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ing the passing of Glen Lipscomb. He was profoundly respected, not only by his constituents, but by people of both parties throughout California who observed his effective work in the Halls of Congress. He had many friends in Congress among Democrats as well as among Republicans. I am happy to have been one of them.

I extend my sympathy to his wife, Virginia, to their two daughters, and to all who will feel this very deep loss.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I had the great privilege of introducing Representative Lipscomb for many years before he became a Member of Congress. I had the great privilege of introducing him the night he announced his candidacy, and I can say without reservation that I have never known a public servant to offer himself as a candidate for public office for whom I had more respect or more personal regard, or who has done a finer job in the representation of his constituency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 352) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints the two Senators from California (Mr. Murphy and Mr. Cranston) as a committee to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

GUIDELINES FOR THE PROBLEMS OF MODERN LIFE

HON. JOHN STENNIS
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, we hear sometimes that there are no guidelines for the problems of modern life. But Mrs. Virginia Weldon Kelly, in the Long Beach, Calif., Independent and Press-Telegram, shared the faith of millions of Americans who believe that the Scriptures offer a comprehensive blueprint for living.

Mrs. Kelly’s Christmas editorial is pertinent for all of 1970 because she reminds her readers that Jesus set the standard for the ideal life of humble sacrifice and service when He said:

“Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.”

I think Mrs. Kelly’s remarks are valuable to millions of Americans. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

Without objection, the item was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Press-Telegram, Dec. 26, 1969]

“I AM THE LIGHT . . .”

(By Virginia Kelly)

Christmas is associated with the birth of Jesus who said, “I am the light of the world: He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness but shall have the light of day.”

What, for instance, shall we do on New Year’s eve? We should love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind,” and “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.” We should love our neighbors.”

In the Eighteenth Century, Giambattista Vico advocated the concept of a “moratorium on war” today when he wrote, “A society always falls into a second barbarism when rising luxury, materialism, and false pride have destroyed the social bonds to which religious faith is indispensable.”

The revitalization of the family, government, education, and the church depends upon Jesus’ warning that we must be born again.

The rediscovery of Christ has preceded every great spiritual renaissance in the western world from St. Augustine to St. Francis of Assisi, to Martin Luther, to John Wesley. Rediscovering Christ, Malcolm Muggeridge recently wrote, “To keep Jesus’ light in one’s eyes is heaven, to be without it is hell.”

At Christmas may we all wear “the armor of light” and know with St. Paul that “. . . neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come • • • shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

VALUABLE RESOURCES BEING LOST BY COUNTRY TOWNS BECAUSE OF LACK OF ADEQUATE RETIREMENT FACILITIES FOR ELDERLY

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, some time ago I introduced H.R. 16098 providing for the establishment of a Countryside Development Commission designed to assist in bringing about a more rational balance between the urban and countryside economies.

I was heartened when President Nixon recently appointed a Rural Affairs Council for this same purpose.

One of the aspects of countryside living which has been relatively neglected has been in the field of health care and retirement facilities for the elderly.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the Record the following statement of the loss of this lack of health and retirement fac-

ILITIES MADE FOR G. B.Gunlogson of the Countryside Development Foundation:

“Such facilities should not be looked on as expenses,” Gunlogson concludes, “since they could prove to be the best investment the community ever made. They offer the only way to turn potential losses into a profit and improve the whole community. Such a thriving community is going to have an increasing number of elderly people in the future. They will have to go somewhere or go somewhere else to seek their way either locally or somewhere else. Certain numbers will inevitably leave to live in larger cities and in distant states. The number who remain will depend largely on the quality of the living accommodations and health facilities that may be available locally.

When they must go somewhere else to seek these facilities, their lifetime earnings usually go with them. They are lost as customers in the community, and the social and economic contribution these citizens can make are transferred elsewhere. These events are more regrettable because so many have remained, preferred to remain in the community where their lifetime interests have been. But most disturbing of all is the fact that more mental and physical age, then shortened life expectancy may be the price that many elderly people have to pay when they must move to new environments.

The Countryside Development Foundation is sponsoring studies to obtain a better understanding of the status of elderly people who have left the countryside type of environment in which most of their lives were spent. It is often reported that older people from the countryside and small cities find it more difficult to adjust to city environment than people from metropolitan areas.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move that morning business be closed, that the amendment of the Senator from California (Mr. Cranston) be made the pending business for further consideration on tomorrow; and that, in accordance with the previous order and pursuant to Senate Resolution 352, and as a further mark of respect for the late GLEN LIPSCOMB, a Representative from the State of California, the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o’clock and 46 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, February 3, 1970, at 12 o’clock meridian.
There are a few very important things to remember when approaching the elderly population. They tend to be more independent and self-sufficient, which can make it difficult for them to move into a nursing home or convalescent center as they become older. The aging process comes by stages. First, people reach a point where the responsibility of their own home becomes too much for them, but they have no home. They are not ready to enter a nursing home. That is why there is a need for a complex that includes nursing home and 'housekeeping.' A nursing home or convalescent center is different. They tend to be more independent and self-sufficient.

As people get older, infirmities and sickness are usually not far away. It could be doing them an injustice to offer living facilities while they are in good health and then expect them to look for a nursing home when sickness and inability to care for themselves overtakes them. This is the most critical stage for older people.

There is another very important bonus such a complex brings to the community. It helps to support more doctors and better health facilities for the entire community. There may be little new in these observations by themselves. There are excellent retirement and nursing homes in many communities and there are many agencies and individual workers who recognize these problems. What is new and what lends special significance to these facts is the need for adequate facilities in country towns and cities of opportunities for them to make a living as their older generation for lack of comfortable living conditions.

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Mansion area, has been in successful operation since August, 1968. Neighborhood people are members and own stock. Alice Freeman, who has been here for a year, is now manager on a small salary.

Prices are lower than in the usual corner store. The inventory includes foods, household supplies, and children's products. The store was set up to help the children shop. The children go to the store, choose what they want, and pay for it, working and paying for it.

The operation of after-school recreation and tutoring centers for children. The program's to teach English to the Spanish-speaking, modern mathematics to parents, basic skills to adults.

The inauguration of a nursery school by Will Coleman, a black man, a volunteer worker for a year, and is now full-fledged teachers. The nursery school was for three- and four-year-olds; it was held in a community center. The girls met with the mothers monthly to tell them how to develop their children's potential. The nursery school has been a success, and many mothers have expressed their desire to enter their children into nursery schools of the same type.

In spite of the struggle, Stutz says he feels that he has "gotten a lot more out of Teacher Corps than he would have in a conventional school or education program.

While Dr. Sorber gives a lot of credit to his staff, he is the one who has been the truly motivating force for Teacher Corps in Philadelphia. "The Corps," he says, "has had an impact on the College of Education in Philadelphia with a curriculum that is vital, and instruction is toward urban education."

Dr. Mark Shedd, Philadelphia Superintendent of Schools, points out that even more emphatically: "For several years now," he says, "it has seemed to me that the Teacher Corps' training model makes more sense than the method we use regularly in our schools of education.

"Young people enlisted in Teacher Corps are looking for ways to change a system that obviously has not worked well in the past and that is certainly not prepared to cope with the 21st Century. They are also eager to serve the educationally impoverished until change can be effected. Temple University's new program is an experiment in working for change and offering service to the community."

Dr. Shedd, who also has served as chairman of the Teacher Corps' National Advisory Committee, is expected to give the go-ahead to two new Teacher Corps projects that operate in Philadelphia.

The operation of after-school recreation program, typified by Gratz Neighborhood High School near 31st Street and Ridge Avenue. Teacher Corps members set up an after-school recreation center last year in the Gratz Neighborhood High operation, which now has been taken over by its local community. Basic skills are taught to pregnant girls who have left school.

A Bookmobile, selling books for 50 cents each in areas where there are no bookstores. The books people who are literate the world and of books, donated or bought as readers from publishers, was sold out. The interns who set up and ran this venture have been graduated from Teacher Corps. But the neighborhood wants to continue a good idea, and so Mrs. Dorothy Watson, one of the community people hired by Elaine Blake, is looking for funds for the bookmobile's future.

Although Temple has tried hard to attract black interns, there are only 16 among the 50 interns who were recruited this past year. Teacher Corps members serve on selection panels and are urged to recruit others. It is slow work because most of the people who are aware of many more lucrative opportunities are open to them. Often the blacks on the panel reject black candidates; they are not as cautious as color, but for quality of a certain order.

Will Coleman, a black intern at Temple says, "We need people who are sensitized, who can learn what the community is about and deal with the children on their own level. There are blacks who cannot do it and there are whites who cannot do it. Many blacks, too, can be condescending. The job requires people who are interested in the commonwealth and will commit themselves regardless of the money."

Bonnie Burgess, an experienced teacher and teacher trainer at Teacher Corps, should ask its interns for at least one year of commitment after graduation. But Bob Stutz, director of Teacher Corps training, has already put in two years of hard, committed work; he says he couldn't have made the grade without his parents' financial help.

"Black people," says Stutz, "want something better after college: they cannot afford to work at a minimum wage a week. But they cannot make materials for use in classes. They need paperbacks. They have a struggle living in shared apartments in the $25 stipend after taxes.

STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS

HON. JOHN J. RHOADES OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. RHOADES. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon has taken a bold initiative in leading this Nation to the solution of its current problems, as well as toward the shaping of "new directions" for the 1970's and in future decades.

The President's outline for progress programs marks in his state of the Union address last week makes this plain. In both foreign policy and domestic programs, the President set forth new approaches and new initiatives for which he has long been commended editorially throughout the Nation. I insert editorials from various parts of the country, discussing this state of the Union address, in the Record.

[From the Miami Herald, Jan. 23, 1970]

"Mr. Nixon at his Best on State of the Nation"

President Nixon put firm flesh on the bare bones of his New Federalism yesterday in a State of the Union address which must rank—if only for its unifying qualities—as one of the best in modern times.

The speech was full of generalities, as such speeches are. At times they were glittering, but, at other times, they were hard and sober, though they were not without a touch of humor. His congressional-cabinet-court-diplomatic audience applauded 28 times and obviously thought it was well worth it.

"As we enter the seventies," said the President in his first essay of the federal union, "we enter also the new age of the institutions of the American government," including total reform of the welfare system and reversal of the flow of power from Washington "back to the states and to the people.

There is more than enough of state con­solidation left in Congress to make the latter half of this statement, which is a New Federalism, a popular credo even if Congress realizes that it is possible only in the future.

Thus, as the President comes along with the specifics later on, we hope that he will spell out just how the states and the localities will get back more of what they send to Washington to be lost in the fiscal shuffle.

The speech in large part was urban-orien­ted. A dozen or fewer years ago a President would have been addressing himself in great part to his state of the Union address.

That "the federal government must be in the position to assist in building of new cities and the rebuilding of old ones" is a note that has been growing old with our seniors momentarily until they remember it is 1970.

In lesser decheks the audience came on strongest at the promise of a balanced budget.

When it is fulfilled, we hope and believe it will be a genuine operational balance. But it takes two to tangle with profugacy. The record of Congress at the spending pump is not encouraging.

No one, however, will begrudge Mr. Nixon his right to spend more of a genuine war on crime or to make Washington a municipal model of law and order—if that is any longer possible.

For will there be objection to an ongoing war against pollution of the natural environment? As expected, Mr. Nixon made a major effort to placate our environmental friends. He underestimated the cost at $10 billion over five years.

One billion dollars is one-third of the cost of maintaining the Vietnam war for one year, and it is too little. Dade County, for illustration, has to spend a minimum of $800 million for water treatment alone for a period of not less than 10 years. Dade is the 26th largest metropolitan area. Multiply $800 million by 26 (some states have more than 30 counties) and you get $76 billion-plus. We hope for a more realistic appraisal of the cost of this war from the President in due time.

On everyone's heart and mind, of course,
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It was an unusual State of the Union Message, in both brevity and tone. It also was sound and constructive. We particularly liked the President's accent on the quality of life and the quality of America. The President is not interested in having to redo his program for 1971. He is not interested in having to re-edit in hearing about his commitment to develop a "national growth policy" that would make it possible to crowd centers. Such a policy, if successful, would have a profound effect on the quality of American life.

The first would be peace for America and the world. This was the new Nixon convincingly at election year. Moreover, Mr. Nixon offered a "national growth policy" meaning a reversal of the "national growth policy" and the greatest growth of inflation. We have had all sorts of growth during the past decade, including the greatest growth of crime, the greatest growth of inflation and the greatest growth of social unrest in our history. And, of course, growth of government.

As agencies and payrolls increase, we are not interested in having to redo the program. We will be the lessers if the reforms are not accepted. Mr. Nixon offered few details. These undoubtedly will be provided in subsequent messages. The President was asked about the $10 billion for waste elimination. 40 percent is federal money and 60 percent is local funds. The President said "new and clean" obviously lies some distance in the future, with fullment depending on congressional acceptance of the revenue-sharing plan.

It pointed out what the President thinks is wrong, what he would do to get on the right path. It gave an estimated time for arrival, 1976, the nation's 200th birthday. And, finally, the Nixon road may to the future defined a goal first mentioned by Barry Goldwater in 1964, the achievement of a national growth policy for Americans who disagree with the President's choice of routes, it is hard to deny that that is where we all want to go.

CLEARING THE FOE: Nixon Shows Statute as a True Statesman

(Washington—President Richard Nixon did a superb job in his First State of the Union speech. He began to show statute as a true statesman, v.t. a leader who combined the arts of politics to encompass the objectives of a nation.

The President's White House Intimates in the last few days that the President's speech several days previously when I was sitting in the office of Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs.

Kissinger had read various drafts of the speech and he was persuading the latest version of the moment. He marked those pages he liked with a check mark, those he did not care for particularly with an x, and left unmarked those he was neutral about, Kissinger and I then resumed our conversation.

Some minutes later the phone rang and I was asked to step out of the room; the President was on the phone. Naturally I knew nothing of what was talked about, but I do know the main topic at the White House was a "new federalism." I would guess that the President was asking Kissinger about points that the latter had made. Kissinger is, in general the President's sensitivity to responsible comment and his open-mindedness about revising his own views in the significant nuances that count. In that sense, the speech was a total administration effort, but above all, it was a reflection of everybody to the guidelines laid down by the President's own directions and instincts.

In the liberal rhetoric and conservative anchors of the Nixon proposals could also be seen the fine Irish hand of "Pat" Moynihan, the lone Democrat in the highest echelons of the White House, the President's personal aide for urban renewal who does not mean that Democrat Moynihan sold the President a bill of goods, but that the President's vision and needs made use of Moynihan.

All this is preatory to a series of points the President made which were in the nature of the initiatives and administrating nevertheless. Let us recall several phrases between the declarative sentences. For instance: "harnessing the vast energy..." new energy is for America..." labeled business..." challenge of perfecting..." how to use that growth..." effectiveness of government...mandate for the institutions of U.S. government..." direct production programs..." growth policy (as a national plan)."

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, Jan. 24, 1970]

THE STATE OF THE UNION

"When we speak of America's priorities," President Nixon declared in his First State of the Union message, "the first priority must always be peace for America and the world." But the chief emphasis of the message was on the environment and the quality of American life. The objectives should be accomplished through a five-year, $10-billion program attacking water pollution and the use of such additional weapons as research, incentives and new regulations—the latter by stepping up the war against crime and halting inflation. He also will press for congressional action on two major programs submitted last year, welfare reform and revenue sharing with the states. The Democrats read partisan motives into the message. But what's surprising about that? The President is, among other things, the leader of his political party—and 1970 is an election year. Mr. Nixon had come to a telling point when he said the Democratic-controlled 91st Congress has yet to act on more than two score of his legislative proposals.

The President spoke of the "new federalism," meaning a reversal of the power of the federal government from the states to Washington. Yet he conceded the continuing need for strong federal leadership in this sharing of power. However, the federal government cannot fulfill its role unless its efficiency of management is improved and old, ineffectve programs, which may be politically popular, are abandoned. "It is time to quit putting good money into bad programs," he said. "Otherwise, we will end up with more of the same, as well as new programs." We applaud his call for reform. Now to convince Congress and all those who fear they will be the losers if the reforms are accepted.

Mr. Nixon offered few details. These undoubtedly will be provided in subsequent messages. The President was asked about the $10 billion for waste elimination, 40 percent is federal money and 60 percent is local funds. The President said "new and clean." obviously lies some distance in the future, with fulfillment depending on congressional acceptance of the revenue-sharing plan.
February 2, 1970

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He has no hesitancy to confront realistically the problems, multiple in air and stream pollution—an outline, stoutly determined, of what can be done toward improving the environment, acknowledging that there is no miracle in sight to undo overnight the damages of decades; but it also stresses the essential importance of the environment. To finance adequately the war on crime, and to provide the facilities for cleaning the environment, he advocated enlarged appropriations.

The setting of priorities is essential, too—establish not only the order of importance, but for these several programs. One other thing distinguishes Richard M. Nixon from his immediate predecessors; he knows that the matters thus faced as responsibilities do entail expenditures, he also knows that Treasury outpourings are not in themselves an answer to everything. As a matter of fact, he is well aware that the fiscal irresponsibility of the latter aberration has through the years vastly compounded the nation's most devasting present threat. Thus it is that he has admonished again of the urgent necessity to watch inflation and keep the public budget under control.

For that he has supplied initiative—and leadership. Where Washington has never been willing to meet essential expenditures on excessive spending for use if necessary. On the cherished objective of world peace he also stressed the mutual responsibility. It would be as well to assess the progress that the road to peace is not difficult and dangerous, but I believe our new policies have contributed to the process. Nixon has had the best chance since World War II to enjoy a generation of uninterrupted peace. That chance will be enormously increased if we continue to have a relationship between Congress and the Executive in which, despite occasional differences of opinion, the dignity of America and the peace of mankind are concerned, we act not as Republicans or Democrats—but as Americans.

In these domestic areas he called for legislative priorities:

"We cannot delay longer in accomplishing a total reform of our welfare system. When a system penalizes work, breaks up homes and rob recipients of dignity, there is no alternative to abolishing that system and adopting in its place the program of income support, job training and work incentives that can give the low-income family a better chance to live in decency."

The time has come to assess and reform all of our institutions of government at the federal, state and local levels. For a new federalism. In which, after 190 years of power flowing from the people and local and state governments to Washington, it be permitted to flow from Washington back to the states and to the people.

"We must adopt reforms which will expand the range of opportunities for all Americans. We can fulfill the American dream only when each person has a fair chance to fulfill his dream. And the only way for an American to have voting rights, equal employment opportunity and new opportunities for expanded ownership and meaningful participation is if we provide citizens with free and equal access to means of expression."

Tusi did the Chief Executive address himself to the life and welfare of every citizen, irrespective of race, creed or color; pledging enlightened efforts for national progress; peace and prosperity, not only for the year but for the decade.

It was a state of the Union message ranking with the greatest of state papers.

It was President Richard M. Nixon at his best.

[From the Columbus Dispatch, Jan. 31, 1970]

NIXON SPOTLIGHTS TROUBLE SPOTS

Presidential State of the Union addresses in recent years have tended to offer something for everybody. But this was certainly not President Nixon's approach yesterday in outlining his new program for the United States of Congress. And the keenness of his carefully written words add emphasis to those realm of state issues he did dwell on, and helps us all to understand a little more the clear public mind that his foremost priorities are.

The President did the problems facing us and gave us a lineup of priorities. He told us it time to concern ourselves with ourselves and to convert those priorities into fulfillment.

What the State of the Union message did as much as anything else was to reinforce again Nixon is giving us a presidency dedicated to restoration of order and one aware that if America is to excel, if America is to be leader in the world it cannot do so without being politically, socially and economically sound and having a well ordered economy.

[From the Buffalo Evening News, Jan. 23, 1970]
of programs. Politically, this may leave his Democratic opposition, which controls Congress, plenty of room for criticism in areas only remotely related to crime and education. But it tends to pre-empt from that opposition the policy areas on which he chose to concentrate. This seemed to be clearer, at least in general outline, and highly commendable.

The President rightly stressed the need for continued pressures to curb inflation, which he said had increased the monthly cost of living during the 1960s for a family of four by a standard that should be pledged for increased spending to support that principle of governmental spending restraint. He urged Congress to totally reform the bankruptcy welfare system along the lines he suggested last August, and pressed for passage of his anti-crime package.

Throughout his calls for reform of local, state and federal institutions ran the theme of decentralized government, of reversing the flow of long-concentrated power "back from Washington to the states and to the public." But the President reserved his boldest rhetoric, his urgency, for what he clearly believes a top priority goal of the 1970s— an improvement in the "quality of life," a cleaner environment.

He asks for stiffened standards and enforcement concerning auto-caused air pollution, a "revolutionary new management methods" for buying open space and park lands. He would spend $10 billion to build locks and other structures to reclaim the nation's waters wherever needed in the next five years. And he seemed to hand to industry a greater responsibility for purifying the environment, as in his assertion that the "price of goods should be made to include the costs of producing and disposing of them without damage to the environment."

Many details of his "comprehensive and costly" environmental programs remain to be spelled out, so definitive judgments are difficult to under­stand how he could emphasize environmen­tal problems and courts without mentioning the crucial role played by rising population and, therefore, birth-control programs. Nevertheless, the thrust of his message is sound. Neglect of the contamination of our air and water, and the slitting of broad social responsibilities by the polluters, alone dictate an immedi­ate urgency for effective remedies now. Indeed, many of the problem areas highly visible to many—crime, pollution, crime, inflation—aren't new. They're enduring but neglected trouble spots. Hope­fully, his focus on them in a State of the Union message will encourage the action by Congress without which they will continue to bit the quality of American life.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

February 2, 1970

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to place in the Record this excellent editorial comment, "Nixon Budget Will Set Priorities." The editorial follows:

[From the Topeka Sunday Capital-Journal, Jan. 25, 1970]

**NIXON BUDGET WILL SET PRIORITIES**

Under any accounting system, $300 billion is a tremendous amount of money, especially when all of it has to come, one way or another, from the taxpayers.

So when President Nixon delivers his budget message on or about Jan. 25, 30, it may sound preposterous for him to call it a tight budget, for actually it will set a record.

In the President's behalf, however, it may be explained that the "unified budget" method of accounting in use for the last three years distorts the amount of money available for discretionary federal spending.

Billions included in the unified budget, for example, represent anticipated spending from trust funds, like those which finance the Social Security and interstate highway programs.

These transactions did not appear in the so-called administrative budget—the budget concept which for years was best known to the taxpayers. Perhaps the new accounting method does make the budget more meaningful as a guide to overall national economic spending, but it has made comparisons with prior budgets more difficult. That usually is a re­sult to presidents forced to spend more money every year than did their predecessors.

It must always be remembered, however, that the money does come from the taxpayers.

President Johnson found it to his advantage in January 1967 to present a fiscal 1968 budget which stressed a National Income Accounts method. He was roundly scolded on Capitol Hill, in the press and by many tax­payers for "budgetary sleight of hand."

LBJ described the NIA budget as one giving the truest account of the actual state of federal finances, but his critics thought he was trying to bury the surge of spending on Viet­nam and on social welfare programs.

Now President Nixon finds himself locked into a still newer, unified summary budget statement that makes him look like a big spender even bigger than Johnson.

No matter what method is used, in terms of appropriated monies, the squeeze is real. Even in advance of his message, major spending cutbacks for fiscal 1971 have been disclosed by both the Defense Dept. and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pain­ful slashes in medical and other sciences re­search programs are forecast.

How the Nixon administration chooses to save money, by reducing spending or holding the line, will reveal where its interests lie, even as much as his State of the Union mes­sage did. Federal budget making is a process of sorting, of selecting. The complex exercise forces the White House to make hard choices involving competing constituencies and priorities. It is also true that Congress can—and frequently does—ap­propriate funds above the budget amount.

In a sense, the defense budget is the President's budget as president. Like all incoming presidents in recent times, Nixon had to live his first year in office with an inherited budget. Johnson had a full budget to Con­gress on Jan. 15, 1969, just five days before leaving office.

His $257 billion budget covered the 1970 fiscal year—the one that will be with us until next June 30. Nixon sent Congress proposed spending of $264 billion. The budget is $7 billion from Johnson's budget. But Congress

wont its own way to some extent, and some of the savings disappeared.

Other presidents have seen fit as a matter of political expediency to submit budgets that overstate expected revenues and, or underestimate spending plans.

A credible, balanced—budget is seen as an absolute necessity this year to show the American public that the government is getting tough on inflation.

**BLACK PANTHERS AND WHITE LIBERALS**

**HON. JAMES B. UTT**

**OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, February 2, 1970**

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, the atrocities perpetrated by the Black Panthers like the 1930's shocked the world and have continued to be cited as the most horrible example of what can happen when power­mad men take the law into their own hands.

Yet in spite of this lesson, and the price in human suffering it caused, we see men today, in the name of civil rights and correction of evil, following the same steps toward abrogation of all rights and creation of complete evil.

It is not surprising to see the same "lib­eral" Communist-sympathizing names prominently allied with the Black Panther movement, itself a Communist organization, using Nazi tactics. Both are antifreedom movements and attract those who want freedom—only for them­selves.

Mr. Speaker, I believe everyone should read the following article by Allan C. Brownfeld, which appeared in the January 29, 1970, edition of Roll Call:

**BLACK PANTHERS AND WHITE LIBERALS**

(By Allan C. Brownfeld)

In his state of the Union message President Nixon called for a new war on crime. This call was made over and over again before Mr. Johnson found it to be the end of ambivalence in the black com­munity about crime. The President now calls for an all-out war on crime.

In Washington, D.C., has, for all intents and pur­poses, become a city of fear. For the first time in its history, policemen were stationed in all 46 of Washington's junior and senior high schools and this past week Mayor Walter Washington said that they would be there indefinitely.

If white citizens of the District of Colum­bia are concerned about crime, this is equally true of black citizens, perhaps even more true. James G. Banks, the city housing chief, finds in the Negro movement to the suburbs "the era of innocence in the black com­munity about crime." He tells of Wash­ingtonians being afraid of Negroes, of Wash­ingtonians being afraid of Negroes, and of Negroes being afraid of Negroes.

Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson also spoke of strong, new and encouraging demands from Negroes here for police protection with the implication of black citizen action against crime. Crime analysts say the fear of crime appears to be growing geographically among both blacks and whites at perhaps twice as many times the rate of reported offenses. This phenomenon is so marked that the District office of Crime Analysis plans to conduct under a Justices Department Grant, a special survey of fear.

It is in the light of this serious deteriora­tion of our national life and the growth of

**NIXON BUDGET WILL SET PRIORITIES**

**HON. CHESTER L. MIZE**

**OF KANSAS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, February 2, 1970**

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, although the Congress is not involved in a fiscal 1971 budget today, the Topeka, Kans., Sunday Capital-Journal on January 25 made some perceptive observations about the budget process. They made an attempt to analyze all of us as we review these re­quests and the priorities they establish.
crime and violence that it is especially dis­
tributed among those groups of black people who are least likely to objects the sort of elegant fusion of Mao-Marxist ideology to the political and cultural life of the nation. The day after the meeting at Leonard Bernstein's apartment in New York that was attended by Mrs. August Heckscher, the wife of one of the nation's leading art patrons, and a group of about 100 black Panther leaders, President Nixon announced the formation of a special commission to look into the use of the drug war as a means of controlling the black community. Mrs. Heckscher, who was not present at the meeting, later told the press that she had not been consulted about the formation of the commission.

The Panthers are a clearly a violence-prone, revolutionary, Marxist organization. Founded in 1966, its platform states that "We want an end to the robbery by the capitalist of our black community . . . education for our people that exposes the true nature of this disease; the division of wealth end to the police brutality and murder of black people . . . United Nations-supervised plebiscite to be held throughout the black community . . . education for our people who are reading for Panthers - and dangerous Black Panther organisation has been receiving from a host of self-proclaimed "white liberals"—among them are hundreds of college students. And the author of a recent book, "The Black Panthers," has been seen at Panther meetings. The book, which he believes is far in excess of the real figures, states that the Panthers are "beautiful." The real figures are bad enough: in 11 cities, 5 dead and 42 wounded in 26 months, including 4 deaths and 25 wounded in the last six months.

Despite all of this, the "white liberals" are proceeding with plans to bring the Panthers and the home of Leonard Bernstein, the creator of the musical "West Side Story," into the political and cultural life of the nation. The Panthers have agreed to participate in a large benefit for Black Panthers that will be held in New Rochelle.

Panther leader Hilliard recently declared that "We advocate the very direct overthrow of the government by way of force and violence, by picking up guns and moving against it because we recognize it as being oppressive and . . . we know that the only solution to it is armed struggle."

No society can remain secure if those who advocate violence are permitted to take up arms against the government and those who advocate the wholesale rejection of those values and ideals that we subsume under the, admittedly, somewhat discredited expression of liberalism. . . . They are rac­ing full steam ahead toward the terminus state." Those who seek to preserve our freedom and the rule of law must oppose those who present the fallacious defense of totali­tarian and violent groups such as the Pan­thers. Would we rather be free and "in vogue"? It seems clear that Mr. Bern­stein, Mr. Preminger and Mr. Duchs prefer to be in vogue. But what of the rest of us?

Life Begins at 45—University of Texas Institutes a Program to Bring the Mature Woman Back for Training and Business Wants to Hire Them

HON. J. J. PICKLE

Of Texas

In the House of Representatives

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. Pickle, Mr. Speaker, the ladies are on the move and the University of Texas is providing the impetus. An ener­getic program is underway to bring back to the nation's labor force many of those who turned 40 recently and who turned 40 to the university in an effort to retrain them for jobs in the nation's labor force. Many of these were women who had not completed high school but who had been successful in earning their living by working for wages instead of in the classroom. The university is making a major effort to bring these women into the labor force and to help them find jobs. The program is being conducted in the Department of Home Economics, with an initial focus on homemakers. The program will provide courses in home economics and family life skills, as well as job placement and referral services. The program is also being conducted in the Department of Adult Education, with a focus on adult literacy and basic education. The program is being conducted in the Department of Family Studies, with a focus on family counseling and family life skills. The program is being conducted in the Department of Business Administration, with a focus on business administration and management. The program is being conducted in the Department of Social Work, with a focus on social work and social welfare. The program is being conducted in the Department of Psychology, with a focus on psychology and counseling. The program is being conducted in the Department of Sociology, with a focus on sociology and social science. The program is being conducted in the Department of Political Science, with a focus on politics and public policy. The program is being conducted in the Department of Economics, with a focus on economics and economic development. The program is being conducted in the Department of History, with a focus on history and historical studies. 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a “university-wide service of general educational counseling for returning women students, both undergraduate and graduate.” Its objectives as listed by its executive committee of faculty and staff members are:

To serve as a liaison between faculty advisors and returning women students, both undergraduate and graduate.

To assist in the identification of current course offerings in the undergraduate and student services offered throughout The University that are of interest to women.

To increase knowledge and information related to this selected group of women.

To clarify University procedures and regulations, referring other campus offices of time consuming conferences.

To promote effective utilization of University facilities, and faculty, staff, and student time.

Dr. Whately sees the program as one designed to encourage women to develop their potential, both as individuals and as contributors to our society. Planning for this venture was funded by a Hogg Foundation for Mental Health grant, implemented by UT faculty. Funds will depend on the need manifested to the staff of the office of continuing education for women. A survey has already been made, and there were responses from over 35 years of age attending classes on the Austin campus in 1968. An orientation coffee this fall invited questions and offered help to returning women.

Funds for large programs have been justified by the economic influences of women on the family and community. Often the financial contributions of women are not recognized, but the work of women is underestimated and undervalued.

Although the young working girl in the mini skirt is more often the subject of the newspaperman’s camera, the woman who is most likely to be a wage earner today is 45 to 54 years of age. This age group has tripled in number since 1940; the 35 to 44 age group is more than doubled; the 55 to 64 age group has quadrupled.

These figures, cited by the U.S. Department of Labor, have been a source of encouragement and inspiration to women who thought they were “too old to go back to work.”

Business is sending out representatives to conduct seminars or participate in seminars originated by others to give the word. Women, business needs you! That phrase is the title of a book published by Sabatino A. Russo Jr., founder of American Girl Service which supplies employees to business. Another job service executive, Elmer L. Winter, president of Manpower, Inc., has written, Work: Every Woman’s Guide to Successful Employment. Winter says he is looking for 100,000 women who want jobs and are skilled in any field to come to his program’s married women to be working in a few years. Currently, about 30 percent of America’s married women are employed.

Governmental and expanded opportunities in established industries have opened doors for women. Broadened educational opportunities have improved the work potential. Governmental programs such as the President’s Commission on the Status of Women, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibiting discrimination in employment and the Equal Pay Act, existing degree programs, have made work more attractive.

And there are deeper reasons aside from economic influences breeding with the cultural changes that have taken place. The Plight of all, women are outliving men. A baby girl born in 1900 could expect to live to 49 years; a baby girl born in 1940 can expect to live, on the average, to the age of nearly 74 years of age. The factors that give her a greater life expectancy decrease the incidence of disease and give her vitality for enjoyment of those added years.

Secondly, women are marrying young—half of them are under 20 and another half under 25. They bear their children younger and by the time a majority of women reach their mid-thirties, their children are in school. They still have another 30 to 35 years of active life ahead.

Individual reasons for seeking work vary, but most women need the money—to support a family deprived of a husband or to add extra income. There are 350,000 women in long-run income head households. Psychology is not the only reason women work. The more education a woman acquires, the more likely she is to work. Whether she needs the money or not. She wants to use her skills and talents to reap “the psychic rewards that come from achievement and recognition and the satisfaction of giving the best to artistry and science.” This was the basis of Thurgood Marshall’s bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Voices in the U.S. and abroad are echoing news that women work, and the woman who works. She is criticized less and it is even acceptable for her to bluntly refuse to accept ideas that are commonly blamed on her. A successful married woman faces a full-time job; that woman’s strength is intuition, not intellect; that’s not feminine don’t be intimidated; it is because the world that women can’t get along (professionally) with other women. Dr. Juanita M. Kreps of Duke University, expert in the subject of contemporary women, who work or want to go to work, has repeatedly blasted these timeworn themes and phony guilt feelings. She is criticized less and it is even acceptable for her to bluntly refuse to accept ideas that are commonly blamed on her. A successful married woman faces a full-time job; that woman’s strength is intuition, not intellect; that’s not feminine don’t be intimidated; it is because the world that women can’t get along (professionally) with other women.

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"Until we lay these ghosts to rest," she says, women will continue to minimize the long-run importance of intellectual development, and “will continue actually to avoid preparation for a lifetime of learning.” And as for her "career women" she criticizes many as unrealistic and non-realistic. She says, "The gifted who want to work in foreign service and deposits in banks, insurance companies, etc., will be on a great demand. Of special interest to the academic community and a reason for the University’s experimental program is the fact that practically all the new jobs are white-collar, requiring college education, and/or some special training.

Mrs. Walt Rostow, the woman who broke the male ranks as the first woman professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and who is now a UT professor, keynote the spring colloquium on continuing education and summarized the situation in this way: There is no longer a reason to argue about whether women should work. They simply have to talk about the quality of the output.”

UT Exes have expressed their approval of the program for continuing education for women by establishing a scholarship in the name of the well-known sociologist, writer, counselor and authority on mental health aspects of family and community relations, Dr. Bernice Milburn Moore, of the Hogg Foundation staff. With two degrees from Texas and a doctorate from the University of North Carolina, Dr. Moore’s life experience seems to prove the point of the program. The certificate presented to Dr. Moore is reproduced.

The future of the program will depend on the response of others to it. The older generation, and Texas and a sort of the University of North Carolina, Dr. Moore’s life experience seems to prove the point of the program. The certificate presented to Dr. Moore is reproduced.

YOUNG WORLD DEVELOPMENT—YOUTH ARM OF THE AMERICAN FREEDOM FROM HUNGER FOUNDATION

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 28, 1970

Mr. FASCELL, Mr. Speaker, these days we hear a lot about student rebellion, "turning out," rejection of the "establishment," etc. More. We do not often hear about the constructive side of our young people.

This year, in 33 States including my own State of Florida, thousands of young people will be staging a "Walk for Development," the proceeds of which will be donated to one local and one foreign freedom-from-hunger project.

In Dade County, Fla., the project is being organized by two enthusiastic teenagers, Mike Burk and Jane Rachlin. The Walk for Development there is scheduled for February 21, and, if it proves as successful as last year, thousands of young Miamians will be participating in this effort to gain funds for the hungry. This is done through pledges from adults and community organizations for each mile that teenagers walk. The planning was done by the community leaders for their very real concern and efforts in eliminating the sources of hunger both in America and around the world. And I know that everyone is proud that young people are committed and concerned enough to devote their time, energy, and enthusiasm,.

The parent organization of Young World Development—the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation—is headed by our former colleague, the Honorable William D. Overstreet, and the leaders of this organization for their very real concern and efforts in eliminating the sources of hunger both in America and around the world. And I know that everyone is proud that young people are committed and concerned enough to devote their time, energy, and enthusiasm,.
February 2, 1970

A PAINFULLY MODEST HERO

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.
OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, our people thirst today for news about our brave and courageous fighting men. The papers seem to be full of information about those they consider temporary but I would like to have some news about the majority of our American boys—the brave ones who risk their lives to save others; the courageous ones who see a job to be done and so they do it; the valiant men who are putting up with great discomfort and personal sacrifice, but who are willing to give a helping hand to those who need it.

Just recently I received a copy of a news article that tells about a courageous man. He is a friend of mine, having served as a page in 1955 when I was serving in the Florida legislature. How deeply proud I am of David Cook. He exemplifies all the good of our fighting men today.

The article I wish to quote is entitled: "A Painfully Modest Hero." It is written by Helen Musgrove, correspondent for the Jacksonville Journal, who sent the story back from Marble Mountain, Danang, South Vietnam. It reads in part:

"A Painfully Modest Hero"

Visibility was so bad that Lt. David Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Cook of St. Augustine, Florida, couldn't see more than a few feet away, but he could see his duty very clearly.

There were wounded and dead men out there and delay could mean they might all be dead soon.

David, a Marine helicopter pilot flying a Huey gunship up around the DMZ at the start of the recent TET offensive, was dismayed at the rising number of casualties, the intense enemy activity and the way the weather was closing in. He knew there were wounded men out there, in their sixth day of being marooned by impenetrable flying conditions. The bodies of eight buddies killed in action.

A Chinook 46 had tried to get to them and failed and so David, now elected himself to the job. Flying practically blind and with enemy fire reaching out in the direction of their sound, they did find and rescue the men.

The OFX isn't David's only medal. Some other honors were also awarded. David is of great pride to his family, who have given him the strength and courage to fly and save lives.

February 2, 1970

EXTRACTIONS OF REMARKS

HON. CHET HOLIFIELD
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have read with great interest the recent remarks made by the Members of both Houses concerning the Middle East policy. I share their concern for the direction this policy is apparently taking under the present administration. It appears to be a policy of Soviet and Arab appeasement, turning away from our longstanding policy of friendship and support of the last free nation in the area—Israel.

I regret to say, also, that it is a policy of self-delusion. Self-delusion, in believing that the Soviets will agree to a settlement in the area which is in the best interests of Israel or the United States; self-delusion in the belief that our "sometimes friends" the French, want a settlement in our best interests, and that the Arabs want peace, and that the British have power or influence in the area. The Members of this body know, and the world knows, that the seeds of the current Middle Eastern situation were sown during the last Republican administration. With the decision on the Aswan Dam, the Arab world was written off.

The Soviets were not short-sighted, as was the Republican administration, and quickly converted the Arab world into Soviet satellites. We also know that the Soviets armed the United Arab Republic prior to the 6-day war, and rearmed the U.A.R. after most of this war material was captured or smashed to bits by the mostly outnumbered and outgunned Israelis.

We also know that the British have withdrawn their presence from the area, only to be replaced by the Soviets. The Arabs, one does not need to speculate on the final destination of these aircraft. They are obviously intended for the United Arab Republic.

Our policy appears to be one which would impose preconditions of peace upon Israel and the United Arab Republic. One of these preconditions is the Israeli withdrawal, or agreement to withdraw, from lands occupied during the 6-day war.

It is clear, Mr. Speaker, that the Arabs do not want peace, but the total destruction of the nation of Israel. It is equally and understandably clear that Israel will not withdraw from lands it considers necessary for its survival in the face of Arab threats.

I would urge the administration to face the facts. The Soviets desire a dominating role in the Middle East and other ambitions. The French desire economic expansion in the area and an outlet for their growing arms industry. It is no secret that the oil interests in this country believe that they will benefit from a policy of appeasement in the dispute.

I have supported the right of Israel to exist and to peacefully develop its free institutions since its creation over 20 years ago. I have admired the determination of that small nation to survive.

Where aggression is concerned, whether it be a Communist aggression in Vietnam or Arab aggression in Israel, our policy should be one of support for our proven friends in the free world. At the same time, in the interests of peace, we should call upon the parties to cease the use of armaments and reprisals and to negotiate a peace on a face-to-face basis.

For the above reasons, I have joined many of my colleagues in the following declaration:

DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

We, the undersigned Members of the United States Congress, declare:

A just and lasting peace in the Middle East is essential to world peace.

The parties to the conflict must be parties to the peace achieved by means of direct, unmediated negotiations. It is essential to the maintenance of peace that all parties involved give up their self-delusion in the belief that our establishment of the State of Israel would cure Israel of all Arab threats. This is an illusion.

Our declaration of friendship for the State of Israel is consistent with the uninterrupted support given by every American President and the Congress of the United States since the establishment of the State of Israel.

It is not in the interest of the United States or in the service of world peace to create the impression that Israel will be left defenseless in face of the continuing flow of sophisticated offensive armaments to the Arab nations supplied by the Soviet Union and other sources. We thus adhere to the principle that the deterrent strength of Israel must not be impaired. This is essential to prevent full-scale war in the Middle East.

All the people of the Middle East have a common goal in striving to wipe out the scourges of disease, poverty, illiteracy and hunger.

FACE-TO-FACE NEGOTIATIONS REQUIRED

HON. ANCHER NELSEN
OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, on January 19 of this year a resolution was introduced by a number of our colleagues calling for direct, face-to-face negotiations between the Arab and Israeli parties involved in the dispute. The resolution has the support of the nations of the Middle East "as the only path to an effective, long-term peace."

Today, I am introducing a similar measure aimed at affirming the U.S. stand in support of this position. It is only fitting and just that the parties involved in the dispute resolve their own differences.

An arbitrary, forced peace between the governments of the nations of the Middle East and would result in further instability and would result in
no real settlement at all. It is doubtful that any lasting peace can result if the two sides do not directly meet at the conference table to establish a working relationship in the Middle East.

It is not in the best interests of the United States to dictate a settlement in the Middle East. Such action would carry with it full responsibility for keeping the peace in that troubled area. As President Nixon noted in his state of the Union message, the nations of each part of the world should assume the primary responsibility for their own well-being; and they themselves should determine the terms of that well-being.

The resolution I introduce today is in line with this judicious foreign policy stance.

Of course, we have a stake in searching for peace in the Middle East as we do in seeking peace in the whole world. We should continue to work for a just settlement in this trouble spot no less energetically than we do in other crisis areas. It is important to maintain a balanced attitude toward the Middle East, but in addition, I believe that the fastest route to a lasting peace is through face-to-face negotiations between the nations involved.

### RAILROAD NEGOTIATIONS

**HON. J. J. PICKLE**

**OF TEXAS**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, February 2, 1970**

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, through the intervention of the Federal court, this Nation has once again been spared the paralyzing effect of a nationwide railroad strike and lock-out—but only for a few days. The ball is in our court now and Congress must take remedial steps to prevent a paralyzing effect on the transportation industry.

We simply cannot keep on applying band-aids to a severed artery. Twice in the last 3 years, I have introduced legislation designed to give us better, improved tools and methods for settling strikes in the transportation industry. The railroad strike and lockout that is again threatening to the entire spectrum of public health and safety the unparalleled resources—professional scientific talent and research facilities—of the AEC facilities including its National Laboratories, Pub. L. 90-90—authorized the Atomic Energy Commission to assist private facilities and laboratories not only for programs deemed 'appropriate to the public interest and national security,' but also for conducting research and development as well as training activities and studies to assist citizens in the general field of public health and safety. This was a major step for it opened the doors of the national laboratories and other institutions of the finest minds in the country in circumstances where private facilities or laboratories are inadequate.

It is this type of scientific talent which must be brought to bear on these enormous challenges posed by the environmental problems we face today. The scope of these problems is staggering, but no more than that of placing a man on the moon—and that has been accomplished to me that our current position relative to the ability to utilize the tremendous resources of the national laboratories not only for programs deemed "appropriate to the public interest and national security," but also for conducting research and development as well as training activities and studies to assist citizens in the general field of public health and safety. This was a major step for it opened the doors of the national laboratories and other institutions of the finest minds in the country in circumstances where private facilities or laboratories are inadequate.

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH**

**HON. CHET HOLIFIELD**

**OF CALIFORNIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, February 2, 1970**

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in light of the considerable interest in environmental protection abroad in the land, I should like to remind my colleagues of action taken by this Congress in 1967. In order to make available for application to the entire spectrum of public health and safety the unparalleled resources—professional scientific talent and research facilities—of AEC facilities, legislation was enacted and the Atomic Energy Act and authorized the AEC to utilize the tremendous resources of the national laboratories not only for programs deemed "appropriate to the public interest and national security," but also for conducting research and development as well as training activities and studies to assist citizens in the general field of public health and safety. This was a major step for it opened the doors of the national laboratories and other institutions of the finest minds in the country in circumstances where private facilities or laboratories are inadequate.

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Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in light of the considerable interest in environmental protection abroad in the land, I should like to remind my colleagues of action taken by this Congress in 1967. In order to make available for application to the entire spectrum of public health and safety the unparalleled resources—professional scientific talent and research facilities—of AEC facilities, legislation was enacted and the Atomic Energy Act and authorized the AEC to utilize the tremendous resources of the national laboratories not only for programs deemed "appropriate to the public interest and national security," but also for conducting research and development as well as training activities and studies to assist citizens in the general field of public health and safety. This was a major step for it opened the doors of the national laboratories and other institutions of the finest minds in the country in circumstances where private facilities or laboratories are inadequate.

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Congressional Record the speech of Representative Melvin Price entitled "The Option of Man's Environment" which was delivered in July of last year at the conference of Argonne Universities Association which manages Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago. In that speech Mr. Price mentions some more of the activity of the national laboratories and points out the very significant issues of the popular war—the war on pollution. I commend the reading of that speech to my colleagues and to scientists and academic administrators across the country. It's a pleasure for me to have the opportunity to address this group on a subject which has long been a matter of interest and concern to me, namely, the role of the universities and national laboratories in the solution of some of the problems facing contemporary society.

As some of you may know, I was for a long time an advocate of increased participation by midwestern universities in the program of the national laboratories. I was pleased when that became a reality. I was also delighted to take part in the action of the Congress that removed some of the legislative fetters from laboratory programs. You'll recall that Public Law 90-90 amended the Atomic Energy Act and authorized the AEC to utilize the tremendous resources of the national laboratories not only for programs deemed "appropriate to the public interest and national security," but also for conducting research and development as well as training activities and studies to assist citizens in the general field of public health and safety. This was a major step for it opened the doors of the national laboratories and other institutions of the finest minds in the country in circumstances where private facilities or laboratories are inadequate.

It is this type of scientific talent which must be brought to bear on these enormous challenges posed by the environmental problems we face today. The scope of these problems is staggering, but no more than that of placing a man on the moon—and that has been accomplished to me that our current position relative to the ability to utilize the tremendous resources of the national laboratories not only for programs deemed "appropriate to the public interest and national security," but also for conducting research and development as well as training activities and studies to assist citizens in the general field of public health and safety. This was a major step for it opened the doors of the national laboratories and other institutions of the finest minds in the country in circumstances where private facilities or laboratories are inadequate.

I think it interesting to note also that the national laboratories and other AEC facilities, including Argonne, are engaged in acquiring basic design and other fundamental research.
generators is scheduled to be installed on the moon by the end of this year, called ALSEP or Apollo Lunar Surface Experimental Package.

These examples serve merely to demonstrate that we are not the only community when it is sufficiently motivated and, of course, funded. Perhaps an equally applicable example is the large increase now proceeding to make available the peaceable uses of atomic energy. The role of the nation's utilization of nuclear power is well known. It is precisely this capacity to concentrate a large number of highly skilled scientists and engineers encompassing a variety of disciplines which will provide the type of multi-front defense against the pollutants laying siege on the environment.

Let's take a brief look at the conflict. The first problem is to identify the elements causing the damage and assess their effects. We all know the catch phrases now—air pollution, water pollution, and so on. But I'm talking about a detailed, specific identification. For instance, how many of you have considered, as part of the air pollution problem, the effect of increasing the environment of water vapor left in stratosphere by jet aircraft? Moreover, in addition to the situations which immediately come to mind when we talk of environmental problems, we are faced with situations which indirectly lead to pollution. For example, trash disposal, not to mention the competitive economic consequences. It is estimated that Americans generate five pounds of trash—paper, bottles, cans—per person per day. In major cities the cost of collection alone is approaching $25 per ton. At the present time the annual expenditure for collection and disposal is about $4.5 billion—and that doesn't include processing of sanitary wastes.

I would be remiss if I failed to mention that if there is one area of science that already is ready. A considerable amount of work is going on even now. Studies are being conducted by national laboratories, together with other agencies, concerning the uses of waste heat from nuclear reactor power plants. Such potential uses include central heating and cooling for cities and high density residential areas; water purification by evaporation; the development of high temperature agricultural and hydroponics; the development of efficient power systems. The world renowned city planner Doxats had coined the word "extinctions" referring to cities as "inhabitats." As he has clearly demonstrated, each advance must be evaluated in terms of the effect on the urban area. The city planner may well improve a neighborhood, but the result may be that local streets are no longer capable of efficiently moving traffic.

In order to invent the organization for scientific effort, the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development of the House Appropriations Committee held hearings as recently as last week on Centralization of Federal Science Activities. I had an opportunity recently of attending these hearings closely. In 1963, The Environmental Pollution Panel of the President's Science Advisory Committee issued a comprehensive report which set forth specific recommendations for action. Among those recommendations were provision of long-term support for the study of disease vectors, establishment of interdisciplinary research centers for environmental studies, and the separation of resource activities from governmental investigative and regulatory enforcement functions. Your organization must be looking at both of these criteria of major significance.

As Dr. Seaborg testified in the hearings I just mentioned, the existing government laboratories and the new introduction and scientific research has resulted in a pluralistic organization with a number of advantages such as diversity of emphasis and project orientation of research efforts. Dr. Seaborg expressed his opposition to general centralization at this time until the form of such an organization can be better defined. But the present system also has some major disadvantages, not the least of which is occasional duplication of both efforts and facilities with the attendant dissipation of re-sources. I particularly recall the development of staff competence by NASA in 1962 relative to sodium systems for space nuclear power. When some of us brought to the attention of NASA and AEC that AEC laboratories already had the desired capability, I was both surprised and more than a little disturbed at the response. They brought the attention of NASA and AEC to the fact that AEC laboratories already had the desired capability. I was both surprised and more than a little disturbed at the response. On the other hand, AEC responded with a degree of aggravation that they were all too busy with "their own" work.

There is, obviously, a tendency to view the other person's work as a threat and even as an intrusion. But efficient use of our resources, such as the national laboratories, demands that some means be developed to establish national goals and priorities and assure the proper use of the nation's resources to the greatest possible advantage. We should also assure that the system provides the means of making efforts to the welfare of the individual and that the program is effectively communicated to the public. The people must know what is happening with their money and have some reasonable expectation of what may result. I think the taxpayers will support a meaningful effort to solve the environmental problems, but only if they are well informed.

I have read with considerable interest the report that such a commission has recommended the establishment of a Center for Socio-Technical Studies. Such a center could provide a valuable yardstick for measuring the effectiveness of genetic and health efforts in the socio-environmental field. It could also go far toward maintenance of traditional university independence which has survived notwithstanding the fact that 80% of our colleges and universities receive federal support. Moreover, it would present a valuable means to demonstrate the management ability and social consciousness of the university community. Our byproduct would be increased public recognition and acceptance of scientific endeavors.

Perhaps the greatest national contribution of such a program would be the demonstration of the ability of the university community to join the battle against the "Brain Drain." A 1966 study revealed that universities in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan lost more than half of their Ph. D's. And 7 out of 10 students who received the nation's doctorate degrees, but those states employed only 23% of the nation's Ph. D.'s. In contrast, 7 out of 10 Ph. D.'s had come from the state of New York. If we can bring those graduates back to the state in which they received their doctorate in engineering, medicine, and the sciences, the universities would have demonstrated the usual energy of youth. If we can channel that concern and energy into productive examination of the questions—if we can show them that this is an area where they can make a significant contribution to the betterment of their fellow men—then we shall have moved a giant step closer to the world we all want. There is no question that we have an effective method for the enrollment of qualified people.

Another provincial result of such a center would be its regional effect. I'm sure your organization and your cognizant agencies have been harried by the "Brain Drain." A 1966 study revealed that universities in Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Michigan lost more than half of their Ph. D.'s. And 7 out of 10 students who received the nation's doctorate degrees, but those states employed only 23% of the nation's Ph. D.'s. In contrast, 7 out of 10 Ph. D.'s had come from the state of New York. If we can bring those graduates back to the state in which they received their doctorate in engineering, medicine, and the sciences, the universities would have demonstrated the usual energy of youth. If we can channel that concern and energy into productive examination of the questions—if we can show them that this is an area where they can make a significant contribution to the betterment of their fellow men—then we shall have moved a giant step closer to the world we all want. There is no question that we have an effective method for the enrollment of qualified people.

While there are a number of men in Congress who have brought an understanding of the professional importance of education and the need to win congressional authorization and appropriations for, the 200 Bev, I think it is only fair that we say that we have not completed the day without the strong assistance of my much admired friend, Chet Holifield. Had it not been for Chet, who as you know is Chairman of the Atomic Energy Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, I think we might not have had through as much as we did. The AEC staff was the object of NASA's request to AEC to perform the desired work, and we did, of course. The national laboratories involved were also under contract to NASA, but they were all too busy with "their own" work.

There is, obviously, a tendency to view the other person's work as a threat and even as an intrusion. But efficient use of our resources, such as the national laboratories, demands that some means be developed to
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 2, 1970

A man was watching while he was writing. He couldn't see the flag, but he heard the men fighting.

With the tears shedding and blood all around.

The flag was still standing, our freedom was found.

OLD GLORY
(By Jennifer Childs)

Old Glory protected the fort at night.

When dawn broke it stood for the fight.

The blood was fierce and so were the dead.

As the men were so brave, while our flag did wave.

OLD GLORY
(By Mark Edelstein)

Our flag was still there.

It was waving high in the air.

How beautiful it was.

The stars and stripes of red, white and blue.

OUR FLAG
(By John Stefurak)

The bombs, bursting over Fort McHenry couldn't defeat our flag.

The flag stood brave and tall, showing no fear standing at all.

It was waved so beautifully in the cold, dark mist.

Over the shores waters so lightly kissed.

OUR STAR SPANGLED BANNER
(By Howard Block)

Our Star Spangled Banner has always flown high.

If there was killing, shooting or bombs bursting, the sky high.

Our Star Spangled Banner will always stand by.

Proudly we think of the men in the grave.

They fought for our freedom and now they lay.

The men in the grave shall arise as our flag passes by day or night.

They shall think of the time of their great victories and flight.

STARS AND STRIPES
(By Brian Breitbard)

Francis Scott Key, Francis Scott Key, what do you see at dawn?

Is our flag still standing? Will our victory stay?

Can our men keep on fighting, or will they lay down?

Will our flag still fly overhead?

THE AMERICAN FLAG
(By Ilene Halpern)

The American flag waves bright and true,

With its colors of red, white and blue.

You can find our flag anywhere, Hawaii, Alaska or Outer Space.

Our Flag represents our marvellous land,

Freedom, democracy and things so grand.

OUR LONG MAY YE WAVE
(By Sarah Heyman)

Stand and salute the red, white and blue.

That means so much to me, and so much to you.

The stars stand for the states, for liberty so true.

The red, white and blue stand for justice and peace that grew.

We all salute you oh! red, white and blue.

OLD GLORY, OLD GLORY
(By Thomas Walsh)

Old Glory, you still stand against the staff limp.

The perilous flight which never seemed to end.

Freedom was found and shall continue forever and ever.

Our flag shall always stand proudly over our land.

FOURTH GRADERS IN PITTSBURGH

HONOR FLAG WITH POETRY PUBLICATION

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, if it was possible to ask every single American what our flag, Old Glory, means to him, I am sure there would be near as many different answers as there were people queried.

The majority would talk in terms of liberty, patriotism, valor, and others of past military victories.

A group of fourth-grade students at the John Minadeo School in Pittsburgh dedicated a class project to our flag. Each student in Miss Roberta Feldman's class wrote a poem about the flag and these poems were printed in a book, titled "The Flag Still Waves."

I would like to introduce this publication into the Record today and ask my colleagues to read these declarations of praise for our flag.

I am deeply proud that these youngsters sent me their work. And it is with sincere pleasure that I share with my fellow Members of Congress their efforts.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAR MR. MOORHEAD: Our fourth grade class, from the John Minadeo School has just finished reading about the American Flag in the book Ventures. "The Rockets Red Glare" was the title of the story.

Our teacher, Miss Feldman, discussed it with us and we decided to write poems and illustrate them expressing our feelings about the American Flag, The Star Spangled Banner.

We decided to dedicate our booklet to a new age, the seventies, and the hope for world peace. We sincerely hope you like our work. Thank you for reading it.

Sincerely,

GENE TABACHNICK
ROBERTA FELDMAN.

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES—1776-1970
(By Roberta Feldman)

This is a new year and the beginning of a new decade the seventies. Behind us we remember the unrighteous assassinations, demonstrations and dissent that became an important part of our lives.

As we celebrate the four hundredth year of John Minadeo School feel that our flag still proudly stands. We hope that by showing respect, reverence, honor and allegiance to it we can prove our love and devotion to our great country.

Our wish is to dedicate this poetry booklet to our nation and our flag—The Star Spangled Banner—May it proudly wave over "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave."

OLD GLORY
(By Sandra Forrest)

Our flag, it was there, on that perilous night, Where soldiers fought both day and night, With the bombs bursting in the air, Old Glory waved as it stood there.

OUR FLAG
(By Elissa Barent)

Above the misty clouds at Fort McHenry stood.

Our flag still waving by dawn's early light, The bombs were bursting in the air, The colors so flashing, red just glared. This was the proof that through that cold night, Our flag was still there.

OUR FLAG
(By Beth Kramer)

For the beauty of the earth, we love our flag, For it symbolizes justice, loyalty and peace. We are proud of our flag that waved over so bravely Over Fort McHenry while the bombs were bursting high.

IT IS MY FLAG
(By Howard Berger)

I like my flag. So can I brag. There is one star for each state, I think our flag is so great. I like the red in the sky, The bombs bursting certainly do fly, I see the red, From my bed. I think America should fight For what she believes is right.

THE STARS AND STRIPES
(By Elma Cohen)

Let the stars and stripes of our flag always wave, Let it always stand for freedom, and all the blood that has been shed, It has been shed by those who died for their country. Let our country always be free, Let everyone love their brother, Let our flag always wave Over the land of the free and the home of the Brave.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
(By Gene Tabachnick)

The Star Spangled Banner has flown through the night, Men protected it, they went out to fight,
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OLD GLORY, OLD GLORY
(By Marty Wilner)
Old Glory, Old Glory may your stars and stripes shine at night.
Through the perilous fight may you wave and may the wind.
May you bravely wave Old Glory through the night.
May the bombs bursting in air shine be your nights light.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
(By Tina Bach)
It was an early foggy morning.
Suddenly a ship was sailing.
Mr. Key stood up and gripped a rail.
He strained to see Fort McHenry,
Our flag was still waving.

OUR FLAG
(By Maureen Beyer)
Our flag is a sign of the nation.
The flag stands for justice, liberty and peace.
To many our flag is a sign of peace and freedom.
To some it is a thing to protest against.
To me it is a sign of my homeland.

THE FLAG
(By Lester Frischman)
Watching the bombs in the air,
British ships came from everywhere.
You can see the bombs bursting in the air
But Fort McHenry's flag was still standing there.

OUR FLAG
(By Patricia Kennedy)
Our flag has many names because of its wonderful fame.
All people love it, it is beautiful.
The stars and stripes or red, white and blue.
Our flag is the one that we love, yes that's true.
Our love for it increased as our country grew.

OLD GLORY
(By William Crum)
There once was a fight,
It lasted both day and night.
Here men fought for right.
Yet Old Glory was seen through the mist.
The bombs burst in the air.
Our flag still stood there.

OUR FLAG
(By Valerie Kramer)
I feel proud as I watch over our flag.
Wave high in the sky of blue.
My heart feels glad that I'm part of the flag.
Do you feel the same way too?
The flag stands for our nation,
It couldn't be better stationed.
Our flag should not ever be treated like a toy.
It stands for every girl and boy.

OUR FLAG
(By Ronna Smooke)
Our flag the red, white and blue.
Its the symbol of our country for me and you.

It's the flag of liberty, justice and peace,
With its fifty stars and thirteen stripes to say the least.

OUR FLAG OF FREEDOM
(By Bruce Vailinsky)
Our flag is red, white and blue.
It means a lot to me and you,
It means a lot to the soldiers,
In the War of 1812.
The soldiers were so brave,
To save our American flag.

MY FLAG
(By Jane McRae)
The sky was blue and gray,
It came at dawn early day.
I think our flag was brave,
To stand where guns were shooting.
But when it was over,
Our flag was still waving over the rising sun.

WONDERFUL OLD GLORY
(By Nanette Marshall)
Beneath the sun, or beneath the stars,
Old Glory still waves, she is our flag.
Which no one can ever take away.
She stands for our freedom.
Which we fought for many times.
She is our beautiful flag.
Let us remember her wonderful Glory.

OUR FLAG WAS STILL THERE
(By Steven Fleschmann)
Over Fort McHenry, the red, white and blue,
Was flying strongly and bravely too.
Our flag never went down, nor touched the cold earth.
For it symbolizes freedom,
That's what America is worth.

THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES
(By Teresa Svider)
The flag of our nation.
Is red, white and blue.
It has fifty stars,
On a field of blue.
The flag has thirteen stripes,
Seven are red and six are white.
They stand for courage and honesty.
They symbolize our country so bright and free.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
(By Cathy Tomasovich)
The flag stands though the bombs burst in the air.
Through the dark night and the dawns early light.
It flies over our land blessed with freedom tall.
It flies over our land blessed with liberty and justice for all.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE
(By Barry Hackman)
Bombs bursting here,
Bombs bursting there,
Couldn't knock down our dear flag.
Torture it took,
But as Fort McHenry it still stood.
The nation grew.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OLD GLORY
(By Susan Mayer)
Our flag was standing in the mist,
How beautiful it was.
One dark night the flag was still there
That was the end of the fight.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
(By Leslie Kunkel)
As the American flag flies over the fort,
Let all freemen stand forever more.
Let the American flag fly year after year.
Yes, let our flag fly and wave.
It flies for liberty and freedom forever more.

OUR FLAG
(By Paula Steele)
Our flag is red, white and blue.
What does our flag mean to you?
Our flag flies high,
Yes, up in the sky.
In the night our men did fight,
Yet our flag still proudly waved.

THE AMERICAN FLAG
(By Joseph Zielinski)
The American flag is made up of red, white and blue.
It means something special to me and to you.
It waves over schools and other places
It is looked at each morning by millions of faces.

OLD GLORY
(By Stanislav Iakovitsa)
Our flag was still there,
Waving high in the air.
Francis Scott Key knew we were fighting to be free.
Francis Scott Key could just barely see,
That there Old Glory waved.
That meant we were free and saved.

A VERY SPECIAL MAN
HON. JAMES F. HASTINGS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 3, 1970

Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. Speaker, recently I learned of the death one of my constituents whose life was the measure of a very special man, Stanley A. Olson, chief photographer of the Jamestown, New York Post-Journal, died January 13, 1970, at the age of 60 of a disease which he was well aware could not be cured. Yet his attitude, even during the final months when the end was near, never changed. He remained cheerful and exercised the agile wit that marked him a truly courageous man.

Stanley Olson spent some 42 years in the newspaper business. During that time, his camera captured all the major happenings in the Jamestown area and here in Washington, D.C., where he covered presidential inaugural ceremonies.

February 2, 1970
Every national figure who set foot within the environs of Jamestown from Lucile Ball to President Nixon was caught by the lens of Stanley Olson's camera. For 15 years, he was a top award winner in the New York State Associated Press news photo contests. His subjects ranged from a sailing race on placid Chautauqua Lake to huddled passengers marooned at the airport terminal by a raging blizzard. He could not get out but Stanley Olson caught it with his camera.

Besides being a great newspaperman, he was a devoted husband and father. As a citizen of Jamestown all his life, he earned the respect of his fellow men through his tireless devotion to many civic causes. The Optimist Club was a special love of his. He served as its president and was a member of its board for 8 years, having a record of 19 years perfect attendance before his hospitalization.

I know the Members of this House will agree with me that greatness is not always measured by prominence in national headlines but in the day-to-day tasks of citizens, the love of family and friends, and devotion to one's work. These things Stanley Olson typified a hundred times over. It is my desire to extend my sincere sympathy to his widow, Ethel, and his two children, Judith and Ronald; and at the same time place in the Record two articles from the Post-Journal that tells eloquently how Stanley Olson was held in such high regard by all.

The articles follow:

STANLEY A. OLSON, PERFECTIONIST
It is difficult to apply a newspaperman's professional yardstick in commenting upon the passing of Stanley A. Olson, chief photographer, whose death was recorded Tuesday in the news columns. For Stan has been so much a vital and vibrant part of the Jamestown newspaper picture over so many years, dating back to the days of the former Jamestown Evening Journal, that accepting his untimely passing is extremely difficult.

In all things he did in life, whether in or out of the newspaper office, he was a perfectionist. He lived life to the fullest, gaining countless close friends and admirers as he cheerfully gave of his many and varied talents in his multimedia associations. Not even his terminal illness, with which he lived for several years, changed his attitude or philosophy of living. He accepted his fate and observed his own illness with clinical interest as he fought against the inevitable. He remained the devoted husband and father, the expert workman who remained at his post as long as physically able, and the cheerful friend and fellow worker in the face of adversity.

As the cycle of death, as inevitable as birth in man's brief passage from the cradle to the grave, leaves sad memories of those we associate and close friends throughout the community, we should remember the gifts he gave us in his service and our consolations and prayers for the bereaved family in this hour of great personal loss.

FORMER EDITOR OF P-J LAUDS STANLEY OLSON
Among tributes to Stanley A. Olson, Post-Journal chief photographer, whose death occurred Tuesday morning, is one from John A. Hall, former Post-Journal editor-in-chief, sent from his winter home in Naples, Fla.

It reads as follows:

"My heart is broken by the death of Stanley Olson after the long suffering he endured with so much courage and a spirit that kept
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 2, 1970

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, effective protection of the consumer requires improved machinery for the class action. My distinguished colleague and friend from Texas (Mr. Eckhardt) delivered a cogent, informative address on the subject of the Consumer Federation of America January 15 in Washington. I call your attention to the persuasive arguments he makes in behalf of H.R. 14585, a bill designed to give the wronged consumer recourse where he originally had none because of prohibitive legal costs. His address follows:

IMPROVED CLASS ACTION MACHINERY ESSENTIAL FOR EFFECTIVE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, effective protection of the consumer requires improved machinery for the class action. My distinguished colleague and friend from Texas (Mr. Eckhardt) delivered a cogent, informative address on the subject of the Consumer Federation of America January 15 in Washington. I call your attention to the persuasive arguments he makes in behalf of H.R. 14585, a bill designed to give the wronged consumer recourse where he originally had none because of prohibitive legal costs. His address follows:

PROTECTING THE CONSUMER: CONSUMER CLASS ACTIONS

Mr. Speaker, in no other sector of the economy is self-interest more prevalent than in the field of consumer protection. The consumer is an individual who engages occasionally in the particular type of transaction which determines the rights of the parties. The consumer is the one whose rights are protected under existing law. The consumer is the one who deals occasionally with another and makes it necessary for his interests to be protected under existing law. The consumer is the one who deals occasionally with another and makes it necessary for his interests to be protected under existing law. The consumer is the one who deals occasionally with another and makes it necessary for his interests to be protected under existing law. The consumer is the one who deals occasionally with another and makes it necessary for his interests to be protected under existing law.

But no such vehicle for justice, equity, and fair play exists for the consumer. Congress is going to establish at a federal level an entire new substantive law of deceit. And, as we have seen, the cost of existing substantive law is in most instances and in most jurisdictions...
versity of citizenship can presently be tried
on the basis of State antitrust law, just as
suits under this act would be tried—with
one exception: There is no requisite of juridic
ation based on jurisdictional amount in this
act as in the other. The act contains a provi
that present law utilizes the Trade Com
mission. Of the two the Commission is better
and better qualified in the subject mat
than the Department.

The Federal Trade Commission receives
9,000 complaints a year, and is able to in
vestigate only one out of eight or nine of
those complaints. Of the 10% or so that are
investigated, not one is decided in a case and
dismissed. To make that kind of record, the
FTC has 1,300 people, including
600 lawyers and a $14 million budget.

I do not, of course, question the ability of the
Justice Department to receive complaints, in
vestigate each one of them, and then
cide whether to open an action.

It may be argued that the existing at
ors can do the job of investigating and
pushing for State antitrust statutes to
be sustained in either the State or fed
al court is an absolutely adequate. I
that the NAACP feels there is
in the class action. This is an
fact, but in the

There is, to me, a serious con
stitutional question here involving procedural
law. For example, since it is clear that
that certain acts are prohibited and that
their commission may result in civil
liability, it is equally clear that the
the public into thinking they will be
ected. Let us examine what is, in fact, done:

Under the Nixon approach, no action may
be brought by an individual or a class until
the government has successfully terminated its
own lawsuit. There is no provision here for
the annals of Federal legislation for this.
The Government would decide which private
actions might be brought by the De
eral and FTC stand as, were, like a
police officer, giving the green signal to
one group of would-be litigants and the red sig
al to those who would not.

There is, it seems to me, a serious con
stitutional question here involving procedural
law. For example, since it is clear that
certain acts are prohibited and that
their commission may result in civil
liability, it is equally clear that the
the Government chooses to single out?

It would seem that consumers affected
by the proscribed activity of fraud, deceit or
overreaching would constitute a class of
persons whose rights under the law have
been invaded. But the violation of the right of
any one of them gives rise to a remedy
subject to the discretionary action of the
Department of Justice in bringing a gov
ernmental action against the offender.

For instance, suppose Montgomery
Ward and Sears Roebuck both manufacture
saws whose lubrication systems are so de
fective that the links wear out and the chains
fail apart at a time far short of the
warranty. In the earlier days of litigation
warranties, exactly the same breach of duty
has been committed against the purchaser
of each saw. Yet, under the present
laws, it is clear that Sears Roebuck, the
Attorney General, under the Act, can thus
choose to ignore the rights of owners whose
rights have been invaded, shall have a remedy.

If this is not actually unconstitutional,
it is a policy which is most reprehensible,
one which is conducive to official corruption.

The hypothesis assumes a defective lubri
cation system and a violation of law. But
in any actual case this question cannot be
determined until after trial. Suppose the
allegations of the Justice Department
that certain acts are prohibited and that
their commission may result in civil
liability are simply not sustained.

The proposed law dispenses with jurisdictional
amount and diversity of citizenship
for purposes of class actions.

Let us consider the implications and provisions in detail.

III. PRESIDENT'S CONSUMER BILL IS ILL-
CONCEIVED.

Several months after my bill was intro
duced, the President generally the concept of class actions and subsequently
introduced his own legislation, H.R. 1491
which would delimit the consumer bill of rights and
the full extent of the President's own legislation
will be available in transactions affecting inter
state commerce where violations of state or federal
consumer protection law have oc
urred.

The proposed law dispenses with jurisdictional
amount and diversity of citizenship
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Let us consider the implications and provisions in detail.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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time. In a case before the FTC involving the Crawford Corporation and interlocking directorates in the prefabricated housing industry, the case was dropped on April 4, 1969, when it was discovered that the Defendant had withdrawn from the prefabricated housing business in the early months of 1964, five years before the violation.

On April 4, 1962, the FTC field office in Chicago began to investigate the Vollrath Company of Sheboygan, Wisconsin for making false sales claims and misrepresentations about the construction, efficacy, and other features of stainless steel cookware. Four years later, in August 1966, the District Judge in the case and still another year before the Commission made its final decision. The time lapse from investigation to decision was six years.

In the Federal Trade Commission the average time lapse is four years with two years of investigation and two years of prosecution in the central office. Until the end of that period, there is no halt upon the activities of the defendant in the market, with far less resources than the FTC devoted to consumer affairs, cannot hope to even approach the scrutiny of existing statutory and common law applicable to the facts: The businessman has notice of what activities are to be considered illegal in exactly the same manner that he has such notice in a case which is in Federal court on the basis of diversity of citizenship.

It is the sponsors’ hope that this bill will afford a nonpartisan basis, for Congress to give the consumer what he has long needed—a fair break in his day-to-day dealings in the marketplace. It is not enough that the assurance of the fairness of the marketplace but also the vast majority of merchants who do deal fair, honest, and straightforward, the marketplace is essential to a healthy free competitive economy.

JUDGE G. HARROLD CARSWELL

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.
OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, today I testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to the appointment of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to serve on the Supreme Court. I include my remarks at this point in the Record for the benefit of those who have not had an opportunity to see them. I also include the full text of Judge Carswell’s 1948 campaign speech which I inserted into the record of the committee proceedings. In addition, I place into the Record this letter from the American Civil Liberties Union colleagues and I today send Senator Eastland in regard to Judge Carswell’s nomination.

I now move to:

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE JOHN CONYERS, JR., BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY 2, 1970

In coming before this committee to speak against the appointment of Judge Carswell to the Supreme Court, I reflect the considered judgment of my eight other black colleagues in the Senate, and of the 50 black representatives. They are Shirley Chisholm, New York; William Dawson, Illinois; Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., New York; John Conyers, Michigan; Robert N. C. Nix, Pennsylvania; Augustus Hawkins, California; William Clay, Missouri; and Louis Stokes, Ohio. Our opposition to this nomination is not to take it about. As a matter of fact, this is a more unified support against Judge Carswell than any other branch of the federal government ever gave to a nominee and the one before him could be heard and understood by the President of the United States, then perhaps you could be spared these continued appearances. I am here again to prevail upon you to establish the basic principle that any person of a racist or segregationist persuasion is per se unqualified to serve on the Supreme Court of the United States. I grant you that this is to some in the Congress a new and strange point of view. There may be a small number of Americans—especially when a racist persuasion does not exclude one from either of the elite branches of the federal government. But, we must begin somewhere, must we not?

As is the case so frequently in American politics, this discussion is really not as revolutionary as it first sounds but is more a matter of practicing what we preach. We must begin somewhere. The very platitude that everyone agrees upon. On August 8, 1968, when he was accepting the Republican nomination to be President, Richard Nixon said:

“Let those who have the responsibility to enforce our laws, and our judges who have the responsibility to interpret them be dedicated to the great principles of civil rights.”

I urge that the Senate insist that the President keep his promise. Will the Senate go along with me to reject the nomination of Judge Carswell to serve on the United States Supreme Court?

To black Americans and their leaders and to the millions of whites who are dedicated to justice, equal opportunity and the protection of equal rights, this nomination is the second in a series of attempts to subvert the cause of justice. We believe, more than ever, that the Congress is coming clearer to more citizens each day. No countenance of obscuration that may take place during these hearings will change that. How can we continue to support a President that insists that Judge Carswell’s unquestionable racist philosophy has changed now that he has become a candidate for the Supreme Court? This nomination is the second in a series of attempts to subvert the cause of equal justice. We believe, more than ever, that the Congress is coming clearer to more citizens each day. No countenance of obscuration that may take place during these hearings will change that. How can we continue to support a President that insists that Judge Carswell’s unquestionable racist philosophy has changed now that he has become a candidate for the Supreme Court? This nomination is the second in a series of attempts to subvert the cause of justice.

To all of you, in my mind, there is no doubt of my intention to sit on the Supreme Court and hear cases of the highest possible disorder. We will be bound to go forward, law, race.

Finally, we have come to you, a member of this community committed himself to that pervers...
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Was it, as some have in the past, inevitable? They were wrong. But the saddest and most ironic part of it all is that there are those in our land today, this very hour, who would start this nation over again with new divisions and defeat by the very same methods. The defeatist and the isolationist of 1941 is a progressive today; the ultra-nationalist front-patry of Henry the Trencherous Wallace today, who plays Stalin.

Some said the same thing about Hitler in 1941.

Those of us who lost members of our families in the service, those who have been fortunate enough to return home without mishap, will never willingly and of our own accord foment any situation which would lead to war. But by the eternal stars in the folds of Old Glory, we shall never ever sit idly by while the sneaking and persistent efforts of Communists and rival regimes strip the vitals of our nation. Our answer to them is and will always be, "Keep your hands off the United States of America."
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with the Federal Government because we have never ceased "consenting" to take thousands of Federal agents to enforce such foolish measures and we shall not tolerate it.

I am a Southerner by ancestry, birth, training, inclination, belief and practice. I believe that segregation of the races is proper and the only correct approach to the problems of our states. I have always so believed and I shall always so act. I shall be the last to submit to any attempt on the part of anyone to break down and to weaken this firmly established policy of our people.

If I were to propose to advocate such a program, I would be compelled to take issue with and to oppose him to the limits of my ability. I yield to no man as a fellow candidate, of as a fellow citizen. in the firm, vigorous belief in the principles of white supremacy, and I shall always be so governed.

Hon. James O. Eastland, Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As the leader of the Democratic party in the Senate this month will, if confirmed, have a profound effect on the direction of Supreme Court decision-making for years to come. We feel that Judge Carswell's mediocre legal background and public statements make it impossible for us to remain silent about his nomination.

Despite his profissional disclaimer of his 1948 statement in support of segregation, his actions since then, both on and off the bench, do not lend credibility to the repudiation.

In 1956 we find that while a U.S. attorney, he joined others in Tallahassee, Florida in incorporating a public golf course as a private club to escape the mandate of the Court he had helped to establish.

While a District Judge for the Northern District of Florida, three out of four civil right cases were reversed. In Steele vs. Leon County Board of Education, a school desegregation case, it took from 1962 to 1967, three years of delays and denials, to grant the relief sought.

In testimony before your Committee, Professor John Lowenthal of Rutgers University testified that Judge Carswell took unusual steps to block efforts of those seeking to enroll black voters in Florida.

Only six months ago was he nominated to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. At that time the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights opposed his appointment on the ground that he had, as a District Judge, been peculiarly hostile to the civil rights of Negroes. An examination of the civil rights cases tried by him in the Northern District of Florida, from 1958-67 bears that testimony out.

The challenge of racism in a democratic society is the most fundamental challenge we face domestically. Both study and sad experience have affirmed that the division between the black and white threatens the very fabric of our nation. If legal processes are not able to bring redress of grievances and equal opportunity to all citizens, then increasing conflict and violence will be an inevitable result. The Supreme Court has been a fundamental force in maintaining a belief in legal process as an agent of change. It is the Supreme Court which affords citizens ultimate redress of grievances and it is to the Court that many responsible citizens look for guidance.

To consent to the nomination of a man to that Court who has a record of regressive decisions in the most critical area of contemporary law and who in addition has shown himself hostile to the American way of life is an affront not only to blacks, but to all Americans.

Judge Carswell has never published in legal journals, has been a member of the Circuit Court only six months and even a previous supporter of Judge Haynsworth, Professor William Van Alstyne of Duke University School of Law, does not believe that Judge Carswell is qualified to be appointed to the Court.

We urge the Senate Judiciary Committee to minutely scrutinize his qualifications, his judicial decisions, and his judicial temperament. On the basis of what has been made public of Judge Carswell's background and radical attitudes, we believe he does not meet the high standards for the highest court of Justice and we oppose his confirmation.

We request that this letter be included in the record of the hearings.

Hon. George Brown, Jr.,
Phillip Burton,
Joseph Conely, Jr.,
Don Edwards,
Donald M. Fraser,
Robert W. Kastenmeier,
Arturslamed, Jr.,
Benjamin S. Rosenthal,
William F. Ryan,
Members of Congress.

FEBRUARY 2, 1970.

POLLUTING THE TELEVISION AIRWAVES

HON. JOE SKUBITZ
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Speaker, if Vice President AGNEW did nothing else in his recent speeches, he was done a great service in arousing the "silent majority" to speak up. As long as the silent majority are letting their views be known.

I do not believe in censorship of the news but I am inclined to agree with one of my constituents who has written an eloquent letter about the repulsive programs that are polluting the television airwaves.

His letter, which I now submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, says better than I could the viewpoint of many who watch television.

I believe that the television industry should do something or it may be necessary for the Federal Communications Commission to do something.

The letter follows:

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

Dear Mr. Skubitz: I am writing and pleading, in the interest of the preservation of the American culture and the well-being of this home.

I just turned on my TV a few minutes ago, only to be introduced to one of the most repulsive and obscene programs. (Laugh In) that ever traveled the air waves. I was greeted, along with perhaps, millions of other

ers, to the most filthy, repulsive and repugnant toilet scenes complete with nasty belly buttons, buttocks, psychodelic lights, and all.

Mr. Speaker, I am an old sailor and not beyond such filth but I don't propose to sit idly by and let such filth be "piped" into my living room. If I want to degenerate to a level lower than the 2-legged animals, I'll slip down to the red light district or burlesque. If I can't find the "cultural" or "social" attitudes of "Abbott and Costello" or "Honeymooners" respectable theater uptown. There, I'll find a main feature on "how to do it" or if it happens to be "Buck Henry's Discarnate Form of Attraction" yet to come, before and after the "Q" rated film will "satisfy" my animalistic natural desires, and how to make love in the raw.

How long is the "silent majority" going to tolerate these cheap, mercenary "artists" and filth peddlers that grind out such trash because of their inability to produce really good, wholesome programs?

We are all "shook up" about our environmental pollution. It is time we start cleaning up our polluted air waves, too.

As one of your constituents, speaking for myself and all others faith standing, I am looking to you as my elected representative, to give this matter some serious consideration.

Mr. Miller. Mr. Speaker, in 1968 the Congress enacted the Metric Study Act which authorized the Secretary of Commerce to make a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system in the United States. During the hearings before the Committee on Science and Astronautics concerning this matter one conclusion became very evident and that was the need for a simple and understanding of the system of weights and measures known as the metric system, and the problems associated therewith in the event of change.

Despite the fact that the system has been legal in the United States since 1866 very few industries have taken advantage of this law to use the system, primarily because of the failure to fully appreciate the problems in connection with such a conversion.

In May 1965 the British Government announced a conversion to the metric system. On January 29, 1970 it was my pleasure to be present at a meeting here in the United States and hear a talk by the Lord-Ritchie-Calder of Balmasheswar, chairman of the United Kingdom metric conversion board. He told us that in Britain they have a 3-year step procedure that the British are using in their conversion. The description of the procedural problems in each industry is a valuable insight into the solution of a national problem of this magnitude. I am sure you will find Lord Ritchie-Calder's remarks very interesting.

The item follows:

BRITAIN IS GOING METRIC

HON. GEORGE P. MILLER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in 1968 the Congress enacted the Metric Study Act which authorized the Secretary of Commerce to make a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system in the United States. During the hearings before the Committee on Science and Astronautics concerning this matter one conclusion became very evident and that was the need for a simple and understanding of the system of weights and measures known as the metric system, and the problems associated therewith in the event of change.

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The item follows:

BRITAIN IS GOING METRIC
by many organizations and of the initiatives taken by the private, industrial organizations and individual firms. From the surveys we have made, conclusions have been reported by the Board and its committees and we have been the beneficiary of the wisdom of the leaders of the industry and the positive metric policy of the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the construction industry, and the Metrication Board. To assist on-side labor the Construction Industry Training Board produced a video, to be shown on "M-Day". This would destroy the whole
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Voluntary basis of the approach which the Government decided to adopt as the most congenial to the British community, with each industry deciding for itself, and the Metrication Board fulfilling a central coordinating role. This approach to metrification takes into account the fact that there will be different rates of change for the different industries, that there must be a good deal of latitude within the individual time-tables, and that the processes of the change-over will take longer than, for example, the change to decimal will, of course, be a period of substantial saving of time and reduction of drudgery through simplified manufacturing industry, the application of techniques of weights and measures. The Board is the instrument of a decision to change and is the purveyor of units which constitute the international system which the Government agreed should be adopted in all its parts in metric. There has been, however, a good deal of perplexity about the nature of those SI units and this required from the Board a quite simple guide to the metric units which would be used in everyday life. It has also been necessary to explain the advantages of having a logical coherent and internationally agreed system of weights and measures. Apart from the merits of the units themselves, their introduction provides the opportunity and compels each undertaking to examine its structure and methods of operation. In this respect and in those of the engineering industries, the application of rationalization and variety reduction techniques, in standardization, simplification of testing, faster and easier calculations, and improved designs. The result should be increased productivity, efficiency and competitive power. Because the units are in accord with most of the rest of the world, this greater efficiency can lead to greater opportunities for expanded sales, notably in increased exports. In education, the main benefit is a substantial saving of time and reduction of drudgery through simplified instruction at all levels.

In other sectors of the economy, such as the retail trade and local government, most of these advantages will also be secured, although they are not always self-evident or so immediate.

Throughout the country as a whole there will be a greater simplicity of all calculations because transactions will be conducted in decinal value and metric measure. There will, of course, be a period of familiarization with unfamiliar terms but the co-existence of the two systems will be minimal. Wild unsubstantiated rumours have been made of chaos and confusion.

The Board, with all the experience which it incorporates in its membership, rejets as irresponsible the kind of figures which have been suggested. Indeed, we can find no statistical basis on which the overall cost to the nation could be calculated and, with the policy already determined by the sober judgment of Government and of industry, there is no ground for the exercise as futile. Similarly, to try to quantify the long-term benefits which will assuredly accrue from increased efficiency and cost saving competitiveness would mean no less than a computation of Britain's role henceforth in world economy. It is the Board's belief that the change-over would, per contra, that, if the decision to change had not been made, we should be imposing on ourselves an avoidable economic handicap in the years ahead when we shall have to earn our living in a world which will be substantially metric.

Our remit says emphatically "The costs shall lie where they fall." We accept that as the only practical attitude. That does not mean we are not sensitive and sympathetic to those who are faced with the immediate on-costs of the change. We are concerned particularly with the experiences of individual firms and hope that we can count on the cooperation of many more in determining the necessary measures and material changes and retuning programmes incurred by particular enterprises. One thing we have found vitally necessary is planning for the necessary changes, with minimum delay, firms can reduce outage and disturbance and will ensure their share of benefits, the greater and sooner. To do so, the plans of individual enterprises must be synchronized with changes taking place throughout their own sectors of the economy. That is where we and the Board can help in ensuring coordination within and between the various sectors.

During the period of transition progress will be made in many sectors of the economy. The British Standards Institution expects that its standardization, industrial materials, engineering components and equipment will be available. This is an essential stage to an orderly advance within these sectors. That is where we and the Board can help in ensuring coordination within and between the various sectors.

The measurement of land in metric will begin in 1970, with dual dimensioning in preparation for the full change-over in 1971 while manufacture of new metric will begin in that year and the change-over will be completed by the beginning of 1972. During 1970 the paper, board and printing industries will complete the change-over to metric. Forestry will take a further year to achieve the complete change-over. Farming as a whole seems likely to begin to go metric in 1972, a change which should be substantially completed in 1978.

Vital industrial supplies such as aluminium, lead, copper, zinc, steel bars, flat steel products, wire mesh and electric cables will be available by the end of 1972. Production of plastics materials will be in metric terms by the end of 1971, while trade in chemicals in metric units will begin in that year and the change-over will be completed by the beginning of 1973. During 1970 the paper, board and printing industries will complete the change-over to metric. Broader speaking, therefore, the materials industries will be substantially metric by the end of 1972, while in the engineering industry major components will be substantially metric by the end of 1972. There is, however, no simple pattern embracing changes in these diverse industries, and the nature of the change will vary widely from one sector to another.

The construction industry will continue its present work towards metrication and all new designs from now on should be in metric dimensions. Bricks, paving flags, fibre boards, concrete pipes and metal windows are now becoming available from stock. The change to metric measures for softwood, hardwood, plywood and sheet materials should take place about the middle of 1970, and by the end of the year cement and ready mixed concrete will be sold in metric quantities and flat glass to metric dimensions will be generally available.

During 1970/71 there will not be much change in the use of weights and measures because your own materials will be on sale in metric quantities, notably paints and timber. There will be a period of change, but the change to metric terms will get underway when land measurement will be wholly in metric terms. There will be an orderly preparation for the full change-over in 1971, and some synthetic and woolen fibres will then be available in metric weights. Some developments of new units in the fall of 1972, and generally it is at that time that we would expect the general public to become interested in the change. Of particular significance will be the change in the units of sale of beer, milk and petrol. Another noticeable change will be in the way that the Weights and Measures Acts become effective. It will not, however, be possible to begin the change-over formally on one single M-Day, and the change-over will be progressive. We see our Information Task as consisting of two main parts. Our prime objective during 1970 and 1971 is to publicize what programmes the industrial and economic sectors work out, provide encouragement for the vanguard and persuasion for those a little further behind. By producing films, exhibitions and publications we intend to keep all concerned informed about progress in their own and other sectors thereby helping to avoid the mistakes which obtained the same measure of willing cooperation from the press and broadcasting organisations which we have achieved in concentrating in this initial period on the economic areas where information and advice is most immediately needed does not mean that the young people and the general public. Our overall task is to help the metric system of weights and measures intelligible, acceptable and familiar throughout the country as a whole. We intend to take every opportunity of removing misunderstandings and allaying misgivings. When action with a sector is likely to have a general effect we will be ready with full information. Our information campaign is for the public who will be involved. But we do not expect to mount large-scale, intensive advertising campaigns for the larger public until nearer the time when metric will extend into the retail and domestic sectors. To do so could only cause needless concern. Information which is not related to action, whether it be in the shops or the kitchen, would in our view be premature.
We think that there has been a tendency to exaggerate the difficulties and to underestimate the skills and the adaptability of the ordinary citizen when the changes required are realistically presented to them. The educational and the social instruments that are available will differ at various rates and the extent to which they need to make changes will vary greatly. The change will in the main not be in the physical equipment being used but in the use to which the equipment is put, in product design and in marketing.

We have heard some alarming and widely-quoted estimates of the cost of metrification as available have shown these estimates cannot be substantiated. For one they don't attempt to assess the benefits to be derived from the change. We have sought to show the nature of those benefits, but like the costs they cannot be quantified except in the context of a particular enterprise.

There is a tendency to exaggerate the retail problem which raise difficulty only in a very few sectors. What seems clear in all sectors is that the better the planning and the more rapidly the transition can be made, the sooner the benefits are reaped. It is in factories, offices, schools and shops that the real and vital decisions will be made and where the changes will be accomplished and the benefits gained.

MEMORIAL TO GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I met GLEN LIPSCOMB at a reception the first week that I arrived in Congress. One of my colleagues commented that GLEN is the best liked man in the House. As I got to know him on the floor, I could see why he earned this distinction.

In the newspaper this morning, I was reading of his close friendship with President Nixon, and of his longstanding association with Secretary of Defense Mel Laird. And, his friendships ran all the way from President to the most junior Member in Congress.

GLEN had a friendly manner and a soft, easy personality. I guess the reason that people liked GLEN so much was because he in turn had such a big heart and he himself liked everyone.

LIPSCOMB's record proved him to be one of the most able men that ever served in Congress. He had the educational background of a certified public accountant. And he understood basic Government fiscal administration. In the House, he was the champion of the taxpayer and the families for their welfare.

A great conservative who was open-minded on any issue leaves a seat that will be hard to replace.

To his family, we extend our deepest sympathy on their loss. And from California and the Nation we all join in paying our respects to our outstanding colleague, GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB.

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by Franklin during his ambassadorship in Paris in 1776.

The Franklin busts presented to Ambassador and Mrs. de Verneuil by the French government were created by Jean-Antoine Houdon. It is this bust which has probably given more people the conception of what Franklin looked like.

The Franklin Mint medal in nickel silver was also given to travel trade people during the visit, which took place through Saturday, January 17. The Franklin Institute and the American Wax Museum in Philadelphia also provided novel souvenirs for the people whom the Philadelphia ambassadors met during the week.

The Benjamin Franklin Week visit of Philadelphians was designed to inform the French public and travel trade of the convenience, accessibility, and attractiveness of using Philadelphia as the Gateway to the U.S.A. Air France inaugurated direct non-stop service this summer between Paris and Philadelphia, and will expand this service even further this year.

CRUSADE AGAINST HUNGER

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the task force leaders attending the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health have prepared a letter addressed to the President, and I believe this message will hold great interest for my colleagues. This letter embodies the spirit spreading across our land that hunger and malnutrition ought not to exist in a nation of plenty.

The text of the letter came to my attention through Father Robert J. McEwen, S.J., a well-known proponent of consumer protection. Father McEwen has devoted many years of study and leadership to the consumer affairs field, and I am certain that his involvement in the crusade against hunger and malnutrition will be a great asset to the growing movement to eradicate these unfortunate ills, both in our country and throughout the world.

I urge the Members of this great body to review the contents of this letter and to give serious consideration to the merits of the suggestions therein.

The letter follows:

December 30, 1969

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

White House, Washington, D.C.:

The undersigned leaders of task forces at your White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health wish to congratulate you on the significant series of actions and orders announced by you and your cabinet as immediate emergency measures to implement the recommendations of the conference.

We are particularly happy that you were able to announce these steps before Christmas, and we are gratified that his involvement in the crusade against hunger and malnutrition will be a great asset to the growing movement to eradicate these unfortunate ills, both in our country and throughout the world.

For the future we are deeply concerned that follow-up machinery must be created to...
enlist grass roots voluntary support in the campaign to end hunger. Welfare keys must be taken to activate your announced programs quickly and to monitor their effectiveness. We urge you to establish a specific food and nutrition liaison office in the White House to accomplish the objectives of the war on hunger. To pursue the long-run purpose of the campaign, we recommend federal voluntary groups that was created by the conference. The momentum generated by your voluntary program, once established, will not be allowed to wane.

Mrs. Joseph H. Young, Father Robert J. McEwen, S.J., Bishop Raymond J. Gallagher, Dr. John L. S. Holoman, Jr., John J. Gunther, Herman Gallegos, David Ackerman, Rev. Ian McCase, Dr. Paul Cornely, Rabbi Irving Lehrman, Dr. Arthur Fleming, Dorothy Height, Robert Neptune.

MRS. EUGENE C. PULLIAM INITIATED INTO SIGMA DELTA CHI
HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY
OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. BRAY, Mr. Speaker, last week Mrs. Eugene C. Pulliam, author, and journalist in her own right and wife of the publisher of the Indianapolis Star, Indian­apol­is newspapers, became a member of the journalism society founded by her husband over 60 years ago.

The following story from the Indian­apol­is News describes Mrs. Pulliam's outstanding career:

SIX DAYS WILL INITIATE MISS EUGENE C. PULLIAM
GREENCASTLE, IND.—The final barrier to women's admission to the nation's largest and most prestigious journalism society will be hurdles at DePauw University tomorrow.

That's when, in a remarkable bit of jour­nalistic irony, Mrs. Eugene C. Pulliam, au­thor-journalist and wife of one of the foun­ders of Sigma Delta Chi, will be initiated into the journalism society.

Her initiation marks the first time a woman has been admitted to the membership of the nation's first (Alpha) chapter. Nine De­Pauw undergraduates, four of them women, will be initiated at the public cere­mony at 5 p.m. in the Memorial Student Union building.

The students include Miss Wendy Gif­ford, Indianapolis; Miss Mary Ganz, Don Mills, Ont., Canada; Miss Mary Leonard, Chicago Heights, Ill., and Mrs. Mary Roberta Smith Hamer, Carmel.

Also Bruce Bikin, Indianapolis; Harry Kholoud, Patfair, Va.; Steve Dole, Wino­na, Minn.; John Croley, Bartsville, Okla.; and John McPadden, Decatur, Ill.

Miss Gifford is the daughter of Mrs. Marian Gifford, Indianapolis. Miss Bikin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bikin, 5231 Nob Lane. Mrs. Hamer, who was a summer trainee at The Indianapolis News last year, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith, Carmel.

FOUNDED IN 1909
Sigma Delta Chi was founded by Eugene C. Pulliam, publisher of The Indianapolis News and The Indianapolis Star and other newspapers. Nine, nine, other De-Pauw students, were the first to be initiated. April 9, 1909. The organization's nearly 300 campus and professional chapters have been for men only until last November.

In a decisive ballot at its national conven­tion in San Diego, the doors were opened to qualified women journalists. Since the epo­ch November decision the rush has been on to bring women into the fold.

St. Bonaventure University's chapter holds the honors of initiating the first female un­dergraduates—among them a nun. The Uni­versity of Georgia has initiated Charlayne Hunter, an Atlanta Times reporter and the first black female graduate of the U. of G. The Headliner Club of Chicago, a professional chapter that meets Wednesday nights, initia­ted Ann Landers and nine others Dec. 4.

Mrs. Pulliam had been honored many times before her selection for Friday's pre­cededinitiation ceremony at SDX's birth­place.

In 1954 she was named national winner of The Healdirror of the Year Award by Theta Sigma Phi, journalism society for women. The award goes annually to the woman who has made the significant contributions to jour­nalism.

ACTIVE FOR BLIND

The Martinsville, Ind., native serves as secretary-treasurer for the Native American Paper, Inc., which administers papers in Vincennes, Muncie and Indian­apol­is. She also serves on the boards of new­spapers in Phoenix.

Her travels and observations through 93 countries have been reported by her in the nation's press through columns syndicated by the North American Newspaper Alliance. Her book, "I Traveled A Lonely Land," (Bobbs-Merrill), was published not long after an extended tour in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

Mrs. Pulliam has made significant contribu­tions to higher education and to the pre­vention of blindness. She has served on the board of trustees of Franklin College and been awarded honorary doctorates by the University of Arizona and Indiana Univer­sity. She received her higher education at the University of New Mexico and Indiana University.

Since 1962 Mrs. Pulliam has served as a member of the board of directors of the Na­tional Society for the Prevention of Blind­ness. She also has served as chairman of the Indiana chapter. Last year she was recipient of its first recognition award conferred on a volunteer who has made significant con­tributions to the society's welfare.

It was Mrs. Pulliam who suggested that proceeds from the Indiana-Kentucky All­Star basketball game be given to help the blind and the deaf.

Mr. and Mrs. Pulliam have homes in Phoe­nix and Indianapolis.

HOPE FOR ENVIRONMENT
HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, skeptics promises and then acted indecisively. However, I am pleased to say that a recent event indicates that the President may now be sincere in his declara­tion of support for the cause of the environment. Philip Wylie has written an interesting piece on the saving of the Everglades in Florida. A noted conserva­tionist, he states out­

The Everglades do not make a vital contribu­tion to man's essential environment.

Yet, he sees the administration's deci­sion not to provide any funds for the construction of an airport beside the Everglades as a sign of hope, a symbol of an enlightened attitude on the environment. For he speculates that the decision concerning the environment may very well illustrate the administra­tion's recognition of "the essential human right to an environment free of pollution." Let us hope so. Let us hope that the administration continues as the spokesman for the environment.

Nevertheless, the priority the administration has given to nature over an airport in the Everglades case deserves our praise.

MYLAI HOAX FINANCED BY STERN FAMILY FUND
HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, an interest­ing feature article in a local newspaper over the weekend underlines the question of tax exemption for charitable foundations. Apparently only Americans who work for their money are expected to pay taxes.

The list of beneficiaries of this partic­ular philanthropist reads like a roster of the new left, with a few criminals and misunderstood subversives thrown in for good measure.

Of interest to patriotic Americans is the connection between Stern, the rad­i­cal Institute for Policy Studies, a trans­parent attempt to whitewash the notori­ety of one J. Robert Oppenheimer, and the foun­der of the Stern who fled New York just after the Mylai massacre hoax.

Although the feature mentioned the source of Stern's wealth as his inheri­tance from his grandfather, Julius Ros­enwald, and mentioned the charitable activities of selected members of his family, it failed to mention his relationship to the Stern who fled New York just as a grand jury returned an espionage indict­ment, and found a haven in Moscow.

I include the feature in my remarks, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Star Sunday magazine, Feb. 1, 1970]

THE HAPPY PHILANTHROPIST
(Barbara Stubbs Cohen)

(Note.—Philip Stern, an heir to the Sears Roebuck fortune, is "having a ball out of life" granting money to worthwhile Wash­ington projects and, on the side, dabbling in art-collecting, silk-screening and flying airplanes, among other things.)
"Being rich," says Philip Stern, "is really not very different from having a cleft palate or green hair.

Wealth, he has neither, knows what he's talking about. The heir to a Sears Roebuck fortune, fattened over two generations, Stern has shunned further money-making and recor - sions. He has been called a man of leisure, but even as a philanthropist, who has funded such iconoclastic projects as the first re- search on My Lai, he has a home for runaway hippies that can hardly be classed as normal.

Not that Stern is unhappy about this. At 43 he seems old-fashioned, even anachronis tic and another in newspapering and in the midst of a most laudable one as a cru - sading author, Stern exudes an air of satis­ fation. "I'm having a ball out of life. I just learned to fly an airplane in the last four years, learned to play the recorder and read music, learned to talk," he says.

All these activities are shared with his wife, Leni, and five children aged 7 to 18, who spill out of a 20-room house in Kalamora equipped with swimming pool, tennis court, trampoline, tree house and art studio.

They also take time to help just about anything done for them, the Sterns take pride in their do-it-yourself projects. Leni, who says she has never allowed a decorator across the threshold of their Washington home, lives in a house with bright splashes of color on the walls—which are likely to change at any moment, runn­ ing the gamut of murals includ­ ing a gigantic swing in the middle of the living room. They get engrossed in silk­ screen, have been erecting redwood projects, and studying Spanish for a trip to Mexico. And the art collection of modern masters has been carefully chosen by the Sterns, not an agent.

But the Philip M. Stern Family Fund is Stern's farthest-reaching plunge into the do­ it-yourself realm. His grants, which are his way of effecting change in education, commu­ nity service and culture, go to people who want to help themselves. Though small by Ford or Carnegie standards, with its endow­ ment of $832,000, the Stern Fund is behind almost every innovative and controversial— project in Washington.

Col. Hassan Jeru-Ahmed, who operates three centers for the free distribution of methadone to addicts who don't have any other phalan­ thropic constituency. For example, some­ thing like the Red Cross can assist them. High School which a student of the Stern Fund who didn't know where to turn, the Modern Squirrels have been featured in national magazines, praised by educators and given other grants by larger foundations.

Stern grants are more limited than those by the big foundations: Most are $5,000 to $10,000, with $20,000 being huge, by Stern standards. For that reason, the foundation tries to spend its money where it will have the biggest impact. "We ask how big their total need is. If somebody's got a budget of a million dollars, they're not likely to get any money from us," Stern says, "because even if we gave them a huge grant—on our terms—it would be a spit in the ocean, and you don't make a difference as to whether the project goes or doesn't. I'd much rather give to something where we can make a critical difference as to whether something exists or not.

"The potential success of the projects he funds is the main criteria for Stern. "One of the criteria you use when you make a grant is to ask what it is you'd like to see when you stand a year hence and look back. Is it the accomplishment (a) realizable and (b) important?"

But he is not frightened of failure, and in the end, the decision to back a project depends on the person proposing it. "A final criterion," Stern says, "is betting on people. When you've got a hot person, someone who is clearly gifted, that's when you say I don't know whether it's going to work or not. That's when you begin to take your longest shots.

Neither is Stern embarrassed by failure. He tells of one young heroin addict who had just been kicked out of one school and was going to another, where he was going to be "a diplo­ mat" in another piece, so that at the end of the grant they have some prospects of either being self-supporting or getting some other source of funds. It is the long-run future of the organization which is under consid­ eration. "We found," Stern says, "that we were the object of what I call "oxygen-ten' requests—that is, organizations that were about to go under and were coming to us to be rescued from bankruptcy—in effect, death.

This does not mean that the Stern Fund backs sure bets. Stern says, "We tend to look with skeptical eye at projects or programs that don't have any other phalan­ thropic constituency. For example, some­ thing of the Rockefeller Foundation, if it gets money from all over and we wouldn't even consider the Red Cross."

Stern asserts that his grants should result in essentially the same fix they're in now, or if we have a chance of helping them build a new foundation, which I believe, that's a different story.

None of Stern's careers was undertaken to make new family fortunes. In his favorite phrase—"It's really a kind of study to me to find out if we are building a dock out into the middle of a pond so that when they go to the pond they'll find a lake."

If there should be a difference among the board members about a request, the matter is decided by the chairman, who makes a vote. And to make things even less arbi­ trary, Stern and his assistant, Mr. George Allen, who culls the preliminary requests, lists the applications they have turned down or that were given a second look at a project.

Stern is fond of saying that the chief thing he tries to accomplish in his giving is "moving along the line."


EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

He is a 1964 graduate of Parkville High School. The awards were presented Dec. 12.

THE NCAA AGAINST YALE—TRAGICOMEDY

HON. ROBERT N. GIAIMO
OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. GIAIMO. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Wilt), and I have attached today a brief to the attention of this House a great injustice perpetrated against Yale University by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. We plan to discuss in the weeks to come similar actions by the NCAA which have unfairly penalized other schools and other athletes. We hope that by bringing these unfair actions to the attention of our colleagues will see the necessity of constructing a full-scale investigation of the NCAA—an investigation that may be vital to the future of amateur athletics in the United States. The NCAA has bent the rules of a game of a basketball player Jack Langer, is tragic. It shows that the NCAA is willing to use any weapon in its continuing power struggle with the Amateur Athletic Union. It shows that the NCAA does not care if it hurts member institutions or individual athletes in the process. It shows once again that the NCAA is no longer a representative body of colleges and universities but is instead a collection of institutions under the control of a stubborn, dictatorial hierarchy that does not hesitate to use athletes and schools alike as mere pawns in a game of power politics.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, there are elements of comedy in this issue. In an excellent and perceptive column, syndicated columnist Jim Murray has used these elements to observe the insensitivity and ruthlessness of the NCAA, the moral conviction and courage of Yale University and the utter stupidity inherent in the NCAA.

I wish to insert Mr. Murray's column at this point in the Record, and I call it to the attention of our colleagues who care about the future of amateur athletics in this country:

ELEVEN MERRIWELLS NOT EVEN ENOUGH

(By Jim Murray)

Oh, fudge! Yale can't come to the Rose Bowl for two years!

(The Rose Bowl, fellows, is due west of Bowayton. You take the New, New Haven & Hartford south and, if you're driving, you cross the Hudson and stay on the Mohawk Trail and go by night if you see smoke signals.)

I don't know how you could ever explain it to Frank Merriwells (By the way, Frank Merriwells, it couldn't compete in the NCAA. Not even in the 10,000-kilometer walk--the 50-mile race)--I don't know how you could ever explain it to Frank Merriwells, it couldn't compete in the NCAA. Not even in the 10,000-kilometer walk--the 50-mile race--I don't know how you could ever explain it to Frank Merriwells.

Harvard is not surprised. Wall Street is having a fit. The senior class is afraid Dad will chase her out. Jack Langer is taken to his bed with the vapors. The Butler is very cross with the tradesman.

Yale hopes (don't believe this) Put On Probation. They've been caught cheating athletically like some common vulgarities by the Russians. Three vagrants in Texas or Penn State, for heaven's sake!

Cheating is not a case of smuggling a full grown gorilla in the backfield and passing him off as a dance major or giving him a C in First Aid or Driver Education. They haven't smuggled a winning team. They have peddled off with the 1,500-meter butterfly or put a motor on the eight-pared shell.

No, what Yale did was let its second-string basketball center go to Israel.

In doing so, he stepped right in the middle of a war. No, not that one between the NCAA and the AAF, better known as the 30-Years-War. The AAF and the NCAA, the Hardfords and Moos of athletics, are currently in a tug-of-war over the game of basketball, amateur version. It is not a simple conflict. It should be, but it isn't.

BASKETBALL VICTIM

The AAF and NCAA have defied the best efforts of the late Robert Kennedy, the late Douglas MacArthur, three U.S. Presidents and two generations of sports writers to reconcile them. Intransigent, termagant, utterly persuaded of their own self-righteousness, they have all but killed the thing they are fighting over.

About 10 years ago, on the heels of a series of scandals, a rule that basketball players could not play summer or post-season games in resort hotels in the off season, the Board of Governors went to the FIBA, the international basketball federation. The FIBA, as you recall, at the AAF got out the shotgun. It had jurisdiction over international basketball games, it haughtily informed the FIBA. The FIBA sighed ("These crazy Americans") and agreed to recognize the AAF's jurisdiction.

The NCAA took its ball and went home and suffered. OK, it said, in effect, If we can't run the program, no college or college team can participate.

The NCAA is, as usual, the victim. It hung on the barbed wire out there in the middle of No Man's Land.

NO PICK-UP GAME

The Maccabiah Games are the Jewish religious vacation of the summer. It attracts outstanding Jewish athletes from all over the world once every four years for a friendly but spirited competition. The government takes the position that sport prows best admirers religious and national esteem that beleighseured country. It is at once a suercase and morale builder. It is not so much that sport builds warriors as that sports builds pride. And the Maccabiah Games are by many the ultimate competition. Times, scores, competition, closely approximate Olympics, or other competitions in which the standards of religions and cultures are represented.

In the interest of maintaining the high standards of competition, the Israeli government energetically woe the outstanding Jewish athletes in the U.S. For basketball, it collected a half-dozen prime prospects--one roster of players from the University of Texas, Rutgers, Cincinnati, UCLA, and Yale. Yale's selectees was Jack Langer, 6-3, 225, point average (and two generations of sports writers to reconcile them. Intransigent, termagant, utterly persuaded of their own self-righteousness, they have all but killed the thing they are fighting over.

Jack was the only one who went. The others, including—get this—a Warsaw-born, Israeli-bred player from the University of Cin- cinnati, were frightened off by the NCAA.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

February 2, 1970

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BOB BARTLETT

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ
OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, shortly after her nomination as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission, Mrs. Helen Bentley was invited to speak at the Bob Bartlett Memorial Fund dinner in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Hon. Bartlett so well because of her previous position as maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun, Mrs. Bentley was in a good position to speak of him and especially his work as chairman of the Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Committee. I know that those of us who knew him well, can express our full agreement with her splendid tribute to Bob Bartlett and it is therefore a pleasure to include her remarks in the RECORD:

Bob Bartlett Memorial Dinner Address

(By Helen Delich Bentley)

Mr. Stepirovich, Senator Gravel, Mr. Snedden, Vice Bartlett, friends of Bob Bartlett—Ladies, Gentlemen—little did I ever dream last month on my first trip to Alaska that since that time I have had the privilege of returning so soon to the most interesting, thrilling, and challenging of the 50 States which make up the great United States. But it was just a short moment when our Association was born. After Mr. Starr had spoken, the temporary chairman, Mr. Swayze, suggested that the present group of members, successors, government annuitants have multiplied many times for the over 9,000 annuitants now on the rolls.

What should be the name of the new Association? Bob Bartlett was the principal speaker at this Fairbanks kickoff dinner to raise funds to establish a living memorial in the name of that wonderful man, Bob Bartlett, whose love for his family and friends, his great belief in Alaska, and his strong convictions made him a national hero.

Mr. Snedden said to me while driving from the airport this morning, "within weeks, often days, after the average person dies, he is practically forgotten except by his own family. But with Bob Bartlett, he is just as much in the minds of every Alaskan today as he was when he was alive. But Bob Bartlett may have been the most soft spoken and gentle of all Alaskans."

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February 2, 1970

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And Bob Bartlett had been a newspaperman—a good one. He understood what it meant to earn a living that way and he had a sort of special compassion for newspapermen.

I used to become very amused at the way he would delightfully chuckle in his own mimicry of what he thought was the Watergate House on its heels or others because of having developed a story from a simple statement or maybe just a suggestion of where to call—and sometimes he wouldn't say what about, just call so and so and chat with—during the course of a conversation.

With that very delightful twinkle in his eyes, the rose in his lapel, that smile and that inevitable cigarette, he would muse "now where did you pick up that bit of information?"

Unfortunately while Bob Bartlett was alive, I never had the good fortune of coming to this wonderful challenging state. The first time I came was last month when we flew in from Sacha Harbour after making the historic voyage through the ice of the North-west Passage aboard the tanker S.S. McFarlan. (It's that Stanley history, history that is so important to Bob Bartlett's State.)

The several days I spent in Alaska after debarking on Banks Island provided the perfect touch to the end of a magnificent voyage as the Americanism headed towards its Alaskan goal.

The majestic mountain ranges with their untold beauty, the friendly and sturdy people whose work is a fulfillment about them, the atmosphere, the beauty that is Alaska—all of this is last to developing. It's all my home. You realize full well that Alaska is a frontier society; it is a dynamic, spirited, restless, exultant society that thrives on hope and challenge.

All of this I loved because it recalled my early years in Nevada—home to me—a society that values a handshake as much as a contract. One of the few places left in the world where that is true.

As the book "This is Alaska" states: "Alaska is a society that has no desire to boast of the fastest, the biggest, the most. It prefers to forget yesterday and dream of tomorrow. Many have deliberately abandoned comforts in other states, but only paradoxically [sic] in Alaska. They have created similar conditions for themselves in Alaska.

"But with or without comforts, Alaskans are there because they thrive on challenge and have rediscovers the dignity of dreams and labor."

Oh, if only some of this could be transported and transmitted to so many people in the lower 48.

The feeling of this dignity of labor and the pride of the Individual is so evident here. When I left last month it was with sorrow because I had to depart from such a challenging and exciting atmosphere of people, to leave a way of life that was true, live, work, and appreciate life. I said to many upon returning to the East Coast—"if I were in my own country I would like to live.

At that time, I did not know that I would be back so soon, and never did I have any idea that I would be accorded tonight's very high honor. I was so taken aback I really feel humble when I talk to you about your beloved Mister Alaska. I do think it is particularly fitting to have the memorial fund, Bob Bartlett Memorial Fund for the University of Alaska, is being held on the anniversary—the 162nd anniversary of the purchase by the United States of Alaska from Russia.

Bob Bartlett would be pleased if he knew that the plans being formulated were to make a living memorial in the field of education in his honor. Yes, he would have liked that.

"Education," Mr. Alaska once said, "is the greatest national investment we can make. It is only through knowledge that men can be free and preserve their liberty.

And that is the essence of the investment being made in the young people and in helping them to improve themselves. He well knew that only an educated society can be a free and self-sustaining society.

As I understand it, this project being undertaken seeks to establish a basic fund of at least $100,000 which will provide a annual income—and a fund of at least $50,000 for scholarships—of at least $25,000 to $50,000 to have a seminar each year in his name. Naturally, if the fund is larger—and we hope it will be—the seminars can be far more extensive—and they should be in order to honor Bob Bartlett, as the master of great men, and in order to provide the full stimuli that should be provided to the students and people.

If the Bob Bartlett Memorial Fund had an annual income of $200,000 to $250,000, the seminars could be far more extensive and educate just as many students. Similar seminars held at the University of Alaska have been. These are helping to establish the young Alaskans as the emerging stars of the world as the leading center in the North—the Arctic area—in many fields.

The University of Alaska is the focal point of those courses which bring to the University of Alaska the finest minds of the world to speak with and to discuss with Alaska students. It is the meeting place of our society—be this in the area of geophysics, oceanography, merchant marine, communications, forestry, fisheries, and international trade.

Since Senator Bartlett felt so strongly that education is the key to Alaskan development, we can only hope that this can be made to come true, and since the University of Alaska is located in his home town, it seems natural that this should be the center for this massive drive to give him a living memorial.

The University of Alaska is the farthest north major university in the world. It does, and should continue, to serve as the international center for the North Pacific and for the Arctic area, tying three continents together. It is interesting that Fairbanks is 2,000 miles closer to Moscow than it is to Washington, D.C., and it is very possible that the minds and spirits of young people passing through the portals and across the campuses where his feet trod, Senator Bartlett's ideas will be once again, cultivating in the field of learning, new opportunities for the young Alaskans in whom the Senator had such unfailing faith and measureless enthusiasm.

In a commencement address he delivered at the University of Alaska in 1960, Bob Bartlett said:

"To fulfill our role as a State, Alaska is committed to act with intelligence, honesty and vision. Should any of these be lacking, we shall surely fail, even if we possess all other attributes in their highest order.

It is surely obvious that the complication of today's world demands clear intelligence. Nor is there today, nor was there ever in the past, any substitute for honesty, true vision, and vision for Alaska is this: The University of Alaska can well be the point from which these virtues come. A university in its highest function
is surely a mighty force injecting moral value, intelligence and vision into the life of the state. A university should be especially the point of vision in our society. Nowhere else is there so nearly the perfect activity kindled by the friction of young enthusiasm with mature minds—the flash that comes when age-old values or deep, valid thoughts are set in collision with new, creative and inventive brains. And the university is the place where an exchange of ideas is natural and itself creative. The thinker is the hardest working among all working men. And we need men who can and will think constructively.

The proposed seminars would provide the students—the future leaders of Alaska—with the opportunity to think over time as they prepare themselves to carry on the work of, and nurture, this great land which Bob Bartlett nourished within a full grown star among the stars.

I recall so well that last day that Bob Bartlett sat as chairman of his merchant marine subcommittee hearing on proposed subsidies for the day he went to the hospital. What had taken place at that hearing caused his heart trouble to recur. After working day and night for a year to complete a merchant marine program together with the White House—and I might tell you that it was never easy—I told him that years got the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee together at the House to work towards improving this country's situation—he felt he had been sabotaged. "I've been sabotaged," he said, "we're going to push through an independent maritime administration bill."

He wasn't able to partake in the passage of that bill, but his friends in the Senate moved it through while he guided them by telephone and kept urging it on. It is indeed fitting that this kick off for Alaska's new maritime program together with the White House should be Bob Bartlett. I can flag. A mark of his pride in this achievement could be seen in the Senate garage. Bartlett there was to the White House. That time I wrote a letter to a senior senator, his was Alaska No. 49. But for Bob, statehood was only a beginning. Alaska has gone on, and now more and more potential has to be developed and her vast resources tapped for the good of the nation and the world. Permission for Japanese pulp mills in Alaska instead of Canada was a result of the 60. And the Fairbanks flood of 1967, are but some of his landmark achievements for the State of Alaska.

"But it should not be thought that his only concern was for the citizens of his own State. His legislation reflected a tremendous concern for the welfare of all Americans, with such bills as the radiation safety bill, which set sweeping safety standards for all radiation-emitting equipment from television sets to X-ray machines, and the Bartlett act, which provided that all federally funded projects be made accessible to Alaska from Federal leasing, public works projects without number and the infusion of millions of dollars. After the 1964 earthquake and the Fairbanks flood of 1967, are some of his landmark achievements for the State of Alaska."

"I love Alaska. My attachment for it, my concern for it, is so deeply imbedded that it cannot be removed."

As someone said, it has come abundantly clear that he is the most loved and respected man that ever walked across Alaska.

Richard A. Shafter
N.J. Mr. Shafter was a native of Berlin, Germany, who came to the United States after World War I and worked as a re-

mment of CARE, Inc., the overseas aid agency in New York, and was a vice president of the CARE employees union.

Dick Shafter was a man whose lofty ideals, provided me with a great source of inspiration over the years, and whose wise counsel was gratefully taken. He was a person who cared deeply for his fellow-

men, and though there is little that one can say to ease his family's sorrow, I know that they can take consolation in the sure knowledge that Dick's compa-

ッション and dedicated service touched all who knew him and made all our lives more meaningful.

PROFIT IN POVERTY—$186,000 TO JULIAN BOND AND SNCC ASSOC-

I IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the pay-

ment of $186,000 of taxpayers' hard-

earned money to Georgia demagog

Julian Bond and his SNCC associate,

John Lewis, must be another part of

the so-called Southern strategy of the

Republicans.

The other two poverty profiteers cut-
ting the melon are from Secretary

Pinch's Department of Health, Educa-

tion, and Welfare—in fact one of them,

Lonnie King, is still on the HEW pay-

roll. We are apt to find H. Rapp Brown

and Stokely Carmichael on the payoff

list any time.

I insert a pertinent newsclipping:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 1, 1970]

BOND'S FIRM IS CLEARED BY OEO—$186,000 CONFLICT REINSTATED

(By Robert C. Maynard)

The Office of Economic Opportunity has

reinstated its contract with an Atlanta con-

sulting firm owned partly by Georgia legis-

lator Julian Bond and his SNCC associate,

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[From the Washington Post, Feb. 1, 1970]

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(By Robert C. Maynard)

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Opportunity, resigned. He cited "incompatibility" with the new administration's definition of OEO's responsibilities.

Other regional offices of federal agencies here have an air of general unease about how their area's programs will be handled in the new administration. In many cases, there has been talk of personnel cutbacks because of budget limitations.

Key personnel are waiting to see if there will be a re-orientation of federal political appointees rather than career civil servants atop agencies handling sensitive social and economic functions.

Some think it ironic that President Nixon might, with fanfare, remove postmasterships from political appointees and transfer vital agencies such as the Water Pollution Control Commission for political featherbedding.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

February 2, 1970

The railroads would hold the orientation network. It after the Communication Satellite Corp. concentrate on short hauls—up to 500 miles—nal stock in the corporation, in exchange named Railpax, would be charged with op­ also to keep a few transcontinental trains stamp of approval on it to be a very timely commentary on move in the same general direction. The progress is administration and Congress into action. Con­ this issue:

The proposed corporation, tentatively named Railpax, would be charged with oper­ ating a nationwide network. It presumably would concentrate on short-hauls—up to 500 miles—between large population centers, but try also to keep a few transcontinental trains running. The railroads would hold the original stock in the corporation, in exchange for turning over their passenger equipment—such as it is. Later, stock might be sold to the public. Federal aid to upgrade equipment is contemplated. Few would argue against some sort of drastic action to keep the trains running. Grown too large for the roads and in the air may one day revive the idea that trains offer a desirable alternative and bring passengers back in droves. Even now, the question is not completely answered as to whether the passengers abandoned the rail­ roads or the railroads abandoned the pas­ sengers.

Speedy jet service obviously pulled away many of these passengers. Highway improvements have made short trips by train virtually obsolete. Yet many a paying customer who went by plane for convenience and luxury now has turned away in disgust at rundown equipment, lack of dining facilities, and an attitude that plainly says "Go away, we don't want you." With few exceptions, the railroads have yielded to the public's cry for the care and comfort of freight than people. A rail network devoted solely to caring about people would be something new. And we suspect the passenger traffic is ready for this.

No plan can be expected to restore rail passenger service to what it was in its hey­ day. Of course, in 1926 when 30,000 passenger trains were running in this country, there were no attractive alternatives. But it ap­ pears that the modern-day 439 trains which now carry passengers—a reduction of 1,120 just since 1958.

It is time soon to say whether the Depart­ ment of Transportation's plan for a quasi­ public corporation is the best plan that can be put forward. Hearings on this and other pro­ posals could occur, but do not present during the season just beginning. But 1970 could—and should—be the year when the nation starts to pump life back into the dying rail travel business.

**RESCUING RAIL SERVICE**

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that rail passenger service in this country leaves much to be desired. Hopefully, the Department of Transportation will move in this long-neglected area in a proper fashion.

This is the theme of a Chicago Daily News editorial Tuesday, January 20, which I insert into the Record, believing it to be a very timely commentary on this issue:

**RESCUING RAIL SERVICE**

The miserable state of passenger train service has finally brought the federal administration and Congress into action. Congress is examining a number of bills designed to preserve the fast-vanishing pas­ senger service on intercity routes, including some that would provide an outright subsidy for the railroads.

The White House has refused to put its stamp of approval on an imaginative proposal produced by the Department of Trans­ portation. It would have established a nationwide network. It presumably would concentrate on short-hauls—up to 500 miles—between large population centers, but try also to keep a few transcontinental trains running. The railroads would hold the original stock in the corporation, in exchange for turning over their passenger equipment—such as it is. Later, stock might be sold to the public. Federal aid to upgrade equipment is contemplated.

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**H.R. 15660**

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, in the last few weeks, several significant develop­ ments have taken place on the housing scene. First, yearend reports filed by corporations involved in housing revealed falling profits. Second, savings and loan associations, the primary home mortgage lenders, have indicated that measures aimed at halting the outflow of funds did not present a further reduction in the volume of sav­ ings funds which were on deposit with these home lending institutions. More to the point, they indicated that these funds were shifted to higher yielding instruments, including tax-ex­ empt bonds and Government agency issu­ es. Third, housing starts continued to plummet. In the fourth quarter of 1969, December, approximately 30 percent be­ low the annual rate of activity projected in the President's report on national housing goals. Add to this the fact that in many areas, the land houses stand empty because buyers and sellers are un­ able to arrange a sales transaction on terms which are within the realm of reason. Further, add the fact that housing sales which are consummated in this period are concluded—in many cases—by working through the out of intricate fi­ nancing techniques. I would suggest to you, that at all points to the conclusion—the housing market mech­ anism is no longer functioning effectively.

Before, we have expressed concern over the failure of efforts to produce enough housing at a low-enough price that alone—is a serious problem. However, it is nowhere near as serious as a break­ down of the housing market because such a collapse carries with it a number of dire conse­ quences. The cost of a housing market breakdown are movement of manage­ ment, money, and manpower to other activities; the result of the specialized thrift institution which concentrates on home mortgage}

**H.R. 15660**

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the construction of, and investments in, low-income housing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) (1) subchapter B of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to computation of taxable income) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:}{

**PART XI—HOME BUILDING AND FINANCING BUSINESSES**

"Sec. 291. Taxable Income of home building and financing businesses."

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"(a) Computation of Taxable Income.— In the case of a home building or finance business, the taxable income for taxable years beginning in 1970 and 1971 shall be determined as follows:

(1) First determine the taxable income of the taxpayer recognized without regard to this section;

(2) Then subtract from the amount determined under paragraph (1) an amount equal to 25 percent of the taxpayer's public net home building and financing income."
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, February 2, 1970
Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the Worth, Ill., Palos Reporter has earned recognition for maintaining an extremely energetic editorial page which deals not only with issues relevant to the local communities it serves but also with issues of regional and national impact. In its lead editorial Thursday, January 26, written by its editor-in-chief, Edward E. Roelofs, the Reporter comments on the controversy which has developed over the timing and location of a third major airport to serve the Chicago metropolitan area. The editorial follows:

We Need Airport Now—Out Here
(Edward E. Roelofs)

After two or three years of careful planning for a new large airport for Chicagoland to relieve congestion on O'Hare, it is important to both passenger and freight, it came as a surprise when Mayor Daley told a group of Chicago businessmen last Friday, that we wouldn't need a third airport for 10 to 15 years.

If it came as a surprise that Daley, who has been the chief advocate of putting a third airport in Lake Michigan, changed his mind, a clue to his change of mind is boldly printed in the Daily news in last week's edition of "Daley gives Midway Pitch." The story flatly states that he is putting pressure on the airlines to make more use of Midway Airport.

There were several other clues in reports on reactions to his "surprise" speech. For example, strong opposition has come from many sources, including Gov. Ogilvie, to a lake airport because of its damaging effects on tourism and property on the adjacent lake shore.

The charge of polluting the Lake is most often heard, but other considerations include the amount of space needed for ground traffic, both passenger and freight, the fabulous cost of the dikes and tunnels and the time it would take to build such an airport—maybe that is implied in Mayor Daley's new opinion of the time schedule. We were very much interested by the reaction of the airlines. They were not only surprised but "disputed Daley's timetable" and the amount of space needed for ground traffic and for new industry seeking locations near air transports; the fabulous cost of the dikes and tunnels and the time it would take to build such an airport—maybe that is implied in Mayor Daley's new opinion of the time schedule.

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We have attended numerous conferences and discussions on the future of air traffic and conclude that the preponderance of evidence points to the urgency of proceeding now with a third airport, and that the best location would be in a local area of the south which has been carefully engineered and studied known as The Green Garden site near Frankfurt. This site offers not only an available 33,000 acres, but plenty of surrounding space for new business and industry, and excellent transportation potential.
THE CANCELLATION OF AN ISRAELI SELLOUT

HON. MARIO BIAGGI
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 29, 1970

Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. Speaker, in deference to the President, and in recognition of his newly found insight into the Middle-east crisis, I shall try to speak in a low voice—but that is not going to be an easy task. The Administration's previous proposals to deal with the Israeli-Arab situation in the Middle East. And in deference to the Vice President, I am going to tell it like it is.

The December 9 statement by Secretary of State Rogers on December 9 leaves no doubt that the administration was all too eager to trade the blood of the gallant Israeli people for Arabian oil. Some have interpreted it as a policy of appeasement, but I do not think it is. They are quite telling it like it is. Look again, I would say, and see if you cannot find the word 'sellout' beneath the surface.

In fact, to consider it a policy of any kind is to give it an aura of dignity and statesmanship. Stripped bare of velvet orality, it was no more than a scheme—a self-calculated, but transparent, scheme devised to serve the best interests of the wealthy power brokers of this country who are fearful of losing some of the millions of an economic squeeze by the Arab States.

To get some idea of how the architects of this scheme operated, one has only to read an article which appeared in the New York Times on December 22. It was written by the paper's Washington correspondent, Tad Szulc, and headlined: "Industrialists Reported To Warn Nixon on Loss of Influence with Arabs.'

Part of the article read:

President Nixon is reported to have received warnings from a group of top American industry leaders with oil and other interests in the Middle East. The United States is rapidly losing political and economic influence in the Arab states because of its present policies.

The industrialists' concern over the deterioration of the United States position in the Middle East and over the proportional growth of the Soviet Union is illustrated by them in part to Washington's past support for Israel—was expressed at an unpublished meeting at the White House on December 8. A White House spokesman has confirmed that Mr. Nixon had asked the group to discuss with him the "political situation in the Middle East." The members included:

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David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

John J. McCloy, former president of Chase Manhattan, and

Robert B. Anderson, former Secretary of the Treasury and a director of Dresser Industries, which has oil interests in Kuwait and Libya.

Administration officials said that the President, had left them to study the impact of the situation on the eve of the December 10 session of the National Security Council, which was dedicated to Israel in the Middle East.

Attending the industrialists' meeting with Mr. Nixon was Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. President's special assistant for national security affairs. White House officials emphasized that those conferring with the President were people with a political knowledge of the Middle East situation and the oil situation in the Middle East.

According to officials familiar with the discussion, the consensus in the group was that the United States must act immediately to improve its relations with oil-producing and other Arab states. The group feared to be reflected politically as well as in terms of American petroleum interests in the area.

The December 9 statement by Secretary of State Rogers—issued the very same day the Presidet met with some of these power brokers—represents a very serious departure from the policy our Government has pursued since the Six-day war of 1967. That policy maintained that the parties directly involved in the dispute—namely, Israel and the Arabs, must settle their differences through direct negotiations, and that there should be no withdrawal from occupied territories without direct negotiations.

The statement by Secretary Rogers attempted to reverse this basic principle. It demanded that Israel give up all occupied territory and then negotiate with the Arabs—a naive and dangerous course indeed because Israel would have nothing left for bargaining purposes.

Mr. Rogers also suggested making Jerusalem an international city. During the 20 years that the city was divided this could have been done but was not. Now, Mr. President, is it now your policy to make a city open to all and access to all religious shrines by everyone is a right which Israel encourages. Jerusalem is, without a doubt, an international city now.

Where has Mr. Rogers been since 1967? Perhaps, oil blinds the vision and dulls the sensitivity of some men.

Americans who cherish principle above expedience, who prefer truth to expedience, who feel they have cried out against the unjust and dangerous implications of our Government's attempt to implement a new policy in the Middle East. To the satisfaction of the power brokers, we were playing roulette with the lives of the Israeli people.

It is not enough that France, Germany, and other countries have abandoned the last bastion of democracy in the Middle East while the Soviet Union eagerly supports the Arab States? Yet, Secretary Rogers chose to call the administration's present policy a "nonnegotiable policy." If he meant to imply that our support of Israel has dissipated into neutrality, he is not even right on that score. The policy he suggested was anything but "even-handed." It was, instead, a policy that would have weighed heavily against Israel—the betrayal of a good, loyal, and unsuspecting friend.

It would be suicidal for Israel to relinquish control of this last bastion to the obsolete borders of the 1949 armistice which were artificial, overly, and strategically indefensible—a constant invitation to Arab terrorist excursions.

The present territorial delineation, determined by the cease-fire of June 1967, gives Israel a measure of protection against aggression and invasion.

Israel does not have to set aside, as most Americans did, against a policy which was obviously biased and inequitable and we were morally compelled and democratic responsibility, as Americans, to let our Government know our outraged feelings against its unreasonable policy proposal in regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict. And if you are happy to see that the outcries have been heeded—so far. We have done this not only because we regarded the policy as injurious to Israel, but also because it was contrary to the highest interests of our own country. Israel is the only true and tested friend of the United States in the Middle East. Sacrificing Israel to secure economic and political gain in the Arab States for the power brokers of our Nation would have been a severe blow to the honor and integrity of America.

Israel cannot be sold out to the Wall Street interests—and we must not let the United States make the mistake again of thinking that it can ever sell out Israel.

There is no better example of the power brokers of Congress. We have urged the State Department to reverse its recent decision and continue its previous policy of unflinching support for Israel and her demands to be recognized as a sovereign nation—and it has taken some effect. The responsibility, however, continues. We must continue to monitor our foreign affairs and bring our opinions to bear. And if we do not, let us make the mistake again.

"SILENT MAJORITY" FAVORS BIBLE READING IN SCHOOLS

HON. JOE SKUBITZ
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, February 3, 1970

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I am in receipt of a petition signed by 700 citizens
February 2, 1970

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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of Independence, Kans., expressing their support in favor of permitting prayer and the reading of the Bible in schools. This group of citizens urge that immediate steps be taken to stop the sale of and distribution of harmful drugs and all forms of pornography in films, literature, and the news media.

Mr. Speaker, some time ago I introduced legislation which, if enacted into law, would meet these objectives.

I urge the support of the "silent majority of Independence" and I hope that other Members of Congress will be hearing from the silent majority in their own districts. The silent majority and I are among those who are fulfilling their jobs, paying taxes, attending church, and taking a strong stand on the important issues facing their families and the Nation.

I submit for the Record a copy of the petition:

"SILENT MAJORITY OF INDEPENDENCE"

PETITION

As a part of a silent majority, we, the undersigned, desire to stand and be counted on the following issues.

I. We affirm our faith in God and believe our national leaders need His divine guidance for the critical problems which we face. We earnestly believe in the power of prayer to get the guidance we need.

II. We therefore respectfully request your consideration of the following:

A. We appreciate and commend the astronauts for the Christian testimony they gave by offering prayer and reading from the Bible; and we claim the right so to do.

B. We request that the privilege of prayer be restored to our public schools.

III. We believe in the United States of America. We desire to keep our Liberty and Freedom. We believe that with that freedom comes responsibility, and that America and in our leaders. We cherish our liberty and freedom. We believe that with freedom comes responsibility, and that America and its leaders need His divine guidance.

Across the many years of his service he heard many nationally significant cases and wrote reports which became hallmarks for development of innovative transportation policy to match the needs of an expanding economy.

Mr. Stillwell will be sincerely missed on Mr. Speaker, the week of January 18 was designated as National Jaycee Week. I would like to join my colleagues in honoring the Jaycees' 50th anniversary. Those 50 years have been years of service and dedication to the community; those years mark the efforts of hundreds of thousands of men to make their cities and country a better place to live. These young men, leaders in their communities, are evidence that this country has a good future. I would like to add that I know from my personal experience that these men are not only leaders and community helpers, they are also just plain fine folks.

I am especially proud to say that a young man from my district in Minnesota has been selected by the Jaycees as one of the 10 outstanding young men for 1969. He is Russ Voorhees, of Pipestone, Minn. The following editorial from the Rock County Star Herald of Luverne, Minn., about young of his contribution to the Pipestone area:

"PIPESTONE'S "GO" MAN DARED BE AN OPTIMIST"

A young South Dakota arrived in Pipestone in 1962, and proceeded to hang up a sign reading Russell L. Voorhees, Attorney-At-Law.

From that date on, the name Voorhees has been synonymous with the settlers of Midwest America. There was work to be done, and this to him, was reason enough to set about to do it.

It wasn't easy, and he had his share of setbacks. A lot of Pipestone people predicted he was heading for a fall. But he didn't, because he spread the word, "Go!" Today, at the age of 25, he is one of 10 outstanding men in the United States, according to an evaluation made by the United States Jaycees.

He wasn't picked for the honor because of judicious legal advice he had given, nor for cases he has won in court. Sitting in his office never was to his liking.

He had in his system some of that pioneering spirit which prevailed in the settlers of Midwest America. There was work to be done, and this to him, was reason enough to set about to do it.

Voorhees is chairman of the board of Pawnee Corporation, which has done more to put the city of Pipestone on the map in the last eight years than anything with the possible exception of the Hiawatha pageant and National Monument.

Thanks to Voorhees, and his enterprising efforts, Pipestone has experienced civic and business vitality that is the envy of every small city in the Upper Midwest.

Voorhees' influence has been felt not only in Pipestone, but in more than 50 other towns, Luverne Included, where the Pawnee Corporation now operates plants of various kinds involved in what he chooses to call agri-business.

People of Rock county join with all Minnesotans in saluting Voorhees for the honor that has come to him, and for the recognition he has brought not only to the city of Pipestone, but to Minnesota and the entire Upper Midwest.

His success story is one that has been written because he had courage to be an optimist, and the adventuresome spirit to take a few risks.

It just goes to prove that America is still the land of opportunity for those who take advantage of the power of positive thinking.
TO SAVE THE NATION IS THE FIRST LAW—THIEU

HON. JOHN R. RARICK
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 2, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, at a time when we are about to be once again deafened by the loud cry of “priorities” from the left, it might do us all good to read thoughtfully a Saigon story filed by Scripps-Howard Writer Don Tate.

President Thieu is usually a target of the friends of Hanoi, who point out repeatedly that he is a “minority” President, and that treason is dealt with as treason in Vietnam. Overlooked in such pleading is the President of the United States and the mayor of New York City, also in Mr. Thieu’s 40-percent category. Ignored is the fact that Vietnam is not America, and that the war is there, not here.

I include the Tate article with my remarks:


MATTER OF PRIORITIES—THIEU SAYS DEMOCRACY REQUIRES SURVIVAL

(By Don Tate)

SAIGON, January 28—South Vietnam’s fledgling democracy, often criticized as being too oppressive, has been defended by President Nguyen Van Thieu on grounds that, in a war of survival, “to save the country is the supreme law . . . the most important task.”

Citing reasons for his government’s tough policies, Mr. Thieu told some of those who have felt most oppressed, members of the Vietnamese Newspaper Editors Association: “If we don’t save the country, all other things do not matter. Only when we survive can we consider . . . .

He urged the editors, some of whom have had their papers shut and reopened with revolving-door regularity, to “write with justice” and to remember that “the international scene the Communists have actively taken advantage of the freedom of the press to distort the facts and to create confusion in public opinion in many countries, including our allied countries.”

WINNING IS PRIORITY

Mr. Thieu, often taken to task by Western critics for slowness to assure the freedoms associated with Western democracies, maintained that, in creating a democracy in the midst of war, democracy must come second; winning the war comes first.

“In this critical stage of the fight to defend the existence of our country,” he said, “we cannot let the Communists take advantage of the freedoms in our institutions to create disturbances, to cause confusion and jeopardize our security.”

Mr. Thieu sometimes brands his political opponents as “dogs, traitors and fools” as well as jailing them, said: “I cannot help thinking that there are people living within our nationalists ranks who, willingly or not, have put forward lines of thought beneficial to the Communists.

“There are a number of people who seem to forget we are in wartime,” Mr. Thieu added, comparing himself to a ship’s pilot in a storm watching these people “drill holes in your boat and letting the water run in.”

Replying to critics who have charged that his government does not represent the majority of the South Vietnamese people, Mr. Thieu said:

They have forgotten that in the presidential election of 1967 there were up to 500,000 ballots cast, or one ticket to have the majority of votes on the first ballot.

USERS RUNOFF VOTE

He called for a new election law stipulating that if there is no majority on the first ballot, a second, runoff ballot between the two ticket leaders will be held. This would assure election of the preferred candidate and prevent a Communist minority from seizing advantage of a split in votes to take control of the government, Mr. Thieu said.

In fostering the base of his government by bringing more political party leaders into his cabinet, Mr. Thieu said, in effect, that Vietnam’s weft of political parties have for a long time been unrepresentative of the people, poorly organized and unable to agree on anything. His implication was that, in Vietnam, at least, the older, established political parties as “dogs” are taking advantage of the freedom of the press in the free world to distort the facts and to create disturbances, to cause confusion and jeopardize our security.

“Democracy in wartime differs from democracy in peacetime. Old-line democracy . . . differs from newborn democracy . . . The spirit of Oriental democracy is not the same as the spirit of Occidental democracy.

“The Democratic life in Vietnam has progressed noticeably in so far as learning from the past, combining the advantages of the West and even the Communists. It is salutary that the West fears, namely the state of disorder, and excessive and irresponsible freedom.

SENATE—Tuesday, February 3, 1970

The Senate met at 12 o’clock meridian

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Geisel, one of his secretaries.

AERONAUTICS AND SPACE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H.R. DOC. 91-219)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences:

To the Congress of the United States:

The year 1969 was truly a turning point in the story of space exploration—the most significant of any year in that still brief history. I am pleased to transmit to the Congress this report on the space and aeronautics activities of our government in the past twelve months.

As I do so, I again salute the thousands of men and women whose devotion and skill over many years have made our recent successes possible.

This report tells the remarkable and now familiar story of man’s first and second landings on the Moon. It recounts, too, the exciting Mercury voyage which took the first close-up photographs of the planet Mars. But it also discusses the space triumphs of 1969 which were less well-publicized, successes which also pointed the way for future advances.

It is salutary to see how the United States is making great progress in space research and development. It is salutary to see how the United States is helping to make the most of research in space.

The progress we have made toward achieving greater international participation in our space adventures. We have reported, too, on our advances in aeronautical technology.

In 1969 we achieved the most prominent of our goals in space—one which had long been a focus for our energies. As ussher in a new decade, we now set new goals which make sense for the Seventies. The space budget that I am submitting to Congress reflects my view that missions which will build on the progress we have already made.

Our space and aeronautics program has benefited this Nation in many ways. It has contributed to the security of our educational, transporta-