things of visibility. One is the cumulative destruction of persons and communities and even nature itself by acts of war which might in other times and places be the business of the insurgents. If there is to be a war at all. The body count, the destruction of towns and villages, the uprooting of the lives that were born into them into refugees by the millions, the ecological damage which is now being seen to from the height of the last mountains over a period of six years add up to a terrible accumulation of disproportionate evil. This is an evil for both sides but it has a new dimension when we see how the most powerful nation in the world has kept inflicting it on the helpless people of Vietnam and now the people of Laos and Cambodia must be added. The United States seems to be a captive of the momentum of its own destructive power.

When we move from this cumulative evil to particular acts which in any circumstances are immoral in themselves it is even clearer that Americans are committed to acts which are not only morally wrong in themselves, but it differs only in degree from many other forms of violence that have sometimes pictures of such American or South Vietnamese atrocities as the torture of prisoners. Undoubtedly there is a countereffect in that people in large numbers are outraged by what they see. Who knows how much violence will be brought back to this country by those who have been trained in it in Vietnam? The effect of the war in increasing violence at home needs to be combined with some less tangible results: all degrees of callousness and brutalization among people who will never become involved in any form of overt violence of their own. The collection of ears of Viet-Cong by Americans is a symbol of the effect of the war upon people who are not directly involved. This is connected with a habit of seeing people who are different from ourselves in color, size and culture as somehow less than human. The reports of the attitudes of a majority of Americans (65% in a survey reported in TIME) was discouraged of their shoulder rather than express moral shock. I know that much of this was a self-protective emotion on the part of Americans. I am not become emotionally involved and I do not believe that most Americans will be radically changed as a result of the war. There is some well to be said of growth in insensitivity to the infliction of suffering balanced by the moral revulsion that I have mentioned. Sometimes the two may be combined and a small and much publicized minority, in their hatred of the war, may use violence to bring down the system responsible for it.

The second effect of the war upon the life of America is that more than any other single factor it has destroyed the confidence of a large part of the best institutions of our nation. This effect has been greatly enhanced by the contempt for youth at this time as expressed by the President and the Vice President. I realize that the widespread alienation of young people has not been the same as the more deeply rooted in the culture and even without the war they would have produced some degree of revolt. The war, however, has been responsible for the intensity of emotion that unites so many hundreds of thousands of American youth in their alienation from what they think of as the "system." The feelings of moral outrage against the war on the part of the generation that is expected to manage the future of the country but who runs the risk of going to prison for a few months. The moral revulsion that I have mentioned, has been responsible for the intensity of emotion that unites so many hundreds of thousands of American youth in their alienation from what they think of as the "system." They were on record recently that "the war changed the whole atmosphere of the campus. It seemed an immoral enterprise." Federal Vice President Truman of Columbia University at the time of the third council on war and peace, as stated in the Pastoral constitution on the church in the modern world, and the individual is today an urgent plea for peace of Pope Paul VI.

The fact of the deterioration of the moral posture of our country is now documented by every news bulletin, and need not be substantiated here. What is laborious is the Interpretation of the facts, the diagnosis of its causes, and the determination of its remedies. The first assertion of reason must be that the causes are multiple and critically complex, and the first conclusion is that simplistic solutions are senseless. The second conclusion might be that since the progression of the moral illness was gradual, health will not be restored to our society in a day. In his address to the United Nations this year President Johnson said that 'the problems are still at the beginnings.' In changing that selfish and bellicose mentality which, up to now, has been interwoven in so much of our political and economic life.

In any approach to the moral problems of our people we must be aware of our magnitudes, the magnitude of our problems and the magnitude of our tasks. And we must be aware that they are not isolated from the moral dilemmas of the economic, the social, the political structures with the resultant psychosocial cli-
A discussion of the moral effects of the war in Southeast Asia must start with the assumption that there is no such thing as a moral example in the United States today. We still turn to clergymen in some residual measure, but we are asking clergymen to risk their lives and stakes in the moral questions. However, by and large they have little influence compared to the people who are closest to it.

The moral impact of the Vietnam war on the moral attitudes of American Catholic people is especially noted among the youth. One reason is the shift of opinion in this regard. He attributes the shift to the influence of the late President Kennedy and Pope John XIII.

In the spiritual leadership of the Catholic church, it is especially noted among the youth. Many have taken the position of selective conscientious objectors, thus subjecting themselves to the probability of death and imprisonment. Evidence is lacking of changed attitudes among American Catholic youth.

The moral implications that I detect in this shift of attitude in a number of segments of our society which tempts them to despair of our system or to join those who merely tear it down and not correct it. Not the least bad moral effect is on those who stand in the middle and save the framework of society itself, the social, political, and religious structure, the community and its spiritual and moral cohesion. One of the false values of the Vietnam war is that direct personal sacrifices of citizens, and torture and shooting and killing and raping and what not are carried on by the very army and the war, the young people who are the teachers and students of the youth. It was in a deeper sense inevitable that direct personal sacrifices of citizens, and torture and shooting and killing and raping and what not are carried on by the very army and the war, the young people who are the teachers and students of the youth. It was in a deeper sense inevitable that sacrifices should be made by us to excesses in this area. It was in a deeper sense inevitable that sacrifices should be made by us to excesses in this area.

The moral effects, however, are by now recognized as such. They would like to point out some moral side effects which are less noticed but are having a profound impact on American culture and society. One is the great distortions in personal lives and continual moral conflicts which as they were brought, in a deeper sense inevitable that sacrifices should be made by us to excesses in this area. It was in a deeper sense inevitable that sacrifices should be made by us to excesses in this area.

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May 12, 1970

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

15083

into this war has cruelly disappointed the millions around the world who know the evils that it represents. Surely we in this country cannot turn our heads and pretend that it has cost so much that he cannot turn back. Yet we are told: “turn and live.” The only answer is the moral courage to confess our errors and to face the fear that many others feel. It makes clear that the mainstream Jewish tradition is not pacifist. Pacifism is the highest, the greatest good. But Judaism had the moral realism to understand current circumstances where war is a necessary and justifiable evil.

Even opponents of the war would do well to recreate the moral climate of the early days of our intervention. We can freely confess the role of idealism, the feeling of American humiliation, to admit error, or accept the tragic and ironic fate which history does not out as we wish it to favor the just and the just course. We can only make clear that the mainstream Jewish tradition is not pacifist. Pacifism is the highest, the greatest good. But Judaism had the moral realism to understand current circumstances where war is a necessary and justifiable evil.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, this morning the Foreign Relation Committee heard Gen. James M. Gavin, one of the most distinguished generals our country has produced was retired from the Army and is head of a great private business.

His statement was followed by perceptive and profound testimony on the matters presently confronting our country in Southeast Asia. It is remarkable that his testimony was so similar in many respects to that of the religious leaders.

I believe that it be also inserted as a part of my remarks.

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

STATEMENT OF JAMES M. GAVIN

It is with a heavy heart that I appear once again before your committee. There seems to be little doubt that, since last appeared before this Committee in 1966 and 1967, our situation has changed and we are in more serious trouble elsewhere abroad. Domestically, the tragic divisions within our country are too obvious to need restatement.

I was Chief of Plans in the Department of the Army, in the Pentagon, in 1954-55. In 1954, following the French capitulation at Dien Bien Phu, the damage had been done and the military situation was grave.

I believe that it is the exhaustion of our resources in a mistaken cause and the bottomless pit that leads to the weakening of resolve to help those who want to help themselves. We can avoid the extremes of thoughtless intervention or total irresponsibility by joining together in distinguishing justified help for true democracies seeking their own freedom from elements of the world that want to oppress the weak, without true charity, deprivation without hope and status without faith or trust in them. Maybe we need to admit error, and to look forward and to the future.

There is one last moral danger I must warn against. There is the grave danger that groups of the American people may be led to a new isolationism and a rejection of necessary national sacrifices for world peace. I believe that ignorance of the facts of war is leading to a new isolationism and a rejection of sacrifices.

What has saved us from moral disaster is the response of millions of Americans of all kinds who have spoken up, taken responsibility, made moral decisions—some right, some wrong. The covering up of error by polarization, setting person against person, even seizing upon actual abuses to arouse hate, suspicion and repression can only raise the risk of moral disaster. Pitiless and uncharitable thoughtless shooting of students—and to mindless responses of tearing down or blind destruction. The extension of the war no threats to explain away the failure of moral concern and community which have maintained moral legitimacy and democratic institutions. Without the individual moral disaster must be prevented. All of us must cling together against the demonic and the violent, to persist, to recreate our society.

We can do so only by becoming one community. Perhaps we can learn how to do this better. On the Day of Atonement, the community, led by its leaders, become one by confessing its errors and sins before God and to those it has harmed. It would be a new way to go. We can start from the time. I believe that in this way we can then as the present world system and poverty be overcome in our society.

It is true, there is one great force for continuing the war. It is the death of over 40,000 Americans and many times that in the Vietnamese. It is the moral force of the world that any human sacrifice—even for mistakes caused—will result in great force for this cause. Of course, we can say that the response we have been taking is wrong. If the children have died in vain? Shall all this patriotism and sacrifice mean nothing? I realize the full force of this dilemma. But the only corresponding answer must be: Shall we condemn another 10,000 Americans and another 50,000 Vietnamese to death rather than admit that our military withdrawal in accordance with our Vietnamization policy designed to purchase time and not betray the failure of the dead but costing many more lives in the interim. The problem of repentance is that the person who has committed an error is not convinced of the error, feels that it could not have been prevented, and it has cost so much that he cannot turn back. Yet we are told: “turn and live.” The only answer is the moral courage to confess our errors and to face the fear that many others feel.
that they had missed their opportunity to do so and had permitted a large part of the month to slip away without action. At that very time Chinese field armies were readying themselves to cross the Yalu and move south, which they ultimately did at the end of October. Doubtless, however, China continues to watch uneasily what we are doing in Southeast Asia. She continues to watch, for she knows that the Southeast Asia involvement is one we had fifteen years ago to land in the Hailphong-Hanoi area.

I recently listened to a discussion between two Chinese leaders on the likelihood of Chinese manpower intervention. They seemed to think it not at all unlikely if Hanoi, from the remote possibility, should decide to engage us. I read in yesterday's New York Times an article in which a senior officer of our State Department, who had been ulong a problem. The situation is unacceptable, yet, everything that we are doing domestic condition scream for constructive frustration and Chinese manpower intervention. They are decisions, the state of our economy, and the strategic disaster. The Administration decided to send troops into Cambodia and it believed the possibility of Chinese intervention. They were at the very time Chinese field armies were moving into Cambodia. From the viewpoint of United States, in my opinion.

In summary, I would like to emphasize the importance of the resolution of the Algerian conflict. It seems to me at the same reason that I recommended that an officer in charge of the development of a solution to the problem. If the resolution of the Algerian conflict were not achieved, it would have prevented our forces from Southeast Asia and the development of our forces in Southeast Asia and the cessation of hostilities. Any such plan should be based upon the conclusion of the Algiers accords, and the related posture of the present logistical enclaves that now provide the backbone of our defensive structure in Indochina. These enclaves I have already referred to, and they would have given us both a bargaining counter at the peace table, provide for an orderly withdrawal, and guarantee an immediate decline in the casualty rate. I would like to point out that in the resolution of the Algerian conflict, the United Nations could extend for the retention of such base facilities as Mers-El-Kabir until the ultimate resolution of the Algerian problem. I believe the Algerians strategy for Algerian intervention now when contemplating the Algerian situation reported to him in carrying out his responsibilities and the study of the problem, it is our responsibility to seek a solution that will be acceptable.

Second, as a matter of highest priority, I must develop plans for the extrication of our forces from Southeast Asia and the economic consequences. It seems to me that the conflict in Southeast Asia involves one in which we urge them to work for an understanding of the strategic strength of the country, to be designated by the Department of Defense must on one hand support our forces in Southeast Asia, and on the other, to permit the development of a plan for the reintegration of our forces from Southeast Asia and the cessation of hostilities. Any such plan should be based upon the conclusion of the Algiers accords, and the related posture of the present logistical enclaves that now provide the backbone of our defensive structure in Indochina. These enclaves I have already referred to, and they would have given us both a bargaining counter at the peace table, provide for an orderly withdrawal, and guarantee an immediate decline in the casualty rate. I would like to point out that in the resolution of the Algerian conflict, the United Nations could extend for the retention of such base facilities as Mers-El-Kabir until the ultimate resolution of the Algerian problem. I believe the Algerians strategy for Algerian intervention now when contemplating the Algerian situation reported to him in carrying out his responsibilities and the study of the problem, it is our responsibility to seek a solution that will be acceptable.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this important article be printed in the Record.

There is more than mere humanity involved in the problem of poverty. We are concerned about it. In the debate as to whether poverty is a problem in the United States, the problem of poverty is one that knows no boundaries.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this important article be printed in the Record.

The poor, hungry child—feed him or face the effects of malnutrition.

(By Lewis Patterson)

There are more than just food involved in poverty. We are concerned about it. In the debate as to whether poverty is a problem in the United States, the problem of poverty is one that knows no boundaries.

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The poor, hungry child—feed him or face the effects of malnutrition.
Mondale, especially, was pretty bitter and pointed out that the U.S. spent $40 billion a year on the Vietnam war. He didn't fail to point out that a Look Magazine writer, who was in Vietnam, claimed that it would make no difference if the United States pulled out now, or two or three years from now, that the situation would be the same. He said there was no faith in the South Vietnamese leaders and "would rather American troops went home."

And so the leaders are still Editor with an editorial supporting the idea. But aside from that, Mondale wrote a long letter a year ago to Gov. Harold LeVander of Minnesota. "Hunger in Minnesota," Mondale told LeVander, "is as difficult to measure precisely as hunger in the United Nations. But some of the general measures make it possible to judge that a problem does exist in our state."

Mondale told LeVander that the Bureau of Labor Statistics concluded that a family of four in an urban area needed $8,000 a year to feed its members properly and still meet other expenses.

He said that an estimated 600,000 Minnesotans live in families that receive $3,000 or less in gross income per year. Less than 75 per cent of the children of these families had "the necessary intake of food to prevent chronic undernutrition." Mondale suggested that many poor Minnesotans "the working poor as well as those on welfare, might be able to pick up the "surplus" foods commodities handed out, or buy food stamps, because they were higher than a usual income but not so high as to be considered as "poor." He also asked similar questions concerning welfare recipients and the working poor and added that "we should, and I hope we will find out."

Mondale ended his letter to LeVander with, "As public officials, we share responsibility for the pitifully inadequate public efforts to meet the needs of the poor and the hungry in America. But assuming blame will not feed anyone. What we must share in the future is a firm resolve to move together to develop programs which will draw all of our resources—local, state, federal and private—into a united drive against hunger."

A spokesman in Mondale's office said Saturday that LeVander never answered the letter of a year ago. Mondale's letter got fairly wide publicity.

But there has been response to the tour of the Select Committee to poverty areas. St. Paul has been hailed for its advance in the school lunch program and both state and national officials have praised the work of Mrs. Virginia Ball, in charge of St. Paul's program.

A year ago no St. Paul elementary schools had "no lunch" programs. St. Paul City Schools, with the help of the state Education Department, had established a program in which the school districts throughout the state could obtain free food from the state Education Department at the going rate for federal foods. It was a program to make sure that children could get a proper meal at school. Mrs. Ball said the problem is that six of the remaining schools are state high schools and so the state high school program cannot be extended to those schools.

A spokesman in the state Education Department said that the majority of the schools which have established this program have not had a complete failure. But there is response to the tour of the Select Committee to poverty areas.
LEAD POISON WORST EVER AT 260 CASES

(By Lawrence K. Altman)

Physicians have reported 260 cases of lead poisoning this year, 150 of which were handled by the New York City Health Department during the first four months of this year—more than for any other comparable period.

Health officials attribute the rise in reports to recent increased interest on the part of medical and community leaders in the old medical-social problem of lead poisoning, with the interest led to a release of city funds allowing the Health Department to test more sick children and thereby detecting earlier this preventable disease of the same environment.

Health officials suggest that the higher toll represents just a small fraction of the lead-poisoning cases here.

“Our calculations indicate that there are about 8,000 cases here,” said Dr. Vincent P. Guiney, head of the city’s lead-prevention program. In an interview, Dr. Guiney elaborated as follows on some of the statistics on cases of lead poisoning in recent years:

Ninety-three percent of the lead poisonings occurred among children 1 to 4 years of age.

Although 86 percent of the cases were among blacks and Mexican-Americans, speaking families, youngsters from these groups made up less than half the city’s population for that age range.

The 727 cases in 1969 were the highest recorded in the city’s history, but the two deaths were the fewest in the last decade.

The maximum from lead poisoning were the 19 in 1960.

None of the 1970 cases reported thus far were fatal.

High rates among young children reflect the fact that they eat the lead peeling off the indoor walls of homes built before World War II. Women and children in the newer layers, the original lead paint remains on walls in many older homes in poverty areas of New York and other American cities.

Since World War II, laws here and elsewhere in the country have prohibited the use of lead paint indoors. Some outdoor paints still contain lead.

EVEN THE WELL FED DO IT

Studies have shown that half of even well-fed children eat things like paint, clay, soil, dirt, matches, cigarette butts or crayons that lead to this little understood phenomenon pica. In zoology, the pica is the genus containing the magpies, which eat almost anything.

Though the pica usually begins about age 1 and disappears by age 5, the American Academy of Pediatrics says that “as many as 50 per cent of mothers of children with pica also have pica themselves.”

Because the intestine can absorb only small amounts of lead at any one time, ingestion of tiny amounts of lead over a long time can be more dangerous than eating a larger amount in one sitting. Children must eat lead chips for about three months before symptoms of plumism—from the Latin for lead—begin.

Once absorbed, lead can affect almost every system of the body. Most of the heavy metal is stored in bones, and appears as opaques on X-rays. A child may lose 50 grams of bone for each gram absorbed.

In some children, the lead can produce tiny hemorrhages in the brain leading to convulsions and coma. The metal may also interfere with function of nerves, thereby causing a paralysis.

Dr. Guiney said a laboratory test performed by a process called atomic-absorption spectrophotometry. The lab Department gets a normal blood lead level of 60 micrograms or higher. (A microgram is one-thousandth of a gram.)

Some doctors had hoped that the AIA (for delta amino levulinic acid) would be the easiest screening test for lead-poisoning cases.

The AIA urine test, Dr. Guiney said, is unreliable. A Health Department study, supported by results of similar ones done in Chicago, reported that the urine test falsely diagnosed lead poisoning in about 30 percent of children without the disease and failed to catch about one-third of true lead-poisoning cases.

After receiving a report of a positive lead test, a Health Department representative takes samples of wall paint where the youngster lives.

If any of these samples is positive for lead, the Health Department orders the landlord to begin removing the lead source within five days. If the landlord fails to comply, as has happened about half the time, the city’s Emergency Repair Program does the work and bills the landlord.

Mr. President, today our Nation is faced with the massive problem of discussing, studying and ultimately developing a policy for national growth and well-being, and the resource from the city’s Health Research Council. It is hoped that this device will enable an inspector to survey a home for lead poisoning, removing any paint chips and to increase the accuracy of detecting lead paint in homes.
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rural development, and the wise use of our national lands.

An important first step in our at­ tempt to preserve and conserve the area where our continent comes down to the sea is the protection of the coastal zone. This subject is before the Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Oceanography now. S. 3183 is the administra­tion's proposal to deal with the unique problems which deserve special attention in the form of a national policy and program.

As proposed in S. 3183, the Department of the Interior, under the leadership of my friend Walter H. Hickel, would assume the role for management of the coastal zone function. This to me is as it should be, for under Secretary Hickel's direction, his department has turned from an "interior" agency to an offshore looking agency, whose scope also includes the innerzone of the seas which yields some of the most exciting and challenging areas of human enterprise.

Perhaps it may be given the Ash Coun­cil's recommendations and the Presi­ dent's decision on reorganization, the Secretary has moved to establish a Ma­ tериалs Agency, where the department would review the Interior Department's role and program.

As lead agency, Interior is also direct­ing a coordinated effort with other agen­ cies in Government in oceanographic re­ search to learn more of man's ability to work and live in the sea through Project Tekrite II.

As an example of the type of thinking going on in the Department of the In­ terior these days, I ask unanimous con­ sent to have printed in the Record the remarks of the Honorable Hollis M. Dole, Assistant Secretary for Mineral Resources, before the Second Offshore Technology Conference, in Houston, Tex., several days ago. Secretary Dole's re­ marks on the coastal zone will be of interest to all concerned with the efficient management of our national lands.

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


The first thing to be noted about the Coastal Zone—as I view it—is that it is extraordinarily difficult to say just where its limits are or what the reasonable definition would have to include both land and water elements. Here along the Gulf of Mexico, where the coastal plain sinks gently under the sea, the fall of land and the fall of shelf, this continuum between land and sea is quite evident.

The long history of litigation as to just where the Louisiana coastline is physically located is a prime example of how difficult it is to say. But on the land and water modes of this transcendently important part of the earth's surface.

Further obscuring the boundary between the wet and dry sectors of the coastal zone is the extensive exchange of properties be­tween the two. Tidal flats may belong to neither depending on the time of day. Many forms of marine life enter the estu­ aries, and some like the salmon and the herring travel far up rivers and streams to spawn and die. Conversely, rivers carry sediments, nutrients, and pollutants that reach the ocean and influence the environment far down the coast. They also prohibit the brackish waters of bayous and tidal marshes, belonging fully neither to the sea nor to the dry land hence the coastal zone.

The biosphere does its best by the coastal zone. Here, as the deep sea shoals to where light is able to penetrate to the bottom, life flourishes. Inhabited primarily by invertebrates, the nearshore areas yield a profusion of forms and varieties. The near-shore reaches of the sea, containing only a tiny fraction of its total volume, are home to the bulk of the marine life. And so it is on the dry sector of the littoral as well: Seventy-five percent of the world's wildlife and all our nation's marine resources take place. The harvest of both land and sea meet to be sorted out, processed, and dispatched. As a geologist, I find fascinating the idea that the very dating that the innerzone of the seas yields is a belt of great tectonic activity which outlines the continents should correspond to the region of the developing and growing of land.

This intense exploitation of the resources of the littoral, both on and off shore marks the conservationists' principal interests: there are the private interests, that is, the interest of the fisherman, the shipping busi­ ness, the minerals industries, the tourist and pleasure seekers. The adjacent States and municipalities obviously have a large stake in what happens on their doorsteps. The Federal Government deals with the range of interests which encompass responsibilities for navigation, defense, minerals development, fish and wildlife protection, pollution abatement, regulation of ocean-going traffic, and occasionally acting as the arbiter and honest broker between other competing interests.

In the interest of the美国, the coastal zone is probably the best known: the costs and benefits of developing the coastal zone is probably the best known: the costs and benefits of developing the coastal zone are largely measured in the half billion barrels of oil and 3,000 trillion cubic feet of gas. With so many separate interests to be satisfied it is no wonder that a great many problems involving the use of coastal zone resources have not been allowed to involve those of you who live in this area of the tangle of public, private and often conflicting interests involving fishermen, oil producers, miners, shippers, refinery operators, water quality authorities, and those who derive recreational or esthetic enjoyment from Gal­ veston Bay.

Problems comparable to those of the Gal­ veston Bay area are common to many other coastal zones. In the San Francisco Bay area, where pollution and competition be­tween shell-bed mining, shoreline development and other coastal uses are prevalent, there also exist, there is the additional hazard of earthquakes and landslides on steep slopes. Further north in my home State of Oregon, we were suddenly faced with a different kind of problem several years ago when the Han­ ford Laboratories began to finger radioactive wastes into the Columbia River which in turn carried them to our beaches and fishing grounds. This occasioned a crash of popular interest and action in California, Oregon, Washington, the AEC, and a number of offices in the Department of the Interior. The pro­ blem was a difficult, but I hope no less than the most problem-oriented crash programs will provide only a partial basis for the solu­ tion of future, similar problems.

At New York and throughout the East Coast megapolis, urban development, rising land values and zoning restrictions are re­stricting even further the estuarine and other construction materials, and have trig­gered major exploration programs for new tracts. As a result, there is a tendency to locate both landward and seaward of the metro­politan areas. On land, long, high-cost transport­ation will be required to move the ma­ terials; on sea, removal under certain rings of large-scale exploitation on the marine environment. The final decisions on these and all the other problems of the innerzone of the sea will depend on the wisdom of many technical, economic and social fac­ tors relating to the deposits of both the land and sea.

Partly because I am a geologist who hap­pens to have significant responsibilities for minerals and their development, and partly because the roster of the sponsoring societies of this Conference indicates a similar pro­ fessional interest on your part, I would like to address my remaining remarks specifically to the development of the mineral resources of the coastal zone.
Around the entire length of the remaining coastline, there is hardly a square mile that is not being used for some purpose and usually for a purpose that compromises the ecological integrity of the coastline.

The chief tenant is the Department of Defense, but not in every case. There are bombing and test ranges, carrier operating areas, submarine operating areas, torpedo firing ranges, transit lanes, and some of the offshore oil and gas wells surveillance systems tied to each other and to the shore by a network of cables. On the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, there are many more commercial shipping routes than in the Gulf, and the number of clear days is measurably less. This is the reason why the fishing shoals to be found and fishing shoes to be coveted have been generally of a kind and dimension that are only now beginning to be encountered in places such as Santa Barbara. Their resolution will take much more time, much more effort, and land, and time, and a suspension of some of the normal use of an area that is and will likely be of extreme importance to the economy of the United States.

I am simply saying that as offshore oil activity extends to these areas already encroaded areas—as I feel it must, eventually—oil men and their government lessors, both State and Federal, will be faced with the task of an order of magnitude and of a kind that is different from any encountered before. We have had many, many close calls to this point with respect to oil spills. These are of a kind and dimension that are only now beginning to be encountered in places such as Santa Barbara. Their resolution will take much more time, much more effort, and land, and time, and a suspension of some of the normal use of an area that is and will likely be of extreme importance to the economy of the United States.

The problems that offshore oil and gas development pose to other users of the coastal zone have been made abundantly clear to us all during the past fifteen months. Two incidents, barely a year apart—the spill of the Santa Barbara and the fire and spill off the Louisiana Coast—have focused public attention on offshore oil operations as nothing else has done in the past.

The hazards posed by the breakup of large tankers in the coastal zone belong in a category by themselves. The Torrey Canyon disaster off the Scilly Isles is well remembered. Eight-hundred thousand barrels of oil were lost to the sea, and much of it washed down onto British and French beaches. But the Torrey Canyon was a relatively small ship in comparison with those now being built which will be calling at United States ports with increasing frequency. The average size of tankers on the high seas is now over one hundred million barrels, and a three-million-barrel tanker was recently laid down in a Japanese shipyard. With spills of this magnitude included in the risks of the future, the 12,000 barrels released at Santa Barbara, or even the 30,000 barrels spilled into the Gulf of Mexico seem small in comparison.

The amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which became law early this year make it unlawful to discharge oil or oil products in the coastal zone or in the waters of the United States from vessels in the event that any oil or oil products are spilled. This may properly be expected to be a burden on the ship owners to insure that all necessary precautions are taken, and it is, of course, a palliative to those damaged by spills which do occur. But despite great efforts we are still far short in technology, in organization, in procedures—on the most critical element: the prompt and effective collection and disposal of oil which may in fact be spilled, regardless of cause or fault. Our efforts to deal with the problem of oil spills in the coastal zone can never be regarded as complete unless we shall have found a way to minimize damage from these "contingencies of catastrophe."

While oil spills are clearly a problem on oil and gas resources in the rocks of the continental margin, there is another ocean floor resource that deserves the attention of this audience: this is the group of minerals that are found on the ocean floor in potentially useful concentrations brought about by certain geological and/or chemical oceanographic processes.

The mineral deposits which have been concentrated on the ocean floor by physical processes are the beach placer deposits and are either exposed along the margin of the seas or are submerged on the continental margin. These deposits are of heavy minerals and include gold, tin, diamonds, magnetite, ilmenite, and chrome, the last of which has been a successful, although in some part of the world, they owe their concentration to the oscillating motion of water in waves or currents, to tidal action, to the settling of lighter particles and leave behind the coarser and heavier grains.

Mineral deposits formed by chemical oceanographic processes occur on the sea floor from direct chemical precipitation out of sea water. These deposits are found on the deep ocean floor. Although there are a considerable number of these minerals, the most important known today are in the phosphorite nodules and sands and manganese nodules.

The most interesting of these deposits are the placers—those found in present beaches or a short distance offshore and to depths of water of 500 to 450 feet. It is in these deposits I feel which lead us from land-oriented to water-oriented mining operations and guide us to the technology that will permit us to operate in ever greater water depths.

Like the offshore oil industry that progressed from the swamps to the bays and bays to the continental margin and is now exploring in water depths greater than a thousand feet, I believe the experience gained from exploring this deposit will bring the shore placer developers technological skills and techniques that will enable us to handle the deep water deposits. The importance of deep water deposits lies in their tremendous quantity and the fact that our future mineral requirements will be so huge that all possible sources must be tapped.

Much has to be done to give commercial importance to these minerals which lie on the ocean floor, and this has been limited to only a few items and in limited quantities. Some progress has been made in research, and we have learned here, too, we have barely scratched the surface. But the potential reserves of this group are immense, and we need to pay greater attention to them if the predicted demand for these metals is to be met.

We need a firm framework of law and practice which will encourage investment in these extraordinarily risky ventures. Logically, the near-shore placers will be mined first, then the more distant placers, and then the continental margin and the deep ocean floor. This is an industry which needs a legal concern for this group of minerals.

The legal concern for this group of minerals logically, it challenges the minerals industry to find the keys to unlock the riches of the ocean. These minerals may be unexploited, but by and large children are the ones who suffer from and die from this dreadful disease.

TREATMENT FOR LEUKEMIA

Mr. BARBOROUGH. Mr. President, one of the cruelest forms of cancer is leukemia, the cancer that most often strikes children. Occasionally its victims are adults, but by and large children are the ones who suffer and die from this dread disease.

Progress has been made in the fight against leukemia, but administration cuts in the funds of the National Cancer
Institute have curtailed a vital and successful project in leukemia. As a result of this curtailment, children under treatment may be imperiled.

The cooperative project is based at the Roswell Park Memorial Institute, a major cancer research and treatment center, of which 16 specialists and two dozen hospitals are linked together by computer in order to maximize their expertise in the treatment of children suffering from leukemia. An article published in Look magazine for May 5 describes the progress of this project, but it also says the project is being cut 15 percent in what the White House calls a move against inflation. The article suggests that if we try to pay our economic obligations with our children's lives, I agree, and I think most of the American people do, too. It is an unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record.

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

WE HAVE A CHANCE TO BEAT LEUKEMIA NOW

(A fatal disease shows signs of yielding to a cooperative plan of treatment. As more children survive, scientists predict that cure is now a realistic target.) Parents rightfully fear leukemia, for this disease poses a bigger threat to a child's life. Of the ten thousand youngsters stricken annually by this cancer, over 80% die of the disease, death has come to nine out of ten within a year. Desperately, parents of doomed sons and daughters try to cram a lifetime of loving into brief months, with bittersweet Christmas trees and birthday parties long before their appointed time. Watching, you wonder who bears the brunt of the suffering—parents, the child whose life is forfeit, or the parents who helplessly watch a young life slip away.

Now, something wonderful may be happening. Without a miracle drug or a sensational new cure, a special group of leukemia children is defying its one-year death sentence. This group has showed eight kids surviving more than a year; five out of ten, for more than two years; and four out of ten, for more than three years. A 5-year survival, 25 percent of the group will be alive and well after five years, and those five-year survivors will have an even-money chance of normal longevity.

More than 2,000 youngsters have been treated in a unique cooperative plan, emphasizing in hospitals, known as Acute Leukemia Group B. The group is not exclusive for childhood leukemia; other types of cancer are treated.

A skinny, shy, 12-year-old, Jimmy Mathe­son of Newton, N.C., is one child in the group who has already survived five years. With mud-blonde hair and eyes that are a bit jumpy, like, Jimmy has a startled expression lighting his wide slate-blue eyes.

When Jimmy was only seven, he began dozing off at odd hours, even while eating. At first, his mother paid little heed. With a husband and seven kids in the house to look after, she was busy keeping the whole house and rent paid. Before long, however, she realized something was wrong.

In the hospital, Jimmy received intensive treatment, being laced with tests and blood transusions to which he responded rapidly. In a few weeks he was well enough to go home and told to return for continuing treatment. In the last two years, he has returned to the hospital for nearly three years.

For the past two years, Jimmy has needed no more medication. He is back at school, away at being the oldest and biggest boy in the second grade, but determined to make up lost time. He likes to poke fun at him. He sees his local doctor for weekly checkups, and once a month journeys to Bowman Gray for more elaborated tests.

The leukemia project of which Bowman Gray is a part is the brainchild of cancer specialist Dr. James F. Holland. He got the idea when he was doing clinical research at the Government's National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md.

At that time, cancer researchers were painstakingly testing one chemical after another, attempting to prolong the only deaths from leukemia. Some drugs seemed more promising than others, and in animal tests, some chemicals were better in combination rather than singly. The results, however, were too fragmentary to mean much. Statistically, the situation demanded a larger, more reliable experience.

Dr. Holland proposed a solution: have as many specialists and hospitals as possible cooperate in clinical work with agreed-upon combinations of chemicals. The joint wisdom of the specialists and the larger number of patients would permit more rapid, reliable evaluation of treatment methods.

After studying the proposal, the National Cancer Institute agreed to support Dr. Hol­land's scheme. They established the cooperative's base of operations at Roswell Park Memorial Institute, New York's state-run cancer-research and treatment center in Buffalo.

Beginning with a few specialists in key hospitals, the leukemia chain has expanded until now it includes 167 cancer experts in 26 major hospitals throughout the United States and five foreign countries.

Every patient seen by a member hospital gets a standardized, exhaustive examination. A copy of the findings is sent to the coordinating hospital, which then works into a computer. Each record is constantly updated. Within minutes, the computer can sort out the past history and present status of any one of the leukemia patients in the chain, as well.

Every four months, as many as possible of the cooperative's 167 cancer experts gather for three days at a central location to review their experiences and to discuss proposed changes in treatment.

As of now, the chemicals used in therapy number more than a dozen. Some are generally available, while many are restricted to experimental use. They go by strange or scientific names: Adriamycin, Delta­son, 1-asparaginase, 6-mercaptopurine, dac­tinomycin, procarbazene and cytarabine. Others are available at facilities that are more convenient—BCNU, ICTN and CBCT.

Mainly, these powerful molecules are given in combination, as the patient's blood-stream. Although each chemical's structure is unique, they all seek to destroy the rabid white blood cells characteristic of this type of cancer.

All forms of cancer are difficult to treat; leukemia particularly so, since it affects the blood-producing organs and results in an explosive multiplication of white blood cells.

To save the leukemia victim's life, the physician must launch his attack against the patient's own blood.

Normally, blood serves two main purposes, it transports oxygen and nutrients throughout the body, and it invades. The red cells and plasma, the blood's liquid portion, efficiently perform the first function. White cells can barely handle the second charge.

Born in the bone marrow and lymph nodes, white cells are released into the bloodstream to mature, then circulate through the body. The young white cells are only one-tenth the size of mature white cells; 1,000 reds to a single white. But when infection threatens, the blood's white cells and lymph nodes double and even quadruple their output. As the threat subsides, production slows and returns to normal.

When leukemia strikes, the red cells and lymph nodes to pour out huge numbers of white cells—10, 20, even 100 times the usual amount. In some instances, the cancerous process also disrupts the white cells' life cycle and they never mature. They remain juveniles always.

Consequently, hordes of bizarre-looking youthful marauders roam the body, invading and destroying bones and organs in a voracious search for food. By sheer weight of numbers, the hoodlum cells suffocate red cells and platelets, special units that halt hemorrhages by forming clots. Mature white cells can fight infection—and mature whites have disappeared—the body becomes defenseless. Inescapable is the medical dilemma that comes to most leukemia patients from infections that quickly become overwhelming, or from bleeding.

The disease is so swift and the outcome so certain that parents of children with leukemia often choose the hospital nearest home, where they can be with their youngsters frequently. The convenience of daily visits may be comforting to the family, but it is in the children's best interest.

Dr. Holland thinks not. What the child needs during the acute stage, he says, is treatment in a hospital that has the proper amount. In some instances, the group expands to include older specialists with the wisdom that years of doing gives them, as well as trained young investigators with fresh ideas.

The institution must also have access to today's chemical weapons. It must have the very drugs that are too restricted to be made available, but most important the blood of children whose leukemia often chooses the hospital.

Even at the peak of the illness, the hospital should safeguard its patients with laboratories capable of identifying the many infectious organisms that might threaten. Some institutions have been able to do so with ease.

Many institutions keep these laboratories for ill leukemia patients in laminar-airflow rooms. A constant stream of cleansed air flowing down to a bed, where the patient sleeps, prevents air contaminations brought in by doctors, nurses and visitors from reaching the patient. Other hospitals encase their patients in glass-walled germproof rooms.

Recent experience proves that acute-phase treatment does not often require months of hospitalisation. So effective is combined chemotherapy, plus life-supporting fractional blood transfusions, that most children who are once critically ill can keep a close watch on the children.

From then on, they can be managed as outpatients on a once-a-week or once-a-month basis. At home, the children and their parents can keep a close watch on the children.

Although all 26 hospitals in Acute Leu­kemia Group B fulfill the requirements at centers of excellence, Dr. Holland emphasizes that they are not the only ones competent to care for leukemia patients. Many university-comprehensive cancer research institutions, community hospitals, meet the same standards of excellence.

Recently, I talked with parents who had brought their ill children to Roswell Park Memorial Institute—and were glad they did. The hospitals are at the peak of the acute stage, even though it meant traveling more than a hundred miles from home.
STATE SUPPORT FOR KETTLE AS "WILD RIVER"

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I recently introduced a bill which would add the Kettle River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. At a time when pure water and the primitive beauty of untouched rivers are being lost to man's civilization, I think that the expansion of our Wild and Scenic Rivers System is of the utmost importance.

The Kettle will be a magnificent addition to this system, and I hope that my proposal receives prompt and favorable action.

Since State and community support for such programs is so important, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an editorial from the St. Paul Dispatch which strongly supports this proposal.

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

[From the St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch, Apr. 21, 1970]


PRESERVING THE KETTLE

Congress should act favorably on a move by two Minnesota congressmen to add the Kettle River in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Companion bills seeking to preserve the river have been introduced by Sen. Walter Mondale and Rep. John Blatnik.

The Kettle, located approximately midway between the Twin Cities and Duluth, is one of the most picturesque in the state and its waters and shoreline have been virtually unmarred by human and industrial wastes. In addition, the Kettle flows into the upper St. Croix, which already has been designated as a wild river by Congress.

If the Kettle were designated likewise, it would mean that its waters and shoreline would be used almost exclusively by canoeists, fishermen and hikers. No new roadways or highways, airports or industrial or mine construction would be allowed within 1,300 feet of either shoreline—would be protected by easement or acquired by the federal government. Any campsite, for instance, would have to be built behind the 400-foot zone. Moreover, under the Wild Rivers Act, construction of any kind within 1,300 feet of the river is severely restricted.

Upon completion of the interstate highway between the Twin Cities and Duluth, over two million Minnesotans would be within a 90-minute drive of the Kettle. The nature lovers among them deserve its protection.

APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE OF POWS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the plight of American servicemen who are captives in Vietnam prisons and Vietcong camps is of deep concern to us all. Hundreds of American prisoners of war have relinqushed the hope of being well-being in behalf of freedom for others. There is unmistakable evidence that these American prisoners of war in Southeast Asia are subjected to suffering and degrada-
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the constant target of political indoctrination aimed at making him a "peace soldier" useless in the United States if he should be released or make his escape.

Isolation, hopelessness, convincing a prisoner he is not helping the enemy, all the constant military laws are all part of the constant pressure applied to men, Rowe related.

Consequently, the feeling of loneliness he said was the vacuum in which prisoners were kept. "I knew the anti-war movement was larger than in 1965, but it is not occurring in the prisons," he said. The American prisoners and congressmen they (Viet Cong) were quoting as against the war actually were saying these things.

Of the seven other Americans captured with Rowe, three were released through Cambodian personal efforts by the wives of prisoners and one was executed with another prisoner captured elsewhere.

Best estimates at the first of the year placed the total prisoners at 1,354, with 422 captured or interned in countries surrounding Vietnam, the rest of them, 932, listed as missing.

Since then, however, the figure has risen to 1,450 who are prisoners or missing in action, according to Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, who said "one of the motivations the North Vietnamese have is political, an effort to use the understandable sympathy and concern and worry in this country about these men in a way that will bring pressure to bear to accept the Communist version that the prisoners are held in compliance with the Geneva Convention because it was signed by the United States.

Last September the International conference of the Red Cross in Istanbul unanimously adopted a resolution sponsored by the U.S. calling for respect for the convention. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia, from the Communist camp, voted for it. In Paris, Hanoi's negotiating team refuses to concede even that the U.S. has a right to know who is being held and has rebuffed every attempt of American wives to broach the subject on an official level.

"If Hanoi waits long enough, the reasoning goes, the anxiety and frustration of the prisoners' families will turn into bitterness and resentment against their own government," said Ludvigsen wrote.

However, he continued, it is doubtful whether Hanoi's political strategies really comprehend the courage and understanding displayed by these American military families at a time when they could be "forgiven for ceasing to care about anything but the return of their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers."

One of those he cited was Mrs. Donald J. Rander, of Dundalk, Md., who has made two trips to North Vietnam since the Tet offensive of 1968.

"It's a small step," Mrs. Rander was quoted as saying. "But every step counts and I think we are making some progress. It may not be visible to the naked eye, but I feel that we are."

Once, Mr. Rander noted disgustedly, "we were told to go home and join the peace movement."

While efforts of individuals, the government and the Red Cross so far have availed little toward the freeing of those American prisoners held in North Vietnam even by the terms of its agreement to the Geneva Convention, the United States is continuing to harass and to apply pressure to Hanoi to improve the prisoners' lot.

"North Vietnam has said that it is impossible that the captured military personnel of the 'wrong' side should be given equal status to its own soldiers, but that the Red Cross should be involved, a technique designed specifically to meet this problem.

"It imposes upon all combatant powers the absurd notion that great military personnel made helpless by their captivity in accordance with a single objective and verifiable standard of conduct by the Red Cross..."

V.F.W. Commander-in-Chief Raymond A. Gallagher has been tireless in his efforts to prevail on countries which have diplomatic relations with Hanoi to urge that news of the prisoners, their identities and conditions of their health be revealed.

And the V.F.W. was among the first to provide a group of prisoners' wives with a national forum from which to spell out their anxieties when they appeared at the nation's National Convention in Philadelphia last August.

At the recent Washington Conference, 2,000 members of the V.F.W. signed a petition demanding humane treatment for the prisoners.

The contrast Viet Cong and North Vietnamese prisoners of the South Vietnamese are being held in compliance with the Geneva Convention. The North Vietnamese of whom 6,500 are Vietnamese regulars.

"All reports of mistreatment by the South Vietnamese, in contrast with the experience of the Americans held by the Communists, have been taken to the International Red Cross..." As Mrs. Hauser told the U.N.: "Let me be clear that we are not claiming that a record has been made, but that our efforts have been ugly and brutal by nature and violations by individuals have occurred.

"The point is, however, that the Allied command has made every effort to ensure that the convention is applied."

Unlike recent past wars when large numbers of prisoners were released, the U.S. and they were given humane care to prevent reprisals against the men held by the enemy, there is no guarantee that North Vietnamese interest in their own men in southern captivity. This has made it difficult to effect any kind of an exchange.

Frequently, South Vietnam has freed prisoners, but there has been no any similar response from the North Vietnamese who have even ignored the fact that they had men in the South at all.

While Americans are concerned immediately with the problem of the prisoners of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, it should not be forgotten that at the end of Korean truce talks in Panmunjom, 944 Americans were still thought to be held by the enemy.

In the intervening 17 years, more than a third of these continue to be unaccounted for.

The dilemma, of course, is rooted in Communist indifference to human life and the conviction that its system ultimately will prevail.

RESOLUTION 381 PASSED AT 70TH VFW NATIONAL CONVENTION

Whereas, North Vietnam holds thousands of American prisoners of war.

Whereas, North Vietnam arrogantly refuses to provide any information on American prisoners of war, including those whom they have captured, in callous disregard of long-established international rules and all efforts by the International Red Cross.
and other groups and governments to visit and inspect North Vietnamese prison camps to determine if they are meeting the minimum standards of care and treatment embodied in the Geneva Convention; and

Whereas, basic information is being withheld by North Vietnam on the health and well-being of American prisoners; and

Whereas, the prisoners deserve the best efforts of all mankind to relieve the agony of prison camps; and

Whereas, there is unbearable suffering by the wives and families of men who are prisoners; and

Whereas, Secretary General U Thant of the United Nations and the leaders of many nations, including some with Communist governments, have expressed a hope that the world organization and the individual leaders of nations can help bring peace and harmony in Southeast Asia; and

Whereas, Communist ruled nations have expressed a desire to take any steps that would bring about a peace between East and West to ease the effects of polarization of the world's major social systems; now, therefore,

Be it resolved, by the 70th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that President Nixon and Secretary of State Rogers demand that the Secretary General of the United Nations use the full power of his office to have North Vietnam or any captured African prison campers be expedited relief for these prisoners, that they be treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention, and to mobilize world-wide opinion for their immediate release.

STUBBORN SCOURGES: AN ARTICLE BY WILLIAM M. CARLEY, WASHINGTON POST, JOURNAL, APRIL 14, 1970, ON THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE AROUND THE WORLD

Mr. YARBROUGH. Mr. President, the enormous concern which demographers, ecologists, and the public in general have shown in the population explosion is extremely valid. The problems created by our rapidly expanding population are already upon us. And these problems can only get worse before they get better.

The enormous population increases we have witnessed during the 20th century is the result of a progressive worldwide lowering of mortality. The decrease has been particularly dramatic among the underdeveloped countries of this world. This fact is so well known that it has tended to obscure the need to maintain our efforts if we are to continue to progress in this regard or indeed in some cases to hold on to our gains.

The Wall Street Journal of April 14 contained two articles on this very subject. The Wall Street Journal has brough to the attention of every thinking American. To be sure, the progress against smallpox and measles has been dramatic. Intestinal infections and tuberculosis, notably, have shown dramatic declines. And we would seem that science is losing ground in the war against malaria in underdeveloped countries. In addition, little if anything has been accomplished in the war against trachoma and schistosomiasis. Taken together, malaria, trachoma, and schistosomiasis afflict 800 million people around the world. These diseases are not new. It is the progress being made in the war against trachoma and schistosomiasis.

Tackled together, malaria, trachoma, and schistosomiasis afflict 800 million people and 370 million children in the United States. In many areas, the American children's health has improved. African children, however, remain a real threat. And it is Africans who are the greatest sufferers.

Nowhere is the battle against disease more frustrating. The battle against disease is far from over. And if it does the disease itself may appear 10 to 35 days later.

BEATING THE CYCLE

After World War II scientists found that a single spraying of DDT could kill mosquitoes for as long as six months. Medical men were elated--a DDT house spraying program promised to be the first relatively cheap and effective means of breaking the malaria transmission cycle. But their researchers found some mosquitoes were developing resistance to DDT. The world-wide program raced to eradicate malaria before the mosquitoes could develop resistance. But the progress was tumultuous.

The disease, in fact, has been wiped out in areas containing 468 million people--nearly 7% of the world's population. The U.S. alone, for example, has contributed about $400 million since 1956 to the world-wide fight against malaria. Yet after dramatic early gains, the disease is on the increase again. Malaria and two other scourges of underdeveloped countries, trachoma, and schistosomiasis, now infect 800 million people--about four times the U.S. population, almost one-fourth the population of the world.

Disease is the ever-looked obstacle to economic progress in these areas. Although malaria is usually not the final driving force away from malaria, it causes children to grow five months and the population decreases. The toll in suffering is immense. "You can walk through ward after ward in some Burmese hospitals and see children with their bellies swollen as a result of schistosomiasis," says Charles Dobrovoy, an American who spent years battling the disease in South America.

The economic impact is also great. A rapid increase in American dollars would wipe out the minute forced abandonment of a $9 million irrigation project in Rhodesia. Because trachoma has partly obscured the vision of millions of children, they are unable to learn to read; because it has blinded about six million adults, they are unable to do much work.

And now this disease, which is a result of the world's failure to eradicate the disease, is breaking out in all this area. In some areas researchers have discovered completely different types of mosquitoes within a region of a few miles--necessitating different types of eradication campaigns.

In many areas, however, DDT is still being used effectively against mosquitoes. The mosquitoes in Asian and African areas are dying and the population is increasing. This is particularly true in the Philippines, where the resistance to DDT is increasing. And there are increasing reports of resistance to DDT because of its harmful effects on wildlife and its possible danger to man himself. And this resistance is killing us. But in some small areas where DDT is still effective eradication campaigns often go away for lack of funding.

In the Philippines, for example, tifty housewives don't like the white DDT powder. They like to see clumps of dust on the bricks in front of their homes. It means that they can sit on their verandas and not be bothered by flies. And they would never think of using DDT because it means that they must move out of their homes and go to the hospital to be treated.
FRUSTRATING SETBACKS

Because of the limitations of DDT, anti­
malaria programs must be continued to pre­
vent the resurgence of malaria, which is still
despite the efforts of DDT. In fact, it has been
despite the efforts of DDT.

The lack of a breakthrough in malaria control
has been a disappointment to many scientists
who have been working on this problem for
decades. Some believe that a vaccine could be
found for this disease, but others feel that the
best hope for controlling malaria is through
highly effective drugs. But the development of
drugs that are effective against malaria is a
much more complex task than simply spraying
homes every six months—and with drugs, too,
there are many risks involved.

But some people refuse to take the pills.
That’s what Berta and her mother did, and
that now they are suspected of having malaria.
Mrs. Amaya explains that she and her daughter
didn’t like the taste of the medicine.

Administrative and financial problems also
discourage the WHO. For example, a recent
World Health Organization report stated that
malaria workers could disrupt drug prevention
programs. An anti­graft ate up all the money for drugs. Here in the
U.S. Agency for International Development and
the Salvadoran government officials practi­
cally halted the country’s anti­malaria pro­
grame for several months in 1966.

For this and other reasons, the number of
diagnosed cases in El Salvador shot up to
about 20,000 in 1970, up from 15,000 an­
nually in earlier years, according to the
World Health Organization. The outbreak is
p怎 in part to the fact that several counties
still had 25,000 diagnosed cases. No one
knows how many cases went undiagnosed.

Time and again, health workers have
tested only 17 cases a few years ago. But since then the disease has come
to a total of about 18 million. Ceylon now
has an estimated four million malaria cases in the last two years.

BREAKTHROUGH NEEDED

Many scientists now believe that eradicat­
ing malaria from the world is impossible
under present conditions. Dr. Robert Schol­
tens, a scientist with the U.S. Communicable
Disease Center in Atlanta, and that anti­
malaria programs must be continued to pre­
serve gains made thus far. But he concludes:
"Without success in the development of new
ways to control malaria, we cannot expect more
progress against this disease."

Frustrating as malaria is, even less is
known about its effects on the human eye disease
which affects about 95% of the population over
age three in some areas of Africa, Asia and
South America. One of the most serious
problems is that for some unexplained reason a
victim’s eye would become highly inflamed.
Later a grayish-white substance would invade
the cornea, obscuring and finally obliterating
vision.

Scientists suspected that a virus caused
trachoma, so they isolated viruses from
trachoma victims all over the world. When
they thought they had the guilty agent, Har­
vard researchers developed a vaccine, which
was administered to 5,000 children in Saudi
Arabia. But it failed to provide lasting pro­
tection.

Now scientists have discovered that
trachoma is caused by neither virus nor bacteria
but rather by a puzzling organism that shares
some characteristics of both. Some medical men hope to develop a vaccine against
this organism, but others feel this will be almost impossible. "In many ways,
trachoma agents acts more like a bacterium
than a virus, and vaccines against bacterial
diseases have almost always been very poor," says Dr. Phillip Thygeson of the University of
California medical school in San Francisco.

Today trachoma can be cured by intensive
anti­bacterial treatment. But it has to be
established a national corporation for rail
passenger service. I was pleased that this
body adopted my proposal which I had
fought for in committee and finally after
getting unanimous support from all
interested parties, was able to use the
fact that by a vote of 78 to 3, my fellow
 collegues added their wholehearted
support to a pragmatic solution for the
problem of declining intercity rail pas­
enger service.

I mention this, Mr. President, because
rail transportation is one of the vital parts of our total national transpor­
tation system.

Three weeks ago, Mr. President, I was
also pleased that this body accepted the
report of the conference, of which I was
one, on the amendments to the National
Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of
1966. With the concern the 2, Mr. Presi­
dent, we were able to strengthen an
important piece of legislation affecting
the motor vehicle mode of transporta­
tion. That legislation will go a long way toward reducing the danger of accidents
that may be why they contracted the disease.

Today, Mr. President, we are about to
approve the conference report on air­
port and airways legislation which will
significantly improve that mode of transpor­
tation.

In general, Mr. President, this Con­
gress has recognized the need for a truly
balanced national transportation system.
We have endeavored to not only
strengthen various modes of transporta­
tion, but we have also taken a
major step forward in the development of a
balanced system.

Mr. President, over the years as a
member of the Aviation Subcommittee of
the Commerce Committee, I have
watched with concern the problems affecting our national airport and
airways system. During the last few
years my concern has increased as the
amount of money available for expen­
titure under the Federal Airport Act of
1958 has dwindled to almost an insigni­
ficant amount.

At the same time, Mr. President, prob­
lems affecting our airports and our air­
ways are of increasing concern to me.
In fact, I think that it can be fairly said that
without major legislation this year, our
entire national aviation system would be
in such difficulty that reversal of the
difficulty could be next to impossible.
Fortunately, President Nixon, and the
congressional leadership recognized the
urgent need to act promptly.

This legislation embodies most of the
principles contained in S. 2437 which was the
administration’s proposal for airport-
airway development.

I believe a most significant feature of
this legislation is the fact that we have
utilized an earmarked user’s tax in order
to insure the success of a trust fund de­
voted entirely to airport development and
airways safety.

Mr. President, President, will nearly
600 individual airports and 50 individual
States have to compete for such a small
sum as $30 million.

No longer, Mr. President, will air­
aviation officials and airport operators have to face the future with an absolute
uncertainty caused by constantly shift­ing
priorities and the appropriations
process.

VACCINATION DRIVES REDUCE DEATHS FROM TWO “KILLERS”

Public health workers have been far more successful in "smoking" out killer disease
in sub-Saharan Africa than in underdeveloped lands than in
fighting debilitating illnesses such as ma­
laria, trachoma and schistosomiasis.

Smallpox, a virus disease, killed as many
as 24,000 in 1967, it’s estimated. But
last year only about 9,000 died from the disease.

Vaccination campaigns have caused the drop.

Measles has been a major killer of African
children. Researchers think the disease has been eradicated in that continent because of
malnutrition. But the measles vaccines de­
veloped in recent years have greatly reduced deaths.

Some killers, however, remain as major
treats. Intestinal infections stemming
larly from contaminated water supplies
cause the death of five million infants annually, and tuberculosis still
brings death to two or three million annu­
ally.

NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR RAIL
PASSenger SERVICE

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, last week
on the Senate floor we passed an his­
toric piece of legislation which estab­
lished a national corporation for rail
passenger service. I was pleased that this
body adopted my proposal which I had

May 12, 1970
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE 15093
Now, Mr. President, national planners, State planners, and local planners can rely on the fact that for the first time in our history a trust fund will exist exclusively for airport development and airway safety.

Now, Mr. President, the creation of any trust fund of necessity requires the imposition of new taxes. The taxes contained in this bill, which were carefully worked out by the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the House, in my judgment, reflect both an equitable distribution and a fair imposition.

The indirect passenger ticket tax has been increased from 5 to 8 percent. Fuel tax imposed on general aviation has been increased from 2 cents to 7 cents a gallon. In lieu of the passenger ticket tax a $3 head tax is imposed on airplane passengers traveling from this country to another country.

As we all know, aviation has been growing by leaps and bounds. Part of the growth in aviation can be attributed to air cargo. The 5-percent tax on air freight has been increased from 2 cents to 7 cents a pound tax on piston planes weighing over 25,000 pounds and a 3½ percent per pound tax on all jet aircraft.

Frankly, Mr. President, all of us at the Department of Commerce are very concerned that any cost of our total aviation system to those who use it for the shipment of freight.

Finally, Mr. President, a $25 annual registration fee was placed on all air carriers. Quite frankly, I am hopeful that the Secretary will not use that authority because it is unnecessary and it represents an end-run around the normal appropriations process. I believe that the congressional prerogative to be preserved.

Mr. President, while the creation of a trust fund for airport development and airway safety is an important feature of this legislation, I would not of thought it would overshadow many other significant improvements contained in the bill. For example, we have modified to a considerable extent the method of distributing funds for airport development. Under the formula used in the Federal Airport Act of 1958, funds were allocated to the States on the basis of area and population. This bill uses a new method for allocating funds for airport development. One-third of the funds are allocated to the States under the 1958 formula. One-third of the funds can be allocated to airports by the Secretary of Transportation. The final third is allocated to airports based on the number of emplanements on scheduled airlines at particular airports.

In this latter category, I was particularly pleased that the conference agreed to report language which makes it absolutely clear that third-level carriers, which take over operations for a certified carrier, shall not be considered certified for purposes of sponsor eligibility. For example, in my own State of Vermont, Executive Airlines has taken over many of the routes previously served by Northeast Airlines. Even though Executive Airlines is not a certified carrier, emplanements by them on routes previously served by a certified carrier will be counted for purposes of distribution of funds.

Mr. President, as a ranking member of the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee, and as one of the conferees on the bill now before us, I can wholeheartedly endorse this bill which will truly be remembered as one of the historic pieces of transportation legislation. I know that in the years to come as both the population and aviation itself continue to grow this bill will be responsible for avoiding many problems which would otherwise accompany such growth.

WORSENING ECONOMIC CRISIS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, amid the overwhelming concern over the recent escalation of the Indochina war, our attention is now called to the fact that the growing domestic difficulties were momentarily ignored.

Perhaps it is fortunate that we can tolerate only so much bad news at one time. But I think it is imperative that we all be concerned for the dangerous economic state we are in today.

April unemployment reached the highest level in 5 years and took the greatest single-month leap in over 10.

More than 4 million Americans are now without jobs—in an economy where inflation continues with no sure sign of halt.

The administration's response throughout this worsening economic crisis has been disturbingly reminiscent of the Republican response to the first years of the great depression—cherry insistence that things are going as well as can be expected and that prosperity is just around the corner. Meanwhile, the average man can tighten his belt or draw his unemployment in the full knowledge that he is in the forefront of the battle for price stability.

"Words of good cheer" and "standing pat" are the administration's major weapons. With business confidence erodes, the stock market collapses, unemployment soars, and real take-home pay dwindles, the administration tells us how much better off we were than 10 to 15 years ago, and that "these things take time."

The current administration has had over a year to take command and at least put forth a concerted attack upon inflation which will take more imagination than telling business to be firm with labor.

They have had a year to put together a comprehensive program of jobs—not training but jobs—for the millions who are bearing the brunt of our current recession.

Mr. President, the bankruptcy of the administration economic policies are very well revealed in two recent articles: one an article by Hobart Rowen about the isolation of the President from his major economic advisers, and the other an editorial in the New York Times of May 11. I ask unanimous consent that the two articles be printed in the Record.

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

LACK OF CONTACT WITH NIXON PRESENTS ECONOMIC ADVISERS

(By Hobart Rowen)

As expected, Nixon administration officials are going to considerable pains to assure the world that their "base" decision to widen the war will have either no effect or at worst a negligible impact on their "labor market.

But do they know what they are talking about?
It is becoming painfully clear that Mr. Nixon’s economic advisers have been increasingly persuasive to the public and Congress and the President and are able to deal, for the most part, only with subordinate members of the White House staff.

One of the reasons, therefore, how secure is the analysis given by Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that there would be no significant increase in expenditures this year or next year because of the Cambodian invasion. Budget Director H. Ross Mayo echoed this line, but he may be just guessing, too.

Kennedy and Under Secretary Charles E. Walker are both telling business groups publicly and privately that the administration’s “game plan” is still on schedule, with no big recession likely, despite the pessimism in the stock market and an unemployment rate which has jumped one-third in four months.

The Secretary even assured French Finance Minister Valery Giscard d’Estaing at Camp David last weekend that there would be no new inflation accompanying an expected upturn of the economy before the Cambodian conflict.

Yet Mr. Kennedy knew then, as he has since said publicly, that the administration sought to have it both ways—even before the Cambodian complication—has disappeared.

Mr. Kennedy seems surprised by his conversations with Kennedy and later with Federal Reserve Chief Arthur F. Burns. But business groups may not count on Mr. Mayo’s and Mr. Walker’s projections with many grains of salt.

The same wonderment is heard down the line in government departments where some of the most talented men in the administration are openly disturbed at the way things are going and at the way their agencies have been cut out of the decision-making process.

Only Economic Council Chairman Paul McCracken among key economic advisers does not report to Presidential Assistant John Ehrlichman (who supervises all domestic affairs for Mr. Nixon) or to aide Peter Flanigan.

Secretary Kennedy and Budget Director Mayo have found that they must deal with a government that is rapidly approaching when the Administration must face up to the failure of its forecast and to the necessity of building a broader program to achieve its conflicting objectives. Besides general control of total demand, the Administration needs two other policies to curb inflationary forces and wage behavior, and a stronger Federal program to prepare the low income for job discrimination, and to find or create jobs for those who are the victims of what Mr. Nixon calls “our fight against inflation.”

PROBLEMS AND HOPES OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

M. DOL. Mr. President, Forrest Hintz, a reporter for the Wichita Eagle, who recently traveled with Texas billionaire H. Ross Perot to Southeast Asia this spring, delivered a speech to the United We Stand sent a planed of food and medical supplies for the prisoners. The request was denied, and even the Russians refused to intervene. The supplies still are in a warehouse in Dallas. They may yet be delivered.

On March 30, Perot boarded a chartered Boeing 707—“The Jolly G. Giant”—and headed once more for Vietnam. With him were the wives of fire-servicemen believed held by the Communists, a small ship and 69 crewmen from throughout the U.S. and a handful of foreign countries.

Representatives of the Communist-controlled countries had been invited—and has declined.

Perot said he had not discussed his plans.

The campus and in the country generally.

Thus, there is skepticism among business men and the public that was counting on Mr. Nixon to rectify the mistakes that it chalked up against Mr. Johnson’s record. It doubts that the economic and anti-inflation policies will be effective in curbing inflationary pressures and wage behavior, and a stronger Federal program to prepare the low income for job discrimination, and to find or create jobs for those who are the victims of what Mr. Nixon calls “our fight against inflation.”
with either President Nixon or the State Department prior to leaving Dallas. "It didn't seem necessary," he said. "This is a private citizen. I really believe that there was anything about it that could harm our country. I am sure it would have been stopped before they did anything about it."

"We know the North Vietnamese have an absolute fascination with public opinion polls in the U.S. Because of this, we have had the Galliups, if you will, keeping a special watch on this question. It has shown an overwhelming concern for the plight of the prisoners, and the results are essentially rewarded to Hanoi and other world capitals."

"If we can find a way to let the world see what's going on — if we can make a case really and truly and get that and abide by the Geneva Conventions regarding the treatment of prisoners of war." In Saigon, Premier Nguyen Van Thieu expressed his fullest approval of the project and offered the cooperation of his government. He kept his word.

"I do not believe, that in the annals of international diplomacy, declared Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker. "You, as newsmen, can perform an invaluable service in bringing in the eyes of the entire world, and an aroused world opinion can have immeasurable effect."

Nor did Perot at the American Embassy say he believed the trip would have an effect on the North Vietnamese. "I believe," he said, "but eventually we'll see some results. I'm sure of that. They can't afford to ignore world opinion."

Perot tends to shun public publicity. An aide was asked if his boss liked a recent story in a national magazine. "No," he replied, "not much on Ross and not enough on what he's trying to do."

At a press conference April 10 in New York, Perot said there had been several times, if any political aspirations. "I have never held any political office, either elective or appointive, and I never will," he replied. "Does that answer your question?"

As the story of the flight is told, the eyes of the world are beginning to focus on Hanoi. The Communists are on the spot, and they know it. They also know that H. Ross Perot is not finished with them. Not just yet.

[From the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, Apr. 27, 1970]

NORTH VIETNAMESE LIE: "JOLLY GREEN GIANT" FLIGHT FAILED—II

(Forrest Hintz)

The flight of the "Jolly Green Giant" was a success. True, Ross Perot's chartered jet did not get to Hanoi. No Americans were released from North Vietnam prison camps, nor were their names made known. No mail was exchanged.

Still, the flight was a success. The North Vietnamese, by refusing to show any concern, even for their own men, had lost face in the eyes of the world. To an Oriental, that's a terrible thing.

On March 30, the big Boeing 707 left Love Field in Dallas, bound for Saigon and wherever else necessary. In it were Perot, a small staff, the wives of five men believed held by the North Vietnamese and 65 newsmen from all over the United States and several foreign countries.

"If possible, we want to get into Hanoi and be face to face with the South Vietnamese officials," Perot said. "If they don't agree to that, as required by the Geneva Conventions, then we want the whole world to know about it."

Twice before, Perot had tried to get the North Vietnamese to show at least a minimum of humanity for their captives.

Last winter, he sponsored a plane-load of wives of missing servicemen on a flight to Paris in an effort to get word of their husbands and five children.

Last Christmas, he tried to deliver a plane-load of food and medical supplies for the prisoners.

Both efforts failed. The North Vietnamese flatly rejected the moves. They did say, however, that if the five Perot and the five women "... violated the security of the Embassy" and that the move would "... serve only to appease world opinion and American public opinion"

They also noted that "Perot has unmasked himself as servant of the Nixon policy."

"This is almost pathetic," Perot said. "We have tried to give them information about the best way to handle of their captive, but they have refused to accept it.

"We found they were afraid of women and children. They gave us information and let us know we were welcome, but they did not want and seemed unable to handle."

The next move is up to them, but they aren't going to make many points until they can prove to the world that they're treating American prisoners humanely.

Which is exactly what H. Ross Perot had in mind.

[From the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, Apr. 28, 1970]

INMATES LIVE "HIGH ON HOG" IN VIETNAM: SOUTH PRISON CAMPS PRAISED—III

(Forrest Hintz)

PLEIKU—Most of them never had it so good.

The 1,031 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong prisoners held in the II Corps prison camp here generally are living a lot higher on the hog than the local population.

"We may not be fancy by American standards," said Maj. Phan, the camp commander, "but if you will view it by Vietnamese standards.

Maj. Phan need not have apologized. The International Red Cross has classified most of Vietnamese camps as "model camps."

"We will give you a quick tour of the camp..."
In the San Diego Naval Hospital, Lt. Bot Phan Trinh said how he was shot down over Hanoi Oct. 24, 1967, and spent 683 days as a prisoner.

When he was captured, Lt. Phan Trinh had a compound fracture of the right arm. He was beaten and refused medical treatment until he told the North Vietnamese what they wanted and showed them the joint from his right elbow but did not suture the wound. Navy doctors still are trying to repair the butcher.

"I was kept in solitary confinement in a 10x11-foot cell with a tin roof and no windows," he said. "The temperature reached above 100 degrees during the day there. At 10 a.m. and again at 4 p.m., I got a bowl of pumpkin soup with some pig fat and a piece of rice. This would lose only about 1.5 pounds a year if ate everything you got."

"You got constant propaganda, especially the 'doo-doo' stories were saying, the Chicago convention and the sayings of Dr. Spock. They gave us all the 'good' news— from their point of view."

At the South Vietnamese army's rehabilitation center in Saigon, Maj. Le Van Loi brought in six soldiers who had recently escaped from prison camps.

Pvt. Chieu said he was captured at Hue during the 1968 Tet offensive.

"If you can find one of 'em who wants to go back again, I'll be killed. There is only one condensed milk can of rice per day," he said.

"The VC got two cans plus fish and fruit. We were beaten."

"Some prisoners are interrogated, anyone who answered questions wrong was tied, blindfolded and taken out. We never saw them again. We expected to die."

Pvt. Ngol was kept tied and chained for the first six months of his captivity. He escaped and for several months tried to catch snails, frogs and lizards to feed his captors, who were short on food.

Pvt. Trung, Phuoc and Cuong complained of having no work and a lack of medicines. One said that 31 prisoners were given only six condensed milk cans of rice per day, which they used for a thin soup. Each had only one small bowl of unpurified unpurified water per day, which made them sick.

[From the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, April 29, 1970]

TAUGHT TO HATE ALL AMERICANS: "DEAD" SERGEANT ALIVE IN PRISON—IV

(Vietnamese)

[From the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, Apr. 30, 1970]

YANKS ASK HELP TO AID LAOTIANS—V

(By Forrest Hints)

PARKSANE, LAOS—Always before, there had been another mountain top. Now they have run out of mountains.

They are the refugees—the pitiful human sacrifices of a war they cannot understand.

Driven by fear of the North Vietnamese army, plagued with malaria and exhausted by constant dysentery, they have left the eastern reaches of Laos. More than 200,000 have fled this year and more than 10,000 have settled in camps in Pakse province. Such sudden movement is unprecedented in the way, but nearly every family has been touched by death. More will die, but they think it is preferable to being swallowed up by communism.

They know communism from personal experience because they lived with it, saw death from it. They cannot understand it as an ideology, but they know what it does. When they cleared the land, planted their crops and then checked a meager existence. When the land was exhausted, they move on a few miles and start over again.

But the North Vietnamese came and took their rice and left them to starve and shot those who resisted. They are refugees from a war they cannot understand.

They are the so-called American-born 'Doo' and 'Pop'—the chief source of hope.
"Doc," Dr. Charles Weldon, who hails from St. James, La., came here seven years ago with his wife, "Pop," Edgar Buel, Hoosier farmer from Hamilton, Ind., figured on staying here two then maybe we can do something about it.

"Here's an example of it," Doc said. "Shortly after I arrived here, there was a raid on our medical center. Pop and I organized an immunization program.

"We heard of a small village that had been visited by the North Vietnamese and that severa... (text continues)"

"That's communism as we know it. In the same thing happen many times since," Doc continued. "In 1964, about 20,000 of them fled from the Plaines des Jardins. The Communists killed almost all of them with mortars. In those people kept going for 12 days. The old and the small fell by the wayside. Many of them were killed by their own families to keep them from falling into hands of the enemy.

"They were saying: 'You must obey us or die.' That's communism as these people know it.

"Working for the Agency for International Development, Pop and I went to the internment medical centers, mostly dispensaries, in the country. They also built a fairly large hospital at Sam Thuong and believed the people had given them food. North Vietnamese overran Sam Thuong March 17 and destroyed the hospital and killed Pop. We gave the hospital a wounded boy and an dead mute.

"Both men get mad when their already inadequate budget is cut so some congressmen can build a bridge or a new highway in their home district.

"We've never had more than nine American nurses assigned for the hospital, but we've reached more than a half million people. We don't need people to sit behind a desk. We have enough people; we just need enough funds to keep the program going.

"It's a little disgusting when you think about it," Doc said. "It only costs a nickel for toilet paper."... (text continues)"

"The welcome to the village was warm and memorable. A tribal band of about a dozen men was accompanied by a drum and cymbal player. They played a half-hour sequence. Music was translated into Vietnamese and then into English. It undoubtedly los... (text continues)"

"The Montagnards, who were coughing, he said, were the old... (text continues)"

"We built our own... (text continues)"

"As we left, Bum conferred the greatest honor in his power. Each of us was given a medal inscribed with a series of V-shaped marks. Nine tribe members of the tribe and the bracelet a... (text continues)"

"This was a simple idea of the bad guys and the... (text continues)"
they will go home to their people and train them. When they will learn they are a part of Vietnam.

"It will be a good thing for our country."

[From the Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, May 3, 1970]

CHANGE FOLLOWS 20 CENTURIES OF LASSITUDE: NEW SIGHT EVIDENT IN VIETNAM

FOR CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

May 12, 1970

CHANGE has come to a country where little had changed in 20 centuries.

Four years ago, Saigon was known as the "City of Perfume." It was a samurai city with a past. Nearly two million people jammed a town built for a half-million.

It was a happy hunting ground for the Viet Cong and they made the most of it. They cut the power whenever it suited their fancy and conducted terrorist attacks with considerable regularity. It was their town, and they knew it.

At night, from any second-floor window, you could watch flare shells arching over the city and hear the steady rumble of artillery. The town was full of American troops, all armed, and there were stout barricades around many buildings. There was an 8 p.m. curfew.

It's different now. Saigon still is filthy, but it is safer than the streets of New York City. There are more old women with palm-frond broom sticks sweeping up the refuse. Few flare shells splash the night sky, and there are no barricades.

The barricades have been taken down or moved back around the major buildings. The curved, tiger-colored lines that you used to see from the streets of Saigon are not there anymore.

There are a lot of many broken acts of the government. We will have the opportunity in the future. We will have the opportunity in the near future. We will have the opportunity in the future. We will have the opportunity in the near future.

What you see now is only the beginning of the end.

The Vietnamese have not yet won their war. They still have an agonizingly long way to go.

But they are beginning to move.

JUSTICE FOR ALASKAN INDIANS AND ESKIMOS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, a bill relating to the Alaska native land claims settlement will be brought before the Senate in the near future. We will have the opportunity in that bill to treat Alaskan Indians and Eskimos with a justice we never provided for the American Indian of "the lower 48."

The president and council of the King Island Village, located just outside Nome, have put together a most eloquent statement of their feelings on the land claims issue. In that statement they state their goal as sharing "in the development of the progress of the State of Alaska as first-class citizens rather than wards of the Government." The natives claim that if that is not possible, "you might as well move us to the moon."

I believe the King Island Village statement provides us with an important insight into the native culture and enables us to better understand the role land plays in our life. I ask unanimous consent that their statement be printed in the RECORD.

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

KING ISLAND VILLAGE COUNCIL

Congressman Howard Pollock and other Congressmen from other States come to Alaska to hear our point of view about Land Claims. The meeting was short and they did not hear what all the people had to say.

We of King Island Village, as you very well know, have literally been forced to move elsewhere from our Island and have been nomads ever since. And according to the Act of 1864 we are entitled to own our little land used and occupied and claimed, and by Statehood Act our rights are protected. We as occupiers of the land know what we need and use better than anyone else.

So often we have asked ourselves when and where we were originally from. Anthropologists think that we might have come across through what they called the land bridge between Siberia and Alaska in the Bering Straits. If this was true? How long ago did this happen? (Anybody have any idea when that was?) It must have been the time when human beings don't think of claiming what their foot step on, or what you might say when the first persons or beings set their first step on the great land which the Native people call Alaska. It is a great land, the last frontier. Our ancestors must have courage in those days otherwise they would not have found Natives in the year 1741.

What the Native did not know was that there was gold in the earth, also oil and other valuable minerals. What our ancestors had any knowledge of what was in store in mining and oil products. Would they have expected this? Did they think of the advantage of them? The white man thinks the Native is ignorant, but just see in how many ways the Natives have moved forward.

As far back as the Eskimo can remember the land has been theirs. They used it to hunt and fish. The land as it was before the white man came and claimed it was their land and not already developed already. The Natives gathered their stores of greens, several kinds, and also several kinds of berries, for their winter supplies. So the land is of necessity needed by the Natives. Land where the Native was not already been damaged by the white man.

We want land to live on as others in Lower 48 would live on the land. The people down Lower 48 you can use land just as others would not just by farming but hunting, fishing, berry picking, and so on and so forth. Our Congressman ask how many of us people would like to have a deed to our houses. He has made the thing quite clear they like to have a deed to their land, only in the spot where our houses are built.

There are many reasons why we need the land. If the Congress people were in our position and we ask them why they need the land, their reasons for wanting the land would be ten (10) times less than our reason for wanting the land. Each Village has different reasons because they have different way of doing things.

The younger people don't depend on hunting and fishing for their livelihood, even though they do a lot of hunting, but we are looking forward to obtaining a fair settlement in lands which would be used for economic purposes to entitle us from the wardship of the government. We don't see any reason why the land should not make a reasonable settlement on land when the money from it would be spend for the benefit of the Natives. Concern. Without land the Native would not be independent. He would be placed under Welfare. We all been told by Congressmen that they would like to see Natives organized and have the Natives do the job for the Natives. If we do not get a fair settlement in land we will still be where we began in 1897 and the Organic Act of 1894 will just become one of the many broken acts of the government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

As for the $500 million, we believe it is essential for the development of the land, housing, education, developing industry, legal services and social programs. In the past we have received a lot of social programs from federal and State, but they have not been effective as all of the planning have been done by the man behind the desk that may not be familiar with Village life. The 21st Century royalty is essential to keep our programs going on the year.

Governor Miller is playing politics with the Land Claims. He is not concerned with what we want. Why? We want the State get all the best of our land. His Land Claims position is unrealistic and unaccordant with what the people need. His using Anchorage and Juneau as examples is unrealistic because the people in those two cities are not able to do with life in the bush. Nome is a Native Village—80% Native! He is wrong about non-Native Village people not getting land.
All Natives should share on land, they are in cities partly because they can't own land in Villages except for small land acreages. It's wrong about small withdrawals—they should be large to guarantee that we get what we need before the State takes it all. Of development. It is wrong about taxes—land and money should be taxed.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON A NEW MEXICO ORGANIZATION FORMED TO WORK FOR THE RELEASE OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY MEN BEING HELD AS PRISONERS IN VIETNAM

During the strangest conflict in history occurring in Southeast Asia, husbands of military families have become trapped in an ever-increasing political confusion where one government defies all the international rules relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. These removes many of the rights enjoyed by the families of prisoners, not to mention the position of being human hostages. It had taken most families until spring of 1969 to realize that any movement at all to demand action for their loved ones had failed. Efforts in New Mexico where there are at least 20 families in this category, originated the idea of creating an organization called Rescue Line which is simply a vehicle whereby citizens of the state can participate by contributing to a central working fund which will succeed because human compassion is a force that cannot be ignored.

The crisis in rural America affects everyone in the country. Congress must focus its attention on the problems of the American farmer.

I ask unanimous consent that an article entitled ‘Farmers Hit Price,’ published in the Record of April 14, 1970, be printed in the Record.

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

FARMERS HIT PRICE

America has the most efficient food production and distribution system in the world. Yet the farmer is going broke and selling his land and the consumer is paying higher and higher prices for food.

The television documentary, “Hard Times in the Country,” viewed last night by channel 26 audiences, fixed most of the blame on the food industry. The program correctly pointed out, “They’re farming a loss, for a tax write-off, and we've got to farm for a living, and there’s a big difference,” one California farmer complained bitterly.

Farmers and ranchers interviewed said they could not compete on the same level with big corporations like Goodyear, DuPont, Gulf and Western, Dow Chemical and the Conglomerate, AMK which are buying up blocks of land all across the United States as a tax shelter and land investment for the future when farmers are marketing their products at a loss.

“They’re farming for a loss, for a tax write-off; and we’ve got to farm for a living, and there’s a big difference.”

The cost is passed on to the consumer and the farmer receives less than the price of the box for the grain inside, the program noted. The camera pans a row of flats of the bottom shelf of cereal boxes, all promising a gimmick inside.

During a branding scene, narrator Philip Sterling declared that chain stores took advantage of increased consumer demand for beef last year to raise the price.

Mr. MONDALE, Mr. President, when President Nixon’s statement on school desegregation was released several weeks ago, I remarked that its message to the Nation was the first time in the country’s history that the administration had tried to justify the continued practice of segregation.

Over the last year, this has been the theme of the administration’s actions, as well as its words. We have increasingly seen Justice Department lawyers arguing school desegregation cases on the side of school districts. We have seen the only administration official who demonstrated any enthusiasm for the principle of integration, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, fired for trying to fairly enforce the law. We have heard no criticism from the President or his Cabinet for Governor Kirk’s defiance of a Federal court order, but we have heard loud and clear from the courts for desegregation decisions which they consider “extreme.”

This failure of moral leadership is stunning hypocrisy from gentlemen whose battle cry on other political fronts is “law and order,” and it threatens to bear tragic fruit.

An article entitled “Dixie Defiance,” on the front page of the April 17, 1970, issue of the Atlanta Constitution, reports an emerging conflict between the Nixon Administration and the Federal courts for desegregation decisions which they consider “extreme.”

The Nixon Administration’s easing of Federal pressures for schools integration has rekindled Southern defiance reminiscent of the Dixie of a decade ago.

Gov. Claude Kirk’s stand last week in the old orange school building here caught the headlines. But his stance of angry resistance is showing up in statehouses from here to Louisiana. And the new mood is being accepted by an ugly wave of racist violence—a fast-growing but largely unnoticed outbreak market by bombings and burnings of Negro churches and schools and the reappearance of white hate groups once thought dead.

I note that this climate may be found in northern as well as in southern communities where school desegregation has been required.

I have every confidence that the good sense and decency of the vast majority will prevail. But the willingness of the administration to play politics with an issue which so visibly affects the lives of school children sets a sorry example for those less sensible and less decent.
Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Record.

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

**DIXIE DISTANCE, KIRK’S STAND POINTS ON INTEGRATION OF NEGRO SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES AND THE RECENT OUTBREAK MARKED BY BOMBINGS AND BURNINGS**

(By Neil Maxwell)

**BRADENTON, FLA.—The Nixon Administration has been under growing Federal pressure for school integration in fast-growing but largely unnoticed Southern states whose promises of desegregation have been mostly unfulfilled.**

**There is also a growing realization among Federal officials that the Administration has been so marked by the贤 racist violence that the Administration has been forced to act.**

**Several Southern states in the past few months have hurriedly passed new laws and issued new statements that have no doubt had the effect of banning busing to achieve integration.**

**Gov. Kirk, for example, has prohibited the use of busing to achieve racial balance. The Governor said, after his release, reported:**

"We're going to shake this country if necessary." declares the governor. "We're not going to accept second-class citizenship. We'll do whatever we need to do to get justice—accepting defiance if need be." "We will not permit the bomb-builders like they do in New York," the governor says, "but we will do whatever it takes... short of physical violence. The only way you can get justice is defiance." That's tough talk, but it's also vague. Gov. McKeithen's current strategy, as well as Gov. Kirk's, is to use the courts to press for integrated schools, a tactic used successfully by Washington over the past seven years and one that left Southerners few means to fight back. Instead, the Administration is relying on national court rulings. The resulting total recalcitrance it will use the courts to enforce compliance—an involved, tedious process that civil rights attorneys say has not been as successful as that of some of his counterparts in other jurisdictions. A few weeks ago in Georgia. But with a thinly veiled executive order, that the Citizens Council of America, based in Jackson, Miss. Miss., says with a grim.

The racial violence that has accompanied the civil defiance across the South has dismayed students of civil rights and Southerners sympathetic to integration.

**GOVERNOR KIRK’S NEW FRIEND**

**The Manatee County case here is one such instance:** The Justice Department said last weekend that it would team up with Gov. Kirk to fight busing in the county, which could be done in a Federal appeals court to ease the terms of the integration plan a Federal district court imposed here.

**Both Gov. Kirk and local whites in this Gulf Coast county object heatedly to the court-ordered plan because it calls for busing of whites to predominantly black schools and busing of blacks to mostly white schools—a procedure President Nixon has criticized himself.**

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one (of the officers) for my Constitutional rights. He said, 'Nigger, I'm going to give you your constitutional rights, your marching rights and your civil rights,' and that's when he kicked me. The rest of them commenced to beat me with blackjacks and billy clubs and started kicking me and stomping me.

The Rev. John Perkins, a Negro leader who went to the jail to seek the students' release, said, "Police violence is being used by these police men and the sheriff, and they said, 'This is a different ball game,' and they began to crack me over the head..." Sheriff J. R. Edwards denied that the students were beaten. Gov. Williams also says the claims of police violence are "exaggerated.

HATE GROUP REMEMBERS

There has been a rash of school clashes between blacks and whites serious enough to make local news in spots such as Dorchester County, S.C., and Sarasota and Jacksonville here in Florida. The Jacksonville outbreak was followed by protest marches by white parents led by a hate group most Southerners thought had disappeared. The incident occurred at a school in the South. "We feel it's important to call attention nationally to what is happening," says Mr. Perkins, a Southern field worker for the committee.

Some Southerners fear more violence is likely. "I don't see how it's going to be avoided," says Paul B. Johnson, chairman of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta. "All the things coming out of Washington these days and the kick butts of our people by the troops will have their repercussion here in the South..." There have been excesses, to be sure, on both sides. Yet we must keep in sight the fact that the overwhelming majority of these young people have sought to express their discontent with the administration's widening of the war through legitimate means of disagreement provided for under the Constitution of the United States.

I do not want our youth to lose faith in legitimate forms of protest. We should not ignore the causes of such dissent and pretend it does not exist. These young people are the ones whose generation is called upon to fill the ranks. They are the ones who must sacrifice the most in a physical sense. We must recognize that we are destroying our own credibility by not listening to their pleas— for that is what most of their protest really is all about.

A group of law students at the University of New Mexico Law School has recently put their position in the form of a statement. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

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

FROM A STATEMENT BY A GROUP OF LAW STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO SCHOOL OF LAW

Deeply disturbed at the implications of the events at Kent State University, we the students at the University of New Mexico School of Law feel that we can no longer remain silent and allow our concerns to remain without support. Believing that in this moment of crisis, failure to state a position approaches criminal negligence, we must state our beliefs.

There is evidence that many political leaders and a significant portion of the nation's press have either minimized or completely ignored the tragic airplane crash. My deepest sympathy goes to the surviving family members, and to Mr. Reuther's special friends in the labor movement.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE BILL OF RIGHTS?

Mr. MONTOYA. Mr. President, we must understand that recent waves of student protest have by and large been a reaffirmation of the right to disagree. Because most of these young people accept what the administration is saying, they have sought to tell us of their deep disaffection with the expansion of an endless war. It must not be forgotten that the cause of all this very vocal disagreement was the actual widening of the war in Vietnam into an Indo-Chinese conflict. The students did not go out on strike across the land, mainly peacefully, just for a lack. They were provoked by the purposeful expansion of the war by their government. There have been excesses, to be sure, on both sides. Yet we must keep in sight the fact that the overwhelming majority of these young people have sought to express their discontent with the administration's widening of the war through legitimate means of disagreement provided for under the Constitution of the United States.

OMICA AND RUDY JUAREZ, A NON-VIOLENT WAY TO EQUALITY

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, I have been following closely the careers of emerging leaders among the migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their family.

In this regard, I was pleased to see that the Washington Post of Sunday, April 26, 1970, contained a feature article by reporter Bruce Galphin on Rudy Juarez and OMICA. Like other farmworker leaders throughout the Nation, including Cesar Chavez of the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee, Juarez is devoted to nonviolence as the method for achieving self-dignity and the respect of others.

OMICA—Organized Migrants in Community Action—is the community organization that Juarez has developed in Florida with the assistance of hundreds of fellow workers and church and labor leaders. It is concerning itself with helping migrants deal with State and Federal assistance agencies on issues such as housing, food programs, and health care. It advises laborers on their work rights: it tries to resolve grievances; and it attempts to overcome discriminatory practices. OMICA is also organizing to ob-
tain coverage for farmworkers that have for so long been excluded from basic social and worker benefit and protective legislation.

I think this kind of community organization, in which migrants themselves are asserting themselves for the solution of their own problems should be encouraged, not discouraged; stimulated, not repressed. We must be aware that every day that we wait, the second class citizenship of farmworkers, the greater the strain we place on the commitment to nonviolence to which the members of OMICA have dedicated themselves.

Mr. Chairman, I believe this witness concedes that the article from the Washington Post of April 26, 1970, and the concluding remarks of Rudy Juarez in testimony before the subcommittee last June be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the items were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

OMICA: A NONVIOLENT WAY TO EQUALITY—"THE LAWS TO LET US STAND UP ON OUR OWN" (By Bruce Galphin)

HOMESTEAD, Fla.—A movie producer probably never thought he would use his movie to make a man a leader of a revolution. He's a little too chunky for a mountain guerrilla role; he's generally sunny-tempered; and while he can work up some ardor speaking about the plight of his people, his voice generally is calm and quiet.

But at 31, Rudy Juarez is the emerging champion of one of America's smaller minorities—the 140,000 or so laborers who pick tomatoes and other crops in rural South Florida most of the year, then follow the crops north in late spring.

Some refer to him as "the Cesar Chavez of the Florida migrant workers." And while Juarez is not, like the leader of the California grape harvesters, talking now about unionization or boycotts, he shares with Chavez a belief in nonviolence and a determination to earn the respect of others for his people.

The question among the migrants, most of them Spanish-speaking Americans, is whether change will come through Juarez's peaceful revolution or through silent pressures applied on the system by young militants calling themselves Los Chicanos.

The migrants, numbering in the hundreds, are bitter about the treatment of their parents and themselves. Many of the men are military veterans, trained in the use of firearms and explosives, and ready, some say, to use them.

EAGLE ON A BERET

For now, the Chicanos are wearing the eagle emblem of Juarez' OMICA (Organized Migrants in Community Action) alongside the Chicano plus on their brown berets in working with the white in common cause. But both groups know they may part company somewhere down the road.

"I don't know," said Juarez; "when I was working the fields I listened to my father. But these kids don't listen any more. They say 'This is the way it's going to be'.

Juarez is a second-generation migrant worker whose family followed the crops across the country from Texas.

"I worked long enough to complete my education," Juarez recalled. "I was in 13 schools and got to the third grade.

Juarez married when he was 15; he and his wife have seven children.

NORTH AND SOUTH

Juarez moved to Florida in 1954 and soon was locked into the routine of migrant farm laborers there: About 8½ months on South Florida truck farms, then north in May or June for another 3½ months.

He may have been worn out of that rut, he says, except for "some very helpful VISTA volunteers. They were telling me about an OEO-funded private agency called South Florida Migrant Legal Services."

ORGANIZED IN SECRET

His work with the legal service, Juarez said, "gave me time to learn and gave me courage to bring my problem forward.

During his time with the legal service, Juarez and some friends began organizing the migrants. That was 3½ years ago, and they worked for more than a year in secrecy, because association with any organization that had even the hint of a union could cost a worker his job.

OMICA, which is not a union, is concerned itself with helping migrants deal with state and federal agencies, such as Social Security, in matters concerning their citizenship of farmworkers, the greater problems.

"We need low-cost housing—individually owned homes. Not just someone coming in and building. They need to participate in the planning and have the say-so, so we can learn about these things..."

"We need to be able to negotiate with the farmers, to buy food and homes, to stay in one place and get better-paying jobs."

In a typical week's work, a family pays $24 a week for a two-room unit—one room 10-by-14 feet and the other 6-by-10 feet, with the house built, on the average, a quarter of a mile away.

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Many workers like part-time "regular" jobs but poor education is a barrier, and so is discrimination.

NO JOBS FOR 23

An OEO worker said he recently helped 23 brown people prepare applications for jobs at a new department store. None was hired.

"If you're a migrant, you will always be a migrant," Juarez declared. "If you're brown, you're a migrant."

"The migrant people are a very peaceful people," Joe Alexander said. "When they are hungry, they don't break in a store. They don't steal money. They just tighten their belts."

We don't want to destroy property. We don't want to be the bad guy. But there's a militant in everybody."

"Would they rather have us get our people together," Juarez asked, "and fight and see who has the most guns? Is this what the United States wants? This is what I'm afraid of."

"I'm not afraid," said Figueroa, fingering his brown beret.

EXCEPtS FROM STATEMENT OF RODOLFO JUAREZ Before the subcommittee on employment of all things I have said I hope you will consider. I have presented some of the problems that have existed since past generations and continue to exist to this day. I have heard, or at least perceived them, and suffered them. This is not hearsay. I am sure that others have told you the same things. I have spoken about it. Some of you may have seen those things with your own eyes. We have no reason to lie for we have nothing to lose for we have never had anything to gain. This is not about us, it is about them and about us. We are not the ones who have been injured because of profits, others for their own personal gain, some have, because they, too, have suffered and because of their greed and because we misinterpret our needs."

"We don't want charity, we want," Juarez says. "We want laws to let us stand up on our own feet."

"The Congress of the United States is well aware of these problems. No more surveys need to be made."

WHAT MAKES A RESIDENT?

Because of their yearly movement, it is difficult for migrants to establish themselves as legal residents of Florida. "We're here 3½ months a year. A rich man can go to Mexico for six months of the year, and he's still a resident. But we're not."

Housing is a persistent woes. Few workers can afford to leave the camps during the summer months when they are away. When they return in the fall, there is always a scramble.

In a typical work week, a family pays $24 a week for a two-room unit—one room 10-by-14 feet and the other 6-by-10 feet, with the house built, on the average, a quarter of a mile away.

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ane laws, Social Security, must be enforced and the other laws which could also be enforced to improve the conditions of housing provided to him. Programs such as housing loans, anti-discrimination laws and the Mitchell law must be enforced. Rich whites have heard about until others who have recently come into this nation.

Let's stop worrying about other nations and do something about our own. Do something about the migrant so he can pull himself up by his bootstraps.

The men who are in power must fight hard to make real changes in society and society's laws. Bad programs of the establishment must be eliminated for good programs. Those which dispute the powers that be and fight for the poor must be maintained and encouraged in their activities.

If the poor are not given extra encouragement and help in gaining power over their own lives, and influence into the general society in order to eliminate poverty; if the governments, local and national, do not respect the rights of the poor through traditional processes, the poor will find other ways to make their needs known and to gain power.

WALTER REUTHER, A MAN OF CONSCIENCE

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, with a deep feeling of sadness I mourn the death of one of the great men of this century, Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers.

Walter Reuther was probably best known as a courageous and effective leader of the country's largest labor unions, his greatness rested not in the pay raises he secured, but in his acute sense of social conscience which made him ask both unions and management to look beyond the simple pocketbook issues of our time to a concern for brotherhood and peace. He was a deep thinker and a fine man.

In this time of national doubt and moral questioning, the spirit of Walter Reuther will be sorely missed. I know I shall.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate continued with the consideration of the nomination of Harry A. Blackmun, of Minnesota, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum, with the time to be equally taken out of both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAVEL). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, we have before us the nomination of the Honorable Harry A. Blackmun, who is now a member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, a position for which he was confirmed by the Senate in 1959.

Judge Blackmun has the rare distinction, among other distinctions, of meeting with the approval of all of the judges of his circuit, with the applause still ringing in his ears of the members of the bar who have practiced before him during his service on the bench, with the encomiums of those of all different races who have appeared before him in difficult civil rights cases, for example, and who have said that no matter what the judge decided in that case for the benefit of the other side, they have always felt him to be a fair-minded, just, able, and a competent judge.

Judge Blackmun is a scholar. He is a man of notable compassion, a man of saving humor, a diligent man who has earned for himself the respect of his community.

He has served in his community of Rochester, Minnesota, as an adviser to the Mayo Clinic. His contributions to civil life have been numerous. He has come before us with no known and no heard-of objections whatever to his advancement to the highest Court of the land.

I interviewed Judge Blackmun. I made public statements that in view of the length of time that was taken to fill this vacancy, I would not announce my vote for or against him until I had interviewed him. I am glad of that, because today we hear voices all over America saying, "The system works. The system works. The establishment has failed us."

And then some of them blame the outcome of their first, early encounters in life on the establishment. The establishment is no more nor less than the organism which exists to protect men from each other and from their excesses.

That is why the Supreme Court exists. The Supreme Court is not only the last resort, but also of less guess. It exists because men can be protected from their own excesses, from their own tendency toward evil, and it is a means by which we can be protected from the tendencies—I would not call them residual, but those other tendencies—toward good which exist within the human structure.

Mr. President, I am going to give up on the system because the times falter, because we are bound at times as Members of the Senate to make the most difficult kinds of decisions.

I feel better about the system when I talk to men like Judge Blackmun because I think the system needs men of honor and of integrity, such as he is; it needs men of scholarly zeal, such as he has. It needs men of administrative capacity and it needs that understanding and compassion which soften the difficulties surrounding the attempts which the system makes to adapt itself to the changing demands of people, particularly our young people, and to convince them that even though they cannot always agree with what we are doing, at least they understand, and to the best of their ability and a decent regard for their great and deep distresses.

Therefore, Mr. President, with a great deal of pleasure I join in advocating the confirmation of the nomination of Honorable Harry A. Blackmun. Here, indeed, is a good and honorable judge. The Senate is to be congratulated. It has this opportunity to write this afternoon upon his confirmation.
Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I have listened with interest to what the distinguished minority leader has said. I think he has expressed his concern in a temperate manner and he has made known very well his views relating to the minority record and to the Court as well.

I have never met Judge Blackmun. All I hear about him is good. I would anticipate his confirmation and come the hour of 2:30 when the Senate votes, it may be that he will be confirmed unanimously.

When we vote to confirm a Presidential appointment to the Supreme Court we exercise a tremendous responsibility. Once a nominee is confirmed it is official. In the case of a Justice of the Supreme Court it means office for life; subject to removal only—and I stress only—by impeachment under the most serious circumstances. Those circumstances are few and the cases of removal rare indeed.

Justices of the Supreme Court are—as they should be—indispensable; they function with the Supreme Court, a separate branch apart from the executive and the legislative—and in this instance I stress the Executive. In short, Justices of the Supreme Court stand at the head of an essential component of the triad which is our Government.

Mr. President, all too often in the past, and I have no reason to think it will be the case with regard to this nominee, Justice with the Supreme Court have maintained relationships that have been too close to Presidents of the United States. In my judgment, a Justice should not become a casual visitor to the White House; he should remember the line of demarcation that is so carefully drawn between the Supreme Court and the White House and the very precise line of demarcation between the Supreme Court and the legislative branch of Government.

I would hope also that these people on whom such great honor is bestowed would consider the possibility of spending more time attending to their duties and that the way in which they have become common and perhaps was understandable in the past, would be ended. Not only Supreme Court Justices but all Federal judges should operate on a year-round basis to eliminate the pileup of cases, to assure speedy trials as is specified in the Constitution and to bring the judiciary up to date.

Mr. President, just as the Senate is becoming the Capitol of one who wants a year-round basis so should the Supreme Court, and the lower courts function throughout the year. I hope, with this little trite, that some of these words may be heard—although I doubt it—by these gentlemen, these Justices, and the judges in the Federal judiciary system that have a year-round responsibility. I would like to see them all stay on the job. I hope, with this, I would like to see that the work of the courts could be handled more expeditiously. It is work of the highest importance in our society; work that is vital to the strength of all of our institutions.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FAMILIES OF POW'S NEED HELP, REASSURANCE, AND COMFORTING

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the very serious and heart-rending problem of over 1,500 Americans now being held prisoner by the North Vietnamese has two basic facets to it. The first, and by far the most pressing area of concern is for the men themselves. But there is also the concern we must feel for the wives and families of these men.

These imprisoned American men are under enormous strain at all times. A great part of this strain lies in the fact that they do not know what has happened to their husbands or sons.

All of us who are members of the Armed Forces ourselves or who have had close friends and relatives in the military understand this business of worrying because we have not heard from our men. There is something in the nature of an essential component of the triad which is our Government.

Then, maybe after weeks or months of this kind of strain, we get news, perhaps a letter, or a news dispatch, and the strain lessens. But for these women there is no such lessening of the tension under which they must live and work and hope. There just is no news at all. And for some of them it has not been weeks or months but in some cases up to 6 years since they have heard.

These wives and mothers live with the hope that their husbands are indeed being held prisoner and that they are well. But they actually cannot be sure.

In this the Communists of North Vietnam have shown the most reprehensible disregard for all human decency and humane treatment. The Geneva Agreements dealing with prisoners of war, the captors are required to notify the government of the men they have captured and permit at least limited communications between the men and their families.

The North Vietnamese have not only notified the United States Government of the names of men they hold, nor have they allowed letters to be exchanged between the men and their families.

They have, however, suggested that families might be able to learn more about their loved ones if they took an active role in opposition to our Government's policy in Vietnam.

Although our Government is doing all possible to bring an end to this un­certainty, many of the wives are increas­ingly worried that their situation is being ignored or overlooked.

As individuals we cannot force the Communists to change their pattern of behavior but only by increasing the pressure on the Government can we have further assurances that the men will be treated humanely as it pertains to war prisoners. But as individuals we can do much to comfort and to reassure the families of over 1,500 men that they have not been consigned to oblivion but that their plight and their problems are still very much on our minds.

Our second consideration must be for the men themselves and we must, as a Nation, do what we can to ease their lot and return them to their homes. But our second consideration must be for the families of these men.

We must help where and how we can. We must never let them think that theirs is a hopeless cause or that their years of suffering have gone unnoticed.

This cannot be a one-day-at-a-time kind of thing. It must be our daily pre­occupation, our day-by-day concern.

Therefore, I wish to commend the senior Senator from California (Mr. Mus­grove) and the junior Senator from California (Mr. Mankin) who are members of this body, either a Republican or a Democratic Member, speak about the prisoners of war and Americans missing in action in Southeast Asia. It is an ever-present and always a disturbing topic. It is one that attracts the attention of the American people, on a daily basis, that there is concern in this body and there is concern across the country and that we will, if at all possible, do everything in our power to ascertain that those men are treated in accord with the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask the acting minority leader to yield me not more than 7 minutes.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I am happy to do so.

STUDENT DIALOG WELCOMED

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, last weekend, the Nation's Capitol was visited by a large group of Georgia students, who expressed their feelings about the war in Vietnam and the expansion of the conflict into Cambodia.

They visited their Senators and Congressmen. Many Georgia students came by my office. I regret very much that because of a longstanding commitment, I was not here to see all of them. The students and Sen. Cranston and the students and me and my staff others, I did carefully study accounts of their visits in the daily press, and I was fully briefed by members of my staff who met with these young men and women.

In the Georgia Young people made a tremendous impression on Capitol Hill last Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning. A dialog was established. Viewpoints were exchanged. We could not al­ways agree with all of them about the war in Vietnam and the expansion of the conflict into Cambodia.

But, most important, there was the give and take of discussion in reasonable terms, and in voices calm enough to be heard and understood. I for one am glad that these students came by. I for one am glad that these students came by.
example, they did both their cause and their fellow students throughout the Nation a great service. They did us in Congress a service.

I know of many of us, because of our position and generation, are accused of not listening. I might say that in the controversy of the past few years, this is the first time that students have come to me, and that I am not fully confident to listen. As I say, I am glad they did.

From all the information that I am able to gather, here was an expression of genuine concern.

Concern about enlarging the scope of the war in Cambodia.

Concern about the fact that they really have been given nothing concrete to indicate, either through Congress or the administration, that there is an end in sight.

I am not talking about the college radicals, militants, or revolutionists who speak with a voice of violence. I am thinking of the millions of American college students and the young people all across the land who I believe were represented by most of the thousands who visited Capitol Hill last week. They stand as an overwhelming majority of the American youth.

Their trip to Washington indicated to me that they were interested in speaking and being heard, and that they disdained throwing bombs and setting fires as much as all of us.

Consider how it is that their concern is so intense. Here are 19- and 20-year-old people, who were only 13 or 14 when the United States first started fighting in Vietnam. They have attentively followed the progress, or the lack of progress—of the war over the years. They have seen 50,000 Americans lose their lives, and some 275,000 wounded. They have been inundated with promises and pledges, but no conclusion.

Now, they are of the age that their Government may well ask them to go halfway around the world and lay down their own lives in a war that they believe should be brought to a conclusion a long time ago.

I can understand that concern. I, too, believe the war should have been brought to a conclusion a long time ago. I also want the U.S. Government to conclude the war and bring the troops home at the earliest possible moment.

For years, these young people have watched American soldiers sent to fight and die. They are no longer hand-to-hand to back them. On the basis of past performance, I can understand their outrage about the prospect of enlarging the boundaries of the war—whatever reasons that may have been given. Not even the Congress of the United States or the Senate was adequately briefed or consulted on the move to Cambodia.

This goes to the point of one of the principal complaints raised by some of the students who visited my office. They asked how they could have confidence in the President’s decision on Cambodia, when the President did not appear to have enough confidence in the people to discuss his plans with Members of Congress—who after all are representatives of the people.

They question the President’s decision to put American troops on a foreign battlefield in the absence of congressional consultation and involvement. They ask how it began, and when will it end?

This Senate has questioned such action as well. Last year the Senate adopted Senate Resolution 85, which I supported, expressing the sense of the Senate that the President—not just our present Chief Executive, but any other—not have such a free and easy hand to commit American combat soldiers.

I also can share and understand this concern of the Nation’s young people, and I believe an overwhelming majority of our citizens do too.

In sum, I want to congratulate these young people who took the time to make their feelings known on Capitol Hill. This is where decisions have to be made, and not in the streets.

We are willing to listen to young people, and we share their hope for an end to the fighting and killing in Southeast Asia. I hope that they will continue their efforts, that they continue making their voices heard and their feelings known in peaceful ways. I would be less than candid if I did not say that I also hope they will not speak so loudly as to hear no one’s voice but their own.

I, for one, welcome dialog such as that of last weekend, not just about the war in Southeast Asia, but also about any other of the multitude of problems that presently plague American society.

Mr. President, I thank the distinguished acting minority leader for yielding, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE STRIKE FORCE

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, in the May 1970, issue of the American Bar Association Journal an excellent article appeared entitled, “The Strike Force.”

This article was written by Thomas J. McKeon, a former Department of Justice attorney, who, while with the Department, was in charge of the Detroit “strike force.”

The “strike force” is an organized crime fighting concept utilized by Attorney General John Mitchell and the Department of Justice. It resulted from the years of frustration facing the law enforcement community in its battle against the Mafia and organized crime.

Much effort has gone into this fight and little by way of accomplishment has been realized. The Mafia families are as active as ever. But Mr. Mitchell has done more than lament about it. He has taken a major step toward eliminating this threat.

The Department has established “strike forces” or field offices in the major organized crime centers around the Nation. These groups pull together representatives of the Department agencies as well as certain State agencies. Working under the direction of Department of Justice Organized Crime Section attorneys, they coordinate their resources on the cancerous growth we call organized crime.

Thomas J. McKeon now is in private practice in Washington, D.C., but during 1968 and 1969 he was a special assistant in the office of the Attorney General’s strike force in Detroit. He was graduated from Fordham University—B.S. 1950—and Georgetown—J.D. 1958. He has served private industry and the Government in addition to the Department of Justice.

In this article, Mr. McKeon explains how the strike forces operate and why we hold out a great deal of hope that they will prove successful. I ask unanimous consent that this fine article be printed at this point in the Record.

The question being without objection the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Strike Force

(By Thomas J. McKeon)

The investigation and prosecution of organized crime is an extremely difficult. To meet the challenge, the Federal Government has organized “strike forces,” units that bring together local and state law enforcement activity, and so work with many agencies. Last year the first fully operational strike force in Detroit obtained recognition as a model operation.

John N. Mitchell, the Attorney General of the United States, characterizes the current government operation to combat organized crime as “federal racketeering field offices.” His predecessor, Ramsey Clark, called them “strike forces.” Whatever the name, how do these entities operate and what are the methods being used in the attempt to combat organized crime?

Mr. McKeon has written about the problem of organized crime as a result of several Congressional investigations and an exhaustive Presidential commission study. The many well-organized and efficient organized crime is well documented in the reports of these forums and will not be restated here. This article is directed principally to members of the Bar, who should be aware of the concept of a strike force and know where to turn should a client relate a problem with organized crime.

The first step is to understand the concept of a strike force and know where to turn should a client relate a problem with organized crime. Without community awareness and local action, this cancer of crime will continue to thrive. What follows is a brief description of the strike force.

After a pilot project in Buffalo, which began in December, 1968, the first full-fledged strike force became operational in February of 1969. Simpky stated, a “strike force” is an integrated investigation and prosecution program. It is composed of special unit attorneys and investigators. A strike force emphasizes the pooling of criminal intelligence data among investigative agencies and stresses the vigorous prosecution of indictments returned by a specially empaneled federal grand jury.

Footnotes at end of article.
The strike force has full-time representatives from eight federal investigative agencies, as well as other local and state enforcement agencies. In addition to a Royal Canadian Mounted Police representative, there are also attorneys from the U.S. Attorney's Office representing all 50 states, and, of course, local and state law enforcement officials. All told, there are eighteen professionals. Although the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not have a full-time representative, its investigative agents are on call in each of the four target groups. The FBI is the largest and most powerful of the investigative agencies.

The strike force program begins with an orientation phase with four principal goals. They are (1) the identification of the target groups and the agents to be assigned to each, (2) the indoctrination of state and federal criminal investigators and attorneys with United States attorneys and with state and local law enforcement officials and prosecutors.

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munity to eradicate this malignancy. What motivated individuals or communities to take preventive action without personally contracting success, or accumulating emphysema? Interested individuals with leadership ability recognized the inherent weaknesses and initiated appropriate educational and action programs. Similar action programs on the state and city levels to mobilize and strengthen the various segments of our society to combat organized crime are necessary.

FOOTNOTES

1 Since 1951 several committees have held hearings to determine the names of their chairman. Kefauver, McClellan, Foff and Pepper. See, for a description of organized crime, Professor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Organized Crime (1967).

2 The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has published a deskbook on organized crime, which is available from local chambers of commerce. Page 64 states, "As a general rule, the most effective procedure is to let the prosecuting authority decide what, if any, investigative units are necessary." Symptoms might be a bankruptcy fraud, loan sharking, labor racketeering, gambling, coercive competitive practices, and use of violence, theft, or illegal use of stocks, bonds and credit cards.

3 The Chamber of Commerce deskbook gives a partial list of eighty-seven businesses and industries in which organized crime has been active. The following examples from the list reflect a diversity to which most conglomerates might aspire: advertising, banking, chemicals, drugs, insurance, manufacturing, oil and gas leases, public relations, real estate, and brokerage centers.

4 President Johnson on June 30, 1965, ordered all executive departments to cease electronic intelligence activities, except in national security matters. Writs now are authorized under 18 U.S.C. §§ 2510-2520, enacted in 1968. The Attorney General personally reviews each application, which must meet the probable cause requirements of Spinelli v. United States, 393 U.S. 410 (1969), and a fair process must be followed and an issue be decided.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The present legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate, in executive session, continued with the consideration of the nomination of Harry A. Blackmun, of Minnesota, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, on May 4, the Senate Judiciary Committee by a unanimous vote of 17 to 0 recommended approval of the nomination of Judge Harry A. Blackmun for membership on the U.S. Supreme Court.

From every indication Judge Blackmun appears to meet high standards of judicial competence, temperament, and personal integrity. It is important to note that during several days of hearings no one requested to appear before the Judiciary Committee to testify in opposition to the nomination. It is also significant that Judge Blackmun is a "strict constructionist" in the opinion of President Nixon.

His judicial opinions are well written and scholarly, and they show an awareness of the broad social problems of our day and a perception of current trends in the law. The American Bar Association found that, as a judge, he considered the law in a way that distinguished him from all arguments presented to him. The ABA further stated that:

Judge Blackmun was interviewed and impressed us as a judge who is sincere, frank, understanding and cooperative, one who conscientiously and with open-mindedness weighs every reasonable argument with careful knowledge of the record, the arguments, and the law.

Judge Blackmun's qualifications to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court are evidenced by his broad general experience in law and business, 11 years as an industrial lawyer, 8 years experience as a professor of law, and 16 years of work as a practicing attorney. Judge Blackmun has the unanimous support of his colleagues on the Eighth Circuit, as well as that of a former chief judge of that circuit. He also has the backing of judges, lawyers, and school deans in the Eighth Circuit and throughout the country.

Judge Blackmun's financial holdings have been fully disclosed and adequately explained; they show no apparent conflicts of interest. His testimony before the committee was given with great care and full candor.

The Supreme Court serves as the court of final appeals in our Judicial system. Individuals appointed to the Court are appointed for life. Consequently, they should measure up to high standards of moral, ethical, and judicial integrity if public trust and confidence are to be promoted and maintained. In the report of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, 8 years experience as a professor of law, and 16 years of work as a practicing attorney. Judge Blackmun has the unanimous support of his colleagues on the Eighth Circuit, as well as that of a former chief judge of that circuit. He also has the backing of judges, lawyers, and school deans in the Eighth Circuit and throughout the country.

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ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed in legislative session, to discuss an amendment to the so-called Church-Cooper amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. GRAVEL.) Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT TO THE FOREIGN MILITARY SALES ACT

AMENDMENT NO. 622

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act (H.R. 15628). I ask unanimous consent that it be printed and ordered to lie on the table. I also ask unanimous consent that the text of the amendment be printed in the Record at the end of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and, without objection, the amendment will lie on the table and will be printed in the Record, as requested by the Senator from Kansas.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. DOLE. I may offer this amendment as a substitute for the language of the President's amendment submitted this day by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Cooper), the distinguished Senator from Idaho (Mr. Church), and others, because I feel it would more fully accomplish the aims than that amendment.

Let me point out that I share the concern of the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Idaho. They have long disillusioned themselves and this body by their sincere dedication to the wise direction of this country's foreign policy. Like them, I, too, have had some misgivings over the recent turn of events in Indochina, and I have been convinced the use of American troops within Cambodia was necessary to protect present U.S. troop positions in Vietnam or to secure the Vietnamese military government.

However, I have great faith in President Nixon—In his wisdom, his courage, and his desire to do everything in his power to protect American troops while preventing a Vietnamization process. The Cooper-Church amendment expresses a legitimate congressional concern that the conflict in Vietnam not be broadened or expanded into the surrounding nations and kingdoms. The distinguished Senator from Kentucky said as much in his statement on May 7.

However, I am concerned there be no limitation on the President's power to protect U.S. military forces.

I have therefore chosen language which does clearly state Congress' intention that the war not be expanded and at the same time avoids any possible interpretation which would lead any foreign or domestic party to think the President's power to protect our men has been hamstrung in any fashion.

I am highly concerned that the conflict in Indochina not be broadened or expanded. I am more concerned, however, that nothing can be done to jeopardize the safety of our forces or the President's power to protect them.

This amendment would accomplish the purpose of expressing congressional sentiment. It would also clarify some questions which the Cooper-Church proposal does not fully resolve.

Mr. President, briefly, the amendment would provide, by amending the Foreign Military Sales Act, as follows:

In line with the expressed intention of the President of the United States, no funds authorized or appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other law shall be used to finance the introduction of American ground combat units into Laos, Thailand, or Cambodia without the prior consent of the Congress, except to the extent that the introduction of
such troops is required, as determined by the President and report promptly to the Congress to protect the lives of American troops remaining within South Vietnam.

Mr. President, I ask and urge the support of my colleagues for this amendment to insure the utmost safety and security for our troops in Vietnam.

of the following new section:

pursuant to an Act of March 25, 1958, as amended by Public Law 86-315, 73 Stat. 603, a NEBRASKA corporation, and therefore both the plaintiff and the defendant were citizens and residents of the State of Nebraska.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, at this time, I would like to have printed in the Record, from the record of the Committee, the following specific situations.

I suggest the adoption of the amendment by adding at the end there of the following new section:

"Sec. 47. Prohibiting Use of American Ground Combat Troops into Laos, Thailand, or Cambodia."—In line with the expressed intention of the President of the United States, no funds authorized or appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other law shall be used to finance the introduction of American ground combat troops into Laos, Thailand, or Cambodia without the prior consent of the Congress, except to the extent that the introduction of such troops is required and amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 7. The Foreign Military Sales Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR THURMOND

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the conclusion of Senator Thurmond be recognized for not to exceed 1 hour and a half.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR AJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the President of Montana.

The motion was agreed to and, at 12:05 p.m., the Senate recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.

At 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m., the Senate reassembled, was then called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. TALMAGE).
Senators, if you will, they emphasize further the 3M case—the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. in which Judge Blackmun had an interest at the time of a ruling—which parallels in large measure the famous Brunswick case involved in the nonconfirmation of Judge Haynsworth. I hope, Mr. President, that in the Brunswick case, Judge Haynsworth did not hold the stock at the time of the argument before him or when the decision was made. I think the Department of Justice, after they purchased the stock thereafter, and at the same motion for rehearing was considered, did hold the stock. The very same is true in the 3M case. Of course, the difference is that the opinion was filed, but the fundamental is still there: "Do you now hold the stock?"

As they said, the amount made no difference. No one ever doubted the honesty of Judge Haynsworth. They all asked him to remain as Chief Judge of the fourth circuit, where he now continues to serve with distinction. But the point was whether or not there was an impropriety.

Mr. President, I insert these cases in the record to emphasize the double standard employed by my colleagues in the Senate as a body, apparently, on what is and what is not an impropriety. I would remind you that the same is true in South Carolina or from Minnesota. Apparently, if one is from South Carolina, the standards or qualifications by way of ethics, former client, and interest—substantial or not—would there be required of a Minnesota judge?

I believe—as they all concluded in the Haynsworth case—that Judge Haynsworth adhered to the law, and I believe that he would be disinterested, but the fundamental is still there: "Do you now hold the stock?"

The law says "appearance." However, in the Haynsworth case, my colleagues, consisting of a jury, found otherwise. I am willing to abide by their finding.

In accordance, I have introduced a bill (S. 2994) which provided that any interest or real estate holding whatever by a judge would be disinterested, but the law, the interests were inconsequential. The law says "substantial!" However, in the Haynsworth case, my colleagues, consisting of a jury, found otherwise. I am willing to abide by their finding.

Obviously, they do not mind, so long as they got rid of Judge Haynsworth. The bill has not been set for a hearing, and no one seemed to concern himself with it in the Judiciary Committee; and overtly now, with the Blackmun nomination that they are presently considering, the Senate record may very well be that there would not be that gray area of judges judging judges or judges judging themselves, as in the case of Judge Haynsworth as the chief judge; but, rather, someone from the practicing public and society as a whole.

The underlying question under the canons is whether Judge Blackmun either acted with partiality or created an appearance of partiality in the above-entitled cases. In the opinion of the Department, he did neither.

Mr. President, that is exactly what the Department felt was the case in the matter of the nomination of Judge Haynsworth. Like my friend from South Carolina, I regret the fact that some of our distinguished colleagues have followed a double standard in these two cases. I think that just a casual examination of the Haynsworth case will show that such a nonconfirmation for such a part. I believe that the majority of the department felt that there was no difference between confirmation and nonconfirmation of Judge Haynsworth.

I think that the Reacon should clearly show the Senate that the rules and regulations of the Reacon are not parallel to the law, misleading course to have made the difference between confirmation and nonconfirmation of Judge Haynsworth.

As you will recall, Mr. President, the purchase of the Brunswick stock was made after the court had rendered its decision, after the court had rendered its decision, after the court had rendered its decision, and after the court was in the process of correcting its opinion, and merely lacked that short period of time upon which a vote for its confirmation could have been made.

I want that to go in the Reacon, because I think there is a distinction between the two. One is by way of standards and one of more severity in the case at point, rather than in the nomination of Judge Haynsworth.

Mr. President, I shall not consume the remainder of my time, but I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, and merely say that it has been a privilege for our companies from South Carolina to have an analysis of standards as they apply to these two nominations. It will be our privilege to put them in the Reacon at a later date.

I, too, voted for the confirmation of Judge Haynsworth, and I shall vote today for the confirmation of Judge Blackmun.

It might say it is very interesting to note that in the instant case the stock holdings, or the direct stock holdings in the case of Judge Haynsworth, the stock holdings were holdings in subsidiary companies other than the companies on which the judge was sitting, except for the Brunswick case.

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Mr. President, I shall not consume the remainder of my time, but I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina and say to him that I would hope this Senator will be able to put it more in the Reacon at a later date.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I yield myself a couple of minutes, unless someone else wishes to speak at this moment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I appreciate the observations made by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky relative to the name of the case, if we were to only take little reference, for example, to the 3M case of Judge Black-
mun and parallel it to the Brunswick case of Judge Haynsworth.

Everyone hates to be a loser. Everyone hates, more than that, to observe a poor loser. I do not rise as having lost the appointment. However, it was a personal loss to me.

I make these comments only to try somewhat to restrict the Senate as a body in being the loser with reference to its well-known reputation as the most deliberative parliamentary body in the entire history of free governments.

The fact is, this type of incident practically rocked the Capitol and ruined everything when it occurred under Judge Haynsworth but is just a little bitty thing here with Judge Blackmun.

Mr. President, on page 46 of the hearing record Judge Blackmun states:

The opinion was filed on December 1, 1960. I acquired my stock in 3M on December 29th. What happened was that a petition for rehearing was filed by 3M which was the losing party in the exact same case. If I understand correctly because it was filed after the 10 days which I am sure was the period then allowed by our rules. Our clerk automatically grants extensions of time. It came in sometime in January.

I interrupt there to say that he bought his stock December 28, but the motion came up sometime in January. Continuing record.

We promptly denied it and adhered to our decision adverse to 3M. So, if there is any possible consequence to me as an individual in the nature of a corporation looks a "very small holding"—it was an adverse consequence.

Well, the fact is that Judge Winter came up before the Haynsworth case to explain the Brunswick case and said that Judge Haynsworth did not have a part even though his name was there with the decision, because they automatically took this particular action on this motion.

But there was all this chaos, that was go on, and even though it was admitted that Judge Haynsworth was distinguished, erudite, and capable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes, unless someone else wishes to be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana pointed out correctly that it was more or less an ex post facto situation and that Judge Haynsworth was not treated right. But more important, having decided that—not now ex post facto, because we have not voted, but now that we know what the rule is, that standard, and Judiciary Committee knew the new rule, are here; the standard—here comes the most august body, the U.S. Senate, and says that this is the rule.

The President of the United States said:

That crowd down there is prejudiced. They will not approve a Southerner.

Here they prove that the President is right after all.

I just regret that occurrence, Mr. President, because in that love-in that we had on the Friday after the Carswell nomination was rejected. I made the open statement that certainly a good southerner could be approved by the U.S. Senate.

The distinguished Senator from Louisiana is correct in his statement that the application of the double standard now proves that the President was right in his observation.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLINGS. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I call attention to the floor to proposed breaches of ethics of the President of the United States.

All of the information from the Justice Department on this point results from the statements that came up in the Haynsworth case.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All the time of the distinguished majority leader has expired. There remain 17 minutes to the minority leader.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the distinguished acting minority leader yield 1 minute to the distinguished Senator from Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the statement is contained on page 15 of the report. It has already been placed in the Record by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. I am simply bringing out the point that this portion of the Justice Department report happened because of the trouble that came up during the Haynsworth case.

I read:

In the light of the extended debates over the confirmation of Judge Haynsworth, Judge Blackmun requested the advice of the department, and requested the department to call to the attention of the Judiciary Committee, the following specific situations.

All of these situations come into this Raccoon simply because of the discussion referring to proposed breaches of ethics in the Haynsworth case. They were no such thing. They were instead matters which were clearly approved when they came up in a similar way in the Blackmun case. And I think the Senate has been as clearly approved in the Haynsworth case.

Mr. President, I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the Senate's responsibility to advise and consent to presidential nominations to the Supreme Court is not taken lightly by the Members of this body. The Senate has the duty to assure that those who would sit on the Court reflect the highest standards of integrity, and individual promise.

The Supreme Court is the embodiment of the finest traditions of our Government. Its motto, "Equal Justice under Law," captures the aims and aspirations of the entire Anglo-Saxon legal tradition.

The Senate, through its power over nominations, plays a primary role in insuring that the American people receive equal justice under the law of the United States.

We meet today in a third exercise of our advise and consent power in relation to the vacancy created by the resignation of an Associate Justice nearly a year ago.

The nominee before us is by all accounts a thoroughly respected and highly qualified member of the Federal judiciary. Judge Blackmun has compiled a notable record in his service on the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. He has demonstrated his understanding of the judicial function, and his obvious dedication to the highest standard of ethics and propriety and his service admirably for service on the Supreme Court.

I have read the hearings of the Committee on the Judiciary. I have discussed the nomination with members of the
committee. And I have noted editorial and professional opinions from throughout the country.

Correctly assessing everything in his record commends Judge Blackmun to sit on the Supreme Court, and I shall vote "aye" for his nomination with full confidence in what he will further distinguish his career and the Court through the service.

I would add, Mr. President, without the slightest intent to detract from Judge Blackmun's qualifications and fitness, that in the Senate, as you will note, some of the statements in support of this nominee from several of those Senators who were so vociferous and vigorous in their opposition to the two previous nominees.

Those who raised the hue and cry over Judge Haynsworth's and Judge Carswell's 'conflicts of interest,' "can­tor," and "insensitivity" appear to find no difficulties with the practices which have come to light in the present case.

I do not wish to imply that these three cases have been precisely similar, but I do feel that neither have the attitudes of certain of my colleagues been precisely similar throughout these three sets of deliberations.

It is fitting and proper that the Senate apply whatever degree of strictness it chooses to nominees for the Supreme Court, but in applying its standards this body owes a duty to itself, the Court, and the American public to maintain a consistency and uniformity of approach to which reasonable men can adhere.

Mr. President, I again offer my endorsement of Judge Blackmun and express my hope the Senate will confirm his nomination unanimously.

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, I am very pleased to endorse the nomination of Harry A. Blackmun to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. I reviewed with care the hearings and the final report of the Judiciary Committee, and I am convinced that Blackmun meets the high standards of professional competence, temperament, and integrity.

The judge also received the unanimous support of his colleagues from the eighth circuit, and endorsement by the State and county bar associations. Not a single witness appeared in opposition to his confirmation.

A survey of Judge Blackmun's judicial work indicates a range of opinions that are written in a scholarly manner and with a keen sensitivity to current trends of the law. In civil rights matters, Blackmun has a moderate record. Where substantive points of law have allowed, Blackmun has ruled in favor of civil rights. In Bailey v. Bowers, 287 F. 2d 936 (1961) Judge Blackmun wrote for the court in reversing the decision of the Federal district court and holding Blackmun to be disqualified by the chief judge of the court decree. But in the case of

He has freely made available to the committee information regarding his financial holdings. Before sitting on one case involving a compliance issue on which he had a stock interest, the nominee disposed of the case.

Certainly, everything in his record commends Judge Blackmun to sit on the Supreme Court, and I shall vote "aye" for his nomination with full confidence in what he will further distinguish his career and the Court through the service.

In answering a question of the Judiciary Committee, Judge Blackmun wrote for the court upholding part of the Arkansas District Court's judgment, but remanded the portions which had permitted continuation for four "racially identifiable and completely black" elementary schools. In Jones v. Mayer, 379 F. 2d 33 (1967) Blackmun wrote on the Eighth Circuit, but in applying its standards this body owes a duty to itself, the Court, and the American public to maintain a consistent and uniform approach to which reasonable men can adhere.

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Certainly, everything in his record commends Judge Blackmun to sit on the Supreme Court, and I shall vote "aye" for his nomination with full confidence in what he will further distinguish his career and the Court through the service.
He also constructs the Constitution carefully so as to respect the powers of the States and not usurp those powers by court decision.

The American Bar Association was asked to evaluate the qualifications of Judge Blackmun, and in its letter of recommendation, the American Bar Association, the Federal Judiciary expressed the unanimous judgment that Judge Blackmun met high standards of professional competence, temperament, and integrity. That finding represents the ABA's highest recommendation.

I believe that Judge Blackmun's background, excellent education, solid legal and judicial experience, and principles of ethics and integrity superbly equip him for the office of Supreme Court Justice dedicated at one and the same time to the Constitution and the laws of the United States and to the best interests of the public.

I am pleased to give my enthusiastic and unreserved approval to this nomination.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bayh) has asked me to point out that the following paragraph was inadvertently omitted, following the first full paragraph on page 10 of his individual views submitted with respect to the Committee on the Judiciary on the nomination of Judge Blackmun, Executive Report No. 91-18:

Fifth, Judge Blackmun testified that he never sat on a case involving a company of which he was an officer or director. Judge Haynsworth, on the other hand, was a founder and organizer of Carolina Vend-A-Matic. In the time he served as active director and vice president while he was on the bench and deciding cases involving the company's vital interests.

Mr. COOK. Mr. President, it has been almost 41 years since the current vacancy on the Supreme Court was created by the resignation of former Justice Abe Fortas.

It has been a year of disappointment for the nominee and of tension and frustration for the Senate. Hopefully, we have all learned something about the proper role of the Senate in advising and consenting to Presidential nominations to the Supreme Court. Certainly, I feel I have.

As the Washington Evening Star in an editorial of April 15, 1970, put it:

"Nobody has gained from the Haynsworth-Carroll fiasco except in the narrowest political sense. It is time those two episodes are forgotten, as President, Congress and Court devote their energies to finding solutions to the great issues which trouble our divided people.

I will have more to say later in the week about this era in Supreme Court history and the conclusions I have drawn about its proper role of the Senate in these matters. But this is not the time for such a discourse. Rather, this is the time to congratulate President Nixon on an outstanding nomination. And it is also the time to praise Judge Harry Blackmun for reaching the zenith of his remarkable career, a proper and just reward for an outstanding legal mind."

The American Bar Association has found that Judge Blackmun "meets high standards of professional competence, temperament, and integrity." This is, as we know, the highest rating it can give. This rating was achieved after an extensive review of his qualifications, unparalleled in ABA history.

Additionally, I would like to quote from the publication of three law review articles: "The Marital Deduction and Its Use in Minnesota," Minnesota Law Review, December 1951; "The Physician and His Estate," Minnesota Medicine, October 1950; and "Allowance of In Forma Pauperis Appeals in Section 255 and Habeas Corpus Cases," 43 FRD 343 (1968).

Also, Judge Blackmun is presently chairman of the Advisory Committee on Research to the Federal Judicial Center and a member of the Advisory Committee on the Judge's Function of the American Bar Association Special Committee on Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice.

With Judge Blackmun's confirmation comes one of the greatest challenges and at the same time, the most difficult and complex tasks which can be undertaken by a lawyer.

What must he become as a member of the Supreme Court? Chief Justice Warren himself described him as "closing in the hope that Justice Blackmun will be ever mindful of this through the coming eventful years:"

"Our judges are not monks or scientists, but participants in the living stream of our national life, steering the law between the dangers of rigidity on the one hand and of unbridled license on the other. Our system faces no theoretical dilemma but a single continuous problem: How to apply to ever-changing conditions the never-changing principles of freedom."

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I think the Senate can take the full credit both for the quality of this nomination and for the thoroughness and candor with which it was handled by the Justice Department and the American Bar Association.

Because the Members of the Senate let themselves be governed by courage and conscience, and not by region or politics or expediency or any other considerations. In fact, our Nation has seen that the system works. The Senate has seen that the system can do what is right.

There are those in the press and in the Government who have cast aspersions on our motivation and our wisdom in opposing the prior nominees. But we did so for the sake of the Court and of the Nation. The Court has already benefited. And so has the Nation, not only because it will have a better court, but because it has been evident that the system—especially the constitutional sharing of power among the branches of Government—can work, can respond to the needs of the people, can do what is right. We have maintained many people's faith in the system. In fact, this faith has been a great reward to so many people from so many backgrounds. We will have other opportunities to maintain that faith in the coming days, and for the sake of all of us, I hope we will do so as well as we have done before."

I congratulate Judge Blackmun and wish him well in his most difficult task of translating into reality our national pledge of liberty and justice for all.
unanimous consent that the order for the queror call be rescinded. 

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GRIMM. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the consideration and discussion of the nomination to the Supreme Court is always a serious and important matter. But the nomination before us today comes at a particular crucial time. 

For the first time in many years, an intense controversy has surrounded nominees to and members of the Supreme Court. Basic questions have been raised concerning the role of the Court in our society and the qualifications of its members and potential members.

While there has been much disagreement during this period, I am sure that most of us would welcome an end to the controversy. That is why the nomination of Judge Harry A. Blackmun has been greeted not only with enthusiasm, but also with a sense of relief.

Today, I want to talk about the fact that Judge Blackmun is eminently qualified to serve as a Justice of the Supreme Court. His record as a private citizen and as a Federal appeals judge testifies to the fact that he is uniquely qualified for a position on our Nation's Highest Court.

Throughout his long career as a lawyer, teacher of law, and member of the bench, Judge Blackmun has invariably been characterized as scholarly and brilliant. 

In his 11 years on the Federal Court of Appeals, he has served with great distinction. He is highly regarded by lawyers practicing before this court, and he is known particularly for his expert opinions in complex taxation cases.

His judicial record is one of an able, fair, and learned judge. His opinions demonstrate logical thinking and a clear respect for judicial precedents. 

His record as a private citizen is perhaps best described by his hometown paper, the Rochester Postboro Times.

We know of no man in Rochester, the editorial states, or indeed in Minnesota, who is more respected by close friends and casual acquaintances alike, who has a higher reputation for integrity; whose judgment is more respected.

While his academic and professional record is "a matter of record," so to speak, let it be added that just as a man—a man of personal integrity—none can rate higher.

Based on his past career, I am confident that Judge Blackmun will become a distinguished Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In recognition of this record, the Committee on the Judiciary unanimously recommended that this nomination be confirmed. I am confident that the Senate will come to the same conclusion.

This nomination is an honor to the State of Minnesota. As a fellow attorney from the State of Minnesota, I wish to say that the unanimous judgment of the State Bar Association, its practitioners, and all Minnesotans indicates that we are enormously proud of Judge Blackmun. I commend the President for this excellent nomination.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BLACKMUN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record my individual views, which appear on pages 12 through 17 of the report.

Without objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

INDIVIDUAL VIEWS OF MR. BYRD OF WEST VIRGINIA

I support the nomination of Judge Harry A. Blackmun to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. I deem it appropriate to amplify my reasons for supporting the nominee.

A review of Judge Blackmun's opinions as a judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, the testimony given by him at the hearings held by the Judiciary Committee on this nomination, the American Bar Association's recommendation, and my own personal inquiries satisfy me that Judge Blackmun has the legal ability, the personal integrity, and the judicial temperament which qualify him for elevation to the Supreme Court.

He appears to be keenly conscious of the fact that the Federal courts must interpret the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that in executing this responsibility judges must take into account their personal ideas of what constitutes desirable social or economic policy. The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator Byrd, asked him some questions in this regard. I believe that it is pertinent here to quote Senator Eastland's questions and the responses of Judge Blackmun:

"THE CHAIRMAN. * * * Judge Blackmun, do you believe that the only proper function of a Justice of the Supreme Court is to interpret the Constitution and laws of the United States?"

"JUDGE BLACKMUN. Of course, the answer to that question, Mr. Chairman, must definitely be in the affirmative."

"If you do so believe, to what extent, if at all, do you think it proper for a Justice of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution and laws of the United States when taking into account his own personal ideas of what constitutes enlightened social, economic, or political policy?"

"JUDGE BLACKMUN. Of course, this is a changing world. It has been this way since the founding of our Nation. I personally feel that the Constitution is a document of specific words and construction. I would do my best not to have my decision affected by my personal ideas and philosophy, but would attempt to construe that instrument in the light of what I feel is its definite and determinate meaning. Of course, many times this is obscure."

Judge Blackmun has also shown that he has no intention to establish the legislative branch of the Government in legislative matters. For instance, Judge Blackmun testified that he personally is opposed to the imposition of the death penalty for the purposes of punishment. His personal views, however, that he believes this question to be a matter for the discretion of the legislative branch of the Government should not be left to his authority as a Justice of the Supreme Court to interfere with the proper exercise of this legislative discretion.

Senator FONG questioned the nominee about statements attributed to him purportedly comparing the death penalty with capital punishment. Judge Blackmun responded by making reference to three cases in which he participated as a judge of the court of appeals. In each of these cases, it was a question of the right of the defendant to be free from cruel and unusual punishment. He made the gratuitous observation which has caused so much furor, that it was particularly excruciating for one who is not convicted of the right of capital punishment as a deterrent in crime. This, Senator Fong, is a personal conclusion on my part. It is a part of my personal philosophy. I am not in favor of imposing the death penalty as an entirely different question which is a matter of discretion of the legislature.

And I stated in connection with the observation which the press has latched onto, and which I would like to amplify, that it is the view of the United States Constitution is that ordinarily the imposition of the death penalty is a matter for the discretion of the legislative branch of the Congress of the United States. I believe this. One of course can imagine if the legislature were to impose the death penalty on a pedestrian for crossing the street against a red light this might be something else again.

Senator Fong commendably continued to elect from the nominee his views as to the Federal court of appeals. In due course, the Senate is going to examine the legislative function in imposing the death penalty as punishment for the commission of murder.

Judge Blackmun made the following comments:

"* * * My personal feeling about it is on this basis:"

"My attitude towards the legislative aspect is another thing. I have stated what my initial approach is to it, and certainly I would still hope that the legislature would follow its being frequently briefed and adequately argued."

"If I were a legislator and it came up, probably this is the way I would initially feel depending in part on any overwhelming sense on the part of my constituents. But otherwise, apart from that, I would definitely not agree that capital punishment should be imposed if you would follow that?"

"Judge Blackmun. Certainly, with an exception perhaps in my pedestrian illustration."

The Honorable Mr. Blackmun gave further evidence of his recognition of the nice delineation of powers between the legislative and judicial branches of the Government in answering a question posed by Senator Hart. Judge Blackmun stated:

"I strongly believe in our system of checks and balances and in the separation of the branches of system of government. As you point out, the Constitution in Federal cases is always part of the record, I firmly believe in deciding cases on the record. I hope I have never done otherwise."

"I firmly believe that change, if change comes, must come within the framework of the law as we understand it. And not outside the law."

I conceive it to be the first duty of every officer of this Government, including members of the Supreme Court of the United States, to protect and defend our system from the "new barbarians" who would destroy it. Violent crime must be suppressed and those who commit it must be punished, or no system, however yielding or comfortable, can survive."

I am particularly bothered by the implication that the youth of this Nation are opposed to the so-called system. My knowledge of our system of constitutional Government and the rights of the American citizen is that the publicity in the news media is grossly exaggerated. In my questioning of Judge Blackmun he
fore the Judiciary Committee, I expressed these concerns to him and stated my views on these important issues. I was pleased when Judge Blackmun responded in the following manner:

"Senator McClellan, I am too much a product of the same kind of thing to disagree with your comment. I dislike to talk about it, but I did not have very much to start with, but the West Virginia system I have ever known. It has been good to me. I do not know of a better one."

Judge Blackmun has demonstrated a high regard for the rights and privileges of all of our citizens, and a belief that for every right and privilege there is a corresponding duty and responsibility. For example, Judge Blackmun wrote the opinion for the eighth circuit court that suspended a resident for having taken part in a protest demonstration. This is fundamental.

"Judge BLACKMUN. Senator McClellan, the answer to that is definitely in the negative, of course."

In my judgment, Judge Blackmun correctly stated the rights and responsibilities of students under our constitutional form of government. In my judgment, Judge Blackmun would do well to be guided by these principles.

Judge Blackmun’s decisions in the area of philosophy of education are most significant. He has demonstrated a high regard for the rights of a convicted criminal are weighed in the balance against the rights of the victim of a crime. He is willing and able to take the rights of society into account in making his decision. Too many judges do not understand this. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court of the United States—have forgotten or neglected the real and terrible needs of society to have convicted criminals punished under the law. Hopefully, the addition of Judge Blackmun to the Court might help to change this situation.

It is extremely important that members of the United States Supreme Court should be guided by the fundamental principle of constitutional interpretation that the Constitution is a document which grants specified enumerated powers to the Federal Government, with all powers not mentioned or delegated reserved to the States or to the people. This principle is embodied in the 10th amendment to the Constitution. Unfortunately, in recent years, many Justices of the Supreme Court have found a basis for judicial activism and have impinged upon the reserved powers of the several States and of the people. I am disturbed by this.

I am pleased that the senior Senator from Arkansas, Mr. McClellan, asked the nominee about this important responsibility. This question of Senator McClellan and the answer of Judge Blackmun are as follows:

"Senator McClellan. • • • The 10th amendment of the Constitution with which we are all familiar provides that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution or prohibited by it to the States are reserved in the States respectively or in the people. That is a part of this document, Senator McClellan, and I have had the feeling, and I know many others do, that sometimes that article of the Constitution, or those rights and responsibilities, are either ignored or forgotten. I would like to ask if in the examination of a constitutional question by the Supreme Court, if you find the powers attempted to be invoked have in fact not been delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution, do you have the feeling, and I have had that feeling, that destruction of property, threats to others, fright, the use of force, and that destruction of property is a crime, but that destruction of property is the effect of or be tantamount to amending the Constitution of the United States?"

"Judge BLACKMUN. Senator McClellan, the answer to that is definitely in the negative, of course."

I am expressing my individual views on this subject. I believe that future nominees to the U.S. Supreme Court should be put on notice that not only will their financial compensation be scrutinized by the Judiciary Committee, but also that their judicial philosophy is going to be put to a greater test than has been the case in the recent past.

Of course, one cannot foresee how a nominee will vote on the Court once his appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. We are all familiar with the feeling, and I know many others do, that destruction of property, threats to others, fright, the use of force, and that destruction of property is a crime, but that destruction of property is the effect of or be tantamount to amending the Constitution of the United States?

"Senator McClellan. • • • In my judgment, the philosophical drift of the Supreme Court in recent years has been, in many crucially important respects, in a direction inimical to the welfare of the people and the preservation of constitutional government.

I am disturbed by a Supreme Court which operates as a continuing constitutional convention, amending the Constitution by the legislative branch. I am disturbed by a Supreme Court that gives the criminal the advantage of more rights at every stage of the process than he might expect this from the college student who has had a few decades of life and who, in theory, is close to being ‘grown up.’"

"Senator McClellan. • • • I am expressing my individual views on this subject. I believe that future nominees to the U.S. Supreme Court should be put on notice that not only will their financial compensation be scrutinized by the Judiciary Committee, but also that their judicial philosophy is going to be put to a greater test than has been the case in the recent past.

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The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

**LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate return to legislative session.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

**ORDER OF BUSINESS**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Thurmond) is recognized for 1½ hours.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield to me very briefly, so that I may ask the majority leader what the schedule is for the remainder of the week?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has yielded to the Senator from Michigan.

**LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS**

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, I ask the majority leader if he would be kind enough to advise us what the schedule may be for the remainder of the day and the remainder of the week.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order, so that the majority leader can be heard. Senators will please take their seats or retire from the Chamber.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in response to the question raised by the distinguished acting minority leader, first, I ask unanimous consent that from the close of business until midnight tonight, all committees of the Senate be permitted to hold their reports together with any minority, individual, and supplemental views.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in my understanding that there is a possibility that some time this afternoon the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Finance, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Lenoir), and the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Commerce, the Senator from Washington (Mr. Magnuson), and the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Cotton), will call up the airport conference report. We do not anticipate opposition to the conference report. I believe it will be agreed to by a large vote. But I would like the Senator to understand that we hope we will agree to the conference report this afternoon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. May I say that I added a proviso to my anticipatory statement by saying that this was not an ironclad guarantee. Now the Senator is on notice, based on the statement of the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, so pay heed.

How long will we be in session this week? It will depend upon developments. It is hoped that sometime toward the first part or the middle of next week, if conditions warrant it, we will follow consideration of the establishment of ceilings for military foreign sales with the resolution calling for repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution.

That is about it, as I see it now.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I thank the majority leader.

**APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT—23RD ASSEMBLY OF WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND**

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOLLING). The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, is recognizing the following Senators to attend the 23rd Assembly of the World Health Organization, to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, on May 5–22, 1970. The Senator from Texas (Mr. Yarborough), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Saxby).

**ORDER OF BUSINESS**

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized for an hour and a half. The Senator may proceed.

**COMMUNISM IN THE UNITED STATES**

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Mrs. Julia Brown, a former member of the U.S. Communist Party, is traveling around this country telling a story worthy of our close attention.

Mr. Brown's remarks at an appearance in Columbia, S.C., deserves the attention of Congress and the American people.

She explained how the Communist Party is using various peace and civil rights groups to promote revolution in America and drive wedges between our black and white citizens.

A newspaper report by Charlotte Wyndham, staff writer of the Columbia,
S.C. State newspaper, on Mrs. Brown's speech appeared in the April 30, 1970, issue of that paper. I ask unanimous consent that the statement entitled "I Came to Columbia To Tell You the Truth," be printed in the Record.

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

I CAME TO COLUMBIA TO TELL YOU THE TRUTH
(By Charlotte Wyndham)

A determined voice in the wilderness belongs to Mrs. Julia Brown, former member of the Communist Party, and now a most outspoken critic.

A member of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Brown subsequently became active in the National Negro Congress. When she left the Communist Party, she said in the speech here.

"Nearly a decade ago in a booklet entitled, "Communism: Target: Youth," J. Edgar Hoover warned that word communism has launched an attack to capture students and young people. The Federal Bureau of Investigation claims that many Marxist youth will decide the entire struggle to the extent that our young people abandon their religious and moral principles, their patriotism and their family ties," she said.

"The revolutionaries are using college campuses as a base for their destructive purposes. Openly avowing that their aim is to overthrow the existing order, they hope to bring first our educational structures, the economic system, and finally our government itself."

POLICE BRUTALITY

"Lenin philosophy states that the overthrow of a government can only take place when respect for law enforcement is first impaired. The communist press has seized on the theme of police brutality, and has led many unsuspecting to carry out the Communist program. Police brutality is being blackened by the reds to prove their violent demonstration," she said.

"The physical danger a policeman accepts as part of his job, but he should not be subjected to the thoughtless ridicule and public indifference in an effort to do his job."

COMMUNIST INFRINGEMENT OF OUR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Mr. THURMOND, Mr. President, in the past 20 years, the Communist element has steadily carried out its policy of infiltrating our colleges and universities. Our country is now experiencing the results of this infiltration.

The Sumter News, one of the most outstanding weekly newspapers in South Carolina, recently carried a fine editorial pointing out this fact. It called for all conscientious citizens to wake up to the fact that we must strongly support the concept of law and order if this country is to remain free for all of its people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial from the Sumter News, entitled "Classroom Treason," be printed in the Record.

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

CLASSROOM TREASON

Immediately after World War II, on orders from Stalin, the communists accelerated their massive drive to infiltrate the schools, colleges and universities of America.

The Word of God tells us that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." The theories and ideals of socialism and communism strike at the very heart of the Christian faith, therefore it is to be expected that youthful minds, subjected to Marxist materialism in the classroom, become poisoned, warped and depraved.

Great institutions of learning, at one time founded by Christian men and Christian money, have slowly but thoroughly become inhabited with Marxist-minded "educators" who scoff at the Word of God, ridicule the basic principles of decent moral conduct, attack private enterprise and the American way of life, and foster in the captive audiences of inexperienced, easily-led youth a charity of modernism, socialism, communism and the mindless ideologies of progress, liberalism, and sex education.

The apathy—the indifference—of Christian patriots allowed all of this to happen.

To an alarming extent, "the little red school house," a citadel of faith, character building and patriotism in years gone by, has descended into the hands of Marxists or communist sympathizers in our educational system.

Bible-loving Christians and liberty-loving Americans have slept too long. We are now just beginning to reap the harvest of our own folly.

The apathy—the indifference—of unconcerned Christians and sleeping patriots has allowed communists to God and America, a breeding place of indecency, depravity and subversion.

Our loyal Americans have long been gravely disturbed over communist infiltration into our institutions of learning.

J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the FBI, has conviction that, "There is no room in America for communists or communist sympathizers in our educational system."

Mr. THURMOND: Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to invite attention to an editorial in the May 3, 1970, issue of the News and Courier, Sumter, S.C., entitled "Support the President."

This editorial strongly endorses President Nixon's decision to attack the North Vietnamese sanctuaries in Cambodia. In my judgment, the success of the campaign has proven the President to be correct.

I salute the News and Courier for its
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astute evaluation of the President's action. The editorial makes it clear that President Nixon's course of action was essential to the safety of the U.S. troops and the success of the reconditioning and withdrawal plans. I commend the News and Courier for its fine editorial in support of our President. It is noteworthy that the editorial stated that "we are confident he will have the support of the people of South Carolina."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the Record, as follows:

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT

In ordering U.S. forces to engage in a limited war against the North Vietnamese sanctuary inside Cambodia, President Nixon has carried out what he believes to be his responsibility as President and Commander-in-Chief.

This is a course of action which he deems essential to the safety of U.S. troops in South Vietnam. By ordering the diversion of U.S. forces to Cambodia, he decided that the policy of Vietnamization of the Southeast Asian conflict could not be accomplished without countering the communist military bases in Cambodia.

Only one man in the United States has all the insight and integrity to guide the President. He also bears responsibility for action or lack of action. Former President Harry Truman, discussing the presidential responsibility recently, used the phrase "buck stops" at the Chief Executive's desk.

For this reason, The News and Courier believes that President Nixon is entitled to the support of the American people in his decision on Cambodia. We are confident he will have the support of the people of South Carolina. They supported Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson in similar crises affecting national security.

When the Agnew administration was a President, they also elect a Commander-in-Chief. In November, 1968, they decided to entrust their leadership to a man who was confident the vast majority of citizens recognize there can be only one President at a time.

Mr. President, the fate of the campaign that will be mounted by those who oppose his course of action, a militant minority of protesters will do everything in its power to prevent the President's plan from succeeding. The protest won't be confined to marching, but also will take the form of riot, arson and bombing. Disturbing and shocking as such protests might be, they would be completely new. President Lincoln had to reckon with draft riots in New York City during the Civil War.

We admire Mr. Nixon's courage. We salute him for declaring: "I would rather be a one-term President than to be a two-term President."

Mr. President, the refusal of the Government of Japan to negotiate a meaningful agreement with the United States on foreign trade in textile products has precipitated a crisis in both Houses of Congress. Recently Congressman Wilbur Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and other Members of Congress introduced bills similar to S. 3615, cosponsored by me along with the minority leaders and Senators Cooper and Hruska, which was introduced a month ago. The House committee has stated notice that it intends to lay up Congressman Mills' bill in public hearings this week. With the Ways and Means Committee of the House thus committed to early action, the prospects for a legislative solution to the problem appear bleak.

A great deal has been written and said about the textile import problem in relation to Japan in recent months. There is little doubt that the task before us is an extremely difficult one. I am pleased by the Initiative and leadership in this matter of the distinguished chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee and commend him for his efforts.

At the outset let us compare the trend in recent years of Japan's balance of trade with the world as a whole with that of the United States. In 1956 the United States had a trade deficit of $3.7 billion, and the Japanese enjoyed a trade surplus of $1.7 billion. In 1967 the United States had a trade deficit of $1.3 billion, while Japan had a trade surplus of $2.4 billion. Japan's balance of trade with the United States has switched from a deficit to surplus, and we switched from surplus to deficit. Mr. President, it is also useful to compare Japan's trade with the United States with its total trade and vice versa. In 1958 the United States enjoyed a balance of trade surplus of $167.2 million with Japan; however, in 1968 we had a trade deficit of $1.3 billion with Japan.

It is instructive, however, that the policies by which Japan has been able to achieve such a dramatic change in its foreign trade position, with the world as a whole, and with the United States. Mr. President, a few months ago Dr. Osamu Shimomura, the highly respected director of

CONFIRMATION OF JUDGE BLACKMUN'S NOMINATION

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in voting for Judge Harry A. Blackmun to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the Senate has confirmed the appointment of an able man of high ethical and legal competence.

By this action, the Senate has done more than confirm the appointment of an Associate Justice—it has confirmed its bias against the South.

Since President Nixon took office, he has appointed four men to the Supreme Court—Judges Burger, Haynsworth, Carswell, and Blackmun. All four are distinguished jurists; all four are strong supporters of law and order; and all four had previously been approved by the Senate for the second highest Federal court. Yet Judges Burger and Carswell were rejected by the Senate for the Supreme Court, and Judges Haynsworth and Carswell were rejected. The distinction between these men is obvious. The two who were rejected were Negroes; the two who were confirmed were not.

The relationship of Judge Blackmun's stock holdings to several cases he decided is virtually the same as Judge Haynsworth. In both instances, this relationship was indirect and insubstantial, yet Judge Haynsworth was charged with dishonesty and insensitivity.

Formally the same circumstances, the condemnations of Judge Haynsworth complimented Judge Blackmun on his high degree of integrity. During the Haynsworth debate, the Fourth Circuit, the court with which Judge Blackmun is not, considered lowering ethical standards than the regulations of the Nation. Yet when a similar situation arose, Judge Blackmun's court, the Eighth Circuit, escaped such unjust criticism. Judge Haynsworth's court, the Fourth Circuit, was a southern court; the Eighth Circuit is not.

Mr. President, the civil rights decisions of Judge Blackmun are quite similar to those of Judge Carswell. Yet only Judge Carswell was accused of being a racist. The reason for this is inescapable. Judge Carraw is from the South; Judge Blackmun is not.

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The Research Institute of Capital Formation of the Japan Development Bank, in a signed article in the Japan Economic Journal, referred to the fact that:

A big characteristic of Japan's economy is that its growth is being facilitated by the fact that the majority of experts against the gross national product is clearly showing a bigger rise than the elasticity of imports.

How did this come about? Dr. Shimomura explains by saying:

It is true that the increase in the surplus ratio of the trade balance in the overall account are being amplified by foreign exchange and import restrictions.

In view of the switch in the balance of trade between Japan and the United States, the question must be asked: Are these restrictions on Japan's imports still needed in 1970 in order to protect Japan's economy? Dr. Shimomura says no, stating that:

Japan's economy today has finally arrived at the stage of possessing capacity in which it can subsist even without such props of foreign exchange and import restrictions as a result of the remarkable growth since 1945.

In view of the fact that these import barriers are not needed, will Japan actually remove the foreign exchange and import restrictions which protect her competitive industries? Certainly the U.S. Government hopes so, but Japan's efforts in this direction have been painfully small, and slowly taken.

From Japan's point of view these policies have worked wonders for her position in the economy. Dr. Shimomura has pointed out that:

If foreign exchange and import restrictions are retained as at present, the time will come when the country will be endowed with a large favorable balance with the passage of the years. It means that the economy has gained that much strength.

Mr. President, what is the purpose of this retention by Japan of her protective policies? Dr. Shimomura explains that by fiscal year 1975, the export surplus will most probably top $10,000 million. Japan's position will then be dominant in the world economy. Dr. Shimomura predicts that:

An economy in which the export surplus tops $10,000 million, and the GNP $350,000 million materializes, the yen ... probably will reflect the strongest currency among the currencies of the various countries in existence at present.

Mr. President, this simply means that in 5 years Japan will become the most important economy in the world. In support of this statement, Dr. Shimomura has pointed out that in 1951 the world's largest economy was the United States, and he pointed out that the economically strongest country, in the world today, the United States, will have literally given away its position of fiscal strength.

Mr. President, the distinguished Japanese economic and monetary expert, whom I have been quoting does not himself favor the continued retention by Japan of her protective policies. He declares that if Japan does not change her present policies of restrictive trade policies, "it will stir up an extremely big confusion in respect to international financing of the world."

Now, Mr. President, the moderate adjustment in Japan's textile exports envisaged by the type of agreement the Nixon administration has sought to negotiate and which would be furthered by the Mills bill is currently seen against this perspective. The announcement of this agreement is not as not harming Japan's economic interests, but as positively benefiting her and her responsible position in the world trading community.

Let us ask for that. I am impressed by the resurgent economic strength of Japan. From a condition of desolation, she has come in little more than two decades to be the second or third most important economy in the world in terms of economic strength, and more so in terms of foreign exchange and import restrictions which protect her competitive industries. Dr. Shimomura has pointed out that:

We fed the Japanese, but we didn't intend to feed the Japanese. The best thing we can do now is to work out the plans we need to make Japan self-sufficient as soon as it is humanly possible. We had to rebuild the factories that had been bombed. We had to put the machinery in working order. We had to get the trains running, and the merchants and manufacturers back to work. We had to get the telegraphs and radio and newspapers in operation. And last of all, we had to get the overseas trade re-established. One of the most important means was to give Japan a balanced budget.

Mr. President, the United States took the leadership in supplying Japan with the raw materials needed for its industrial production. For the benefit, we opened wide our own vast market and purchased greater access for Japan's products in the markets of Europe. In this we have been generous, patient, and self-sacrificing of important domestic interests. We in the United States place a high value upon the goodwill and friendship of Japan. That is why we must walk the last mile in our search for amicable solutions to our differences. As I have explained in my April 7 speech, now it is appropriate for Japan to show comparably great and sensitive understanding to the essential interests of the United States in the textile trade.

It will aid our understanding of the matter if we briefly consider Japan's import limitation policies. Japan controls imports both as to volume and cost, through its allocation of foreign exchange. Monthly the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan issues "import valuations" for the specific commodities and amounts for which the Government will make available foreign exchange. A system of "administrative guidance" determines which commodities may be imported under the allocation of foreign exchange and the amount of the selected commodities which may be imported.

One of the guiding principles in this "administrative guidance" system is the protection of Japanese industry from the importation of directly competitive products. The effectiveness of this system in controlling imports into Japan of U.S. products is readily observed by a comparison of Japan's exports to us with the imports into Japan of two featured articles exported by both countries. The information which I am about to give is based on 1969 trade data.

To supply the perspective against which the effect of the import quota system may be evaluated, I point out that for the grand total of all commodities involved in our trade with Japan, 9 percent of our exports went to Japan, while in the case of the two featured articles, only 1 percent of our total imports, and imports from Japan were equal to 141 percent of our exports to Japan.

Japan is not self-sufficient in agricultural commodities and exports few farm commodities. The United States sends 16 percent of our agricultural exports to Japan, while she accounts for only 1 percent of our imports of agricultural commodities.
Mr. President, these six specific classes of commodities which I have discussed are clearly disaster areas in our trade relations with Japan. They are not the only areas of concern. Imported products of manufactured goods where Japanese and American industry are keenly competitive, and where the Japanese industries are closing our products substantially on the Japanese market, while they enjoy full access to the American market.

They are illustrative of the problems which have developed under the closed-door policy of Japan and the open-door policy of the United States regarding directly competitive manufactured products. In just these six classes of commodities, the United States has a balance of trade deficit in 1969 of $3.3 billion, and $2.4 billion of that amount was in our trade in these six commodities with Japan. In other words, our trade with Japan is now in balance in competitive industries—textiles, apparel, and manufactured products. Imports of these manufactured products received from Japan are equal to 753 percent of our exports to Japan.

In nonmetallic mineral manufactures, such as glass and ceramics, Japan takes 8 percent of our exports, but her products account for 27 percent of our imports. Imports from Japan are equal to 334 percent of our exports to Japan. In metal manufactures not elsewhere classified, Japan accepts only 2 percent of our exports, but her products account for 37 percent of our imports. Imports from Japan are equal to 42 percent of our exports to Japan.

In iron and steel mill products Japan accepts less than 1 percent of our exports of iron and steel, but supplies 42 percent of our imports. Her iron and steel mill products imported into the United States are equal to 10,650 percent of our exports of such products to Japan.

The third highest state of imbalance in United States-Japanese trade is in textile, sewing, and leather machinery. Japan accepts 4 percent of our exports, but imports from Japan account for 68 percent of total U.S. imports of these products. Imports from Japan account for 2,645 percent of our exports to Japan. In 1969 imports of textiles and apparel articles accounted for 11 percent of domestic consumption in 1968, in comparison with the 1958 ratio of 10.1 percent for iron and steel mill products.

The fourth largest imbalance in United States-Japanese trade is in automotive vehicles and parts. Japan accepts less than 1 percent of our exports, but her products account for 8 percent of our imports. Imports of automotive vehicles and parts from Japan are equal to 1,164 percent of our exports of such products to Japan. In 1969 imports of automobiles accounted for 13 percent of U.S. consumption.

The fifth largest imbalance in United States-Japanese trade is in the category of musical instruments, phonograph tape recorders, records, and parts. Japan accepts 11 percent of our exports, but we receive from Japan products in this category equal to 72 percent of total U.S. imports. Imports from Japan are equal to 1,161 percent of our exports to Japan.

The sixth largest imbalance in our trade with Japan is in the category of text books and periodicals. In this area Japan takes only 4 percent of our exports, but her products account for 22 percent of our imports. Imports from Japan are equal to 711 percent of our exports to Japan.

Both the restriction of imports through exchange allocation and through the imposition of quotas is a violation of the rights of the United States under article XI of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade—GATT—which states that—

No prohibitions or restrictions other than duties, taxes or other charges, whether made effective by import validation or by other means, shall be instituted or maintained by any contracting party on the importation of any product of the territory of any other contracting party.

Article XII of GATT provides an exception which permits a contracting party to violate article XI "in order to safeguard his external financial position and its balance of payments." This exception obviously does not apply to Japan today. Yet she persists in exchange control and the use of quotas.

The magnitude of the damage inflicted upon our commerce by Japan's practices is so enormous that our Government cannot and should not delay much longer in protecting our legitimate national interests. The Japanese in the past have taken a calculated and deliberate step which we have taken in asking Japan to negotiate an overall limitation and rate of increase on imports of textile articles of wool and man-made fiber in competition in the magnitude of the wrongs inflicted on us by Japan.

Consider the 98 categories of commodities which are subject to Japan's bilateral quotas. In 1967, the United States exports products in each one of these 98 categories to the world. In 1969 the total value of these exports was $6.74 billion. Japan's quotas allowed only $909 million in value of these commodities into that country.

Included in the 98 categories are antiboitics, which we exported in the amount of $103 million to Japan; engines for automobiles, which we exported in the value of $151 million to the world, but only $101,090 to Japan; electrical goods and apparatus, which we exported in the value of $347 million to Japan; and computers, which we exported in the value of $786 million, but only $58 million to Japan.

I am afraid, Mr. President, that we have come to a point in our trade relations with Japan where the Japanese have grown accustomed to our extreme consideration and forbearance of her protectionist policies and practices. Moreover, she is now using the paltry $1.3 billion of our exports to Japan as a further consideration and forbearance of her protectionist policies and practices. More than ever, we are now being in our efforts now to protect our own vital national interests at this late date.

The textile case is the logical one to use to demonstrate to Japan that the time has come when the United States is entitled to a free ride in our markets at the expense of our employment and the economic health of our manufacturing industries. We respect her as a coequal partner with the impressive economic strength. She has reciprocal obligations to us which she must honor, and the Mills bill is ideally suited to encourage her in this direction.
omy resulting from Japan's trade policies is magnified by her severe restriction on foreign investment. The latter policy has obvious implications in the context of the negotiations Japan has with the United States for voluntary restraint in auto imports. They induct just how these policies interact upon the business decisions of U.S. corporations, and how they affect employment in the United States.

Chrysler has joined the parade to Japan by contracting with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., to set up a joint auto production venture in Japan. Chrysler will put up 35 percent of the capital, while the Japanese name three of the top executives of Hitachi, the world's largest electronics company. Chrysler's worldwide sales network will handle Japanese exports of Mitsubishi's Gallant passenger car. Efforts will be swiftly taken to sell the Gal­lant in the United States. The objective is to increase Japanese exports of the Gallant from 14,000 to 46,000 units in 1970. The joint venture hopes also to un­dertake the assembly of Chrysler's com­plete line of automobiles in Japan, but Govern­ment approval has not yet been given; and MITI has indicated there is little possibility of its approving the assembly of Chrysler cars in Japan.

General Motors is reported to be fol­lowing the strategy of seeking permis­sion for a 100-percent investment in a Japanese automaking venture. If this is refused, as seems certain, it will then seek permission to purchase a larger block of stock to be abolished, which seems unlikely. If, but only if, the Japanese Government agrees to abolish the tariff, General Mo­tors will establish automaking facilities in Japan, but the Government has made it clear that this will not be clearly understood, Mr. President.

Remember that Japan limits the for­eign exchange which may be used for the importation of automobiles from the United States by the amount of Japanese auto industry attempts to establish joint ventures in the United States, and import quotas against American imports of autos. Notably, Gen­eral Motors seems to have made a determined effort to break into the Japanese market. For this reason, it has already agreed to the production in Japan of the American Motors is reported to believe that it stands to gain more than it will benefit the more, to say nothing of the cur­rency allocation under administrative guid­ance.

The leading consumer electronic prod­uct and semiconductor companies in the United States have reacted in an equally discouraging fashion to the wall of separ­ation which the Japanese Government has erected through control and import quotas against American products in Japan. First of all, the Japan­ese Ministry of International Trade & Industry has moved quickly following Prime Minister Sato's triumphant tour of the United States to Washington to resist the efforts of any Amer­ican industry attempts to establish plants on Okinawa to serve the Japanese mar­ket. In turn, MITI is fostering the estab­lishment of Japanese electronic firms in the United States. RCA has helped Hitachi, Ltd., build up its computer manufacturing capabilities to the point that the Government has reported to be working together to avoid unnecessary overlapping of their re­search and investment in computer tech­nology. RCA is helping Hitachi to de­velop Japan's computer industry through hopes through this association to share jobs with RCA in developing and manu­facturing terminal units used for data communications and to supply minicom­puter manufactured by Hitachi to RCA for sale in the United States.

This marriage with Hitachi has also pro­duced a contract with RCA under which Hitachi will assist RCA to supply the United States electric cable for the wiring systems of electronic computers and electronic telephone switchboards. Hitachi's power bus cable is priced at about 30 percent of the price of American-produced cable.

Mr. President, RCA has steadfastly re­fused to lend a hand to efforts by domes­tic electronic product manufacturers to the Japanese manufacturing, for reg­ulation of imports of radios, TV's, and other consumer electronic products. It has generously benefited Japanese com­panies through technological assistance and purchase contracts in the computer field. One would think that such conduct would give RCA peerless credentials to speak softly yet effectively to Japanese authorities about the urgent need for a revision of MITI's stringent restriction on Japanese exports of consumer electronic products to the United States.

RCA's executives recently made such a suggestion to top leaders of Japan's and American companies through rhe­portation of reciprocal freer trade was an empty lesson for the single track commercial minds of their counterparts in Japanese industry.

The U.S. industry has blazed the way to progress in Japanese motive power manufacturing. In this important sector of world electronic manufacturing there was an ideal oppor­tunity to test the validity of the theory espoused by my friends in this body who believe in the value of voluntary restraint on trade and import potential; they have fostered the establish­ment of new sectors of electronic hardware manu­factured in this country.

Texas Instruments, Inc., set up a joint venture with Sony Corp. for the manu­facture of integrated circuits. Fairchild Camera & Instrument Co. has been in negotiation with Koa Deniko Co. to the manu­facture of a similar product. These arrangements were brought into a joint venture arrangement with Sony after Japanese companies banded together, with the support and encour­agement of MITI, to deal directly with foreign companies. Texas Instruments to enforce its patent rights to the integrated circuit.
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Now, the latest generation technology in the integrated circuit field is being made available to Tokyo Sanyo Electric Co. by General Instrument Corp. The new devices will be produced for sale in Japan and then exported to the United States, further depressing the opportunity for American production in this new field of electronic technology.

Mr. President, these are dramatic examples of the effect of Japan’s restrictive, protectionist, one-sided policies on the business judgment of American executives. There are many, many others.

The leading U.S. firm producing automated nail guns has entered into a joint venture in Japan for the production of these articles for export to the United States in substitution of American production.

An effort by a leading American producer of dairy products to establish a joint venture for the production of dairy products was vigorously opposed by Japanese industry organizations, resulting in deferral of action by the Japanese Government on the project.

No longer than the Encyclopedia Britannica has established a joint venture for the printing and publication of a Japanese language version of the Britannica and the production of a variety of educational equipment in Japan.

A number of leading U.S. food product manufacturers have established joint ventures for the production of processed foods in Japan. General Mills is involved in such a venture for the protection of cake mixes and a snack cracker. Nestles and General Foods are involved in another joint venture in Japan to build new large mills to produce various processed foodstuffs including instant coffee. Coca-Cola has established an affiliate in Japan and is building a new factory there to produce the extract for Coca-Cola. Del Monte is establishing a joint venture for production of orange juice in Japan.

A leading U.S. manufacturer of steel desks has established a joint venture with a Japanese manufacturer that the latter will take over its production of steel furniture for marketing in the United States, while the American firm will discontinue its production activities. General Electric has licensed Toshiba of Japan to manufacture a new highly sophisticated type of machine tool numerical control system for export worldwide. Martin Marietta has offered to open up its entire technical know-how and basic technologies for the systems involved in the Titan series of rockets to a joint venture of Martin Marietta and three Mitsu group firms. Martin Marietta has established a joint venture in Japan with three of its specialist engineers to assist the joint venture in development of space engineering projects and products.

Royal Typewriter Co. has agreed to form a joint venture in Japan with Silver Selko Co. for the production of typewriter parts to be used by Silver Selko in manufacturing manual and electric typewriters for export to the United States for sale by Royal. United Utilities, Inc., of the United States has made an agreement to sell the United States automatic telephone switchboards manufactured by four Japanese telecommunications equipment producers. Japanese executives have indicated that it would be compelled to take up production and sales of color films in Japan if the Japanese Government continued to impose its 40-percent duty on such films. Estimation reasonably projects for export color film produced in the United States, but is prepared to shift its production of film for the Japanese market to Japan if, as seems likely, it is unsuccessful in getting the Japanese tariff reduced.

Mr. President, I mention these illustrative examples of American companies transferring to Japan their technology and production of articles for consumption in the United States, as well as their export potential for consumption in Japan, to dramatize the manner in which Japan’s restrictive industrial policies are adversely affecting employment and production of goods in the United States.

The Japanese Government holds our exports at bay and lures our manufacturers to joint ventures in Japan for the manufacture of goods there that would otherwise be exported from the United States and of goods that would otherwise be produced in the United States for consumption here. At the same time, Japan is moving aggressively in other ways to injure our trading interests.

While production of flat glass are contributing to the injury being inflicted upon our domestic flat glass industry, Japanese flat glass producers are expanding their investment in facilities for the production of glass for the United States from other Asian countries. Our sheet glass industry has been found by the Tariff Commission to be seriously injured, but Japan’s response has been to up its investment in an industry by creating additional production facilities in other low-wage Asian areas for further exploitation of the American market.

While Japan’s hide and leather companies are closely cooperating with each other in planning their exports to the United States of hides and leather products, this market is already under severe pressure from imports of leather products. Our raw cotton exports to Japan have registered a conspicuous decline as Japan’s purchases of Mexican cotton displaced American cotton from its earlier position. Japanese trade policy for the United States in 1969 dropped by 440,000 bales.

American corn farmers continue to be penalized by the tariff quota system and the new surtax with which Asian limits imports of starch-making corn in order to protect Japanese products of potato starch. The basic tariff rate is 10 percent, but the surtax imposed on overquota imports has been increased from 10 percent to nearly 80 percent. Separately, Japan maintains tight import quotas on starches and potato flakes, so that her scheme of protection for her potato starch industry is complete. We exported no potato flakes, and only $32,000 of starches to Japan in 1968.

On April 23, 1970, the Department of Agriculture released its study which indicates that Japan has encouraged other nations to produce manmade fiber and textile goods which Japan has purchased previously from the United States. In particular, Japan has stressed the production of corn, cotton, sorghum, animal feed, and oilseeds by other countries for sale to Japan. In 3 years, the U.S. share of Japan’s agricultural imports has dropped from 35 percent to 30 percent, and the Department of Agriculture economists forecast that by the end of the year there will be a significant further decline in the U.S. share of Japan’s imports of agricultural commodities.

Thus, notwithstanding her great and growing foreign trade surplus with the United States, Japan, as a matter of positive policy, is sharply reducing her purchases of agricultural commodities from the United States. The injury to the American agricultural sector extends across the entire agricultural market.

Mr. President, there has not been a developed country in modern times that has practiced such systematic, effective, total protection of her home industries as Japan. Never has a commercial nation been so successful in attracting the minority voice-majority investment interest of her overseas competitors to her country. A majority of the factors attracting production facilities within her border are the protective code of her forward technology for the benefit of home industries.

Does this success in the artful practice of systematic protection through control of every facet of foreign trade give Japan special status? Does she have the standing to oppose the modest efforts which the Nixon administration has been attempting to make to secure a negotiated settlement of Japan’s trade surplus with the United States? Obviously, the 1969 negotiations were frustrated by the Japanese administration’s refusal to negotiate serious issues relating to Japan’s textile import problem? Bear in mind, Mr. President, that we as a nation are not consulted at all by Japan in her determination of her system of protection for her home industries. Our nation seems to have been that, rather than acting unilaterally, as Japan does in sector after sector of her protectionist system, we had the courtesy to ask her to sit down and discuss our problem and help us find a reasonable solution. The very invitation seems to have inflamed the passions of Japanese textile industries.

Mr. President, what are the realities of the manmade fiber and wool textile import problem of the United States? These sectors are part of the interdependent textile industries. A major factor affecting the textile articles regardless of fiber content. Because the Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement, negotiated with the principal exporting and importing nations under the auspices of the GATT organization, presently provides some limitation on the rate of increase in U.S. imports of cotton textiles, the administration’s efforts have been centered upon securing generally similar procedures.
through international agreement for manmade fiber and wool textiles.

Let us first take a look at the dimensions of the overall textile import problem. Then consider the relative size of the manmade fiber and wool segments of the problem. In 1969, imports of all textile articles were equivalent to 1.1 billion pounds, fiber content basis, and accounted for 4.8 percent of domestic consumption of textile articles. To put this import volume into perspective, I point out that during the years 1961 and 1962, when the short-term costs and the long-term costs of the arrangement were first worked up and entered into effect, total imports of all textile articles were equivalent to an annual average of 487 million pounds, of fiber content basis. This was equivalent to 2 percent of domestic consumption during that 2-year period.

During the years 1963 through 1965, total imports of all textile articles were equivalent to an annual average of 686 million pounds, of fiber content basis, accounting for 8.4 percent of domestic consumption. Average annual imports were 40 percent higher than in the 1961-62 period, but average annual consumption of textile articles was only 17 percent higher.

During the years 1966 through 1968, total imports of all textile articles were equivalent to an annual average of 909 million pounds, fiber content basis, and accounted for 10.3 percent of domestic consumption. Average annual imports were 47 percent higher than in the 1963-65 period, but average annual consumption of textile articles was only 20 percent higher.

The year 1969 has been a period of recession for the textile industry. Consumption was 6 percent higher than for the average of the 1966-68 period, but imports were 9 percent higher. The imports accounted for nearly 11 percent of domestic consumption. From the base period to 1969, textile imports went into effect, and in 1969, total imports of textile articles increased by 124 percent while consumption increased only by 48 percent. This marked an average rate of increase of 18 percent for imports of textile articles, but of only 7 percent for textile consumption, has had an unfavorable impact on the domestic industry. An absolute loss of employment is the most disturbing indicator. Between March 1969 and March 1970, the textile industry lost 50,800 jobs. From February 1969 to February 1970, the level of industrial production for textile mill products dropped two percentage points, while that for apparel dropped about half as much.

By March of this year the impact of increased imports and the textile recession was so far advanced that more than half of the 247 areas of substantial unemployment in the South and Southwest were communities in which establishments for the production of textile articles are located. In South Carolina 100 percent of the labor surplus areas are communities in which textile mills are a principal source of employment. While unemployment has risen in the United States and is now above 4 percent, in Japan the unemployment rate has dropped steadily, reaching an average of only 1.1 percent in 1969 and an average of only 0.7 percent in 1969. The textile industry accounted for 17 percent of the total loss of jobs in manufacturing in the United States between March 1969 and March 1970, though the textile industry accounts for less than 13 percent of the total employment in manufacturing. This fact clearly demonstrates the terrible toll on our working people suffered because of foreign textile imports.

The highest level of import penetration in the U.S. textile market exists in wool textiles. It increased from 22 percent in the 1961-62 period to 27 percent in 1969. In cotton textiles, imports accounted for 6 percent of domestic consumption in the 1961-62 period, and this ratio rose to 12 percent in 1969. In manmade fiber textiles, imports accounted for 4.6 percent in 1961-62 and this penetration rose to 8.4 percent in 1969.

Domestic consumption of wool textiles has declined by 24 percent between the 1961-62 and the 1969-70 periods. The consumer has recognized wool as a staple fiber. During the years 1963 through 1965, wool textiles accounted for 6 percent of domestic consumption; in 1966-68 wool accounted for 7 percent; and in 1969 wool accounted for 8 percent. The lack of growth in consumption, the declining trend in domestic consumption, has decreased the market for wool textiles. In 1969, wool accounted for 6 percent of domestic consumption. In 1961-62 wool accounted for 10.6 percent of domestic consumption during that 2-year period. From the base period to 1969, wool consumption increased by 124 percent while consumption increased only by 48 percent. This means that wool consumption is increasing more rapidly by 368 percent or an average of 22 percent per year. Imports, however, have increased even more rapidly by 368 percent or an average of 53 percent per year. Japan supplied 33 percent of imports of wool textiles by 1969.

Several developments have strongly contributed to the decline in the wool textile market. These are: the lack of growth in consumption, the persistence of wool textile imports at a high level—more than 27 percent of the market in 1969; the increase in imports of wool textiles; the increase in imports of cotton textiles by 96 percent between 1961-62 and 1969 to a level of 12 percent of the market. In 1969, 35 percent of U.S. imports of wool textiles and 24 percent of imports of cotton textiles were received from Japan.

Japan is the world's largest producer of manmade fiber. Japan has developed a textile market in the United States larger than all of Western Europe and virtually as large as all of the rest of Asia combined. To take over a large part of the growth in the entire domestic market for such articles. Moreover, Japan supplies a larger share of total U.S. imports of manmade fiber yarn, fabric, and apparel than for any other country, larger than all of Western Europe and virtually as large as all of the rest of Asia combined. Manmade fiber is now devotes the largest proportion of her fiber production to the imports of manmade fiber textiles.

It is no mere coincidence that the Japan Chemical Fibres Association is lobbying every member of the Congress. The Japanese industry is wasting no time in making impressively designed to suggest that the manmade fiber textile import problem of the United States is not yet so awesome that action by the Congress is warranted. Their leadership role in the administration and the Congress to promote this view is to blaming the administration and to the Congress that the fiber content of every manmade fiber textile product is staple fiber, impacts the fiber producer to the extent that the fiber producer's customers are impacted by directly competitive imports, the fiber producer is affected, and this is his loss of market.

The Japan Chemical Fibres Association confirms this essential truth by its behavior in leading the charge against the domestic textile industry in the halls of Congress. The Japanese industry's statistics are both inaccurate and misleading and need not deter us here. They are inaccurate because they omit manmade fiber primary products such as staple fiber. They are misleading because they exclude all imports except those from Japan, as though only the part of the iceberg visible above the water threatens the shipping lanes. Total im
ports, of course, represent the problem threatening the domestic textile industry and its workers. The Japanese portion of the total is the largest.

The main point about the Japan Chemical Fibres Association is that its avowed interest confirms the lesson which our domination of textile imports has been trying to impart. The manmade fiber textile import problem adversely affects our entire textile industry complex from top to bottom. The main point I have learned from my review of United States trade relations is that the United States has become increasingly disadvantaged as a result of widespread, systematic violation of our Nation's rights under our existing trade agreements with Japan by Japanese trade practices. Long ago we could have retaliated to redress the wrongs committed by Japan in restricting access for United States exports to Japan. Long ago we could have imposed countermeasures to discourage the flight of American enterprise into minority-interest Japanese joint ventures for the subsidized production of Japanese United States exports and domestic shipments. Our forbearance as a Nation has earned us the right to special consideration by the Japanese of our most urgent trade problems. But the Japanese have collapsed the trade talks conducted by the administration.

Therefore, Congress must act in a manner proportioned to both the necessity and the priorities of our trade relations with Japan.

The Mills bill is an appropriate instrument for congressional consideration. Its handling by the committees of the House and the Senate and the process of refinement which will be accomplished through debate and floor action will provide ample opportunity to shape its final language to reflect the best interest of our textile workers and companies.

Mr. President, in this speech I have explored and discussed the commercial relationship between the United States and Japan. I have reviewed the difficulties of Japanese goods imported into this country. I have documented many examples of Japan's favorable trade position.

The picture is complex, and as it relates to textiles, the situation is critical.

In my judgment, this Congress must take action now to protect the textile industry. This industry is vital to our national welfare and defense. We simply cannot afford to allow an industry of this importance to be lost. We simply cannot afford to lose the millions of textile workers and companies.

Mr. President, the evidence that I have presented constitutes a prima facie case against those who argue the merits of "free trade." Therefore, the burden of showing why the Congress should not act swiftly to protect the American textile industry now rests with the opponents of the Mills bill.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I submit that the case for protection of the American textile industry has been made in no uncertain terms. Now is the time for decisive, positive action. I urge my colleagues to show their support by favorably endorsing and backing the Mills bill.

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATION'S AIRPORT AND AIRWAY SYSTEM—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 14465) to provide for the expansion and improvement of the Nation's airport and airway system for the imposition of airport and airway user charges, and for other purposes, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REP. No. 91-1074).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 14465) to provide for the expansion and improvement of the Nation's airport and airway system for the imposition of airport and airway user charges, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

TITLE I OF THE HOUSE BILL

The managers on the part of the House and the managers on the part of the Senate as to title I of the House bill and the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 (except section 306 of such amendment which amended the Tariff Act of 1930) having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

TITLE I—AIRPORT AND AIRWAY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1970

PART I—SHORT TITLE, ETC.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This title may be cited as the "Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970".

SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY. The Congress hereby finds and declaresthat the Nation's airport and airway system is inadequate to meet the current and projected growth in aviation.

That the substantial expansion and improvement of the airport and airway system is required to meet the demands of interstate commerce, the postal service, and the national defense.

That the annual obligatory authority during the period July 1, 1970, through June 30, 1980, for the establishment, improvement, and development of air navigational facilities under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1301 et seq.), should be no less than $2,500,000,000.

That the obligatory authority during the period July 1, 1970, through June 30, 1980, for airport and airway service under this title should be $2,500,000,000.

SEC. 3. NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION POLICY

(a) FORMULATION OF POLICY. Within one year after the enactment of this title, the Secretary of Transportation shall formulate a national transportation policy. In the formulation of such policy, the Secretary shall take into consideration, among other things, the following:

(1) the coordinated development and improvement of all modes of transportation, together with the harmonization of each mode of transportation; and

the coordinated development and improvement made under this title relating to airports and airway development with all other recommendations made to the Congress for the development and improvement of our national transportation system.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the Congress on the implementation of the national transportation policy formulated under subsection (a) of this section. Such report shall include the specific actions taken by the Secretary with respect to (1) the coordination of the development and improvement of all transportation systems, and (2) the recommendations under this title relating to airport and airway development with all other recommendations made to the Congress for the development and improvement of our national transportation system.

SEC. 4. COST ALLOCATION STUDY.

The Secretary of Transportation shall conduct a study respecting the appropriate method for allocating the cost of the airport and airway system among the various users, and the identification of the Federal Government that should appropriately be charged with the system and the value to be assigned to it, including military, which may be determined to exist. In conducting the study the Secretary shall consult fully with and give careful consideration to the views of the users of the system. The Secretary shall report the results of the study to Congress within two years from the date of enactment of this title.

PART II—AIRPORT AND AIRWAY DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 11. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this part—

(1) "Airport" means any area of land or water used, or intended to be used, for the landing and takeoff of aircraft, and any appurtenant areas which are used, or intended for use, for airport or airway facilities, together with all airport buildings and facilities located thereon.

(2) "Airport development" means any work involved in constructing, improving, or repairing a public airport or portion thereof, including the removal, lowering, relocation, and marking and lighting of airport hazards, and including navigation aids used by aircraft landing at, or taking off from a public airport, and, including safety equipment, including military, which may be determined to exist. In conducting the study the Secretary shall consult fully with and give careful consideration to the views of the users of the system. The Secretary shall report the results of the study to Congress within two years from the date of enactment of this title.
to anticipate and meet the needs of civil aeronautics, to meet requirements in support of the national defense as determined by the Secretary of Defense, and to meet the special needs of national defense. The plan shall include all types of airport development eligible for Federal aid under section 14 of this part. In formulating the plan, the Secretary shall consider necessary to provide for the efficient accommodation of persons and goods at public airports, and the conduct of functions in operations at airports. Airport development identified by the plan shall not be limited to the requirements of any classes or types of carriers or any type of aeronautics. In the plan, the Secretary shall consider the needs of all segments of civil aviation.

(b) Consultation With Aeronautics Advisers. Whenever the plan is formulated and reviewed, the Secretary shall take into consideration, among other things, the recommendations of the Advisory Commission referred to in subsection (a), the views and recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission, and the views and recommendations of the Federal Power Commission, and shall make military airports and airport facilities available for civil use to the extent feasible. In advising the Secretary of national defense requirements, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and the Secretary of the Air Force shall endeavor to consider the long-range needs of aviation, in subsection (g) of this section, the Secretary shall take into consideration, among other things, the views and recommendations of the Advisory Commission referred to in subsection (a), the views and recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission, and the views and recommendations of the Federal Power Commission.

(f) Consultation Concerning Environmental Changes.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall consult with and consider the views and recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the National Council on Environmental Quality. The recommendation of the Advisory Commission, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall pay special attention to the preservation of environmental quality, shall, to the extent that the Secretary determines, be incorporated in the national airport system plan as a part of a system of airports.

(g) Cooperation With the Federal Power Commission.—The Secretary shall, to the extent possible, consult, and give consideration to the views and recommendations of the Federal Power Commission in formulating and reviewing the national airport system plan, the Secretary shall take into consideration, among other things, the recommendations of the Federal Power Commission referred to in subsection (a), the views and recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission, and the views and recommendations of the Federal Power Commission, and shall make military airports and airport facilities available for civil use to the extent feasible. In advising the Secretary of national defense requirements, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and the Secretary of the Air Force shall endeavor to consider the long-range needs of aviation, in subsection (g) of this section, the Secretary shall take into consideration, among other things, the views and recommendations of the Advisory Commission referred to in subsection (a), the views and recommendations of the Federal Communications Commission, and the views and recommendations of the Federal Power Commission.

(h) Aviation Advisory Commission.—(1) AVIATION ADVISORY COMMISSION.—The Secretary shall form an Advisory Commission (hereafter referred to as the "Commission"). The Commission shall be composed of nine members appointed by the President from private life as follows:

(A) One person to serve as Chairman of the Commission, who shall be specially qualified to serve on such Commission from among representatives of the commercial air carriers, general aviation, aircraft manufacturers, or their associations. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Commission:

(A) To formulate recommendations concerning the long-range needs of aviation, including but not limited to, future airport requirements, and in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, subject to the same limitations as provided in subsections (f) through (g) of this section.

In carrying out its duties under this subsection, the Commission shall establish such forces as are necessary to include technical or professional personnel, in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, as provided in subsections (f) through (g) of this section, for each Federal agency, and from such other organizations as the Commission considers appropriate.

(3) Each member of the Commission shall, while serving as a member of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the President, but not exceeding $100 per day, including travel time; and, while so serving away from his regular place of business, may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5 of the United States Code for persons in the competitive service employed intermittently.

(4) (A) The Commission is authorized, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5 of the United States Code, to pay at rates, to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Commission, but no individual so appointed shall receive compensation in excess of the rate authorized for employees in the competitive service who are subject to classification and General Schedule.

(B) The Commission is authorized to obtain the services of experts and consultants in accordance with the provisions of section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, but rates for individuals not to exceed $100 per diem.

Administrative services shall be provided by the Commission by the General Services Administration on a reimbursable basis.
SEC.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION TO MAKE GRANTS.**—In order to promote the effective location and development of airports and the development of an airport system plan, the Secretary may make grants of funds to planning agencies for airport system planning, to airport authorities for airport master planning.

(b) **AMOUNT AND APPORTIONMENT OF GRANTS.**—In the case of grants for projects encompassing an area located in two or more States, the number of square miles the project encompasses in each State bears to the total number of passengers enplaned at all such airports.

(c) **Discretionary Fund.**—The amounts authorized by paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be the discretionary fund established by subsection (b) of this section.

Sec. 15. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS: STATE APPORTIONMENT.

(a) **APPORTIONMENT OF FUNDS.**—In the case of grants for projects encompassing an area located in two or more States, the amount made available for each State shall be apportioned by the Secretary as follows:

(1) **One-third** to be used for the several States, one-half in the proportion which the total area of all the States bears to the total population of all the States.

(2) **One-third** to be used for the several States, one-half in the proportion which the area of each State bears to the total population of all the States.

(b) **Twenty-five per centum to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary.**

(c) **Two-hundred million dollars.**—In the case of grants for projects encompassing an area located in two or more States, the number of square miles the project encompasses in each State bears to the total number of passengers enplaned at all such airports.
TION” means the population according to the latest decennial census of the United States and the term “area” includes both land and water.

SEC. 16. SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL OF PROJECTS FOR AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT.
(a) Submission of Project Application—(1) A project application, in a form and containing such information, as the Secretary may prescribe, setting forth the proposal for the development of an airport or any other than the airport development projects, to the Secretary, shall be submitted to the Secretary by a public agency, or two or more public agencies acting together, in proposing a project application, in a form and containing such information, as the Secretary may prescribe, setting forth the proposal for the development of an airport or any other than the airport development projects, to the Secretary, shall be submitted to the Secretary by a public agency, or two or more public agencies acting together.

(b) PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE POWERS ARE LIMITED BY STATE LAW.—Nothing in this part shall authorize the submission of a project application by any municipality or other public agency which is subject to the law of any State for the approval of such project application by the municipality or other public agency prohibited by the law of that State.

(c) APPROVAL.—(1) All airport development projects shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary, which approval may be given only if he is satisfied that—
(A) the project is reasonably consistent with plans (existing at the time of approval) for the development of the area in which the airport is to be located, and that the project will provide for the accomplishment of the purposes of this part;
(B) sufficient funds are available for that portion of the project costs which are not to be paid by the United States under this part;
(C) the project will be completed without undue delay;
(D) the public agency or public agencies which submitted the project application have legal authority to engage in the airport development project; and
(E) all project sponsorship requirements prescribed by or under the authority of this part have been complied with by the applicant.

机场发展项目可能由秘书长批准。如果他确定——
(A) 机场发展项目符合在批准时存在的区域发展计划，并且该项目为实现本部分目的提供了途径；
(B) 有足够的资金，用于支付本部分规定之外的项目成本；
(C) 机场发展项目将在合理期限内完成，并在必要时获得资金支持，以确保飞机能在合理的期限内完成；
(D) 机场发展项目由具有法律授权的公共机构或公共机构提出，能够按照本部分的要求完成；
(E) 按照本部分的要求，已经完成了所有项目赞助要求。

No airport development project may be approved by the Secretary with respect to any airport unless a public agency holds good title to the real property constituting the real property constituting the airport site or the area therefor, or gives assurance satisfactory to the Secretary that such right will be acquired.

(2) No airport development project may be approved by the Secretary which does not include provision for installation of the landing area specified in subsection (d) of section 17 of this part and determination by him to be required for the safe and efficient use of the airport.

No airport development project may be approved by the Secretary unless he is satisfied that fair consideration has been given to the interest of communities in or near the airport.

It is declared to be national policy that airport development projects authorized under this Act be developed with the protection and enhancement of the natural resources and the quality of environment on the Nation. In implementing this policy, the Secretary shall consult with the Secretaries of the Interior and Health, Education, and Welfare, and with regard to the effect that any project involving airport location, a major runway extension, or runway location in which the airport is proposed to be located, but not limited to, fish and wildlife, natural, scenic, and recreation assets, water and air quality, and factors affecting the environment, and shall authorize such project if he finds that such project will have adverse effect upon the environment, and shall so notify the community or communities in which such project is located other than the airport.

No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(4) AIRPORT SITE SELECTION.—(1) Whenever the Secretary determines that no feasible and prudent alternative certification of the existing airport location, a major runway extension, or runway location, a major runway extension, or runway location in which the airport is proposed to be located, but not limited to, fish and wildlife, natural, scenic, and recreation assets, water and air quality, and factors affecting the environment, and shall authorize such project if he finds that such project will have adverse effect upon the environment, and shall so notify the community or communities in which such project is located other than the airport.

No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(5) all of the facilities of the airport developed under this Act shall be suitably operated and maintained, with due regard to climatic and flood conditions.

(6) It shall be the exclusive function and duty of the Federal Aviation Administration to carry out the provisions of this part.

(7) all airport projects shall be suitably operated and maintained, with due regard to climatic and flood conditions.

(8) Financing of facilities developed under this Act shall be approved or where such standards have not been approved or where such standards have been promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, certification shall be obtained from the appropriate Secretary. Notice of application for such certification shall be provided to the appropriate Secretary.

(9) The Secretary shall notify, in writing, the governor of any State in which the project may be located, of the airport developer, and the public agency or public agencies whose powers are limited by the laws of that State, of the intended airport location, a major runway extension, or runway location, a major runway extension, or runway location in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(10) any airport development project for airport development projects may be approved by the Secretary with respect to any airport unless a public agency holds good title to the real property constituting the real property constituting the airport site or the area therefor, or gives assurance satisfactory to the Secretary that such right will be acquired.

(11) No airport development project may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(12) No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(13) No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(14) No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(15) No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(16) No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(17) No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(18) No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.

(19) No airport development project involving the location of an airport, an airport runway, or a runway extension may be approved by the Secretary unless the public agency submitting the project certifies in writing, following consideration of the environmental effects of the airport location and its consistency with the goals and objectives of such urban planning as has been carried out by the community or communities in which the airport is proposed to be located.
to the project, and in connection with air-
project after the execution of the agree­
tion with the project; 
is allowable. A project cost is allowable 
project and with the terms and conditions of 
of a. project cost incurred in carrying out a. 
United States
in writing 
ecuted, the 
be obligated to pay, any portion of the costs 
increased by more than 
cept shall comprise an agreement con­
obligation of the 
ized by this part, and shall stipulate the 

obligations to be assumed by the sponsor, the 
United States 
section shall not apply with respect 
that the airport operator or owner will sub­ 
the airport financial and operations reports as the 
Secretary may reasonably request; and 
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system of accounting prescribed by the Secre­
y after consultation with appropriate 
(8) the airport operator or owner will 
maintain a fee and rental structure for the 
facilities and services being provided the air­ 
port users which will make the airport as 
self-sustaining as possible under the cir­ 
cumstances of this project; and 
port, taking into account such factors as the 
volume of traffic and economy of collection: 
(9) the airport operator or owner will sub­ 
mitt to the Secretary such annual or special 
airport financial and operations reports as the 
Secretary may reasonably request; and 

(3) in the Secretary it is 
reasonable in amount, and if the Secretary 
determines that a project cost is unreason­
able in amount, he may allow as an allow­
able project cost in this section, such proj­
ect cost as he determines to be reasonable; 
except that in no event may he allow project 
costs in excess of the definite amount stated 
in the grant agreement; and 
and with the terms and conditions as the Secretary con­
necessary to insure such 
the Secretary is authorized to 
enter into contracts with public agencies, 
Governments in the United States. Whenever this 
Secretary obtains from a sponsor any area of 
land or water, or estate therein, or rights in 
airspace or facilities thereon at Federal expense, 
he is authorized to relieve the sponsor from 
any contractual obligation entered into under 
this part or from the payment of such expenses as may 
provide free space in airport buildings to the 
Federal Government to the extent he finds 
that such space is necessary for the pur­
purposes set forth in paragraph (6) of this 

SEC. 19. GRANT AGREEMENTS.
Upon receipt of a project application for air­
port development, the Secretary, on be­
half of the United States, shall transmit to the 
Secretary, after consultation with the sponsor, the 
application an offer to make a grant for the 
United States share of allowable project 
costs. An offer shall be made upon such 
terms and conditions as the Secretary con­
siders necessary to meet the requirements of this 
part and the regulations prescribed 
thereunder. Each offer shall state the 
amount as the maximum obligation of the 
United States payable from funds author­
ized by this part, and shall stipulate the obligations 
assumed by the sponsor, or sponsors. If and when an offer is accepted 
in writing by the sponsor, the offer and ac­
ceptance shall constitute an agreement 
constituting an obligation of the United States 
and of the sponsor. Thereafter, the amount 
states the maximum obligation of the 
obligation of the United States may not be 

(3) the airport operator or owner will 
submit to the Secretary such annual or special 
airport financial and operations reports as the 
Secretary may reasonably request; and 

(4) it has not been included in any project 
authorized under section 18 of this part. 
The Secretary is authorized to approve such 
regulations, including regulations with re­
spect to the auditing of project costs, as he considers necessary to 
effectuate the pur­
purposes set forth in paragraph (6) of this 

SEC. 21. PAYMENTS UNDER GRANT 
AGREEMENTS.
The Secretary, after consultation with the 
sponsor, the airport operator or owner may 
any acts and to 

(1) The Secretary, after consultation with the 
sponsor, the airport operator or owner may 
may not pay, or be obligated 
benefit. Payments under a 
ment for which the 
sponsor certifies 
aggregate amount not to exceed 90 per centum 
of the United States share of the total esti­

made in time in advance of accom­
plishment of the airport development to which the 
grant agreement is related, and certifies to the Secretary that the aggregate expendi­
tures to be made from the advance pay­
ment are reasonable in amount, the Secretary shall 
authorize the sponsor to advance the 
proceeds of the airport development work which has 
been performed up to that time. If the Sec­

(8) A project cost is allowable if— 
(1) It was a necessary cost incurred in 
accomplishing the project; 
(2) it was incurred subsequent to the 
execution of the grant agreement with the 
United States; and 
(3) it is reasonable in amount, and if the Secretary 
determines that a project cost is unreason­able in amount, he may allow as an allow­able project cost in this section, such proj­ect cost as he determines to be reasonable; 
except that in no event may he allow project 
costs in excess of the definite amount stated 
in the grant agreement; and 

(b) MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.—All con­
tracts for work on projects for airport development approved under this part 
which involve labor shall contain provisions establishing minimum, rates of 

(b) REQUESTS FOR USE.—Subject to the pro­
visions of subsection (a) above, the 
Secretary, after consultation with the 
sponsor, may permit the use of the 
project for which the United States received 
a grant, for airport purposes, or used 
useless otherwise specifically provided by law, the 
provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this 
section shall not apply with respect to any lands 

(b) MAKING OF CONVEYANCES.—Upon re­
ceipt of a request from the Secretary under 
paragraph (a) above, the Secretary may 
may not pay, or be obligated 
benefit. Payments under a 
ment for which the 
sponsor certifies 
aggregate amount not to exceed 90 per centum 
of the United States share of the total esti­
imated costs of the airport development work which has 
been performed up to that time. If the Sec­

(8) A project cost is allowable if— 
(1) It was a necessary cost incurred in 
accomplishing the project; 
(2) it was incurred subsequent to the 
execution of the grant agreement with the 
United States; and 
(3) it is reasonable in amount, and if the Secretary 
determines that a project cost is unreason­able in amount, he may allow as an allow­able project cost in this section, such proj­ect cost as he determines to be reasonable; 
except that in no event may he allow project 
costs in excess of the definite amount stated 
in the grant agreement; and 

(b) MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.—All con­
tracts for work on projects for airport development approved under this part 
which involve labor shall contain provisions establishing minimum, rates of 

within any national park, national monument, national recreation area, or similar area under the administration of the National Park Service, any unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System or similar area under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, or within any national forest.

SEC. 24. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

On or before the third day of January of each year the Secretary shall make a report to the Congress describing his operations under this part during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall include a detailed statement of the airport development accomplishments of the preceding fiscal year, each project and program taken, the allocation of appropriations, and an itemized statement of expenditures and receipts.

SEC. 25. FALSE STATEMENTS.

Any officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or any officer, agent, or employee of any public agency, or any person, association, firm, or corporation who, with intent to defraud the United States—

(1) knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quality or performance of the work or materials, if any, performed, or the costs thereof, in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or estimates of project; or

(2) knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, or false report in regard to work or materials for any project approved by the Secretary under this part; or

(3) knowingly makes any false statement or false representation or false report required to be made under this part;

shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment to consist of not more than two years, a fine to consist of not more than $10,000, or both.

SEC. 26. ACCESS TO RECORDS.

(a) RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.—Each recipient of a grant under this part shall keep such records as the Secretary may prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and the terms, conditions, and limitations relating to the grant; the identity of the grantee; the use of the proceeds of the grant; and such other records as will facilitate an audit of the expenditures and use of the proceeds of the grant.

(b) AUDIT AND EXAMINATION.—The Secretary and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to grants received under this part.

(c) AUDIT REPORTS.—In any case in which an audit of the books and records of a recipient of a grant under this part relating to the disposition of the proceeds of the grant or relating to the plan or program in connection with which the grant was given or used, the recipient shall file a certified copy of such audit with the Comptroller General. If the Comptroller General finds, after investigation, that such person is improperly and inadequately equipped and able to conduct a safe operation in accordance with the requirements of this Act and the rules, regulations, and standards prescribed thereunder, he shall issue an airport operating certificate to such person. Each airport operating certificate to such person. Each airport operating certificate shall prescribe such terms, conditions, and limitations as are reasonably necessary for safety in air transportation, including but not limited to, terms, conditions, and limitations relating to—

"(1) the installation, operation, and maintenance of adequate safety equipment, including firefighting and rescue equipment capable of rapid access to any portion of the airport used for landing, takeoff, or surface maneuvering of aircraft.

(2) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—That portion of the table of contents contained in the first section of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 which appears under the center heading "TITLE VI—SAFETY REGULATION OF CIVIL AIRWAY DEVELOPMENT" is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"SEC. 612. Airport operating certificates. "(a) Subject to paragraph (b) of this subsection; and (b) Issuance.

(3) PROHIBITIONS.—Section 610(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1430(a)), relating to prohibition, is amended by—

(A) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (6);

(B) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (7) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and:

(C) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(8) For any person to operate an airport serving air carriers certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board with an airport operating certificate, or in violation of the terms of any such certificate.

PART III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 51. AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958.

(1) PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES.—Section 308 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1434) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"REJECTION OF BIDS FOR ARTICLES OR SERVICES.—In all competitive procurement procedures in which advertising would be likely to result in additional cost to the Government by reason of duplication of necessary preparation which would unduly delay the procurement of the property, the Secretary shall, at the beginning of each fiscal year, report to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce of the Senate a statement setting forth a list of contracts or procurement actions and procedures, pursuant to and consistent with the provisions of this part, as he considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, a list of the powers and duties under this part, and an itemized statement of expenditures and receipts.

The report shall include a detailed statement of the airport development accomplishments of the preceding fiscal year, each project and program taken, the allocation of appropriations, and an itemized statement of expenditures and receipts.

SEC. 27. GENERAL POWERS.

The Secretary is empowered to perform such acts, to conduct such investigations and public hearings, to issue and amend such orders, and to take such action, as the Secretary finds necessary to perform his powers and duties under this part.

PART III—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 51. AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958.

(1) PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES.—Section 308 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. 1434) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"NEGOTIATION OF PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS.—(a) The Secretary of Transportation may negotiate without advertising purchases of contracts for technical or special property related to, or in support of, air navigation or airway development, if it would not require a substantial initial investment or an extended period of preparation for manufacture, and for which a firm or term of performance, which would be likely to result in additional cost to the Government by reason of duplication of necessary preparation which would unduly delay the procurement of the property, the Secretary shall, at the beginning of each fiscal year, report to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce of the Senate a statement setting forth a list of contracts or procurement actions and procedures, pursuant to and consistent with the provisions of this part, as he considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, a list of the powers and duties under this part, and an itemized statement of expenditures and receipts.

The report shall include a detailed statement of the airport development accomplishments of the preceding fiscal year, each project and program taken, the allocation of appropriations, and an itemized statement of expenditures and receipts.

SEC. 27. GENERAL POWERS.

The Secretary is empowered to perform such acts, to conduct such investigations and public hearings, to issue and amend such orders, and to take such action, as the Secretary finds necessary to perform his powers and duties under this part.
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tracts, certificates, licensees, grants, rights, and privileges which have been issued, made, granted, or allowed to become effective by the President or the Secretary of Transportation, or any court of competent jurisdiction under any provision of the Federal Airport Transportation Act (as amended) or any other provisions of law, the payment subject to the tax. If such transportation begins after June 30, 1970, the tax equal to 8 percent of the amount so paid.

The amendment of the section numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"SEC. 2603. TAX ON TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS BY AIR."

(a) IMPOSITION OF TAX.—Section 4261 (relating to imposition of tax on transportation of persons by air) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4261. IMPOSITION OF TAX.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby imposed upon the amount paid for taxable transportation (as defined in section 4262) of any person which begins after June 30, 1970, a tax equal to 8 percent of the amount so paid.

(b) AMOUNTS FOR SERVICES.—The tax imposed by this subsection shall apply only if such transportation begins after June 30, 1970.

(c) USE OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL FACILITIES.—There is hereby imposed upon the amount paid for seating or sleeping accommodations on international transportation which begins after June 30, 1970, and in respect to which a tax is imposed by subsection (a), a tax equal to 8 percent of the amount so paid.

(d) TRANSPORTATION.—For purposes of this part, transportation means any transportation by air, by water, by land, or by any other transportation service, including any transportation service by rail, as defined in section 4262 (relating to definition of "transportation") is amended—

(1) by striking out "subchapter" in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "part";

(2) by striking out "transportation" in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "transportation by air";

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no payment shall be required for services described in subsection (a) if such services consist of transportation by air as hereinafter provided for:

(c) Amounts payable for services described in subsection (a) shall be collected by the Department or agency providing the services and shall not be subject to layover or waiting time and movement of the aircraft in deadhead service.

The amendment of the section numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"SEC. 2604. PENALTY.

FOR OFFENSES RESPECT TO AIRLINE TICKETS AND ADVERTISING.

(a) TICKETS.—In the case of transportation by air all of which is taxable transportation (as defined in section 4262), the ticket for such transportation—

(1) shall show the total of (A) the amount paid for such transportation and (B) any taxes imposed by sections 4261 (a) and (b);

(2) shall not show separately the amount paid for each segment of such transportation or the amount of such taxes, and

(3) if the ticket shows amounts paid with respect to any segment of such transportation, shall contain, with paragraphs (1) and (2) with respect to such segment as well as with respect to the sum of the segments,

"(d) TRANSPORTATION.—For purposes of this part, transportation means any transportation by air all of which is taxable transportation (as defined in section 4262) or which is such transportation if section 4262 did not include subsection (b) thereof, any advertising made by or on behalf of any person furnishing such transportation (or offering to arrange such transportation) which states the cost of such transportation shall—

(1) state such cost only as the total of (A) the amount paid for such transportation, and (B) the taxes imposed by sections 4261 (a) and (b), and

(2) shall not state separately the amount paid for each segment of such transportation nor the amount of such taxes, and

(c) Penalty.—Any person who violates any provision of subsection (a) or (b) is subject to a fine of not more than $100.

The table of sections for such subsection B is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"SEC. 7275. PENALTY FOR OFFENSES RELATING TO CERTAIN AIRLINE TICKETS AND ADVERTISING."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Page 32, line 17, of the Senate engrossed amendments, strike out "404" and insert:

"JUNE 30, 1980.

Page 53, line 5, of the Senate engrossed amendments, strike out "April 30" and insert:

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, the Senate engrossed amendments insert the following: "after June 30, 1970," and the Senate agree to the same.
Amendment numbered 33:
The House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

The Senate agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Amendment numbered 35:
The House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(4) Subparagraph (M) of section 4616(b) (relating to special taxes on tax payments constitute overpayments) is amended to read as follows:

'(M) In the case of gasoline, used or sold for use in the production of special fuels referred to in section 4041,'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37:
The House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(4) Subparagraph (M) of section 4616(b) (relating to special taxes on tax payments constitute overpayments) is amended to read as follows:

'(M) In the case of gasoline, used or sold for use in the production of special fuels referred to in section 4041,'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 40:
The Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:
The House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(c) The rate of—

'(1) $25, plus

'(2) (A) in the case of an aircraft (other than a turbine engine powered aircraft) having a maximum certificated takeoff weight of more than 2,500 pounds, 2 cents a pound for each pound of the maximum certificated takeoff weight, or

'(B) in the case of any turbine engine powered aircraft, 3% cents a pound for each pound of the maximum certificated takeoff weight.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:
The Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:
The House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(c) TERMINATION.—On and after July 1, 1980, the tax imposed by subsection (a) shall not apply.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:
The Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:
The House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(c) TERMINATION.—On and after July 1, 1980, the tax imposed by subsection (a) shall not apply.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:
The House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"(3) Allowance of credit against income tax.

"For allowance of credit against the income tax imposed by subtitle A for fuel used on a flight by a person, see section 39.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:
The Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:
The Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54:
The Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:
The Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:
The Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:
The Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:
The Senate agree to the same.
briely the conference action on the revenue-raising provisions of H.R. 14465.

First, let me turn to the tax on air passenger travel. The conference adopted the House 8-percent tax on passengers, rather than the Senate tax on the airlines, and also the amendment of the Crowley-CAB amendment to pass the tax on to the passengers. However, the conference accepted the general intent of the Senate's tax on the airlines by stating that the airlines, and also the travel agents, in the case of a particular flight, all of which is subject to the 8-percent domestic tax are to show on the ticket only the total ticket price, including the 8-percent tax. In the case of scheduled fares, the airlines must include the entire tax in the case of domestic transportation and must not contain a separate listing of the fare or tax. These measures will give assurance that the public will know the total airfare for a particular domestic flight and not be misled into assuming that the fare alone represents the total cost. It also will mean that passengers, upon arrival at the airport, will not have to wait in line while separate computations of tax and fare are made. These requirements as to inclusion of the tax do not apply to the new $3 per person tax on international travel involving foreign transportation.

The House also accepted the Senate provision of allowing no exemptions from the aviation user taxes. The House version of the cargo tax amendment for transportation furnished to the Red Cross and international organizations. Thus, all users of civil aviation will pay their share of Federal aviation user taxes when they utilize the airport and airway facilities.

Second, with respect to the cargo tax on airfreight transportation, the conference accepted the Senate version, which provided for a poundage exemption also precludes the large and more expensive aircraft simply because they happen to have a maximum seating capacity of four or less. Fifth, the conference accepted the Senate amendments providing a termination date of June 30, 1970, for the increases in aviation user taxes provided by this bill and also for the termination of the new airport and airway trust fund. This will provide Congress an opportunity to act on new airport and airway program. I might point out that this is consistent with the highway trust funds which also has a termination date.

Finally, Mr. President, the conference adopted July 1, 1970, as the effective date for the new and increased aviation user taxes.

As approved by the conference, the revenue provisions of H.R. 14465 will provide aviation user tax revenues of $665.8 million for fiscal 1971, or $322 million above existing law aviation taxes. By fiscal 1980, the aviation user taxes will have a projected revenue of almost twice the level of the projected revenue of $297 million from existing law aviation taxes.

I ask unanimous consent that a summary table giving a comparison of the estimated revenues under the House, Senate, and conference versions of the bill be inserted at this point in the Record.

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

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Senate</th>
<th>Conference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>$665.8</td>
<td>$543.1</td>
<td>$812.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>$721.5</td>
<td>$655.4</td>
<td>$927.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>$781.2</td>
<td>$747.3</td>
<td>$1,050.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>$842.0</td>
<td>$846.2</td>
<td>$1,170.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>$902.8</td>
<td>$950.0</td>
<td>$1,290.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>$963.6</td>
<td>$1,000.0</td>
<td>$1,410.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>$1,024.5</td>
<td>$1,050.0</td>
<td>$1,530.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The House version looks favorable to general aviation. However, under the version adopted by the Senate, general aviation would have borne only 7.2 percent of the tax in 1971 and 4.7 percent in 1970. The action taken by the conference represents a compromise between the House and Senate versions. In 1971, the percentage of the total tax borne by general aviation would be decreased to 5.8 percent. While the conference accepted the House tax rate on the fuel tax, as I will disclose in just a few minutes, it adopted several of the Senate amendments to the annual use tax which have the effect of decreasing below the House version the proportion of the total tax burden borne by general aviation.

Fourth, in the case of the annul aircraft use tax, the conference accepted largely the Senate provision. While the conference retained the basic 25-per-cent tax of the House bill, more significant was the acceptance of an exemption from the poundage portion of the use tax for small aircraft. The form of the exemption was modified, but it is basically to base the tax on weight rather than seating capacity. Under the conference action an exemption was provided for piston engine powered aircraft with a "maximum certificated takeoff weight" of 2,500 pounds or less. This will relieve 60 percent of general aviation aircraft from the poundage portion of the use tax. It was felt that an exemption based upon gross takeoff weight would be desirable to aviation by the Federal Aviation Administration. A poundage exemption also precludes the possibility of an exemption for certain large and more expensive aircraft simply because they happen to have a maximum seating capacity of four or less.
Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I urge approval of this amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Senate Record a statement prepared by the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Cannon).

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CANNON

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I am deeply disappointed that the Conference on the taxation provisions of the Airport/Airways legislation did not follow the Senate amendments on the general aviation fuel tax, and on the annual registration fee.

We of the Commerce Committee worked hard for these amendments. We agreed on a 6¢ fuel tax and the Senate agreed with us. State taxes on aviation fuel already range as high as 8¢ per gallon, and more states are looking into this source of revenue. We are putting too large a burden on the general pilot.

As to the annual registration fee, I had hoped the exemption to general aviation would also be adopted by the Conference, but unfortunately, the Senate rejected it.

So I am concerned about what we may be doing to our private pilot friends. A fuel tax, a state registration fee, pretty soon trans­ponders to go into our larger airports, all this with the states rushing to raise their taxes.

As I stated, I am indeed sorry our Committees did not approve the Senate Amendments.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senate yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, the Senate will recall that one of the amendments I offered, and which was agreed to by the Senate on a rollcall vote, struck the $25 annual registration fee. Do I understand the conferences retained that amendment and that no longer do we have an annual registration fee?

Mr. LONG. The $25 registration fee would continue but I am happy to say we have a provision—which I have here—that the poundage tax on smaller airplanes, in which the Senator was interested. The poundage tax would not apply to any piston engine powered airplane weighing 2,500 pounds or less.

That is 60 percent of all general aviation airplanes. I am happy to report that, at least with respect to that part of it, we were successful in retaining the concept for which the Senator from Colorado labored and as to which he prevailed on the floor. I regret that we were not able to prevail with regard to the $25 registration fee; but, in terms of dollars, the latter provision is a much larger item, involving an estimated $3.6 million in 1971 and $5.7 million in 1980.

Mr. DOMINICK. I had not understood the $25 annual registration fee, on which we had a rollcall vote, was really a nuisance tax as opposed to anything else, as I pointed out. Do I understand that that provision has been put back in the bill?

Mr. LONG. The House insisted on it. As the Senator knows, the House adopted the $25 registration fee. It was the Senate’s amendment that struck the matter from the floor.

Mr. DOMINICK. That is correct.

Mr. LONG. We tried to prevail in that. The House conferences were rather adam­tant with respect to it. They would not yield on it, although they were willing to concede to us what I believe is a major item, in terms of money, affecting own­ers of smaller airplanes. As I have said, the general aviation fuel tax fee, on which we had a rollcall vote, was really a nuisance tax as opposed to anything else, as I pointed out. Do I understand that that provision has been put back in the bill?

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May 12, 1970

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE 15135

I thank the Senator for his fight. I am glad it was effective in reducing the tax on weight.

Mr. LONG. I shall be glad to have a report on that matter. As far as I am concerned, the Senator's amendment is the Senate's position. That is the way the Senate voted. I have no doubt that that is the way the Senate would vote again tonight, unless it is derailed by procedure. If it is derailed by procedure, I will ask for a report on this matter. It might help lead to legislation on which we could agree with regard to what the Senator wants to do. I would like to have it.

Mr. DOMINICK. I would appreciate it if the chairman of the committee would follow through, because I think the Senator will find that the cost of the continued service required to carry out this provision will offset what would be received as a result of the tax.

Mr. LONG. I will be happy to undertake that on behalf of the committee. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. DOMINICK. The other amendment which was adopted would require the installation of an emergency locator beacon on all aircraft. To my concept, which is interesting, since the Secretary of Transportation had never heard of it, so obviously it was an amending proposal by the FAA in a memorandum addressed to the committee of conference, which is going to be invaluable to the People and the Department of Transportation. I talked with the Secretary about it. He obviously had made some observation which he had won approval, I believe both in the committee of conference and on the floor, and that he hoped that at a future date that we would again act favorably on this measure.

Mr. DOMINICK. I thank the Senator, and I certainly hope we can get moving on it.

For the record, the costs the Senator refers to are original owners' costs. There is no cost as far as the taxpayer is concerned in connection with the emergency locator beacon.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, I wish to join with the distinguished chairman of our Committee on Commerce, Senator Magnuson, and the distinguished vice chairman of our Aviation Subcommittee, Senator Cannon, in urging the adoption by the Senate of the conference report on H.R. 14465—the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970. Mr. President, in the period not long before the passage of the bill, the Senator from New Hampshire made the point that the FAA's opposition to the provisions of this bill was due to the increase in the costs to the industry. This opposition was based on the interpretation of Section 14 of the Airway Development Act of 1970 which would be clarification of this quoted term, "airports certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board, including those airports which the certificated carrier may have been authorized by the Board to suspend its scheduled service subject to substitute service being furnished by a carrier exempt from certification, such as is the case with an air taxi operator. This intent, Mr. President, is of considerable importance to such States as my own where service by carriers certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board has been terminated by service by air carriers providing scheduled service subject to the certification of such carriers in the event of an emergency, which carriers are not required to be certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board. It is the hope of this Senator that the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Board would cooperate with the Secretary of Transportation in the administration of such provisions of the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970, will take cognizance of, and abide by, this expressed intention on the part of the Senate.

Mr. President, I should like to make one further observation on the report of the committee of conference on H.R. 14465 with respect to the funding levels of the program and the funding of such provisions as were made from it. The Secretary of Transportation, by letter of March 17, 1970, to the distinguished chairman of our Committee, expressed some reservations concerning the inclusion of these provisions in this section of establishing priorities for the use of the newly created trust fund moneys. For example, the Secretary expressed some concern that he might be required to spend the first $250 million for airport development; the second, for airways facilities before he, the Secretary, could make expenditures in other necessary areas, and a third would be a limitation on the flexibility of the Secretary's use of trust fund receipts.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from New Hampshire would like to make two points in this regard. First, the whole concept of the use of trust fund moneys was not a matter at issue in the conference between the respective Commerce Committees of both Houses but rather one before the conference of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee since the title dealing with financing establishes a trust fund and specifies expenditures which may be made from it. The second point, Mr. President, is that the use of trust fund moneys is subject to annual appropriations by the Congress. It, therefore, is for the respective Commerce Committees of both Houses to establish the necessary priorities.

In conclusion, Mr. President, H.R. 14465—the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970—is directed toward the development of a safe system for the American traveling public. Safety, therefore, is the keynote and guiding principle for the implementation of this act and I would hope that with this in mind the Secretary of Transportation will administer the act with the requisite authority to insure the safe travel of our
citizens in the airways and at the airports of our Nation.

Mr. President, subject to the foregoing observations, I urge without reservation the job will be the propulsive force of this legislation.

The PRESHING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. The report was agreed to.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the report was agreed to.

Mr. DOMINICK. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

VIEWS OF KENNETH CRAWFORD ON CLEANING OUT CAMBODIAN SANCTUARIES

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, on May 11, the New York Times published a most valuable column by Kenneth Crawford, an able student of American foreign policy.

It is Mr. Crawford's considered judgment that President Nixon's decision with regard to cleaning out the Cambodian sanctuaries is deserving of the highest praise.

I ask unanimous consent that this column be printed in the Record.

The point of order was taken. The article was ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

[From the Newsweek, May 11, 1970]

PROFILE IN COURAGE

(By Kenneth Crawford)

"To save mankind's future freedom, we must face up to any risk that is necessary. We will always seek peace—but we will never surrender.... We are Americans, determined to save Cambodia.”

This is a quotation not from President Richard M. Nixon's televised announcement last week that American and South Vietnamese forces were about to attack the sanctuaries of Cambodia had become, especially after the Cambodian 'Peter' disaster in 1968, the key to the war in Southeast Asia. Prince Sihanouk's nominal neutrality and, after his overthrow, the outcry in Congress against "winning the war" seemed to assure continued immunity for the Cambodian hideouts.

Nobody outside of the innermost White House circle thought Mr. Nixon would dare attack these sanctuaries. For this reason, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, center of the run-sheep-run game now so distasteful in Congress, concentrated its attention on ways of preventing the President from attacking the sanctuaries. Meanwhile he was secretly preparing a far more promising initiative. Secrecy was maintained in the hope of achieving surprise on the battlefield. There was no leakage, and initial surprise apparently was achieved.

COUSE

It was an audacious move. Mr. Nixon knew it would be accepted reluctantly, given the temper of the times; even the silent majority, and that it would infuriate his Congressional opposition and in all probability add to his troubles in the Senate. He knew the Congress would go to the length of forbidding him to pursue the course he had chosen. This would waste the elaborate planning he had thought worth running. For the alternatives—doing nothing or trying to shore up the weak Cambodian Army—promised only drift and ultimate humiliation.

Now it is up to the soldiers attacking such an exoticated name as the Parroo's Peak and the Fishhook, sites of Communist command headquarters, staging areas and supply dumps. If the operation goes well, the enemy will suffer his worst defeat. If the operation goes badly or the enemy merely regroups, the weak Cambodian Army—promised only defeat and ultimate humiliation.

Whatever the outcome, Richard Nixon deserves reappraisal. Skeptics who have said he is a compromising incapable of standing up to pressure should, but probably won't, recant. Foreign Officers making the same mistake probably will. The effects may reach far beyond Cambodia. Perhaps Kennedy's words live a little.

RAPID TRANSIT PROGRESS

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I have said many times that the United States ought to look to Western Europe where sound rapid transit progress is swiftly developing.

We hear a good deal of talk these days about new concepts and new modes of transportation. I am a supporter of research and development in new concepts for long distance transportation. But, as I have often said, I have grave reservations concerning the economic feasibility of some of these developments and the proper role for government in urban transportation. This is simply true because in an urban transportation system frequent stops are required to make a system viable and convenient. If trains are to stop every four blocks to a mile, then top speeds of over 80 miles an hour are obviously unnecessary.

So, while in America we continue to talk about building new rapid transit lines in our cities, in Western Europe rapid transit lines are being developed in many major cities.

An excellent presentation by Gunther M. Gottfeld, Chief Transportation Officer of the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority highlighted these European developments. Mr. Gottfeld's address was delivered to the Joint Rail Transit Conference of the Institute of Transportation Engineers in Boston on April 22, 1970.

The progress Mr. Gottfeld aptly describes should serve as inspiration to those transit authorities in the United States charged with the responsibility of creating new rapid transit facilities.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Gottfeld's remarks be printed in the Record at this point.

The record is open. The next item was taken up as follows:

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPEAN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEMS

(By Gunther M. Gottfeld)

During May, 1969, as part of a trip to London to attend the Congress of the International Union of Public Transport, I had an opportunity to visit a number of rapid transit systems in England, Sweden, Germany, and the Netherlands. This slide presentation is intended to provide highlights of the recent rapid transit developments in European rapid transit systems. Its purpose is not to be an in-depth analysis of any transit system.

The first city to be looked at is Stockholm, Sweden. Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, has a population of about 1.3 million people in the metropolitan area, and its subways system dates back to 1950, and was developed when auto ownership was only one car for every 26 persons. The city is connected with its many islands connected by a limited number of bridges, required the development of a rapid transit system in the earlier date than other cities of comparable size. It was indeed fortunate that the city fathers had an urban development program, because auto ownership today has increased to one car for every 3.5 persons, and orderly growth would have been impossible without good transit. At the present time there are 40 route miles in operation. The existing system adequately serves the city, and carries about 600,000 passengers on an average weekday. Construction is now underway to add 40 additional miles of lines, mostly in growing suburban areas, and is to be operational by 1980. The doubling of the Stockholm network to 50 route miles is a relatively short time is made possible by grants from the national government, which constitutes the greater part of the construction costs of rapid transit lines. Basic construction consists of most of the fixed costs. It includes such items as track, power, signalling or rolling stock paid for by the Greater Stockholm Transit Authority.

Recognizing the importance of integrating the automobile with rapid transit, an increasing number of stations have park and ride facilities. Extensions are being built simultaneously with the development of new communities. This policy has been successful in attracting the location of vacant land which are developed according to a strictly adhered to plan. It assures a genuine public transportation at the time residents move in. One of the outstanding features
of the city's planning is the serving of open space between rapid transit stations in suburban areas. This buffer zone provides a pleasant contrast to the endless sprawl which is so characteristic of many American suburbs.

Graphics play an important role in station interiors. Many modern underground stations are adorned with visual decorations the large enamel painting measuring 3000 square feet at station Malmo-hojden. Many of the newer stations have such decorations designed by leading Swedish artists and architects.

In addition to the rapid transit system, electric streetcars operate in many of the larger underground systems. These streetcars have been inaugurated between Stockholm and other suburban points up to 30 miles away. The new streetcars are of an advanced design with a high rate of acceleration and deceleration, high level platform loading and interiors similar to the subway cars. These commuter trains have replaced many bus routes which used to operate into the center of Stockholm. Buses are now used as feeders to the trains, and their schedules are coordinated to connect with train arrivals and departures.

London has the world's oldest and most extensive underground system in the world. Of special interest today is, of course, the new Victoria Line. This line was built to relieve congestion on the older underground lines, and to reduce bus operations in the Central London which are costly to operate and subject to frequent delays. The new Victoria Line tube provides a faster and more direct route to the West End in Central London. Construction began in 1962 and completed in early 1969. The line was built entirely by shield driven tunneling through London's clay. The present route extends for 10½ miles from West Acton, on the northern part of London to Victoria Station in downtown London. An additional 3½ miles of this line are beyond Victoria and connect to Brixton, and this extension is expected to be completed in 1972.

The Victoria Line features a number of technological developments.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN OPERATION

The motorstart operates the train by pushing two buttons and the train moves automatically at speeds controlled by the traffic management system, and also slows down and stops automatically. The opening and closing of doors is detected by photoelectric cells. The motorstart gives the train a high rate of acceleration and deceleration, high level platform loading and interiors similar to the subway cars.

The Victoria Line features an automatic fare collection system. The system works as follows:

1. Passenger purchases a ticket from a proper machine. Each machine has tickets of a certain value and lists the stations which can be reached for that price. If a journey cannot be purchased from a machine, the passenger must then buy his ticket from the collector.

2. Passenger inserts magnetically coded ticket into gate and this permits entry into station area.

3. Passenger exiting inserts ticket into exit gate; ticket is swallowed by the machine, and gate opens to permit passenger to exit.

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Four of the Victoria Line stations have cross platforms to enable passengers to transfer from one underground line to the same level. This is one of the outstanding features of the new line, because of the large number of Victoria Line passengers originating from suburban areas.

Germany has created what we could call a transportation trustee fund. In January 1967, this fund was increased, and now is financed by three per cent per gallon to be placed in a special fund to pay for improved transportation. Sixty per cent of this additional tax is to be paid on transport fees for mass transit. Except for Berlin, which is a special situation, the funds earmarked for the station already in service. Of the capital costs, and local governments contribute the remaining 50 per cent. This new tax is a direct response to the deceleration of rapid transit construction in Germany. Prior to 1968, Berlin and Hamburg were the only German cities to have subways. Since then, Frankfurt and Cologne have been added to this list, and new systems are under construction in eight cities, including Munich, Hanover, Dortmund, Stuttgart, Hamburg, Nuremberg, Dusseldorf, and Bremen.

It is ironic that Germany's rapid motorization is being balanced because of increasing gasoline tax revenue being placed into the special fund. As we all know, this is divided into two sections, one for public transportation and the other for private. The public system serves both, although it is no longer possible to ride between West and East Berlin. At the present time, the network consists of 51 route miles. Since 1958, an additional 15 miles have been completed, and since 1965, a new 14½ mile section, the system will have grown from 51 to 80 miles, an increase of 68 per cent. All of the postwar construction has taken place in West Berlin. The total network in East Berlin now consists of 41 route miles. Since 1948, an additional 15 miles have been completed, and since 1965, a new 14½ mile section, the system will have grown from 41 to 56 miles, an increase of 37 per cent. Both systems are open and have separate lines. The network of the West is opened all the time, whereas the network in East Berlin is opened only during the week and holidays.

Berlin now spends about $23 million annually for subways and is sufficient to increase the network by an average rate of two miles each year. There are two sources of funds:

1. Local tax, Federal and Public Regional
2. Grants from Federal and vehicle fuel taxes, as previously explained.

Berlin is noted for having exceptionally quiet subway operations. Operations Research, Inc. a few years ago concluded that Berlin had the lowest noise levels of any subway system in the world. This is because the city cannot be self-supporting.

The motorstart is similar to the systems in London and New York. It has as many as 200 passengers, and are operated by one man. Extensions are now under construction, which will be opened in stages in the early 1970s.

The system will be shared with the city subway on separate tracks. When the projects are completed, a third track will be added, a cross platform transfer will be possible between the two systems.

Germany, like other countries, has a one-mile section of subway in the downtown area which is used by four surface car lines. New three-section articulated cars have been purchased for the subway-system has a capacity of over 200 passengers, and are operated by one man. Extensions are now under construction, which will be opened in stages in the early 1970s.

The motorstart system operated by the Hamburg Elevated Railway Company. The S-Bahn is the suburban com-
demolition of property. A tunnel was built under the Mass River using the same sunken tube method used by Mr. Villarreal. The new line will be on a modern concrete aerial structure, similar to the BART structures. The present four mile line began in March, 1968, and running rhythmic all expectations. An extension from the outer terminal on the aerial structure is under construction, which will be built by the same company that built the present line. Part of this will be opened next year.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I am happy to yield to the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the Senator for his work in helping those of us who live in urban areas to talk about corridors of population density around the country and for his efforts to help make life a little more agreeable for people in these areas. I think the Senator from Colorado is right in saying that new means of transportation are going to come, but in the meantime we must not forget the old means of transportation. While the Senator stresses the importance of the interurban systems, there are still other corridors of transportation systems within cities, which we should not forget what we have developed around the country and what we can do now. In our megalopolises the steel wheels of railroads can exercise the same role as the subways in our major cities.

The difficulty with the concept the Senator has been pushing in his work is that new means of transportation are going to come, but in the meantime we must not forget the old means of transportation. While the Senator stresses the importance of the interurban systems, there are still other corridors of transportation systems within cities, which we should not forget what we have developed around the country and what we can do now. In our megalopolises the steel wheels of railroads can exercise the same role as the subways in our major cities.

Mr. ALLOTT. I thank the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island. He is correct that new means of transportation are going to come, but in the meantime we must not forget the old means of transportation. While the Senator stresses the importance of the interurban systems, which we should not forget what we have developed around the country and what we can do now. In our megalopolises the steel wheels of railroads can exercise the same role as the subways in our major cities.

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OVERWHELMING SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT NIXON'S POLICIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, every major medium that has been taken independently endorses overwhelming support for President Nixon's policies in Southeast Asia.

Although many of the large daily newspapers, major television stations and network radio stations in the West, and major television outlet on Colorado's western slope. An excellent example of this support can be found in the editorial broadcast over KREX, one of the few 50,000 watt radio stations in the West, and KREX television, a major television outlet on Colorado's western slope. This editorial delivered by Rex Howell expresses vigorous and determined support for our President.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Record at this point.

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

OVERWHELMING SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT NIXON'S POLICIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The President of the United States has used this medium to inform the American people of the steps being taken in Cambodia, which the President believes are essential if America is to remain an undefeated world power.

This same medium is quickly being used by the political detractors of the President in an effort to instill doubts, fear and distrust in what the President has told us. We believe our President, we have faith in his integrity, and we decry the actions of those who seek to undermine our country and destroy the vital interest of the nation.

President Nixon reached his decision after weeks of careful and prayerful study. His detractors did not bother to study the President's message, but rather went into "instant analysis" and began to make adverse judgment, crystalized opinion based upon political emotionalism.

The President is notashamed and critical judgments, nevertheless this must be a day of great discomfort to him as his critics scream invectives and accuse him of "madness." Would this be a good time for those of us who believe and trust our President and who are concerned more about the future of America than we are in partisan political bickering to express our selves? Is this not the time for all of us to take the initiative to break our silence and express our support for President Nixon? If you agree with the President, then let us sign the telegram or letter . . . right now . . . expressing your support.

Mr. President, let us forget partisan politics and all fought the enemy together in World War II and we were an invincible force! Today we face an enemy whose insidious force has reached within our country. We say . . . we doubt. This is the enemy's greatest strength today . . . his ability to divide us into a thousand smaller constituencies . . . his divisive . . . the method which the enemy confidently expects to render us impotent as a nation.

To a limited extent I might be so des cribed, as I have been most disturbed by some of the Administration's programs and policies in recent months. However, Mr. President, I have always had the highest praise for the capital grant program which is so ably executed by Mr. William B. Hurd, Assistant UMTA Administrator.

Because of my long support for the capital grant program, I was particularly pleased to read an article entitled, "Transit on the Move—The Federal Capital Grant Program," in the April 1970, issue of Modern Railroads.

The article is written by UMTA Administrator Carlos Villarreal, Mr. Villarreal notes that, "Mr. William B. Hurd, Assistant UMTA Administrator, has demonstrated his grasp of the true value of the capital grant program in the total urban transportation picture. Mr. Villarreal has set about the difficult task of at least formulating UMTA policy so that research and development and demonstration projects will eventually lead directly to capital grant projects. In this article Mr. Villarreal explains how the capital program has been, is being, and will be used by UMTA. I believe Mr. Villarreal has taken great steps forward in favor of a truly progressive and viable administration. I'm sure we can all be proud of the great silent majority to America than we are in partisan political bickering to express our selves. Is this not the time for all of us to take the initiative to break our silence and express our support for President Nixon? If you agree with the President, then let us sign the telegram or letter . . . right now . . . expressing your support.

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TRANSIT ON THE MOVE
(By Carlos Villarruel)

The beginning of a new decade traditionally heralds new goals for the years ahead. So this is a good time to look at public transportation-

Improved public transportation, long sought by the weary, abused commuter, has become important in the Seventies. At long last, better rapid transit, better commuter railroad service, and better bus systems are on the way.

We need to proceed with restoration of the environment, control of pollution, rebuilding of our nation’s highways and street systems, an estimate of about $15 billion in new capital raised by the sale of stocks or bonds. Experienced gained from the ongoing Federal aid program supports the conclusion that the gap between “gross project costs” and the “net project costs” of new capital that can be supported from the farebox, is small and rapidly diminishing.

The Congress has accepted this challenge. Senate passage of the Public Transportation Assistance Bill, by a vote of 84 ayes to 4 nays, March 19, 1970, provides $4.6 billion — with $1.7 billion contributed to public transportation—from cities of all sizes across the nation.

How UMTA PAYS FOR TRANSIT

UMTA’s funding mechanisms are made to state or local public agencies for up to two-thirds of that part of the urban transportation project which cannot reasonably be financed from the farebox. This portion of the cost of a project is what the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966 calls “net project costs.”

The capital grant program started with the passage of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966 as a top priority, and the same priority in the Seventies. Because the President of the United States and the Congress are asking for the public to commit resources to project the nation’s future, the Senate, this Spring, we hope, will take action on the President’s Public Transportation Assistance Bill, $4.6 billion will be available in the next five years—and a total of $10 billion by 1982.

Grants under this program make it possible for a community to carry out its long-range plans for improved public transportation. A good example of this is a grant we made recently to the State of New Jersey.

For years, the Central Railroad of New Jersey had operated a ferry link between its Jersey Central line and the Penn Central line in and out of Manhattan. The ferries to and from Liberty Street served Jersey Central commuters from the suburbs west of Newark, and New York and Long Branch commuters from the Jersey shore suburbs. The ferry boats were old and slow—on the verge of being condemned under U.S. Coast Guard safety standards—and the trains of the railroad meet their commuter service deficits.

The State of New Jersey had a plan to meet this dilemma. So in June 1968, one of the first capital grants made under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1966 was to help the state build a new $32 million “Jersey Central Plan,” named after a junction on the Jersey Central southwest of Newark. The new service went into operation early in 1967.

The Aldene Plan brings Jersey Central and New York and Long Branch trains into Newark’s Penn Station, where commuters cross the platform to Port Authority Trans-Hudson (PATH) or Penn Central trains for Manhattan. It eliminates the old ferry service and offers a route through Newark in a much more convenient ride to mid-town.

The Jersey Central still maintains a shuttle service from the New Jersey suburbs, passenger service has been discontinued over the rest of the old route. From Aldene Junction, Jersey Central commuter trains operate over Lehigh Valley tracks to the Central junction, a mile south of Newark station.

The New York and Long Branch Railroad’s part in the Aldene Plan involved the rerouting of Jersey Central short trains onto Penn Central tracks. The new line from Amboy to the Penn Central main line at Rahway and then to Newark. Passenger service was begun late last year and Branch trackage from South Amboy through Bayonne and into Jersey City.

Rerouting is only part of the story. The State’s plan called for the construction of a
layover yard for Jersey Central trains in the Secaucus Meadows; new commuter stations on the IC line; relocation of the wall behind the Old Ferry Building in Jersey City; and renovation of Jersey Central coaches; an engine repair shop at Raritan to replace obsolete equipment; and other improvements designed to provide better service for northern New Jersey commuters and to reduce the cost of our rail service.

The implementation of this part of the Al- dene Plan (only one of the steps the State of New Jersey is taking to improve commuter service) increased the demands upon PATH. After all, not much would be accomplished until PATH could serve Newark if they couldn't complete their jour- ney. The plan required a companion grant to PATH for the purchase of 44 new cars and the renovation of 47 others, improvement of across-the-platform facilities at Newark, new signal equipment, higher capacity power facilities, and an upgrading of the trackage from Newark to the Hudson and Manhattan tunnels.

Today, 14,300 commuters (28,600 rides) use the new route to Manhattan—1,600 more than used the old route via Jersey City. And what of Jersey City? The ferries are stopping only 14,300 commuters, a grant of $2 million to PATH develop the Journal Square Trans­ portation Center. The Center is a bus-auto­ mobile interchange with the PATH system. It will be the automotive hub for PATH, the new general office building for PATH and sparks the renewal of Journal Square—the heart of Jersey City.

Public transportation needs capital, lots of it. The Aldene Plan is just one example of how our funds are used to stimulate local investment in order to provide better service for commuters. Local funds and self-financed improvements by carriers and business in­ dustries have provided funds working as seed money to speed the day of a better ride for commuters and the redevelopment of our urban areas.

GETTING TO THE AIRPORTS

Airport access—fast transportation from the city to the airport—is a service we need now in almost every major American city. Everyone knows how much time is lost in getting to the airport to catch a plane in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadel­phia, Atlanta, and many other of the nation's transportation centers. UMTA helped the Cleveland metropolitan area join a very exclusive transportation club—direct-service rail transportation to the airport. A capital grant to the Cleveland Transit System helped build a four-mile extension of the CTS rapid to Hopkins Interna­ tional Airport. The airport's location and plans have a similar service. The Cleveland airport ex­ tension opened in November 1968, and al­ ready daily ridership exceeds 4000 persons—more than double the expectations of the transportation planners.

Some interesting statistics have come from this new service. Fifteen percent of airport employees and airline passengers use the airport extension. Although only 10 percent of CTS passengers use the airport extension, an additional 10 percent plan to go to downtown Cleveland. 30 to 40 percent of those travelers are destined to points in and near Cleveland and serviced by the CTS rapid transit system.

The airport extension and its intermediate stops have a strategic impact on rapidly growing residential and industrial areas along its route. This line is not just another line in our integrated, whole transportation plan for the Cleveland area. This extension has added 7 percent to the total CTS rapid ridership. The unex­ pected success of the airport extension in Cleveland necessitated more equipment. So in the fall of 1970, UMTA made an additional capital grant to CTS for the purchase of 10 rail cars and the improvement of the electrification and train control system including a new central power control center and the equip­ ling of the entire line with a cab signal control system, designed to prevent oper­ ations and insure greater safety for those who use the CTS rapid. It cost $18.6 million to purchase the rail equipment and to install the additional needed equipment. UMTA paid a total of $1,123 million, of the cost through capital grants.

CONGRESSMAN IN CHICAGO

The Chicago Transit Authority recently opened two rapid transit extensions, one in the median of the Dan Ryan Expressway and the other in the Center City Express­ way. We helped finance the construc­ tion of 16 miles of extensions and the pur­ chase of 150 rapid transit cars for the new service.

Utilization of the median strips of express­ ways for rapid transit lines is a unique ap­ plication of transit technology. The idea has been studied elsewhere, and we hope it may be applied in other cities.

Several years ago we noted that the initial three applications of expressway median use for rapid transit lines were in Chicago. (The first, on the Dan Ryan Expressway, was opened in the mid-1960's.) The Dan Ryan and Kennedy rapid transit extensions cost $38.2 million and $50.1 million respectively. We paid for 81 percent of Dan Ryan and 62 percent of Kennedy. A capital grant of $25.5 million in UMTA capital grants, the Kennedy was by $23.5 million in capital grant assistance.

Built with the assistance of another one of our capital grants, the new Ashland rapid transit extension is the most recently constructed. It provides a compact rail-bus-automobile connection with both "park and ride" and "kiss and ride" facilities and special lanes for feeder bus and shuttle, and for quick pedestrian movement between transportation modes.

We can improve all forms of transportation in a manner that fits the different needs of more than one mode. A good example of this type of transportation interface is the UMTA capital grant called "Northwest Passage," the first proj­ ect which combines two kinds of grants.

Northwest Passage will provide weather­proofed, air-conditioned rail cars for the Chicago and North Western Railway's commuter terminal in downtown Chicago and the CTA's Lake­ street line. The terminal, opened in 1969, provides a compact rail-bus-automobile connection between "park and ride" and "kiss and ride" facilities and special lanes for feeder bus and shuttle, and for quick pedestrian movement between transportation modes.

We can improve all forms of transportation in a manner that fits the different needs of more than one mode. A good example of this type of transportation interface is the UMTA capital grant called "Northwest Passage," the first proj­ect which combines two kinds of grants.

The new CTA rapid extension is the most recently constructed. It provides a compact rail-bus-automobile connection with both "park and ride" and "kiss and ride" facilities and special lanes for feeder bus and shuttle, and for quick pedestrian movement between transportation modes. It can improve all forms of transportation in a manner that fits the different needs of more than one mode. A good example of this type of transportation interface is the UMTA capital grant called "Northwest Passage," the first proj­ect which combines two kinds of grants. The new CTA rapid extension was to improve the "kiss and ride" facilities and special lanes for feeder bus and shuttle, and for quick pedestrian movement between transportation modes.

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The implementation of this part of Al­ dene Plan—the airport extension—was a first step in the rethinking of the transportation facilities. The idea has been studied elsewhere, and we hope it may be applied in other cities.

The results in Boston are excellent, but Boston is just the beginning. It is a proto­ type of what can be done to make an old city more manageable; to make our cities better places for people. Boston, with our help, is constructing 10 miles of rapid transit lines by 1976 and rapidly developing South Shore area. We are also helping to pay for the construction of the new 5-mile Haymarket North extension and the CHARLESTOWN ELEVATED RAILROAD, with the goal of removing the blighting influence of the CHARLESTOWN ELEVATED RAILROAD in the important Read­ ing corridor.

In San Francisco, even though the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system is pri­ marily a local-federal program authorized before Congress enacted the 1964 Act, the Urban Mass Transportation Administration has committed more than $30 million to improved public transportation.

The Berkeley portion of the line was to have opened this year, but construction had to meet more adequately the goals and ob­ jectives of the city's development plan. We are helping buy the new equipment needed by the Municipal Railway of San Francisco and the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit System to provide coordinated service between the two systems.

In addition, our capital grant funds are helping meet the increased construction costs which BART has experienced because of in­ flation and because of greater concern for the impact of the system upon its environ­ ment since the system was authorized and funded.

The Aldene Plan; the Cleveland Airpot; rapid transit extensions and other improve­ ments in the New Jersey mass transit system for the MBTA; a new system in San Fran­ cisco; these are typical of UMTA capital grants which are helping to implement concepts in rail commuter and rapid transit service and to improve the systems we have.

FUNDING ROLLING STOCK

In addition, capital grants have been used to keep rolling stock rolling. We have helped the purchase of hundreds of cars for rail­ roads and transit systems. And, because we ask for the best and take part of the risk, the new cars are very definitely new. UMTA provided $33 million to help buy 400 specially-designed subway cars for the new system in New York. We have already committed to the improve­ ment of the Long Island Rail Road. The State of New Jersey is using a $6.6 million Federal grant to help purchase the new cars for the Penn Central, to replace cars more than 40 years old. And $28.4 million will be made available to help purchase 220 new cars for the Illinois Central's suburban Chicago commu­ nity service will give the IC essentially the same modern equipment as is now used by the North Western, the Milwaukee, and the Burlington. The Chicago South Suburban Railroad is being modernized by the communities served by the IC to assist the railroad in improving service, with the help of a $25 million Federal grant. The pas-
sage of the Public Transportation Assistance Bill will permit us to provide additional help in Chicago and other areas that depend heavily upon railroad commuter services.

Capitol grants are at work in 28 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Most have been made to cities to help preserve and improve local bus service. More than 90 grants have been made to acquire private bus lines in imminent danger of abandonment, and to operate such lines in purchasing new buses and in constructing terminals, passenger shelters, administrative offices, and garages.

Federal funds have been made available to improve maintenance and cleaning facilities and, in some cases, to modify terminal facilities and systems and exact fare programs, which have added to the safety of transit services and have enhanced competent management to improve the quality of service it renders. In Philadelphia, Miami, and Dallas, among other cities, capital grants have been used to modernize the city's entire bus system.

The objective of our capital grant program—indeed, of any of our programs—is to provide greater mobility for those who live and work in urban areas. But within this context, our programs do even more: They help improve urban environments, and provide greater mobility not only for commuters but for automobile drivers as well. Our program is one of building. But that's just the beginning. The end we seek is improved quality of life.

Public transportation is for the user, the community.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR STAR PRINT OF REPORT NO. 91-841

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Committees on the Judiciary entitled "Anticommittee Activities, 1969," together with the individual views (Report No. 91-841) be reprinted as a star print to correct two inadvertent errors in the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, through its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2999) to authorize, in the District of Columbia, the gift of all or part of a human body after death to serve as organ or tissue for transplantation, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

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


H.R. 14746. An act to make it lawful to set up or fly any kite in the District of Columbia.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, amid the rhetoric and the speeches, the masses of news columns, the editorials leaning one way or the other, it is difficult to find the clear voice of indisputable reason. I do not wonder that the people of this country are confused as to the issues.

Nor am I surprised that some of my esteemed colleagues have been caught up in the combat of words and ideas.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:


H.R. 14746: An act to make it lawful to set up or fly any kite in the District of Columbia.

PHLOUNDERING IN CONGRESS

Whatever anyone may think of U.S. involvement in Vietnam—

Whatever anyone may think of the way the war has been conducted by the President Johnson's Administration, or by President Nixon's Administration—

One thing is clear:

Nothing has shown up so well as Vietnam's ability to get us out of it. Even some in Congress who have been demanding the U.S. pull out, now seem to believe that no one can do it gracefully, without absolute surrender, without important and possibly crucial diplomatic or military consequences. The most vocal of these anti-war politicians are just against whatever is being done, whether it was the last administration or this one.

In the House of Representatives, this group has just been defeated on proposals which well could have dramatically crippled our military effort and possibly have cost the lives of many Americans.

On a bill to authorize the armed services to spend $402 billion in military equipment, the House voted down feverish attempts to bar U.S. troops entirely from Cambodia, Laos and Thailand, to cut off all aid funds for Vietnamese forces, and a series of similar amendments. The House rejected proposals to make deep cuts in appropriations for submarines, naval vessels and military research.

Legislation with the same aims is scheduled for a vote in the Senate this week.

In the frustration of not having any workable answers for withdrawing from the Vietnam war, the senators are proposing to take it out on the armed forces, by withholding funds needed by the fighting units in Indo-China. This could be suicidal.

After years of lavishing money on the military, sometimes even in response to the Pentagon's demands, many in Congress now are slashing out almost hysterically at military appropriations.

There is nothing sacred about military appropriations. The Pentagon is just as accountable to the taxpayers as any branch of government. But if the government is to be made to stand up and fight, and Congress has an obligation to see that the sums it appropriates are well spent.
But slashing which jeopardize the security of the country cannot be condoned. There is more than Vietnam involved. Our whole defense posture is concerned.

Moreover, the proposals defeated in the House would have tied the hands of the troops in Indochina, reduced their options, checking their morale. If the Army had to fight on their own, they might even disrupt the withdrawal program laid out by President Nixon.

When the Senate comes to these questions, it should lay aside its emotions and political venom, and decide on the basis of practical judgment and regard for the welfare of our troops.

**ESCALATION IN INDOCHINA**

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, earlier in the day I asked if my distinguished colleague and friend from South Dakota (Mr. McGovern) might be present in the Chamber at this time, in order that he could hear the remarks I am now about to make. Because of conflicts the distinguished Senator had, he was unable to be here, but he asked that I proceed anyway.

I refer, therefore, in conformity with my conversation with the Senator from South Dakota, to page 14872 of the Congressional Record for May 12, 1970. I quote from the words of Senator McGovern in the second column, about two-thirds of the way down:

I suggest, Mr. President, that every time a village like that is destroyed in Southeast Asia—and they have been destroyed by the hundreds and perhaps thousands—we lose another step in this great struggle for the hearts and minds of the people of Southeast Asia.

I cannot get out of my mind the picture of those bodies floating down the Mekong River 2 or 3 weeks ago. They were not Communist bodies. They were bodies of citizens of Cambodia who were killed by the bombs and the bullets of their own countrymen, and it is abundantly clear that the government shared the same purposes we do in Southeast Asia.

I wish to point out, Mr. President, that despite the conclusions that my good friend from South Dakota has reached, the facts are these: The published photographs of the bodies in the river appeared on April 12 and 13 of this year. On the 23d of April, Ron Ziegler announced that South Vietnam was arranging to send a limited number of Czech AK-47 guns to Cambodian forces. A week or so later, the State Department announced that the United States was making arrangements to give them M-1 and M-2 rifles.

Thus it is clear we have given no aid to Sihanouk since 1965, our Ambassador and almost all of the diplomatic mission left that year—some having left before, and some not until after.

Thus the bodies could not have been killed with weapons we or our allies gave to Cambodian forces. As I said earlier, I regret that the distinguished Senator from South Dakota could not be present. What I have said will appear in the Record, and I certainly would wish to afford him an opportunity to respond, if he chose to do so. I think it is important that we all understand that it is easy to make assumptions based upon the best judgment we have, and I am sure that is precisely what the distinguished Senator from South Dakota did. In this instance, an assumption he made, I underscore, use the word "probably," and did not say categorically this was true—does, I think, underscore the fact that what was said does not—despite, I am certain, his firm belief that it was probably true—happen to be the case.

I know that he would be as eager as I am to have the Record set straight.

**ADJOURNMENT**

Mr. HART. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate—which I understand is the case—I move that the Senate adjourn in accordance with the previous order. The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 13, 1970, at 12 o'clock noon.

**CONFIRMATIONS**

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 12, 1970:

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

Harry A. Blackmun, of Minnesota, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

**IN THE AIR FORCE**

The following officers for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers in the U.S. Air Force, to the grade indicated, under the provisions of chapters 35 and 837, title 10, of the United States Code:

**To be major general**


**To be brigadier general**


Col. William H. Pendleton, XXX-XX-XXXX, CA, California Air National Guard.

Col. Robert E. Peterson, XXX-XX-XXXX, Minnesota Air National Guard.

Col. George H. Taylor, XXX-XX-XXXX, UT, Utah Air National Guard.

**IN THE MARINE CORPS**

The nominations beginning Jeffrey H. Andrews, to be 2d lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on Apr. 16, 1970.

**IN THE MARINE CORPS**

The nominations beginning Jeffrey H. Andrews, to be 2d lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on Apr. 16, 1970.

**IN THE NAVY**

The nominations beginning Majdly Abbot, to be lieutenant colonel, and ending Robert R. Carruthers, to be lieutenant colonel, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on Apr. 16, 1970.