

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CRUSADER KHACHADOORIAN

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 3, 1970

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, in the early 1950's, when I was teaching law at Boston University, I had the privilege to meet and get to know a young law student, now State representative to the Massachusetts General Court, Gregory B. Khachadoorian.

Mr. Khachadoorian's performance as a student, his career, and his achievements as a dedicated and effective public servant are especially notable, for he has been almost totally blind since the age of 14.

I was greatly impressed with his ability, his drive and courage, and the concern he displayed for others, despite his own handicap, when I first met him almost 20 years ago, and I was privileged to have had a hand in his decision to enter politics.

I am not surprised that he has been enormously effective in his role as legislator, nor that his efforts for eye safety legislation have had an effect far beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Indeed, he provides a demonstration of courage and public devotion from which every man—with or without the benefit of sight—can draw great admiration.

It is, therefore, with the deepest respect, and with enormous pride and sincere warmth in being able to call Gregory Khachadoorian my good friend, that I share with my colleagues today the following article from News, the publication of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc.:

CRUSADER KHACHADOORIAN

Gregory B. Khachadoorian, State Representative to the Massachusetts General Court from the 7th Middlesex District Arlington and Lexington, and one of the Massachusetts Society's most active and newest board members, credits his legislative career to a blinding accident incurred when he was 14 years old.

Mr. Khachadoorian was working in a garage checking the air pressure in a tire when the split rim flew off the wheel and struck him across the bridge of his nose and eyes causing almost total blindness.

His dreams of a West Point career were brusquely shattered. Undaunted, young Khachadoorian, or "Khachy," as some of his friends call him, pursued his studies with the help of readers and braille, and graduated from the Boston University Law School.

A Boston University law professor, F. Bradford Morse, now a United States Representative from Massachusetts, and Harold Putnam, a legislative aide to Leverett Saltonstall, former U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, encouraged the young lawyer to enter politics. Mr. Khachadoorian, now serving his sixth term as Representative since his 1959 election, has campaigned tirelessly for the enactment of legislation to require protective eye-

wear for the general public, as well as for students using laboratory and shop facilities in schools.

Alaska was the first state to enact a law based almost verbatim upon the two bills which Representative Khachadoorian had filed in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1967.

Sponsored by ophthalmologist Milo H. Fritz, a member of the Alaska House of Representatives, this law, which became effective in May 1969, provides that "no person may fabricate, distribute, sell, exchange, or have in his possession . . . eyeglasses or sunglasses unless they are fitted with plastic lenses or with glass lenses which are tempered or case hardened." The bill also outlaws frames manufactured of cellulose nitrate or other highly flammable materials.

Connecticut was the second state to enact almost identical legislation, also based on Mr. Khachadoorian's original texts. "This is just the beginning," says Mr. Khachadoorian. He fervently hopes to see such legislation passed in all 50 states, and there are increasing indications that such hopes are justified.

Meanwhile, he continues to press for safety eyeglass legislation in Massachusetts, his native state. The present bills were filed in December 1969 for action by the 1970 Legislature. Actually, three bills will be proposed to the Legislature: 1) mandatory use of hardened glass or plastic lenses, 2) a ban on cellulose nitrate based frames, 3) a bill incorporating both provisions.

Although Mr. Khachadoorian would of course prefer legislation covering all eyeglass and sunglass wearers in 50 states, he believes that a state-by-state approach may possibly be more realistic.

In the course of his continuing campaign in support of his legislative proposals, he addresses industrial, church, school, civic and other community groups. Opposition in the past he says, came mainly from a few ophthalmic manufacturers, although this has lessened considerably.

His staunchest supporter and collaborator is his wife, Mary, a vivacious brunette. They met at the National Braille Press, Inc. in Boston, where she is chief stereotypist. He recalls that he was selling tickets for a benefit ball and, as an inducement, offered to dance with any takers. Mary took him up on his offer, and then on his proposal of marriage, which was celebrated in 1959.

Queried about his hobbies, the 41-year-old legislator unhesitatingly named eating and reading—in that order. His husky, six-foot frame testifies to the pursuit of the former. Mary even attended an Armenian cooking school to learn how to prepare his favorite dishes. His wide scope of interests and knowledge reflect extensive use of the variety of materials now available in braille. An eloquent speaker, he is equally at home in Armenian and Turkish, the former being his mother's native tongue.

Mr. Khachadoorian is a member of the Massachusetts Bar, United States Supreme Court Bar and the United States (Boston) District, and Court of Appeals. He is also a Shriner, Aleppo Temple, and a member of the Lions Club in Arlington, Massachusetts.

In summing up his remarkable career at the halfway mark, Mr. Khachadoorian not only attributes his success to the efforts he made to overcome his handicap, but states, "You could almost say that my handicap became my profession," since he is Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, a State Commission.

ORANGE COVE FAMILY HEALTH CLINIC

HON. ALAN CRANSTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, an impressive proposal for a family health clinic in a small, agricultural community in the San Joaquin Valley of California, was recently funded with a migrant health grant by the Public Health Service. I supported the proposal and was pleased that it was approved. Some opposition had been expressed by various individuals, many of whom are associated with the medical profession. But the merits of the proposal clearly outweighed the criticisms.

In a recent editorial, the Fresno Bee endorsed the clinic and made some wise suggestions about how the decision to go ahead should be greeted by the various interested parties.

I believe that Senators will be interested in this example of local response to a Federal project. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Record.

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

ORANGE COVE CLINIC CAN SUCCEED

After a flurry of resistance from local physicians, plans are going forward for a federally subsidized clinic which will mainly serve families of seasonal farm workers in the Orange Cove-Dinuba areas of Fresno and Tulare Counties.

The clinic will be operated initially by the Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission, with a policy board which will include workers, physicians and community representatives.

Local physicians, health officers and others have argued that the clinic proposal was hastily developed and ill-conceived and a clinic would be much more useful elsewhere—and besides, they were not adequately consulted. Their annoyance is understandable up to a point, although the criticism of the project appears to be overstated. It is likely the clinic will, indeed, fill a need and—properly operated—will greatly expand health care opportunities.

The US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has acknowledged that the private practitioners and health planners have a grievance. It has promised more local participation in the future.

But it wisely has refused to delay the project.

The decision should be accepted in good grace. The physicians have made their point. The most positive thing they can do now is to work closely with the clinic to make sure it does the best possible job. Policy differences will arise, but they can be worked out with good will on both sides.

And if, as the local medical men contend, a health center for seasonal workers is needed more in other sectors than in Orange Cove-Dinuba, they should be working to get the system expanded.

COMPUTERIZING INFORMATION
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

HON. FLOYD V. HICKS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. HICKS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following: One of the major efforts of the internal workings of the House centers around the computerization of information, to give individual Members, committees, and groups a great deal more information more swiftly than is presently the case.

Considerable excellent work has been done on this program by some Members, but still there is a long way to go. And there are some roadblocks.

It seems to me that a record of the history of the effort to date, where it stands now, and some of the problems involved would be of value. I submit for the consideration of my colleagues the following article from the magazine *Government Executive*, written by senior editor, Leon Schloss:

CONGRESS NEEDS COMPUTERS—BUT THEY'RE
MANY YEARS AWAY

(By Leon Schloss)

HIGHLIGHTS

1—There are more than 4,200 computers in use by the U.S. Government, but only three of them are on Capitol Hill where a Congress, overwhelmed by the information explosion, needs them most.

2—Realization of the need came 10 years ago but little has been done about it despite the best efforts of a number of understanding legislators.

3—There are reasons for the seeming inertia—lack of cooperation by the Executive Branch, the galloping technology of the Automatic Data Processing art, partisan politics—and inertia.

Today, there are more than 70,000 computers in operation in the U.S. alone—more than 4,200 of them in Federal Government service. And of these 4,200, Congress has only three!

Of these three, two are performing worthwhile but relatively insignificant chores. The Senate's is automating the members' mailing lists. The one in the House handles payroll, special accounting and inventory applications. The computer in the Library of Congress is more gainfully employed. Among other things, it yields monthly status reports on 250 major pieces of legislation, with weekly updates, which go to all the members of Congress.

But the information explosion and the growing complexity of the Government demands a much broader utilization of Automatic Data Processing (ADP). There are 30,000 bills before Congress and even the most expertly staffed Congressional offices cannot adequately brief their principals on the status of the legislation. The result is that the Congressman is called to the floor to vote on measures he knows virtually nothing about.

Just as frustrating to the member is the lack of real-time (right now) information on the budget process. By the time the Federal budget is printed it is practically obsolete.

Meanwhile many states, such as New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, Hawaii and North Carolina, are using computers to yield legislative status and budget information.

But on Washington's Capitol Hill, even the most ardent supporters of introduction of a sophisticated ADP system concede that it will be years, perhaps 10, before this can be accomplished. Who are these supporters and why do they, and others, believe it will take so long?

First, to name the outstanding supporters, whose expertise and opinions will comprise much of the remainder of this article: Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Texas), Rep. Joe Waggoner, Jr. (D-La.), Rep. Robert McClory (R-Ill.), Rep. William S. Moorhead (D-Pa.), Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.), and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.).

And, from the Library of Congress' Legislative Reference Service, Robert Lee Chartrand, who was brought on in 1966 as a Specialist in Information Sciences, after seven years in the information technology field with TRW and IBM. Chartrand is the senior representative of the Library on the Working Group on ADP for the House of Representatives.

Recalling that the need for computers in the Congress was recognized in the early '60s and was covered in a bill which the Senate passed in 1969, but on which the House did not act because it carried too many extraneous items, Chartrand traced for *Government Executive* the recent history of the situation:

"Brademas, frustrated by the lack of action on any of the several bills introduced in the House, originated a Resolution which was endorsed by the Democratic Caucus, with the result that the Speaker instructed the House Administration Committee to take action."

"So," Chartrand continued, "a Working Group was appointed by Waggoner, the Chairman of the Administration Committee's Subcommittee on Electrical and Mechanical Office Equipment, comprising Edward J. Mahoney of the General Accounting Office, Thomas E. Ladd of the House Clerk's Office and myself.

"We have drawn on the expertise of the private sector, which has made more than 40 presentations by companies ranging from the nonprofit organizations like the Stanford Research Institute, through the big manufacturers like IBM, to the smaller systems design and analysis companies like Information Systems Corp., and specialty firms dealing in peripheral equipment like the Remote Console Corp."

At press time, Waggoner had announced that he intended, in June, to place under contract one or more companies to determine overall needs of the manager. This was made possible by House appropriation of \$500 thousand.

"Meanwhile," Chartrand continued, "we have started a survey to determine Congressional information requirements. We have interviewed about 150 Congressmen and/or their staffs, and hope to get to a total of 250.

"As surveyed, the Congressmen give first priority to real-time bill status; where is the bill in the legislative process and what is its status, are there companion bills, have hearings been held, have committee reports been made? Second, budgetary information including Federal assistance funds—who's spending how much, where and on what?

"Next, we will try to determine the best approach to creation of an efficient information system using the counsel of the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center, and of individuals and of the overall systems management company that is selected.

"At that point, we should know the state-of-the-art well enough to determine existing systems which might be appropriate, and be able to make specific recommendations."

Waggoner wants to create some quick services for the House—an attractive sample to show what a full-scale system could do. He takes a "building block approach," building

on existing systems to attain the objective in a rational manner and in context with political reality.

"But," concludes Chartrand, "the development will be under way for many years."

Among the authorities identified earlier none will disagree that establishment of an efficient ADP system for Congress will take a long time—even longer than Chartrand, who they think may be going too fast, envisions. Some of their reasons:

Brooks, whose 1965-enacted bill to "provide for the economic and efficient purchase, lease, maintenance, operation and utilization of Automatic Data Processing equipment by Federal departments and agencies" has saved millions of dollars, suggests that the first essential in "computers for Congress" is a study of the magnitude of Congressional needs. While other Congressmen urge immediate purchase of computers, it is pointed out that while a system could be designed in a matter of months, and hardware moved in in a matter of days, the establishment of a valid data base, without which the computer would stand idle or spew out worthless information, might take years.

A valid data base means careful culling of raw data, with which Congress is now overwhelmed—books, reports, etc. Establishment of too many topical requirements, especially those which involve nonrecurring data, would place an impossible burden on even the most sophisticated electronic equipment. As one member said: "Computers have recurring data, they chew it up. But too much nonrecurring data could outrun the art state, and blow up the machine. We must cut down the flow of data in order to increase the flow of information."

Many, including Brooks, feel that overriding need is for a system which can lock into the Budget Bureau computer system (now being put in operation) so that Congress can receive realtime information on the essentials of the budgetary process. But, as Brooks said three years ago in predicting a \$5-billion-a-year savings through effective use of advanced systems design and data processing techniques: "The most advanced data system in the world won't work unless proper data is available from the units of Government at the functional levels. This means that this broad Government-wide effort to improve our budgetary and appropriation cycle will be handicapped until all Federal departments and agencies develop adequate cost accounting systems."

Neither the needed compatibility of systems nor the \$5 billion annual savings has evaporated. The Budget Bureau computer system has advanced to a point where it can "reach down" for information on 1,200 items, hopes to increase this figure to 8,000 to 9,000 items. But Congress is not tuned in on a real-time basis.

One Congressional office criticized the Library of Congress for proceeding on an ADP system for the House alone. The spokesman said, logically, the system should cover both House and Senate. But he admitted, ruefully, that "nothing is being done about it." He added: "It is short-sighted to develop independent systems. They probably wouldn't be able to talk to each other, plus the fact that the extra cost of two systems would run into the tens of millions of dollars."

(At press time, Congress appeared ready to approve legislation that would create a joint committee on data processing with wide powers to provide Congress with computers.)

Who is to be made responsible for system design? Brooks' first choice is the General Accounting Office, his second the Library of Congress' Legislative Reference Service.

In early 1969 Brooks introduced a bill to remove the ADP issue from the languishing Congressional reorganization bill. In it he pointed out the long lead time necessary to introduce an Automatic Data Processing sys-

tem as a major reason for separating the legislation.

Brooks says: "Program budgeting, supported by a modern data processing system, will give the President and the Congress selective control over Federal expenditures far beyond the present capabilities. Nonessential or low priority items could be easily located and dispensed with and the funds allocated to meet priority requirements. Exacting information would be immediately available to the President and the Congress as to how the budget could be altered at any given time so as to have the most desirable impact upon our national economy."

"We must," Brooks continued, "take advantage of these new techniques as soon as possible rather than wait until circumstances force them upon us. Tens of billions in public funds can be saved and a significantly higher efficiency in Government operations can be achieved if we move forward now."

That statement was made on February 28, 1967.

The typical legislator, working a 60-hour week which includes multiple committee duties, chamber debates and votes, and the omnipresent constituents' demands, increasingly operates at a disadvantage. As the then-Senator Hubert H. Humphrey said in the early '60s: "We need more, better or more varied information."

The seriousness of the problem was noted in this statement by a management consulting team studying Congressional functioning: "Congress is burdened by an ever increasing workload. The weight of this workload, as felt personally by legislators, is a serious impediment to a greater Congressional effectiveness." That was in 1965.

Dr. John S. Saloma, writing in 1968 on "Systems Politics: The Presidency and Congress in the Future," predicted that a "number of competitive dimensions in Congress are likely to accelerate acceptance of innovations in decision-making" developed elsewhere. He enumerated:

The built-in tension between authorizing and appropriations committees, both anxious to control program decision.

The publicity incentive for committee and subcommittee chairmen generally to identify themselves with innovations and to push for their implementation.

The perennial Congressional fear that Congress is yielding initiative and authority to the President.

Party competition.

The generational divide between "activist" and seniority Congressmen.

That was in 1968.

As Brooks so presciently said in 1966: "That question is not if ADP will be used in Congress, but when. For many years, there have been suggestions that Congress adopt data processing as part of its operations. Unfortunately, this cannot be done simply by the installation of data processing equipment in the basement of the office buildings. Before ADP can be used efficiently by Congress, it must be effectively established throughout the Executive Branch."

THE 1976 BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, Mr. Al Haas, of the Philadelphia Inquirer staff, recently wrote a column about the plan-

ning being done in preparation for the 1976 bicentennial celebration. I ask unanimous consent that the column be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE SUGGESTED FOR EXPO

(By Al Haas)

The men planning the 1976 bicentennial here are deeply interested in staging a people-to-people affair.

They don't want that trade show feel that usually pervades this sort of international exposition. They want the nations that will participate to get people involved, stimulate an interaction of human beings, not display the tires and cameras their industries produce.

A logical way to help put the emphasis on people during this exposition might be to utilize a very handy source of humanity—the residents of this city.

Amidst all its urban shortcomings and inadequacies, Philadelphia has a huge resource—two million diverse, interesting and potentially educational human beings. It has people from all sorts of ethnic and economic backgrounds and life styles to match.

Why not have exposition tours to neighborhoods which express an aspect of the city's human diversity, in which visitors would simply alight from the bus, walk around and talk with people?

Wouldn't it be an education for a woman from a small white, plains town to talk with another mother in a black North Philadelphia neighborhood? Wouldn't it be a revelation to find out what it's like to raise eight children on a small welfare check in a hot little asphalt canyon where "turf" is gang slang for territory and nothing else?

Wouldn't it be interesting to an Italian exposition visitor to tour an Italo-American neighborhood in South Philadelphia where, in his own language, he could chat about life here and back home?

Wouldn't it be illuminating to a small-town American to learn from a Germantown resident that Philadelphia really isn't a big city, but a political federation of small towns like Germantown, Kensington and Frankford?

It occurred to me that someone from Salt Lake City or Vienna might get a kick out of watching human beings help other human beings in a Get Set Center.

A London bus driver's wife might be interested in how her Logan counterpart makes ends meet.

What I am talking about is utilizing the greatest resource this city has—a huge reservoir of diverse human beings with something human and worthwhile to share with others.

And what would make this kind of utilization more workable than it may seem on the surface is the essentially friendly and outgoing nature of Philadelphians.

This assessment of the typical Philadelphian is admittedly a subjective one. I can't document it. It is just a feeling I have, bolstered by my experience working as a reporter in other towns.

I have found it is a lot easier to knock on someone's front door, or stop him on the street, and talk with him in this town than the others I've worked in.

The man in the neighborhood in this city is typically a friendly person with a sense of humor, a feeling for his little community and the life style it represents, and something to say about it.

It would be a shame to waste this kind of a resource.

THE NEW FARM PROPOSALS

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorials which I have previously referred to earlier today:

[From the Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar, July 23, 1970]

FARM BILL SHENANIGANS

Two weeks ago, the U.S. Senate decided to clamp a \$20,000-a-year lid on the amount any farmer could get from the government for taking part in the federal crop control program. It was a good idea, calculated to save the taxpayers \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000 a year.

But now the bill is in the House of Representatives—and some rather strange (if predictable) things are happening.

Instead of a \$20,000 lid, the House Agriculture Committee has recommended a \$55,000 lid for the next three years. And instead of \$20,000 per farmer, the lid would be \$55,000 per crop.

Thus, a farmer—theoretically at least—could get \$55,000 for not raising wheat, \$55,000 for not raising cotton and another \$55,000 for not raising feed grains.

Save \$300,000,000? The latest estimate is \$58,000,000, and even that is doubtful if the big corporate farmers find ways to divide their land and collect separate subsidies for each parcel.

Already exempted from the proposed lid by the House Committee are the farms owned by states and municipalities. This means, for example, that Montana could continue to get \$640,000 a year from Uncle Sam for not planting crops on state-owned land.

There is always the chance, of course, that the \$20,000 subsidy limit approved by the Senate will be accepted by the House, as it should be. In fact, the House has accepted (and the Senate rejected) a \$20,000 limit twice before.

But the chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Rep. W. R. Poage, D-Tex., says the big guns of both parties favor the higher figure.

And Agriculture Secretary Clifford M. Hardin, who apparently speaks for the administration, says he'll oppose any lid lower than \$55,000 per crop.

Even a \$55,000 ceiling is better than the present unlimited subsidy program, which permitted seven corporate farms to collect more than \$1,000,000 apiece (one collected more than \$4,000,000) from the taxpayers last year.

But the shenanigans will continue as long as the federal government spends billions (\$3,700,000,000 last year) to jack up farm prices by keeping crops out of production.

At some point, Congress is going to have to phase out the subsidy program and let the farm market find its own level. Then there won't be any need to build loopholes into the law.

TYRONZA, ARK., July 24, 1970.

Mr. CHARLES H. SCHNEIDER,
Editor, Memphis Press-Scimitar,
Memphis, Tenn.

DEAR MR. SCHNEIDER: With reference to the editorial "Farm Bill Shenanigans" which appeared in the Press-Scimitar on July 23, it may not be unreasonable for you to take a stand for limitation of payments under our cotton program, even though such proposed limitation is as un-American as the "ham-

mer and sickle" because it is a camouflaged method of land reform; but it is unreasonable when you base your conclusions on a premise which is false and misleading. This false premise is that cotton farmers are receiving government subsidies for "not planting" cotton.

Under the present cotton program a farmer may receive government funds from two sources. One source is a price support loan based at 20.25c per pound for "Middling 1" cotton, and the proceeds of such loan is considerably below cost of production in the United States. The other source is a price support payment based on the domestically allotted acres the farmer plants, the purpose of which is to erase the deficit between cost of production of cotton and the sale proceeds from the open market, plus a reasonable return on the farmer's land, labor and capital. You can verify this statement by checking with the local ASCS office in Memphis. It is implicit in your editorial that you oppose farm programs in general, as you conclude that "At some point, Congress is going to have to phase out the subsidy program . . ." I will admit that this entire problem of farm programs and limitations of payments are too complex to deal with completely in a letter, but there are a few points I would like to call to your attention.

The need for a farm program was initiated in 1789 when our Congress enacted the first tariff act to protect fledgling industry in our United States. By this action, subsidy became one of the oldest economic principles written into U.S. Laws. Subsidy and subsidy-like programs have helped develop U.S. banks, housing groups, colleges, airlines, railroads, waterways, merchant fleets and many other businesses and industries. Your newspaper benefits from what amounts to subsidy from the post office. But without the development of these businesses and industries, including yours and mine, our United States would not be the world power it is today. So subsidies do have their place in this society.

But when the question arises today, "Why can't American farmers operate without a subsidy in a free economy like everybody else?"—the simple answer is that other groups are not in a completely free economy. Industry groups—both management and labor—have a means of acting together for bargaining and strength. Professional people have institutions of control that represent their interests. And there is nothing wrong with this. But the farmer—of all major economic groups—is the only one without a broadly effective means of advancing his objectives in the arena of supply and demand. He pays minimum wages to his farm workers as required by his government; he pays union scale wages in his purchases of farm machinery, autos and trucks, various fuels, rubber goods, insecticides and herbicides, etc.; and he pays taxes to support an economy that includes many other subsidies. How, then, can your American farmer survive when he is buying in a "protected" market unless he, too, is given some "protection" on the sale of his product? The farmer has no means of organizing effectively to regulate prices and production, as industry, labor and the professions do. The individual farmer, operating only one of over 2 million farm units in this country, does not have the power to set prices. Nor is he able by himself to accomplish desired adjustments in production and prices. Even if the farmer had the power to balance production exactly with demand at a certain price level, it might not be good for the national interest to permit this. So, shouldn't the government have the responsibility of helping manage this abundance? And shouldn't the farmer who cooperates in this program—which is in the national interest—be permitted to receive the benefits of the program in which he is participating?

The taxpayer has a right to ask the question, "What benefit does the rest of the

country derive from our farm programs?" Some are even going so far—as you are—to urge abandonment of our farm program. Certainly, the taxpayers would be delighted to be relieved of the cost of farm programs. They do cost. Consumers would be pleased to feel that they were going to get unlimited productions at cheaper prices. But very few consumers recognize that the removal of these controls would almost certainly mean less long-time production. We do not have to analyze the entire profit motivation system to state that neither the present American farmer, nor whoever might succeed him—this could be giant corporation farming or a completely socialized agriculture—is going to permanently continue to produce without a reasonable expectation of a moderate profit. Over the years we have sought through farm programs to provide that prospect of profit by attempting to achieve a rough balance between supply and demand. This is the basis for our agricultural policy. We seek to encourage farmers to limit their production to something like the demand for these products. And I think any fair-minded person would agree that the farmers are entitled to have a fair return from their investment and labor if they are to continue to feed and clothe our people at reasonable prices. American consumers are still spending a smaller portion of their disposable income for food and fiber than most of their neighbors around this world.

I would like to emphasize that "Farm policy is not something separate." It is a part of an overall effort to serve our national interest at home and around the world. Agriculture is not an "island"; it is an integral part of our economic continent and national strength. The two basic goals of our farm policy are: Better income for farmers and balanced abundance for our consumers. There is no contradiction between the two. Both goals must be simultaneously sought and achieved. A farm policy that sought one and not the other would be unrealistic. A farm program which achieved one and not the other would be a failure.

You further confuse your urban readers by emphasizing the theory that one farmer could collect three limitations of \$55,000 each. If you will investigate, you will find this number to be insignificant. Could you not serve your readers and your country better by making a better determination of the facts of the farm program before editorializing about it? Recessions are farm-bred and farm-fed, and what you are proposing—a phasing out of farm programs without phasing out other subsidies and protection—could lead to depression.

In conclusion, I do not wish to be understood as saying that we have no problems as a result of our present farm program. As long as man is in charge of anything, there will be imperfections. But if we expect perfection, and if one by one we counted out people or programs for the least fault, it wouldn't take us long to get where we had no people and no programs with which to live. We see flaws and failings in high places, as well as in people of ordinary pursuits; and if we let ourselves, we could become cynical. What we need is more understanding and more explaining of things. We are all living in an imperfect world of imperfect people; and we shall surely find some disappointment in other people, as they will in us. But the more understanding of each other that we all are, the more we all shall find what we all so much seek—understanding of ourselves.

Agriculture is a major source of the great strength of our country; it contributes much to the economic, physical, and—yes—even the spiritual might of this nation. Let us treat it with the consideration it is due.

Very truly yours,

C. L. DENTON, JR.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CAPT. WILLIAM L. IRONS, A FORMER SENATE PAGE

HON. JOHN SPARKMAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I invite to the attention of the Senate the unique accomplishments of Capt. William L. Irons, one of our former pages. I have watched the achievements of this young man for many years, now, and it is always inspiring to see a young man who has hitched his wagon to a star.

Captain Irons served as a U.S. Senate page in 1957. He then won a 4-year scholarship to the University of Virginia and graduated in 1963 as a Dupont regional scholar.

In 1966 he received a doctorate degree in jurisprudence at Samford University. He then served as law clerk to the presiding judge of the Alabama Court of Appeals.

At the escalation of the Vietnam war, Captain Irons was called to active duty as a Reserve officer with the U.S. Air Force. Since that date his military career has been truly outstanding.

Captain Irons received numerous citations and the Air Force Commendation Medal his first year in military service. In 1968 he won a scholarship to Valley Forge, Pa., to work on the Congressional Medal of Honor project for the U.S. Air Force at the Archives Building at Freedoms Foundation. Captain Irons was personally selected by the judge advocate general of the Air Force to attend the pilot class of the newly established Judge Advocate Professional School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. Last year he was chosen as the outstanding junior officer from over 350 eligible junior officers at Air University, a major air command.

At 24, Captain Irons was chosen for who's who in Alabama demonstrating his talent for leadership in the civilian as well as the military community. He has been cited for his outstanding performance of duties by every commander he has served.

Soon he will be completing his active duty tour, and I think it only fitting that in this age of dissent and rebellion, we honor young men such as Captain Irons, who devotedly met a commitment to the Nation in an hour of crisis. His devotion to duty, leadership, and integrity as a military officer are in the highest traditions of our reserve officers.

As one of our most outstanding junior officers in the Armed Forces, Captain Irons has set an example for the youth of America to follow. Such achievement by this officer reflects great credit on all members of the U.S. Air Force and armed services.

I ask unanimous consent that a brief biographical sketch published in "Distinguished Personalities in the South" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

IRONS, WILLIAM L.

b/Birmingham, Ala Jun 9, 1941; h/316 Gran Ave Birmingham, Ala; ba/Office of the Staff Judge Advocate Maxwell AFB, Ala; oc/Attorney; p/Dr George V Irons Sr Birmingham, Ala; ed/BA Univ of Va 1963, JD Samford Univ 1966; cp/ Founder Am Trial Lawyer's Assn 1967, Mem Birmingham, Ala and Am Bar Assn; Asst in Research of Rheumatic Diseases for Howard L Holley 1961-62, Asst to Prof Hahn Univ of Va 1962-63; Law clerk for firm of Speir, Robertson & Jackson, 1964-65 and James L Shores Jr Birmingham; Trustee Bankruptcy for US Dist Court Northern Dist of Ala; Clerk Fed Dist Court N Dist of Ala, Southern Div 1961; Mem Research Group Cumberland Sch of Law Samford Univ 1966; Court of Appeals St of Ala Law clerk to Presiding Judge Price; Mem Gov's Staff of St of Ala; Ala Assn of Cert Judge Advocates; mil/Commissioned from Civilian practice as 1st Lt US Air Force 1966, Mem 351st Combat Support Group SAC, Cert Judge Advocate Gen USAF Nat Defense Medal, Presidential Unit Citation Awd and Medal, Presidential Unit Citation Ribbon with Oak Leaf Cluster, Aide-de-Camp to Gov of St of Ala appointed by Adjutant Gen; Capt USAF, Asst Staff Judge Advocate Whiteman AFB, Mo and Gunter AFB, Ala 1967-69, Hdqrs 14th Air Force Air Defense Command, Claims Officer Gunter AFB, Reserve Affairs Officer, Proj LITE Officer, Acting Trial and Defense Counsel USAF various Air Force Bases; r/Mem and Past Press SS Class, Teacher SS; pa/Candidate Ala House of Rep 1966, hon/Air Force Commandation Medal 1968, Page US Senate 1957; HS: Euclidean Math Honor Soc, Nat Honor Soc, Ala Boys State 1958; Univ of Va: 4 yr Scholarship, Skull and Keys Pollt Soc, Sigma Chi, Numerous Athletic Honors; Cumberland Sch of Law Samford Univ: Annual Freshman Moot Court Competition Law Day Winner 1964; Pres Sigma Delta Kappa; Listed in Martindale, Hubbell Law Directory and JAGAR, Candidate for Kuhnfeldt Outstanding Judge Advocate Award 1968.

Month	Employment	Increase	Decrease
July 1969	3,049,502	+9,140	
August	3,015,864		-33,638
September	2,945,752		-70,112
October	2,927,741		-18,011
November	2,913,598		-14,143
December	2,912,661		-97
January 1970	2,893,593		-19,068
February	2,892,469		-1,124
March	2,975,192	+82,723	
April	3,053,060	+77,868	
May	2,976,759		-76,301
June	2,944,147		-32,612

Total employment in Civilian Agencies of the Executive Branch for the month of June was 1,724,940, a decrease of 34,388 as compared with the May total of 1,759,328. Total civilian employment in the Military Agencies in June was 1,219,207, an increase of 1,776 as compared with 1,217,431 in May.

The civilian agencies of the Executive Branch reporting the largest net decreases were Commerce Department with 71,658, (reflecting a decrease of 73,496 in temporary employees involved in taking the 19th Decennial Census), and Treasury with 2,447. The agencies reporting the largest net increases were Post Office with 10,515, Agriculture with 8,964, Veterans Administration with 4,668, Department of HEW with 3,121, Interior with 2,888, Transportation with 2,757, and Justice with 1,227.

In the Department of Defense small net changes in major agencies reflect offsetting increases in temporary seasonal (primarily "disadvantaged") employment and general reductions in regular employment.

Total Executive Branch employment INSIDE the United States in June was 2,732,441, a decrease of 16,189 as compared with May. Total employment OUTSIDE the United States in June was 211,706, a decrease of 16,423 as compared with May.

The total of 2,944,147 civilian employees of the Executive Branch reported for June 1970 includes 2,552,565 full time employees in permanent positions—a decrease of 10,885 from the preceding month of May.

The Executive Branch employment total of 2,944,147 includes some foreign nationals employed abroad, but in addition there were 104,159 foreign nationals working for U.S. agencies overseas during June who were not counted in the usual personnel reports. The number in May was 105,811.

Legislative and judicial branches

Employment in the Legislative Branch in the month of June totaled 30,720, an increase of 1,141 as compared with the preceding month of May. Employment in the Judicial Branch in the month of June totaled 6,887, an increase of 31 as compared with May.

Disadvantaged persons

The total of 2,981,754 reported by the Committee for June includes 59,651 disadvantaged persons employed under federal opportunity programs, an increase of 39,973 over the preceding month of May.

SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970—ENDED JUNE 30, 1970

For many years the Committee, in its statement accompanying the monthly personnel report for June—the last month of the fiscal year—has summarized the changes in federal civilian employment during the year ending. Following this practice, changes during fiscal year 1970 are summarized below:

Total civilian employment in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government was 2,981,754 as of June 30, 1970, as compared with 3,076,647 in June a year ago. This was a decrease of 94,893.

Legislative and judicial branches

Employment in the Legislative Branch in June 1970 totaled 30,720, an increase of 1,143 as compared with June 1969. Employment in the Judicial Branch in June 1970 totaled 6,887, an increase of 179 as compared with June 1969.

Executive branch

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch totaled 2,944,147 in June 1970, as compared with 3,040,362 in June 1969, a net decrease of 96,215 during the year. (Exclusive of the 24,278 temporary census employees on the rolls in June 1970, the net decrease would be 120,493.)

Total Executive Branch employment inside the United States in June 1970 was 2,732,441, a decrease of 63,758 as compared with June 1969. Total employment outside the United States in June 1970 was 211,706, a decrease of 32,457 as compared with June a year ago.

Civilian employment by the military agencies decreased 122,411 during fiscal year 1970, and there was a net increase of 26,196 in employment by the civilian agencies. Employment by civilian agencies in June 1970 totaled 1,724,940 as compared with 1,698,744 a year ago. Civilian employment by military agencies totaled 1,219,207 in June 1970 as compared with 1,341,618 a year ago.

The major change during the fiscal year was the 122,411 decrease in civilian employment by the Defense Department. Among the civilian agencies, decreases were reported by Agriculture with 6,629, Veterans Administration with 3,127, and State with 2,358; and increases were reported by Commerce with 21,765 (reflecting temporary 19th Decennial Census employment of 24,278 in June 1970), Treasury with 5,915, Transportation with 3,408, and Justice with 3,347.

Full-time employment in permanent positions in Executive Branch agencies totaled 2,552,565 in June 1970, as compared with 2,533,762 in June 1969—a decrease of 81,197. Reductions in the Department of Defense totaled 97,163 during the year, offset by a net increase of 15,966 in civilian agencies. Civilian agencies reporting the major increases in full-time permanent employment were Treasury with 6,038, Transportation with 3,493, Post Office with 3,237, and Justice with 2,907. The largest decreases were reported by AID with 1,267 and State with 1,040.

CHANGES IN FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

(As of the end of fiscal years 1960-1970)

Federal civilian employment changes, fiscal years 1960-70, in agencies of the Executive Branch—showing defense agencies, civilian agencies, and totals—follows:

Fiscal year-end (as of June 30)	Department of Defense	Civilian agencies (except Defense)	Total
1960	-31,006	+46,808	+15,802
1961	-4,725	+41,062	+36,337
1962	+27,111	+50,292	+77,403
1963	-19,582	+32,621	+13,039
1964	-20,183	-7,780	-27,963
1965	+3,955	+22,590	+26,545
1966	+104,395	-125,511	-21,116
1967	+164,474	+77,443	+241,917
1968	+14,384	+37,979	+52,363
1969	-24,569	-4,829	-29,398
1970	-122,411	+26,196	-96,215

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I include a tabulation excerpted from the Joint Committee report, on personnel employed full-time in permanent positions by executive branch agencies during June 1970, showing comparisons with June 1969 and the Budget estimates for June 1970 and June 1971:

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, JUNE 1970

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I include a release highlighting the June 1970 Federal civilian personnel report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures:

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, JUNE 1970

Total civilian employment in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government in the month of June was 2,981,754, as compared with 3,013,194 in the preceding month of May. This was a net decrease of 31,440, due primarily to reduction in temporary census employment, offset by increases in regular seasonal employment and summer employment of the "disadvantaged" under youth opportunity programs.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch in the month of June totaled 2,944,147. This was a net decrease of 32,612 as compared with employment reported in the preceding month of May. Employment by months in fiscal 1970, which began July 1, 1969, follows:

FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT

Major agencies	June 1969	June 1970	Estimated June 30, 1970 ¹	Estimated June 30, 1971 ¹
Agriculture.....	83,425	82,912	83,000	85,300
Commerce.....	25,364	25,427	25,600	26,700
Defense:				
Civil functions.....	31,214	30,297	30,700	31,000
Military functions.....	1,225,877	1,129,631	1,165,900	1,110,100
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	102,941	102,297	102,500	105,100
Housing and Urban Development.....	14,307	14,661	14,900	16,000
Interior.....	58,156	59,349	59,300	61,100
Justice.....	35,106	38,013	37,600	39,100
Labor.....	9,723	10,217	10,300	10,800
Post Office.....	562,381	565,618	567,000	585,000
State.....	24,658	23,618	23,900	23,400
Agency for International Development.....	15,753	14,486	15,000	14,400
Transportation.....	60,386	63,879	63,600	70,300
Treasury.....	79,982	86,020	86,700	93,500
Atomic Energy Commission.....	7,047	7,033	7,000	6,900
Civil Service Commission.....	4,970	5,214	5,300	5,500
General Services Administration.....	36,176	36,400	36,400	36,800
National Aeronautics and Space Administration.....	31,733	31,223	31,400	30,600
Office of Economic Opportunity.....	2,856	2,387	2,400	2,500
Panama Canal.....	14,731	14,635	14,700	14,900
Selective Service System.....	6,584	6,665	6,600	4,100
Small Business Administration.....	4,099	4,015	4,100	6,500
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	11,987	12,657	12,300	13,300
U.S. Information Agency.....	10,500	9,989	10,200	10,100
Veterans' Administration.....	147,606	148,497	148,500	150,200
All other agencies.....	26,200	27,425	27,800	28,900
Contingencies.....			10,000	15,000
Total.....	2,633,762	2,552,565	2,602,800	2,597,200

¹ Source: As projected in 1971 Budget document; figures rounded to nearest hundred.

TEXAS MOURNS LOSS OF LEGENDARY NEWSPAPERMAN, HARRY BENGE CROZIER

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, one of the legendary newsmen of Texas, Harry Benge Crozier, died in Austin, Tex., on July 14, 1970. He would have been 79 on July 27, 1970.

Mr. Crozier began his newspaper career in 1912. During his life he held important positions outside the newspaper business, including the position as chairman of the Texas Employment Commission, but writing was always his first love. He was writing a weekly column for the Long News Service at the State capitol until shortly before his death.

One of Mr. Crozier's departures from the newspaper business was in 1956. That year I was a candidate for Governor of Texas. In the first primary, I trailed by 165,000 votes. Mr. Crozier came to work on my behalf for the 1 month prior to the second primary. In that 1 month, we made so much progress that it took weeks after the polls closed for them to declare that I had not been elected.

When Harry Benge Crozier died, newspapers all over Texas noted his passing and recounted his great career both as a writer and in public service.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following articles from the Dallas Morning News of July 16, 1970 by Paul Crume; the Austin Statesman of July 14, 1970; two articles from the Austin American of July 15, 1970; the Dallas Morning News of July 15, 1970; the Fort Worth Star-Telegram of July 15, 1970; the San Angelo Standard-Times of July 15, 1970; the Houston Post

of July 15, 1970; the San Antonio Express of July 15, 1970; the Waco News-Tribune of July 15, 1970; the Waco Times-Herald of July 15, 1970; the Dallas Times-Herald of July 15, 1970; the Beaumont Enterprise of July 15, 1970; the Abilene Reporter-News of July 14, 1970; and the Wichita Falls Herald of July 15, 1970; and by Mary Jane Bode in the Austin Times of July 16, 1970 be printed in the Extensions of Remarks so that the Nation can know of the years of excellent work done by Mr. Crozier and of the high esteem the people of Texas had for him.

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

HARRY BENGE CROZIER—1891—1970

(By Paul Crume)

They buried Harry Benge Crozier in Austin, Wednesday, and with him a whole kind of Texas journalism. Harry may have been, by the standards of his day, the best political reporter who ever tested the forks of the creek.

He grew up in an old tradition. He was widely known as the reporter who could write the longest stories and the ones closest to a deadline of his day. Nowadays, a beginning reporter is told to make his story as short and as swift as possible. Then, the city editor might tell a reporter of a luncheon-club speaker, "Give us about a column." Russell Lord, I think it was, became managing editor of the New York Times on the strength of writing a complete newspaper page just on Lindbergh's takeoff in the Spirit of St. Louis.

Crozier could write for pages on the simplest of events. The style might get a little florid. You had to patch out the stuff as best you could. But a Crozier story was a fascinating reading experience.

And all the readers who followed him loved Harry.

Harry was fascinated by politics and politicians, particularly Texas politics and Texas politicians, to the end of his days.

Once he was drafted to do a sport story on The News. Arlington Downs was running then, and the Texas Derby was an event

which drew thousands of people and most of the politicians of the state to the Texas race-track. Our 3-man sports staff was already overwhelmed with a baseball playoff. Harry graciously consented to attend the Texas Derby and contribute a story.

As deadline approached, Harry could not be found. He was finally located in the clothes closet of an office which John Rosenfield then occupied. He had isolated himself so that he could think. He apologized for being late.

"I have only finished the first eight pages," he said. "Why don't you take them and edit them, and I will finish up."

The sports staff got the eight pages and read it. It was a classic summation of all the political news Crozier had learned from his political friends.

He had written eight pages and had not yet ever mentioned the horse race.

Harry was a person. There will be nobody around ever like the Concho Kid. It has been said that he was courtly, and he was. But he was something harder to attain. Harry was debonair. It showed in the tilt of his broad-brimmed hat and the lift of his chin, which said, "The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune (he would have used the Shakespearean phrase) will never daunt me, Harry Benge Crozier."

They never did, either, and he endured a lot of slings and arrows.

Harry was a delight to all of us who knew him, and his memory will be green as long as we live.

NEWSMAN CROZIER DIES

Harry Benge Crozier, veteran Texas newspaperman, died in an Austin hospital Tuesday morning after an illness of several weeks. He was 78 years old.

Funeral services are pending.

Crozier had a newspaper career which began before World War I and was interrupted on occasion when he was aide to governmental figures and for other public service. He was a member and chairman of the Texas Employment Commission through the 1940s.

Crozier's only survivor is a sister, Mrs. Horace Smith of Miami, Fla.

DEATH COMES AT 78 TO HARRY CROZIER

Harry Benge Crozier, widely-known Texas newspaperman, died Tuesday in a local hospital. He finally lost a 13-year fight against cancer. He would have been 79 years old July 27.

Funeral services will be at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday at Cook Funeral Home. Burial will be in State Cemetery.

Palbearers will be Harold Young, Robert Pool, Ernest Boyett, Dr. Horace Smith, Robert Crozier Howe, Lee G. Williams, Stuart Long and Garth Jones.

The family has suggested that friends may wish to make memorial contributions to establish a Harry Benge Crozier scholarship fund at Southwestern University in Georgetown, which he attended.

The service will be conducted by Chaplain Clinton Kersey, chaplain of the Texas House of Representatives.

Though he was a political writer who covered the scene for a large part of the last 50 years, Crozier was more than a reporter. He was also an aide and confidant of political leaders; a publicist; a public servant; a courageous example to others fighting a long battle against cancer; and a friend to many at every level of life.

Gov. Preston Smith, in a statement issued from his office, said that all Texans are deeply saddened by Crozier's death.

"He leaves a legacy of great writing and reporting which is a great credit to the newspaper profession.

"All of us who knew him and respected his immense talent and insight are grieved by his death."

In August 1965 these friends gave "A Dinner for Harry" in Austin and more than 500 attended. The notables included every kind of figure from a United States senator to a Texas Capitol bootblack, and Harry would have been the last man, to name them in descending order.

Harry Crozier was born in Paint Rock, Concho County, and went to Southwestern University at Georgetown for the purpose of studying law. But he wound up as an assistant in English to a professor named John H. McGinnis who later, like Crozier, worked years for the Dallas Morning News.

Crozier did not finish Southwestern, where he was a classmate of Frank Dobie, who did. Crozier went to San Antonio and in the fall of 1912 got a job as a cub reporter with the Express, thanks to the help of a local politician who had been a cow-puncher with Crozier's dad in West Texas.

In the winter of 1913 Crozier came to Austin to cover his first session of the Legislature (the 33rd). Thereafter in a political and general reporting career that took him from the Express to the Galveston News, the Fort Worth Record and then the Dallas News, he covered nearly every legislative session to the 42nd in 1931. Then he went to New York as director of public relations for the American Petroleum Institute.

Crozier returned to Texas later to become director of information for the state health department but left that post after a year to work for Coke Stevenson who was then lieutenant governor. In 1941 Stevenson appointed him as employer representative on the Texas Employment Commission, and he stepped up to the chairmanship in 1945. He served the commission until a new administration came in in the early 1950s. Then he returned to public relations.

In between stints on the Dallas News he was the paper's city editor for a period and served as its Fort Worth correspondent during the oil booms of Burkburnett and Ranger. He and Tad Moses took over and modernized the Cattleman magazine. In later years he would say that the Cattleman was the greatest compliment ever paid him because it kept for 30 years the format he brought it.

After leaving public service in 1953, Crozier returned to public relations, principally in the political field where he had had much experience.

In 1928 he was with Tom Connally in his successful race for the U.S. Senate, but then was with a loser when Al Smith was defeated for President. He worked in the Willkie campaign in Texas because, while he admired Roosevelt, he was opposed to a third term in principle.

In 1957 the doctors discovered that Crozier had cancer. He underwent nearly 12 hours of surgery on his throat at M.D. Anderson in Houston and for 30 days after he couldn't swallow.

Crozier said later that prompt treatment saved his life. "If I can help the cancer society to get more people to seek prompt treatment, I'll be satisfied," he said.

For the past decade Crozier had been a journalist again, as he was for so many years earlier in the century. He went to work for Stuart Long's news service at the Capitol in 1961 to cover the Senate and write a weekly column, much of it reminiscences of his earlier newspapering days.

Always cheerful though not always well (he had been bothered by ulcers since before he saw military service in World War I), Crozier was never happier than when writing. He continued to contribute to the Long News Service until early this summer when he entered a hospital here. The doctors found that his old foe, cancer, had returned and now was in his lungs.

Twice he was married, to Grace Younger in a union that ended in divorce, and to Ruth Hey, who died in 1965. A son, Kelly, by his

first marriage, died after an operation in December 1967.

His only survivor is a sister, Mrs. Horace P. Smith of Miami, Fla.

In his last years, Crozier lived at his farm, Hickory Acres, east of Austin, with his dog, Suzie Q, and various unnamed cats, ducks and chickens.

LEGENDARY REPORTER WAS HARRY (By Homer Olsen)

Harry Benge Crozier was a legendary Texas newspaper reporter in the Richard Harding Davis-pattern.

As a matter of fact, they were contemporaries and their paths crossed at least once in the early professional years of the Texan and the later period of the more widely known journalist.

Crozier was working on the Galveston News in 1915 when Gen. Frederick Funston sailed into harbor in the transport Kilpatrick, carrying troops bound for possible trouble in Veracruz, Mexico.

Also on board the Kilpatrick, it so happened, were two newspapermen who were perhaps the most illustrious Americans in the business—Richard Harding Davis and Jack London.

They were accompanying Funston to Mexico on the chance that another war might break out. There was no war, of course, but the Galveston visit of the troopship made good copy for Crozier and other Texas reporters on the scene.

As for the distinguished journalistic visitors, Crozier couldn't recall afterward that there had been anything special about them except that both were resplendently dressed. In those days reporters didn't interview other reporters even if they were celebrities (a word hardly applicable to newspapermen of the time), and the Kilpatrick eventually departed without the local reporters writing much if anything about them.

Crozier, while primarily a political writer, was a widely experienced journalist who could cover any kind of story. He began on the San Antonio Express and thereafter the Fort Worth Record (absorbed by the Star-Telegram in 1925) and the Dallas Morning News. He was associated with the Dallas paper longer than any other and did some of his most notable work for it.

As a young reporter on the Express he wrote the story about how the Texas Senate one night in 1913, without formal action of adjournment or notice to hardly anyone at all, packed up and went home. The reason for the exodus was an outbreak of meningitis among the members.

The story of the school fire on Christmas Eve 1924 in Babb's Switch, Okla., in which more than 30 persons died, was considered by Crozier to have been the most dramatic he ever worked on. He covered the assignment for the Fort Worth Record.

Crozier was still on the Record when he was assigned to go to Denison one Saturday to meet a trainload of Eastern manufacturing tycoons on their way to Mexico City. His purpose was to beat (or "scoop") the papers in Dallas where the nabobs were to spend Sunday before proceeding south.

The star reporter met the Easterners who were so captivated by him on the ride into Dallas that they insisted that he accompany them to Mexico at their expense. Crozier had with him only the clothes on his back but the president of a large Dallas department store was persuaded to open up his establishment and call in tailors and fitters on their day off; and the reporter was completely turned out (including dinner clothes) for the week's visit to Mexico City.

Crozier was of less than medium size but possessed a large and exceedingly warm heart, and was well known for his genuine courtliness and flair for style in clothes.

Though he left newspapering for years to do public relations and serve as aide to political leaders, Crozier returned to it in the last decade. But he was never far away from newspaper people and his friends among them were many.

At the famous "Dinner for Harry" in the middle 1960s, in truth, it seemed that about half of the hundreds of people present were newspapermen, though that was not really the case.

For Harry had more friends than the ordinary man acquaintances; and they are the ones who are saddened now by his passing.

HARRY CROZIER'S RITES WEDNESDAY

AUSTIN.—Harry Benge Crozier, former correspondent for The Dallas Morning News and dean of State Capitol newsmen, will be buried at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday at the State Cemetery.

Crozier, 78, died Tuesday morning in an Austin hospital.

The friendly, courtly newsman was a living legend around the statehouse, where he served first as a reporter for the San Antonio Express in 1913. After that, he worked for the Galveston News and was transferred to its Dallas affiliate—The Dallas Morning News. In his early days, Crozier was a fellow political writer with the late E. M. (Ted) Dealey, son of the founder of The Dallas News, and they became lifelong friends.

Gov. Preston Smith said Crozier "leaves a legacy of great writing and reporting which is a great credit to the newspaper profession. All of us who knew him and respected his immense talent and insight are grieved at his death."

Crozier held many jobs and made numerous friends. More than 500 of them, from as far away as New York, attended a testimonial dinner for him in Austin five years ago. Former Gov. Coke Stevenson and U.S. Senator Ralph Yarborough, among others, were on the program.

During Stevenson's political career, Crozier served at times as his public relations man and Gov. Stevenson appointed Crozier to be employer-member of the Texas Employment Commission, where he served from 1942 until July 1953. Stevenson's designation of Crozier as chairman in 1945 so irritated some state senators that they attempted to convene a special session without the governor's call, in an effort to defeat the appointment. The Texas Supreme Court held the session to be invalid, and the next year the Senate in regular session confirmed Crozier's appointment by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Although Crozier left newspaper work several times, he kept coming back to it and was working for Long News Service at the State Capitol until shortly before his death.

At five different times, Crozier said, he has been employed by The Dallas Morning News—"and I was only fired once."

Whether Crozier quit that time or was dismissed was debatable. A managing editor years ago operated in such a high-handed manner concerning an assignment to Crozier that the writer left the paper, despite the efforts of Publisher G. B. Dealey to patch up the dispute.

Once Crozier published a magazine for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association in Fort Worth. During the late 1920's and early 1930's Crozier was public relations director for the American Petroleum Institute in New York.

Despite a lifetime of personal problems and often ill health, Crozier maintained gentle and friendly relationships with a multitude of persons from the highest to most menial positions. He treated each with the same unflinching kindness. For many years, Crozier fought a most successful battle against throat cancer, with the help of medical specialists in Houston, but his death was attributed to newly-detected lung cancer. He

out-lived his second wife, who died in 1965, and his son, Kelly, a San Angelo public relations man.

Mrs. Horace D. Smith of Miami, Fla., a sister, survives.

A native of Paint Rock, Concho County, Crozier was nicknamed "Concho" during his student days at Southwestern University in Georgetown. A scholarship fund is being established in his memory at Southwestern.

EX-NEWSMAN, OFFICIAL HARRY CROZIER DIES

AUSTIN.—Harry Benge Crozier, longtime Texas newspaperman and former public official, died Tuesday.

He would have been 79 on July 27.

Funeral services were scheduled for 5:30 p.m. Wednesday at a Cook Funeral Home in Austin with burial in the State Cemetery.

Crozier lost his second bout with cancer. Until the latter part of May he was often pointed out as a man who beat cancer, through a throat operation at M. D. Anderson Institute in the late 1950s. Then, in May doctors discovered cancer in his lungs.

Crozier was a native of Paint Rock. His grandfather, William Coker Young, was a member of the Constitutional Convention before Texas entered the Union. He finished Southwestern University at Georgetown, in 1912 and soon got a job with the San Antonio Express. He first covered the state Capitol for the Express in 1913. Later he worked for the Waco Morning News, Galveston News, the Dallas Morning News and the Fort Worth Record. He edited a magazine for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, was public relations director for the American Petroleum Institute, and handled public relations for the Texas Centennial in 1936.

Crozier worked in Atty. Gen. Bill McCraw's unsuccessful campaign for governor in 1938 then switched to Coke Stevenson Sr. in the second primary runoff for lieutenant governor. He was Stevenson's assistant and went with Stevenson to the governor's office in 1941. Stevenson appointed Crozier to the Texas Employment Commission in 1942 and in 1945 named him chairman.

The Texas Senate met in a special session and refused to confirm Crozier's appointment as chairman but he took the case to court and the State Supreme Court decided in his favor 5-4. The court said the Senate could not call itself into special session, only the governor. The next regular session of the Senate confirmed Crozier easily, and he served as chairman until 1953. Since 1959 Crozier has been a columnist and political writer for the Long News Service in Austin.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Horace D. Smith of Miami, Fla.

In lieu of flowers, friends were asked to make contributions to the Harry Benge Crozier scholarship fund at Southwestern University.

HARRY B. CROZIER SERVICES IN AUSTIN

AUSTIN.—Services for Harry Benge Crozier, 79, will be held at 5:30 p.m. today in Austin's Cook Funeral Home with graveside services at the State Cemetery in Austin.

Crozier, a longtime political columnist, reporter and native of Paint Rock, died about 9 a.m. Tuesday in the Shoal Creek Rehabilitation Center in Austin.

He had been a patient there since last May where he was treated for cancer.

Gov. Preston Smith, commenting on Crozier's death, said: "All Texans were deeply saddened to learn of the passing of Harry Benge Crozier. He leaves a legacy of great writing and reporting which is a great credit to the newspaper profession. All of us who knew him and respected his immense talent and insight are grieved at his death. Mrs. Smith joins me in extending our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to his sister, Mrs. Horace D. Smith."

Crozier was born on July 27, 1891 in Paint Rock and completed high school there. His father, Henry Crozier, was a one-time cowboy and a Concho County judge. His mother, who died in 1966 in Christoval at the age of 92, was a prominent San Angeleno.

Crozier graduated from Southwestern University in Georgetown in 1914 with a degree in journalism and joined the staff of the San Antonio Express as a capitol reporter in Austin.

He left the Express to work for the Galveston News and later was transferred to the Dallas News, which also was owned by the family that ran the Galveston paper, known then as the Gal-Dal News.

After World War I, during which he served as a machine gunner in the Army before being commissioned, he rejoined the staff of the Dallas News. He left to join the American Petroleum Institute in New York as a public relations officer. When the depression ended his employment there he returned to Texas to work with the Texas Employment Commission in 1942. Prior to joining the commission, he was assistant to Gov. Coke Stevenson.

Although his appointment to the office of the chairman of the employment commission was rejected by a special session of the Texas Senate, the State Supreme Court upheld his appointment by a vote of 5-4. He served as chairman of the commission until 1953, after which he opened a public relations office in Austin. In 1961 he joined the Long News Service in Austin as a political columnist and remained with that news bureau until the spring of this year.

His first wife, Mrs. Grace Y. Crozier of San Angelo, preceded him in death. His second wife, Mrs. Ruth Crozier, died in 1965 and was his former secretary and a native of Mason. His son by his first marriage, Kelly Crozier, died in December of 1967 after a career as a newspaperman during which time he worked for the San Angelo Standard-Times as a night city editor and state editor and then took a position as internal communications manager for General Telephone Co. His widow, Helen, is now a General Telephone Co. employe in San Angelo.

Mr. Crozier is survived by his sister of Miami, Fla.

The family asked that memorial gifts be sent to Southwestern University in Georgetown to establish a Harry B. Crozier scholarship fund.

HARRY B. CROZIER DIES

AUSTIN.—Harry Benge Crozier, longtime Texas newspaperman, former public official and a friend to everyone, died Tuesday.

He would have been 79 on July 27.

Funeral services were scheduled for 5:30 p.m. Wednesday at an Austin Funeral home with burial in the official state cemetery.

Crozier lost his second bout with cancer. Until the latter part of May he was often pointed out as a man who beat cancer, through a throat operation at M. D. Anderson Institute in the late 1950s. But last May doctors discovered cancer in his lungs.

Crozier was a native of Paint Rock. His grandfather, William Coker Young, was a member of the constitutional convention held before Texas entered the union. He finished Southwestern University, Georgetown, in 1912 and took a job with the San Antonio Express. He first covered the state capitol for the Express in 1913.

Later he worked for the Waco Morning News, Galveston News, the Dallas Morning News and the Fort Worth Record. He edited a magazine for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, was public relations director for the American Petroleum Institute, and handled public relations for the Texas Centennial in 1936.

Gov. Coke Stevenson appointed Crozier to the Texas Employment Commission in 1942 and in 1945 named him chairman.

The Texas senate met in a special session and refused to confirm Crozier's appointment as chairman but he took the case to court and the Texas Supreme Court decided in his favor 5-4.

The court said the senate could not call itself into special session, only the governor. The next regular session of the senate confirmed Crozier easily, and he served as chairman until 1953. Since 1959 Crozier had been a columnist and political writer for the Long News Service in Austin.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Horace D. Smith of Miami, Fla.

NEWSPAPERMAN HARRY CROZIER LOSES SECOND CANCER BATTLE

AUSTIN.—Harry Benge Crozier, longtime Texas newspaperman, former public official and a friend to everyone, died Tuesday.

He would have been 79 July 27.

Funeral services were scheduled for 5:30 p.m. Wednesday at Cook Funeral home with burial in the official state cemetery.

Crozier lost his second bout with cancer. Until the latter part of May he was often pointed out as a man who beat cancer, through a throat operation at M.D. Anderson Institute in the late 1950s. But last May doctors discovered cancer in his lungs.

Crozier was a native of Paint Rock, Tex. His grandfather, William Coker Young, was a member of the constitutional convention held before Texas entered the union. He finished Southwestern University, Georgetown, in 1912 and soon afterwards got a job with the San Antonio Express. He first covered the state capitol for the Express in 1913. Later he worked for the Waco Morning News, Galveston News, the Dallas Morning News and the Fort Worth Record. He edited a magazine for the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, was public relations director for the American Petroleum Institute, and handled public relations for the Texas Centennial in 1936.

Crozier worked in Atty. Gen. Bill McCraw's unsuccessful campaign for governor in 1938, then switched to Coke Stevenson Sr. in the second primary runoff for lieutenant governor. He was Stevenson's assistant lieutenant governor and went with Stevenson to the governor's office in 1941. Stevenson appointed Crozier to the Texas Employment Commission in 1942 and in 1945 named him chairman.

HARRY BENGE CROZIER, VETERAN NEWSMAN, DIES

AUSTIN.—Harry Benge Crozier, veteran newspaper reporter and former chairman of the Texas Employment Commission, died Tuesday of cancer, a disease he battled for more than two decades.

Death came at the Shoal Creek Rehabilitation Hospital where he was admitted after becoming ill last May. Funeral services are pending.

Crozier, 78, worked as a capitol correspondent for the Long News Service since 1961.

He was appointed to the Texas Employment Commission in 1942 and became chairman in 1945, despite refusal of the Senate in special session to confirm the appointment.

Gov. Preston Smith in a statement issued from his office said that all Texans are deeply saddened by Crozier's death.

"He leaves a legacy of great writing and reporting which is a great credit to the newspaper profession."

"All of us who knew him and respected his immense talent and insight are grieved by his death."

The Supreme Court ruled later that only the governor could call a special session and Crozier won the necessary two-third majority for confirmation when the Senate convened in the regular session.

Crozier was honored by friends with a "dinner for Harry" in Austin in July, 1965,

with visitors ranging from U.S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough to the late Eddie Posey, the Capitol shoeshine man.

Crozler began his newspaper career with the San Antonio Express in 1913. He later worked for the Victoria Advocate, the Dallas Morning News and the San Angelo Standard-Times.

Taking off for New York in the 1930's, Crozler landed a job as public relations director of the American Petroleum Institute.

In 1939, he became an assistant to former Gov. Coke Stevenson, who later appointed him to the Employment Commission. He also opened a public relations office here after leaving the commission.

Crozler, who lived on his farm on the outskirts of Austin, is survived by a sister, Mrs. Horace D. Smith of Miami, Fla.

HARRY CROZIER'S FUNERAL RITES AT AUSTIN TODAY

AUSTIN.—Funeral services for Harry Benge Crozler, 78, veteran Texas newspaper man and former chairman of the Texas Employment Commission, were scheduled today.

Burial will follow in the official state cemetery.

Crozler died Tuesday of cancer.

Crozler first covered the state capitol for the San Antonio Express in 1913. Later he worked for the Waco Morning News, Galveston News, the Dallas Morning News and Fort Worth Record.

He was an assistant to Gov. Coke Stevenson and served on the TEC from 1942 to 1953. He was TEC chairman from 1945 to 1953. Since 1959 he had been a political writer for the Long News Service in Austin.

Survivors include a sister, Mrs. Horace D. Smith, Miami, Fla.

CROZIER FUNERAL RITES CONDUCTED IN AUSTIN

AUSTIN.—Funeral services for Harry Benge Crozler, 78, veteran Texas newspaper man and former chairman of the Texas Employment Commission, were scheduled today.

Burial will follow in the official state cemetery.

Crozler died Tuesday of cancer.

Crozler first covered the state capitol for the San Antonio Express in 1913. Later he worked for the Waco Morning News, Galveston News, the Dallas Morning News and Fort Worth Record.

He was an assistant to Gov. Coke Stevenson and served on the TEC from 1942 to 1953. He was TEC chairman from 1945 to 1953. Since 1959 he had been a political writer for the Long News Service in Austin.

Survivors include a sister, Mrs. Horace D. Smith, Miami, Fla.

HARRY CROZIER, WRITER, EX-TEC CHAIRMAN, DIES

AUSTIN.—Harry Benge Crozler, long time Texas newspaperman, former public official and a friend to everyone, died Tuesday.

He would have been 79 on July 27.

Funeral services were scheduled for 5:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Austin Cook Funeral Home with burial in the official state cemetery.

Crozler lost his second bout with cancer. Until the latter part of May he was often pointed out as a man who beat cancer, through a throat operation at M. D. Anderson Institute in the late 1950s. But last May doctors discovered cancer in his lungs.

PAINT ROCK NATIVE

Crozler was a native of Paint Rock, Tex. His grandfather, William Cocke Young, was a member of the constitutional convention held before Texas entered the union. He finished at Southwestern University, Georgetown, in 1912 and soon afterwards got a job with the San Antonio Express.

He first covered the state capitol for the Express in 1913. Later he worked for the

Waco Morning News, Galveston News, the Dallas Morning News and the Fort Worth Record. He edited a magazine for the Texas and Southwestern Cattleraisers Association, was public relations directors for the American Petroleum Institute, and handled public relations for the Texas Centennial in 1936.

STEVENSON AIDE

Crozler worked in Atty. Gen. Bill McGraw's unsuccessful campaign for governor in 1938, then switched to Coke Stevenson Sr. in the second primary runoff for lieutenant governor. He was Stevenson's assistant lieutenant governor and went with Stevenson to the governor's office in 1941. Stevenson appointed Crozler to the Texas Employment Commission in 1942 and in 1945 named him chairman.

The Texas Senate met in a special session and refused to confirm Crozler's appointment as chairman but he took the case to court and the state Supreme Court decided in his favor 5-4. The court said the Senate could not call itself into special session, only the governor. The next regular session of the Senate confirmed Crozler easily, and he served as chairman until 1953.

Since 1959 Crozler has been a columnist and political writer for the Long News Service in Austin.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Horace D. Smith of Miami, Fla.

In lieu of flowers, friends were asked to make contributions to the Harry Benge Crozler scholarship fund at Southwestern University.

HARRY B. CROZIER VICTIM OF CANCER

AUSTIN.—Harry Benge Crozler, veteran Texas newspaperman, former chairman of the Texas Employment Commission and friend of many Texans big and small, died today. He was 78.

Crozler defeated one attack of cancer through a throat operation a decade ago but cancer struck again in late May and he went to the hospital again. Doctors said he died of cancer of the lungs.

A sister, Mrs. Horace D. Smith of Miami, survives.

Crozler would have been 79 on July 27. He was a native of Paint Rock. His grandfather, William Cocke Young, was a member of the Constitutional convention held before Texas entered the Union and Young County was named for him.

Crozler got a job with the San Antonio Express soon after graduating from Southwestern University at Georgetown in 1912.

His journalistic career included periods with the Waco Morning News, the Victoria Advocate, Galveston News, the Dallas Morning News and the Fort Worth Record.

He edited a magazine for the Texas and Southwestern Cattleraisers Association and handled various public relations jobs including the Texas Centennial in 1936.

Crozler was chairman of the Texas Employment Commission, appointed by former Gov. Coke Stevenson from 1945 to 1952. Since 1959 Crozler had been a columnist and political writer for the Stuart Long News Service in Austin.

VETERAN TEXAS NEWSMAN DIES

AUSTIN.—Harry Benge Crozler, long time Texas newspaperman, former public official and a friend to everyone, died Tuesday.

He would have been 79 on July 27.

Funeral services were scheduled for 5:30 p.m. Wednesday at Cook Funeral Home in Austin with burial in the official state cemetery.

Crozler lost his second bout with cancer. Until the latter part of May he was often pointed out as a man who beat cancer, through a throat operation at M.D. Anderson Institute in the late 1950s. But last May doctors discovered cancer in his lungs.

Crozler was a native of Paint Rock, Tex. His grandfather, William Cocke Young, was a member of the constitutional convention held before Texas entered the union. He finished Southwestern University, Georgetown, in 1912 and soon afterwards got a job with the San Antonio Express. He first covered the state capitol for the Express in 1913. Later he worked for the Waco Morning News, Galveston News, and Fort Worth Record. He edited a magazine for the Texas and Southwestern Cattleraisers Association, was public relations directors for the American Petroleum Institute, and handled public relations for the Texas Centennial in 1936.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Horace D. Smith of Miami, Fla.

HORSEMAN, PASS BY

(By Mary Jane Bode)

When we first knew Harry Benge Crozler, 14 years ago, he was the most debonaire egg salesman imaginable. The former chairman of the Texas Employment Commission, dean of journalists, publicist par excellence and his beautiful wife, Ruth, raised chickens (and subsequently, eggs) on their Hickory Acres farm near Bergstrom.

Dressed in dapper fashion, with a long cigarette holder seemingly glued to the side of his mouth, Harry would dispense cartons of eggs and discuss politics, literature, poetry and that week's Sunday New York Times.

He disappeared for a while, and we learned he had gone to M. D. Anderson for a cancer operation. It was successful, and in 1961, we ended up as deskmates at Long News Service in the State Capitol.

Our desks are still here, but Harry is gone.

He left Tuesday morning. Oh, he left his desk several weeks ago, but Harry left this world Tuesday morning.

The Dylan Thomas poem kept swirling through our brain:

"Do not go gentle into that good night.
Old age should burn and rave at close of day.

Rage, rage against the dying of the light."
Just like Harry, we had to get someone to help us remember the lines. He always knew what he was looking for when he was writing a column or a recollection, but usually, he'd end up in the Legislative Library, getting Jim Sanders' help in filling in the blanks.

Harry did go gentle. He raged through the last night, struggling for life's last breath, then went to sleep in morning's light, never to awaken here.

We knew Harry Benge Crozler so well. Others knew him just as well. And everyone knew him in a different way. He was not "all things to all men," but something unique to each who knew him.

"Everybody loved Harry," we told his sister, Nina, and her husband, Dr. Horace D. Young. "No," Emma Long said, "it wasn't like that. Harry loved everybody, and they responded to that love."

A native of Concho County, Harry came east to attend Southwestern University at Georgetown, a contemporary there of Frank and Bertha Dobie. His love of the English language was nurtured there, and by 1913 he was covering the Capitol for the San Antonio Express. He became city editor of the Galveston News in 1915; worked for the Dallas News on and off for years, as he quit or was fired, and hired back, and planned political campaigns for everyone from Tom Connally to Coke Stevenson to Ralph Yarborough. In between times, he handled publicity for the Texas Centennial, the American Petroleum Institute, and did so many things no one could keep track of them all.

When some of us decided after the 1965 session of the Legislature to have "A Dinner for Harry," his old friends tried to patch the quiltwork of Harry's life and careers into a whole piece. Impossible, they decided, and the

program was presented in sections through the narratives of Stevenson, Yarborough, Stuart Long, Irv Taubkin of the New York Times, Harold Young, Lloyd Gregory, Edmunds Travis and others who had shared portions of their lives with Harry.

Those stories, and the ones told in planning the historic dinner (which remained a secret from Harry until four days before some 400 persons came from as far as Washington and New York and Seattle and Paint Rock to celebrate his existence).

The day after he found out, his dear Ruth died. Many people tried to get him to call off dinner, but he said, "She wanted it, and she helped to plan it and we're going to have it."

The Crozier courage inspired everyone, and the dinner was held.

But his verve, his sparkle began to ebb—slowly at first, then with increasing evidence as his mother, Sally Bengé Crozier, passed on the next year, and the following year, the most stunning loss of all: Harry lost his only child, Harry Truman (Kelly) Crozier.

His rod-straight posture began to sag a bit. He didn't laugh as readily. And sometimes, you had to say his name twice to get his attention.

When the horseman of death first tapped him on the shoulder, he said, "Wait awhile. Can't you see I have things to do . . . a column to finish, a book to write, a dog to pet, a cat to feed, a child to admire, a sick friend to comfort, so many things."

A few months were loaned. On May 27, Harry entered Shoal Creek Rehabilitation Hospital, Tuesday morning, the horseman passed by again. And Harry Bengé Crozier rode off with him.

WHITTIER COMMITMENT REFLECTS THE HIGHEST IDEALS OF CITIZENSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITY

HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, citizens in Whittier, Calif., have proclaimed their commitment to this country in a manner which deserves the attention of concerned Americans everywhere.

While dissenters riot and hardhats respond, the great silent majority frustrate in the belief that they are impotent to do something to encourage responsible change without wrecking the system which permits it.

In Whittier they are doing something. It is easy and it is constructive. It requires no more than a personal commitment and declaration of faith in this country and its historic institutions. If Americans believe in the strength and capacity of the Nation to respond to legitimate change, it will; if we despair and doubt our capacity, we will grow weak to the point of collapse. In short, Mr. Speaker, America will be what we want it to be.

Following is a statement known as the "Whittier Commitment," which reflects the highest ideals of citizenship and responsibility. Others should follow the example of Whittier, Calif., in reaffirming their belief in this country and its capacity to govern well. The item follows:

THE WHITTIER COMMITMENT

We, the undersigned residents of Whittier, reaffirm our faith in our nation, in its

people and in the principles of freedom which have guided us since 1776.

We bear witness that this nation is historically committed to morality and integrity in the conduct of its affairs.

We believe in the Constitution and in the democratic form of our republic. As loyal Americans we support our government in helping us find solutions for our problems.

We are dedicated to the perpetuation of the rights we enjoy as citizens, to the rights of all others, and to the responsibilities we accept as free people. Now is the time to unite in common cause to uphold these rights, to assure the safety of all within our borders, and to safeguard those sent by our government to service abroad.

We defend the right of every American to disagree peacefully and to voice his dissent without violating the rights of others.

We invite all Americans to join us in this dedication. By affixing our signatures, we commit ourselves to the betterment of human relations and to the ideal of justice for all mankind.

ODE TO THE FLAG

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure recently to participate in the dedication ceremonies for a new mail handling facility in Prince Georges County, Md. I had the honor of presenting to the manager of the facility a flag which had flown over the U.S. Capitol Building and over the headquarters of the Post Office Department.

On the program with me was one of my constituents who resides in Bowie, Md., Linda Keys Sheehan, who read a poem which she had written entitled "Ode to the Flag."

In these days when it seems to be the "in" thing for some young people to do to heap abuse upon the flag, it is encouraging indeed for a young person to write with such feeling about our national symbol.

I am inserting this poem in the RECORD at this point:

ODE TO THE FLAG

(By Linda Keys Sheehan)

Our nation's flag is a stirring sight
As it flutters proudly in the breeze.
It's colors of blue, red and white
Means so much to you and me;
Red stands for courage and hardiness
The White means innocence and purity
Blue for justice, perseverance and vigilance
In its promise to keep us free.

This banner stands for a bountiful land,
Its government, people and ideals,
The stripes for the thirteen colonies stand,
Its symbolism is very real.
Each state now is represented
By a star of white on blue.
President Washington first presented
The American Flag to you.

Many brave men have fought and died
To protect it from dishonor and disgrace.
Wives have mourned and mothers have cried
So we could remain . . . The United States.
The sight of this banner brings feeling of joy
Of courage, pride and freedom to all.
A symbol of our nation in all its glory,
On the moon Old Glory stands tall.

WASHINGTON REPORT

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in an effort to keep my constituents informed, I am today sending a newsletter to residents of the 18th Congressional District. It summarizes some of the most important work of the 91st Congress and the administration as well as some of the issues in which I have been especially interested. I am grateful for this opportunity to share it with my colleagues:

WASHINGTON REPORT

DEFENSE SPENDING CUT IN SEARCH FOR PRIORITIES

The search for national priorities—where we put our Federal dollars and our national talent—is one of the most difficult challenges confronting Congress this year and one with which I am deeply concerned.

Despite the continuation of the war in Vietnam, we are making progress. In the past two years, there has been a significant shift in these basic priorities, a shift that is certain to continue and intensify as the war in Indochina comes to a conclusion.

It has become popular in some quarters to attack U.S. defense spending as the cause of most of our difficulties at home and claim that money is being diverted from important social programs to make missiles.

As a matter of fact, for the first time in 20 years we are spending more this year for human resource programs than we are for defense. In 1962 the Federal Government spent 48 percent of its budget for defense and only 29 percent for human resources. By 1968, that comparison was 45 percent to 32 percent. This year those priorities are reversed with 37 percent for defense and 41 percent for human resources programs.

During the past two years the defense budget has been trimmed back \$12 billion. Despite a \$6 billion pay increase voted by Congress, another \$7 billion cutback is planned in defense spending. I supported all of these reductions and believe that further prudent cuts can be made without jeopardizing our national security. But we must proceed carefully in this search for economy. We cannot afford to lose sight of our real responsibilities as a major world power and we must resist the temptation to return to the isolationism that proved so costly just a few decades ago.

CORPS AGREES TO SPEED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

A major step toward eliminating flooded basements in our area was taken with an Army Corps of Engineers recommendation for a \$150 million-plus flood control project for the South Oakland-Macomb County area.

The plan calls for widening, deepening and straightening the Red Run-Clinton River channel through South Oakland and Macomb to help speed the run-off of flood waters. Construction will take five-six years.

Originally, it was to take another two years for the Corps to complete its study. Following the 1968 flooding, I joined with local government officials in a concerted effort to urge the Corps to speed-up its timetable. The Corps action means the project will be considered in this year's Omnibus Rivers and Harbors bill and, hopefully, will clear Congress in the near future. You may be assured I will continue to push for early action on this measure.

ISSUES AND VOTES

Postal reform: Voted for legislation providing for creation of semi-governmental postal corporation to take politics out of the

Post Office and run it on a businesslike basis.

Hospitals: Voted to override the President's veto of a \$2.7 billion hospital construction bill. Although I have generally supported the President's efforts to reduce Federal spending, I felt hospital construction was the wrong place to cut.

Farm subsidies: Sponsored legislation to phase-out the wasteful farm subsidy program. Supported efforts to place a ceiling on the amount of Federal subsidy payments any one farmer may receive.

ABM: Opposed costly system to build some 25-50 sites at expenditure estimated at upwards of \$60 billion. Voted for present limited Safeguard program—less than \$2 billion spent for three sites to date—as a bargaining tool with the Soviets at the SALT talks.

Pornography: Bill similar to one I introduced was passed by the House. The bill prohibits pornographic mailings to residences with minors and places the responsibility for determining if a minor may be affected on the sender.

Social security: Voted for a 15 percent increase in benefits last December and an additional 5 percent this year including a provision tying future increases to the cost-of-living.

STEPS TO A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT

"Any square mile of inhabited earth has more significance for man's future than all the planets in our solar system," author Lewis Mumford wrote.

Restoring and maintaining our environment is literally a life and death matter—one that demands immediate action and sustained effort from all of us. I have introduced a number of bills this year which I hope will help improve the job only government can accomplish in this vital area.

Four of my bills deal with water pollution. Briefly, they would provide additional Federal money for construction of sewage treatment plants, establish an Environmental Financing Authority to assist local communities in borrowing to build these facilities, expand Federal water pollution control research grants, and widen Federal jurisdiction and stiffen industrial pollution.

The wastes Reclamation and Recycling Act calls upon the Council on Environmental Quality to study means of accelerating the recycling of such discards as junk automobiles.

Amendments to the Clean Air Act authorize Federal tests of vehicles and engines, regulation of fuel and additives and propose nationwide standards for incinerators and all stationary sources of air pollution.

A bill to amend the Land and Water Conservation Act would authorize the sale of surplus Federal land to state and local governments for parks and recreation purposes at discounts of up to 100 percent.

BROOMFIELD ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

Clean water: H.R. 16042 provides more sewage treatment construction funds; H.R. 16041 establishes an Environmental Financing Authority to help local communities borrow for such facilities; H.R. 16043 and H.R. 16044 deal with industrial pollution. They expand Federal jurisdiction and provide more Federal water pollution research money.

Clean air: H.R. 16040 regulates vehicle engines and fuel pollution as well as incinerators and all other stationary sources of pollution.

Solid waste: H.R. 16039 calls for studies toward better ways of recycling discards such as junk automobiles.

Parkland: H.R. 16038 authorizes sale of surplus Federal land for creation of local parks and recreation facilities.

TROY BOY IS HOUSE PAGE

Since I have long felt Congressional pages should be selected in competition open to both boys and girls, I was especially pleased

that my first nominee turned out to be 16-year-old Ralph Crew of Troy.

An outstanding student and an Eagle Scout, Ralph would have won the job against the toughest kind of competition. When Ralph wrote to me asking about the job, I replied that I would do my best although I had never been granted such an appointment by the leadership of Congress. To my surprise, Ralph was approved and spent a busy June working in the Capitol. He turned in a performance in which his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Crew, and all of us in Oakland County can take pride.

CONGRESS DRAGS FEET ON PRESIDENT'S CRIME BILLS

One of the most disappointing features of this Congress has been its failure to act on the President's crime bills. Its inaction is especially difficult to understand since anti-crime legislation is clearly the area in which Americans want action the most.

More than a year ago, the President submitted a package of thirteen basic anti-crime proposals. That list has now grown to 20 basic bills. Together they make up a comprehensive program dealing with organized crime, street crime, modernization of the courts, gambling, narcotics, the misuse of explosives and pornography. Yet, Congress to date has not enacted a single one of these measures.

Many of these are difficult and controversial proposals touching basic philosophical questions about fundamental rights. They deserve and require the most searching and exhaustive sort of debate. But neither the Congress nor the American people can afford to let these issues bog down merely because they involve tough questions. In my view, Congress ought to vote these measures up or down now and place the highest priorities on criminal legislation.

BROOMFIELD BILL BACKS ALL-VOLUNTEER MILITARY

As one who has long opposed the present Selective Service system, I was one of the first to sponsor legislation more than a year ago calling for a study of an all-volunteer military.

As you know, the Gates Commission appointed by the President for this purpose reported this spring that such a volunteer army was not only feasible but also desirable for this country. The Commission found that an all-voluntary military:

- (1) Would cause only a small budget increase, and would actually be cheaper in real economic terms;
- (2) could be achieved without impairing our ability to meet existing and anticipated troop level requirements;
- (3) would be adequate to defend the nation, even against a surprise attack;
- (4) would not result in a more militarized society; and
- (5) would not vary greatly in ethnic, racial, or economic make-up from the present system. Accordingly, I was pleased to introduce legislation to abolish the draft by July 1, 1971 and to implement the Commission's other recommendations.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE: VIETNAM, NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

The search for a lasting peace, still the most important business of our time, is underway in earnest at a number of locations throughout the world. At the request of the President, I visited three of these during a two-week assignment in July—the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) in Vienna, the Paris peace negotiations, and the 26-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva where I served as an adviser to the U.S. delegation.

Most encouraging was the business-like atmosphere at the SALT talks in which the U.S. and Soviet Union are working toward some limitation on nuclear arms. There are indications that there will be some agreement, hopefully by the end of this year, on

a "limited" treaty restricting numbers of intercontinental missiles and possibly ABMs.

The term "limited" is really misleading since what is being contemplated would be the most far-reaching restriction on the nuclear arms race in the 24 years we have been negotiating with the Soviets. No one is pretending that the SALT conference will end with mass destruction of existing weapons. Neither we nor Russia trusts each other that much. But there is a real chance for limitations, freezes, or agreements not to build future weapons systems. This would be a truly significant achievement since it would in effect, end the arms race.

The atmosphere at the SALT talks is in contrast to that at the Paris conference where both sides frequently do their negotiating in public with propaganda the principal result. Nevertheless, it is clear that the next several months will see a concentrated effort—at least on our part—to place more and more emphasis on negotiations. This new phase began just before I left for Europe with the appointment of Ambassador David K. E. Bruce as our chief negotiator. Our present Ambassador in Paris, Philip Habib, pointed out in an interview that we have over a period of time placed a fairly full-range of proposals on the bargaining table. These include the promise of total withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam; acceptance of some form of government based on existing political realities in South Vietnam; and, we have agreed to abide by whatever political process can be agreed upon, including internationally supervised elections. In the judgment of those I spoke to in Paris, negotiations still represent our quickest hope for peace in Vietnam.

The 26-nation Disarmament Conference is a continuing forum which moves very slowly but which has produced some significant international agreements, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the treaty to ban placement of nuclear weapons in outer space and a partial nuclear test ban treaty among these. The Conference is expected to reach final agreement this summer on a draft treaty banning the placement of weapons on the ocean floor for submission to the United Nations this fall. The Conference is also working toward a treaty banning chemical and biological weapons and a detailed set of disarmament proposals for the United Nations.

POW'S PRIORITY ISSUE IN PEACE TALKS

During my visit to the Paris Peace Conference, I urged U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib to give maximum attention to the more than 2,000 letters and 10,000 signatures on petitions from the people of Michigan expressing deep concern about American servicemen held prisoner by the North Vietnamese, the National Liberation Front and the Pathet Lao. I told Ambassador Habib that these petitions and letters were a response to the Michigan Prisoner of War Committee from thousands of citizens from all walks of life and every political affiliation and urged that he present them to the North Vietnamese delegates with maximum worldwide publicity. The Ambassador assured me that any negotiated settlement would include priority consideration of the plight of these young Americans.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks:

"How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,500 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

JIM LUCAS BURIED IN QUIET SERVICE AT CHECOTAH, OKLA.

HON. TOM STEED

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, final services were held last Saturday at Checotah, Okla., for Jim G. Lucas, one the State's most outstanding journalists in its history and a military correspondent with few peers.

His firsthand reporting from Vietnam brought home to many what the war there is really like. He never pulled his punches, and he always wrote from experience and with mature judgment.

People like Jim Lucas can ill be spared. It was my privilege to count him a friend as well as to have the benefit of his counsel for many years.

In the Daily Oklahoman July 26 appeared the following article on the final tribute paid him:

JIM LUCAS BURIED BESIDE PARENTS IN QUIET CHECOTAH SERVICE

(By Joseph J. Mays)

CHECOTAH.—From faraway places with strange sounding names, Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Jim G. Lucas came home Saturday to be buried beside his parents in the green hills of eastern Oklahoma.

Lucas, 56, died Tuesday in Washington, D.C., after a long battle with cancer.

In a quiet service at the small First United Methodist Church, which Lucas no doubt watched being built as a youngster in 1917, he was remembered as a man who knew peace despite his many years as a famed war correspondent.

The church's pastor, the Rev. Paul E. Caskey, opened his service with scripture which included the Lord's Prayer and the Twenty-third Psalm.

"The Lord is my shepherd . . ." seemed to sum up Lucas' life through many perilous moments covering three wars.

Mr. Caskey told the small group of mourners, many of whom included old family friends, that Lucas spoke from the same pulpit during World War II. He said the correspondent's favorite scripture was the tenth verse of the 46th chapter of Psalms. It says in part, "Be still and know that I am God. . . ."

The eulogy was originally scheduled to be given by Gen. Lewis W. Walt, assistant commandant of the Marine Corps, but he could not leave Washington because the commandant was out of the United States.

Representing the commandant was Col. Tom Fields, a friend of Lucas for the past 10 or more years.

Col. Fields said Lucas was "a great American" and said they were at the battle of Iwo Jima together but did not then know each other.

During the funeral Mr. Caskey read an excerpt from a 1944 account by Lucas on the Battle of Saipan. It was published in the Checotah newspaper and said in part, "There have been moments that I did not expect to survive, but the Lord has been good to me."

"He lived this life (as a correspondent) and worked at it," the pastor said.

"I think somewhere if Jim is really happy he is going to be reporting. Reporting the good news," Mr. Caskey said.

At the Greenlawn Cemetery south of Checotah a Marine firing party in dress blue uniforms fired a three-volley salute to the former master-technical sergeant. Then came the playing of "Taps" by bugler Amos Lewis of Tulsa, a member of VFW Post 577, who said it was his 1,159th graveside playing of the farewell piece.

Then two Marine escorts at the head and foot of Lucas' flag-draped casket carefully folded the United States flag and handed it to Col. Fields.

He in turn presented it to Bob Lucas, Lucas' brother, a well-known newspaperman in his own right.

"His spirit we commend to God," the minister said as part of the graveside rites.

Accompanying Col. Fields from Washington was Earl Richard, editor-and-chief of Scripps-Howard Newspapers, the long-time employer of Lucas.

Lucas, who was Checotah's most famous native son, began his news career at Muskogee and was later at Tulsa for several years before joining Scripps-Howard.

His reporting from Korea won him a Pulitzer Prize in 1954, as well as his first Ernie Pyle Award and numerous honors.

PRESIDENT TOUGHENS VIETNAM NEGOTIATING POSITION

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, at his press conference last week President Nixon appeared to slam the door on the possibility of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam by negotiation. On Monday morning, Mr. Marvin Kalb, CBS news diplomatic correspondent in Washington, had the following to say on the subject in his "Morning Report":

PRESIDENT TOUGHENS VIETNAM NEGOTIATING POSITION

A hardening of language does not necessarily denote a hardening of position; yet it could. At this point, in the long and agonizing negotiation to end the Indochina War, no one outside of the President's immediate entourage can be sure of Nixon Administration policy; and, in this state of ambiguity, there are more questions than answers, more uncertainties than clarities, more vagueness than vision.

On April 20, a short historic moment ago, it was the President himself who dropped the notion of elections in Vietnam, and instead raised the prospect of a political deal, based on proportional representation. Ten days later, Cambodia intervened in official deliberations here and elsewhere. In the immediate post-Cambodia period, the Administration moved on two fronts to rekindle talk of a political settlement. First, the President announced the appointment of a new Paris negotiator, Ambassador David Bruce; and then Secretary of State Rogers, picking up the President's own theme, began to talk about a 20-80 split or division, of political power in South Vietnam. Whether the North Vietnamese, after almost thirty years of intense warfare, would even consider such a split is, for the moment, beside the point. Rogers tried to raise such an idea with President Thieu during his early July visit to Saigon. Thieu, elated by Cambodian developments would not even hear of conciliatory gestures toward the North Vietnamese. He

dug in, sniping publicly at Secretary Rogers, chiding Senators who want peace, predicting first, neither peace nor war, and then an end to the war within three years, followed by a 50-to-60 thousand man U.S. commitment to South Vietnam for many years to come . . . similar to the U.S. commitment to South Korea.

President Nixon could have decided to put the heat on Thieu, but he chose not to. Instead, he has toughened the language of his own negotiating position . . . resurrecting the idea of elections, and sanctifying Thieu's objection to any form of coalition government. Last Thursday, he said the U.S. would neither negotiate nor impose a coalition. Thus the President brought himself side-by-side with President Thieu on negotiations, not leaning on him, and allowing the impression to grow that he is permitting Thieu to lean on the U.S.—and to succeed in this unusual performance.

LAKE MICHIGAN IS NO PLACE FOR A JETPORT

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, for many months now, we have heard that Lake Erie is dead or dying from the tons of pollutants dumped by municipal sewage plants and by private industry. A large-scale effort will be needed to restore it.

By any reckoning, it would appear logical to assume that if Lake Erie is dying, then Lake Michigan would be next. Lake Michigan has the massive cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Gary on its shores, as well as many other smaller cities and many industries.

A great deal of effort is needed to save Lake Michigan from the fate which has befallen Lake Erie. Everyone seems to be aware of this fact, at least almost everyone.

There appears to be one exception—the mayor of the city of Chicago. Despite the many warning signals and indications of a clear and present danger to the ecology of the Great Lakes—and Lake Michigan in particular—the mayor seems bent on delivering the coup de grace to the lake personally.

This death blow would come in the form of an island jetport on Lake Michigan. The idea of such a jetport itself is fantastic, impractical, and expensive. Given the demonstrated danger to the ecology of Lake Michigan, it is unthinkable.

I am one who believes that a third Chicago jetport is necessary, but not in Lake Michigan. There is plenty of good, open land in Northwest Indiana for a jetport, and this is far and away the most logical location for the jetport.

Of course, this would not be located in Chicago itself; it would be located in Indiana. And perhaps this is what has prompted Mayor Daley's incredible idea about a jetport in the lake. Like the fabled dog in the manger, he just cannot stand to see his neighbors prosper.

But this goes beyond mere competition by neighboring States. Lake Michigan is the property of all the people of the

United States, with a special significance to the citizens of four States—Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana. It is not the personal fiefdom of the mayor of Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, on July 13, the South Bend Tribune printed an excellent editorial about the lake-killing jetport. I insert the editorial at this point in the RECORD:

BAD IDEA KEPT ALIVE

Mayor Daley and the downtown Chicago business crowd are a stubborn crew. They want a third major airport for the metropolitan area built on an island in Lake Michigan, and they keep pumping life into the scheme despite the dangers it would create for the lake's future.

An array of experts—planners, environmental specialists, and architects—have denounced the idea as unrealistic, fantastically expensive, and perilous because of the pollution and the upset in nature it would cause.

Each time an expert group condemns the scheme, Daley pulls out another report praising the idea. And each time the price tag gets bigger.

Last week the American Institute of Planners, after an eight-month study, urged that the lake site be abandoned in favor of an inland one. Among the land sites proposed are some in northwestern Indiana.

The planners are worried with good reason that if the lake airport were built, commercial pressure would increase for other landfills to house adjacent business. The hunger for building profits could result in desecration of the lake's beauty and cause unknown damage to nature's balance.

Daley immediately countered with a report commissioned by the Chicago Dept. of Public Works, supporting his scheme and denying the dangers to the lake's ecology.

There was a catch in this report, however. Using 1970 prices, it estimated that a diked-in airport site would cost \$558 million. That doesn't include hundreds of millions for buildings at the airport and a connecting link to land. Daley had estimated earlier that the whole project would come to \$500 million.

Why spend such a vast amount, much of it federal money, on a dubious project? The American Institute of Planners put their finger on that: "Thus far, consideration of the financial benefits to the Chicago central business district and city government appear to outweigh concern about any detrimental effects."

Their report pointed out that a third airport would affect large areas outside Chicago, including northern Indiana, and therefore Chicago alone should not have the determining voice in where the airport should be located. That is exactly what Daley wants, of course.

This maneuvering by the Daley group re-emphasizes the importance of Indiana's project to prepare a detailed feasibility proposal for construction of the superjet airport at a convenient location in the northwestern corner of this State.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE CONGRESSMAN JOHN KUNKEL

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 27, 1970

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep personal sadness that I learned of the passing of my former colleague, Congressman John Kunkel of Pennsylvania. Following my election to the 88th

Congress, both Mrs. McClory and I became close friends of John and Kitty Kunkel. Indeed, Kitty Kunkel, as president of the Congressional Club, provided a ready means by which we became adjusted to the environment of our Nation's Capital.

Congressman John Kunkel whose antecedents also served in the U.S. Congress and in other important posts during the formative years of our Nation, was himself a man of many talents and great ability and distinction. John Kunkel bore his mantle of authority with humility and grace. He and his lady, Kitty, made a most attractive couple and during their years in Washington they both contributed much to the life of our Nation both in terms of valuable legislation which Congressman Kunkel helped to produce and in terms of perpetuating our great American heritage to which both Congressman and Mrs. Kunkel evidenced a full measure of devotion.

My personal remembrances serve to make this a sad and tender moment as I reflect on the days when Congressman John Kunkel was in our midst. It is entirely fitting that many of us should express these sad and tender feelings at this time and to communicate to Kitty Kunkel our deep sympathy.

REMARKS MADE BY ADM. JAMES CALVERT, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY, JUNE 2, 1970

HON. W. C. (DAN) DANIEL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, relatives of midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy, who on recent occasions had the privilege of hearing the remarks made by Adm. James Calvert, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, found inspiration in his words. The occasions were—the prizes and awards ceremony incident to the graduating class of 1970, held at Annapolis on June 2, 1970; and also the oath of office ceremony held June 29, 1970, incident to the class of 1974 being admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy. Members of the midshipmen's families conveyed to me the wish that every college group in America might have the opportunity of hearing the meaningful message which Admiral Calvert delivered, believing the result would be an entirely different attitude on our college campuses.

Therefore, with a view toward acquainting myself with the contents of the admiral's remarks, I requested copies be made available to me. It is my understanding, however, that his was not a prepared text. Nevertheless, I was fortunate in obtaining the following as prepared from the admiral's notes, affording me the opportunity and the privilege of including them in the RECORD. Hopefully these words may come to the attention of our college youth throughout the country and, in turn, be an inspiration to them:

SUPERINTENDENT'S TALK AT PRIZES AND AWARDS CEREMONY, U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, Md., JUNE 2, 1970

Ladies and gentlemen, members of the graduating class, and members of the Brigade—it occurred to me this morning that this will be the last chance that I will have to talk to the Class of '70 and there are a few things I would like to say.

There has never been a time in the history of our nation when so much wrong information has been peddled to so many people of college age. You have heard me say on many different occasions that the strength of a nation lies in its families, in its institutions, and in its traditions, and yet those of you who are aware of what is going on in America's campuses today, realize that these are exactly the three things that are under heaviest attack—our families and the standards that have created them, our institutions, and our traditions.

Speaking now to those of you in the Class of 1970, I would like to ask you to look to your right and to your left. I would like to reintroduce you to some of the most remarkable people that have yet lived in America—your parents, your grandparents, your aunts, and your uncles. These people are the ones who put you in these seats today. Not yourselves, not your high schools, not your teachers, not your coaches—but it was these people who did it. They taught you what discipline, self-discipline, and accountability meant, or you never would have made it here. In addition they have done some other remarkable things which get lost in the dust in these days of realigning our priorities.

In the time that they have lived—most of them since 1910 or 1920 until the present—they have increased your life expectancy by some 50%. They have cut the average working day by one third and they have more than doubled the productivity of each worker in the United States. They have gone far to conquer flu, typhoid, diphtheria, small pox, scarlet fever, polio and a host of other things that made our childhood a terror and that you don't even think about any more.

These people on your right and left lived through the world's grimmest depression. Many of them really knew what it was to be hungry and cold and poor, to really not know where next week's money was coming from. I can remember it clearly—it is an experience that one does not forget.

These people on your right and left fought the grisliest war in the history of the world and when it was over they had the compassion to spend billions of dollars to rebuild Europe and they did it successfully.

Despite all of our faults today, these people have accomplished more in overcoming racial discrimination than any other group in history. They have built more schools, more libraries and more hospitals than all the other generations in the history of the world combined. And so think for a moment before you say, with some of your contemporaries, "We won't accept the values of these people." Gentlemen, their values are pretty damned good—and don't throw them away until you have given it careful thought.

As for institutions which are under attack these days, I would submit to you the United States of America which, in a very real sense, is the only hope of the world for a decent future. Many of those who would tear it down and degrade it do so with a clear knowledge of what they are doing.

And speaking of institutions, there are two of them that we don't talk about around here as much as we should—the United States Navy and United States Marine Corps. They are always with us here at Annapolis. They are so ever-present that it embarrasses us to talk about them—and no one is more aware than I that it is the fashion in many places these days to make fun of them and

to run them down. I would like to say, as one who has seen them now for a period of some thirty years, that there are very few institutions in the world that have more to be justly proud of than the Navy and the Marine Corps. To be good officers in these organizations is something for which you should aspire with all the effort and dedication that you know. Tomorrow you will become officers. Whether or not you will be good officers is up to you but it is a goal well worth striving for.

In terms of traditions, before I close, I would like to mention one that is appropriate to this gathering: competition. It is the fashion among those on our campuses who would tear this country down to say that America teaches people to work hard, to study hard, and to kill. Gentlemen, the presence of ladies here this morning makes it impossible for me to reply to that statement the way it ought to be replied to. The United States of America is based on competition. You competed with a lot of other people to get to the Naval Academy and to stay here. All the time you are in the Navy or Marine Corps you will be competing with other people. Competition is proud stuff. Don't apologize for it and don't think it is childish.

Whatever you do after you leave this place, do it with all your heart. If you are going to work, work hard. If you are going to play, play hard. If you are going to compete, compete hard.

OATH OF OFFICE CEREMONY JUNE 29, 1970

I am about to administer the oath of office to you young men as midshipmen in the U.S. Navy. I know that you have had the importance and significance of this oath explained to you, but I ask you to reflect on one aspect of it for a moment—and that is the fact that you "take this obligation freely." Every member of the brigade of midshipmen, and every midshipman over the years, entered this academy of his own volition, of his own free will. And this I trust is the case with each of you. In taking this step you become a part of a very select and extraordinary group of young men. In fact, before you take it—as you sit here at this moment—you are already a very select group. In a year when we had more applicants than any time in the history of the Naval Academy—you have succeeded in gaining admission.

Almost all of you did very well in high school, in academics, athletics, or extracurricular activities. As a consequence, you will find the competition here much tougher. To excel under these circumstances is a wonderful opportunity and challenge.

Here, you will have the opportunity to gain an outstanding college education, and I am sure you are dedicated to that purpose. But your dedication and purpose should extend far beyond that, for here you will also prepare to become leaders of men. From your past experience in school, scouting, or athletics, you may have already learned that before you can lead you must know how to follow, and much of your plebe year will be devoted to developing that ability.

Plebe year and especially Plebe summer is a time of development in a very new and different environment, and you may feel some pressure and stress in the process. Some of you may be a little bit overwhelmed after one day. Some of you are going to get very homesick; homesick for all sorts of things. Some of you, most of you, are going to miss your girl. Some of you are going to be homesick for mom's cooking and some of you are going to be homesick just for an environment where people know you and care about you. We do not know you yet, but we are going to get to know you better each day and, while you may not sense it immediately,

we already care about you very much and we trust that as we get to know you better we will care about you more.

If at times you become discouraged, you will not be alone. Many of your classmates will feel the same, although some of them will never admit it, and many of your predecessors, now highly successful graduates, had the same anxieties, doubts, and concerns when they were Plebes.

I wish you well in the demanding but rewarding days ahead. Be serious in your endeavor, but never lose your sense of humor or your enthusiasm for the task at hand. It is tough here. You wouldn't want it any other way. Take it one day at a time, and remember that a lot of other guys who were not super human made it—so can you!

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE OF FRED GETTELMAN CHAPTER 44, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Sunday, August 2, it was my great pleasure and privilege to participate in the commemorative ceremonies of the 25th anniversary of the Fred Gettelman Chapter 44 of the Disabled American Veterans. The program was impressively conducted by Attorney Robert Schroeder, president of the Military Order of the Purple Heart Service Foundation, and a charter member of the chapter. The principal speaker, Mr. Donald Turek, executive director of the Milwaukee County War Memorial Center, presented a most inspiring and fitting message for the occasion.

The highlight of the evening was the induction of three Army Vietnam veterans: Congressional Medal of Honor recipient, Gary G. Wetzell, who served in the 173d Assault Helicopter Co., Lai Khe, Vietnam; Robert W. Engstrom, 3/5 Cavalry; and Ervin E. Wells, 173d Assault Helicopter Co., Lai Khe, Vietnam.

Fred Gettelman Chapter No. 44 of the Disabled American Veterans of World War II was organized in the city of Milwaukee in 1945. For many years the chapter had a membership of only World War II veterans and was the first, and largest, World War II chapter in the State. Nickolas Cendretta, the first chapter commander, and two fellow officers, Comrade Moltke and Comrade Schneider, attended the Disabled American Veterans National Convention at New York City in July 1945, where they accepted the charter of Fred Gettelman Chapter No. 44. The charter was presented at the first official meeting on August 2, 1945.

Since its organization in 1945, the chapter has grown at a steady rate to a membership of approximately 200 disabled veterans representing both World Wars, the Korean conflict, and the Vietnam war. Chapter No. 44 has set a record over the years for active female membership and at the present time a female disabled veteran of World War II is the senior vice commander.

Throughout its 25-year history, Gettel-

man Chapter No. 44 has lived up to its goals and objectives by serving the needs and providing for the comforts of wartime disabled and their dependents. In this regard the chapter has distinguished itself at the local, State, and national levels by its record of achievements and services. It would be impossible to enumerate all of the activities of the chapter. Some of the more recent achievements and services—those which are considered to be "above and beyond the call of duty" constitute a most outstanding record of accomplishments.

Gettelman chapter has always been proud of the fine facilities and services at the Veterans' Administration Center at Wood, Wis., and the chapter has concentrated its welfare and service projects at the center. In addition to weekly visitations of the infirm by members and their wives, the chapter has contributed funds, furniture, equipment, and other facilities to the center which help to provide service and comfort to the patients and residents.

Perhaps the best known of these facilities are the shelter and bleachers on the hill overlooking Milwaukee County Stadium, known as "Stadium Hill," or "Mockingbird Hill" as veterans call it because of the echoes they hear from the stadium's public address system. The facility, built and maintained by the chapter, has enabled thousands of patients and residents at Wood to view many baseball and football games without leaving the hospital grounds and at no cost to them.

With the demise of the Milwaukee Braves, and the reduced use of the shelter and bleachers the chapter searched for a new project. They had an idea for a project in their midst and did not know it. Francis Awe, past commander of the chapter, who is blind and a league bowler suggested a new project, known as "blind bowling." With the help of Francis Awe who knew some young blind individuals whose parents are veterans, the chapter organized a bowling team and league which has participated in tournaments in Madison, Green Bay, and Chicago. The chapter also sponsored the league to the national blind bowling tournaments in Louisville in 1968, New York in 1969, and Detroit in 1970. In 1970 the team placed fifth in the class A division.

When the new hospital was nearing completion at the Veterans' Administration Center in the mid-1960's the chapter decided to erect a memorial to remind the patients, residents, and visitors of the chapter's interest in the welfare, comfort, and enjoyment of the veterans. A memorial—consisting of a fountain and planters—graces the main lobby of the hospital. A plaque reads that it was donated jointly by Chapter 44, Disabled American Veterans and Chapter 96 of the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

Gettelman Chapter No. 44 also sponsors a supply booth at annual Wisconsin conventions of the Disabled American Veterans where official DAV merchandise is displayed and sold. It is the only chapter in the Nation providing this type of service.

On the State level, Chapter 44 also has had two members serve as State commanders and several have served as elected and appointed State officers. On the national level, Gettelman Chapter has been awarded three of the top prizes in a nationwide DAV contest for public relations and Americanism, the only chapter in the State of Wisconsin to be honored this way. The chapter has also had remarks appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD commending its service to disabled veterans and the community.

Gettelman Chapter No. 44 is proud that its members are veterans from all walks of life, including a Federal judge, a county judge, several past State and national commanders of other veterans organizations, and many veterans and citizens who have distinguished themselves and the chapter.

The officers and members are always mindful of those who have assisted the chapter and its programs. For example, a citation was presented to the Gettelman brothers—Fred and Tom—in the name of their father, Fred Gettelman. This was in recognition of Mr. Gettelman's contribution in sponsoring the chapter which bears his name and in honor of the numerous civic and patriotic activities in which he participated.

In 1962, the chapter initiated an award to be made on a statewide basis for "Outstanding Disabled Veteran of the Year." The award is presented in recognition of active service to the disabled and the community. Past Commander Francis Awe was recipient of the second annual award in 1963 at the State convention at LaCrosse.

The current officers are: Comdr. George Anton; Senior Vice Comdr. Mary Ann Gendron; Junior Vice Comdr. John L. Hammel; Treasurer Frank J. Czecholinski; Judge Advocate Robert W. Schroeder; Historian Marvin Gabrielson; Chaplain Clifford Kuehl; Trustees Francis Awe, John S. Hanke, Wesley Wiedenhoef; Adjutant John Anthony Ruhl.

ETERNAL POLLUTION COULD BE THE SST'S LEGACY

HON. CHARLES H. WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, an article on the front page of Sunday's Washington Post raises serious questions concerning the rapidly deteriorating state of our environment, with particular emphasis on the possible consequences which extensive use of the administration's proposed SST jet aircraft will have on our atmosphere. The 70 distinguished experts who attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Study of Critical Environmental Problems warned that the SST could create a heavy blanket of pollution in the stratosphere which could last "forever." Water vapor in the stratosphere could increase 10 percent worldwide and up to 60 percent over the North Ameri-

can continent, which would be subject to the greatest number of SST flights, as well as the greatest number of shattering sonic booms which are expected to spread a noise-destruction cone 50 miles wide beneath the aircraft.

One scientist at the month-long meeting, contemplating the possible consequences to the earth's stratosphere, stated that "when you change something on a global basis, you had better watch out." He was referring specifically to the expected rise of 6° to 7° in the centigrade temperature of the stratosphere which surrounds the earth.

I have commented often in the past about this project, which I consider to be an insult to the taxpayers of this country and a sad admission by the current administration of just how unwilling they are to place the best interests of the greatest number of our people ahead of high-flying welfare handouts for the powerful few who will build and use the SST boondoggle.

Developers of the first passenger jets did not request that the Government pick up the tab. Yet those behind the SST project hope to receive public handouts, in return for which the taxpayer will receive sonic booms and possibly gray skies or worse forever. The aforementioned article on what this aircraft could do to our climate follows:

SST CALLED THREAT TO CLIMATE

(By Stuart Auerbach)

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Aug. 1.—A high-level environmental study group warned today that supersonic transports could change the world's climate by creating permanent layers of smog in the atmosphere.

The scientists said that gases and particles from a single SST jet would remain for three years in the windless upper reaches of earth's atmosphere. If SST's fly in any large numbers they will create a new layer of stratospheric smog that will remain "forever," they said.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Study of Critical Environmental Problems, concluding a month-long program here, urged a slowdown in plans to produce the SST until scientists determine how it will affect the earth's atmosphere.

This unexpectedly strong recommendation came at a time when the controversial SST program faces close scrutiny by Congress, which is bothered both by its high costs and its possible environmental effects.

Up to now, most concern has centered on the sonic booms produced by the SST—so-called noise pollution. Just last month, William M. Magruder, the SST program manager for the Department of Transportation, said it is "very remote" that the SST could affect world climate.

But atmospheric experts here feared otherwise.

"The stratosphere where supersonic jet transports will fly at 65,000 feet is a very rarefied region with little vertical mixing," they said in the conference's final report.

"Gases and particles produced by jet exhaust may remain there from one to three years before disappearing."

And if SST planes keep adding pollutants to the stratosphere, the upper atmosphere smog will remain forever.

Using Federal Aviation Administration estimates of 500 SSTs in the air by 1990, each flying at 2.7 times the speed of sound, environmental experts here calculated that the jet engines would:

Increase water vapor in the stratosphere by 10 per cent on a global basis and by as

much as 60 per cent over the northern hemisphere, where traffic is expected to be the most dense.

Shoot enough particles from sulfur dioxide, hydrocarbons and soot into the stratosphere to double the normal levels globally and increase them by as much as 10 times where there is dense traffic.

This could raise the temperature in the stratosphere by as much as 6 to 7 degrees centigrade. The scientists said they do not know what this temperature change in the stratosphere would mean on earth.

But, warned William W. Kellogg, associate director of the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., "when you change something on a global basis, you had better watch out."

Current plans call for prototype supersonic transports to begin flying in 1972. By 1973, Department of Transportation experts said, SSTs should have had 100 hours of flying time—enough to determine whether the federal government should go ahead with its heavily subsidized program.

Both France and Britain are proceeding even faster with the development of supersonic transports.

Even subsonic jet planes create environmental changes. Kellogg reported that Weather Bureau observers at Denver and at Salt Lake City have noted an increase in cirrus clouds since 1958, when the jet age started.

He said these clouds are formed by the usual contrail of a jet—readily visible to anyone watching a jet plane against the blue sky.

The SST recommendation was the strongest to come from the MIT conference, which generally tried to avoid gloomy predictions about the environmental health of the world that have been favored by many experts.

Carroll L. Wilson, director of the study group, said these early warnings about the environmental crisis had served to alert public officials to the dangers facing the earth. But these officials were faced with the lack of basic information needed to plan programs to reverse the trend.

"Relevant data on critical global problems is very poor and this seriously limits our understanding of their meaning," the MIT study group said.

"Far better estimates well into the 21st century are needed in order to assess the expected impact of man on the world ecological system to give him time to take action to avoid crisis or catastrophe"

Wilson and other officials of the study—financed by 11 federal agencies, five foundations and MIT—hoped that its recommendations would influence public policy.

The MIT study—bringing together 70 experts from federal agencies, universities and corporations on the Williams College campus here—focused on global environmental problems "whose cumulative effects on ecological systems are so large and prevalent that they have world-wide significance.

"No world organization is charged with the responsibility to determine the status of the total global environment and alerting man to dangers which may result from his practices."

Among its other findings, the MIT group: Called for "a drastic reduction in the use of DDT" which has seriously affected the balance of nature in many parts of the world.

Urged the curtailment of the use of mercury and other heavy metals as pesticides and other biological uses because of their potential poisonous nature to many marine organisms and ultimately to human life itself.

As much as 1.5 million tons of oil end up in the world's oceans through leaks from ships, offshore drilling accidents, and industrial wastes. In addition, 3.3 million tons of oil—mostly used in lubricating cars and other machines—are lost each year.

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON CAMPUS UNREST

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. Speaker, on this past July 17, Maj. Gen. Winston P. Wilson testified before the President's Commission on Campus Unrest. General Wilson, who is Chief of the National Guard Bureau, presented a very interesting profile on a Guardsman. He also gave some facts on the case of civil disorders to the taxpayers. I would like to share his remarks with my colleagues:

PRESENTATION OF MAJ. GEN. WINSTON P. WILSON, CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the opportunity to appear before this Presidential Commission. I would like to make it clear that I do not come before you to give expert testimony on the educational assumptions, procedures and practices of the institutions of higher learning in this country.

My appearance here today is in my official capacity as Chief of the National Guard Bureau. It is in this role that I qualify as an expert on National Guard affairs. My service with the Guard covers a period of over 41 years. I have been on active duty with the National Guard Bureau since 1950. I have served as both Chief of the Air Division and as Bureau Deputy Chief. I became Chief of the National Guard Bureau in 1963 and am currently serving my second tour in that capacity.

The National Guard Bureau, which was originally established in 1908, does not have a command function; it is a staff and coordinating agency. As Chief of the National Guard Bureau, I do not command the National Guard. Under the Federal Constitution, in time of peace the National Guard belongs to the respective States with the Command vested in the Governor who serves as its Commander-in-Chief. Whenever the Guard is ordered to active duty or called into active federal service, which generally occurs in time of war or during a national emergency, this command passes to the President of the United States.

The function of the National Guard Bureau is to formulate and administer a program for the development and maintenance of Army and Air National Guard units of the 50 States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. This is carried out in accordance with current Department of the Army and Air Force policy. As Chief of the Bureau, I report to the Secretaries of the Army and Air Force through the respective Chiefs of Staff. In addition, I serve as principal staff advisor to the Chiefs of Staff on all National Guard affairs.

Section 261, Title 10, U.S. Code provides that the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States are among the reserve components of the armed forces. Section 262 goes on to explain the purpose of the reserve components:—and I quote, "The purpose of the reserve components is to provide trained units and qualified persons available for active duty in the armed forces, in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security requires, to fill the needs of the armed forces whenever, during, and after the period needed to procure and train additional units and qualified persons to achieve the planned mobi-

lization, more units and persons are needed than are in the regular components"—end quote. Section 3078 (and 8078) further specify that "the Army National Guard while in the service of the United States is a component of the Army," and "The Air National Guard while in the service of the United States is a component of the Air Force." Sections 3079 and (8079) provide that—When not on active duty, members of the Army National Guard of the United States (and Air National Guard of the United States) shall be administered, armed, equipped and trained in their status as members of the Army National Guard (or Air National Guard). The Army National Guard and Air National Guard are defined in Section 101 of Title 32, United States Code as: " * * * that part of the organized militia of the several States and territories, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia, active and inactive, that—

"(A) is a land force (or air force)

(B) is trained, and has its officers appointed under the sixteenth clause of Section 8, Article I, of the Constitution;

(C) is organized, armed, and equipped wholly or partly at Federal expense, and,

(D) is Federally recognized.

Thus it can be seen that our National Guard is unique in two respects: First it has the distinction of being the oldest military organization in the United States. Secondly, and more important, it is the only military organization in the United States with a dual responsibility—one to the State, and one to the Federal Government. It is a military organization available to the Governor of a State for use in maintaining the peace and public safety within the State; it is also a military organization available to the President for federal service under certain circumstances. At the present time, the ARNG and the ANG are the only non-regular military units which may be utilized by the President in federal status without first declaring a national emergency.

It is a well-known fact that the National Guard has had more experience with civil unrest than anyone except the legally-constituted local and State law enforcement agencies of the nation. Certainly, in terms of number of times utilized, no other military organization can compare its experience with that of the National Guard. Since January 1968 to the end of May 1970, for example, the National Guard has been utilized 324 times. The number of Guard personnel called up during this period totaled 220,698. On only three occasions during this period was Federal assistance required. All three of them were in April, 1968. At that time—in the aftermath of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King—Guardsmen were Federalized and Federal troops were called in to assist at Chicago, at Baltimore and in the District of Columbia.

During the height of campus unrest last May, National Guardsmen were used on 24 occasions at 21 universities in 16 States. You are aware, I'm sure, that the civil disorders create an economic impact on the States, which pay for these operations from State revenues. State costs for the more than 200 times the Guardsmen have been called by Governors to cope with Civil disorders since 1968 amounted to nearly \$15 million. The costs are all inclusive, covering pay and allowances for the men, rations, gas and oil for the vehicles, rental charges and other expenses incurred as a result of ordering the Army and Air National Guard to State active duty.

The cost of State active duty for other domestic emergencies, such as floods, tornadoes, missing persons searches, forest fires, and other natural disasters are not included in costs I have cited. Ohio—where the Guard has been used 23 times for disorders since January 1968—leads the country in civil disturbance costs of nearly \$2.5 million. The

Ohio Guardsmen also were used nine times for natural disasters during this period, at a cost to the State of \$155,800. Costs of National Guard active duty in Mississippi for Hurricane Camille came to more than \$1.3 million.

Attachment #1 shows the costs State by State. You will note that 11 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia reported no costs. Although the District of Columbia guard has been involved frequently in civil disturbance operations, the costs were borne by the Federal government. Three States—Illinois, South Carolina and Ohio—had costs exceeding \$1 million. I emphasize this State responsibility to make certain you understand clearly that neither the Department of Defense nor the National Guard Bureau decide when the Guard will be ordered into action in a State emergency. That's a decision of civilian authority—normally the Governor—when it has been determined that the capabilities of the law enforcement agencies under his control will not be sufficient to cope with the disturbance.

When your Commission Staff invited me to appear before you, they asked for an explanation of a Governor's authority to use the National Guard. In that regard, I believe it's important to understand that the States are empowered to have a National Guard through Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution. In effect, that authority gives Congress the power to organize and discipline the militia. It specifically reserves to the States the authority to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress. Significantly, Congress—subsequent to the writing of the Constitution—has demanded that the substance and manner of training given the National Guard conform to the training given the active Army and Air Force.

Title 32, U.S.C. provides for the Federal support, inspection, training and discipline of the National Guard. The active Army and Air Force provide the training standards, allocate the equipment, and subject all units and personnel to regularly scheduled inspections to determine their compliance with Federal standards and regulations. This is the process by which personnel (and units) are granted "Federal Recognition" and is prerequisite to all aspects of Federal support to the States in the maintenance of their National Guard. In other words, the National Guard is subject to the same standards of training as any reserve component—only the peace-time management structure is different.

Going back to the Constitution, its authors were careful to grant to Congress only the authority to govern ". . . such Part of them (the Militia) as may be employed in the Service of the United States." The Tenth Amendment clearly indicates that the authority to control the actions of the Militia when not in Federal service is reserved to the States.

The Congressional Record for the first session of the 64th Congress (1915-1916) indicates that there was considerable sentiment for attempting to limit the uses to which a State might put the Guard, particularly strike duty. Nevertheless, the law that Congress passed—the National Defense Act of 1916—contained language providing that nothing in the act was to be construed as limiting the authority of a State to "use" its National Guard within its borders in time of peace. Similar language appears today in section 109(b) of title 32, U.S. Code.

You should be aware, also, that a Governor can seek additional military support by requesting Federal forces. The underlying constitutional authority is the duty of the United States under Article IV, Section 4, to protect each of the states "on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence." This pledge is imple-

mented by Chapter 15 of title 10, U.S.C., and particularly 10 U.S.C. 331.

As outlined by the Attorney General in a letter to the Governors of the various states on 7 August 1967, the three basic legal requirements for using federal troops to quell domestic violence are—

1. That a serious "domestic violence" exists.

2. That such violence cannot be brought under control by the law enforcement resources available to the Governor.

3. That the legislature or the Governor requests the President to employ armed forces of the U.S. to bring the violence under control. The request by the Governor is essential if the legislature cannot be convened.

I think it is important that you understand that only a very small percentage of National Guardsmen earn their living through full time service with the Guard; most of them work at their own profession or in private industry. Assuming that he works in private industry, chances are he earns between 20 and 25 dollars a day. Whereas, if his rank in the National Guard is a Private First Class and his Governor orders him to active State duty, his pay—except for a very few States which have provided for higher pay and allowances—drops to that of an active Army PFC. The latest pay rate for this rank is less than \$8.00 per day. About the only hope this Guardsman has is that his duty will be short and that he won't receive an injury that might prevent his returning to his civilian job. This brings me to the individual National Guardsman himself.

Who is this National Guardsman ordered by State authorities to face unrest on our college campuses or open violence on American city streets? What is the makeup of an average young Guardsman?

He comes from your hometown or the city where you live. If he works, he may be a young businessman or learning a profession. He may be a skilled worker or a college student.

The typical Guardsman I'm talking about joined the National Guard when he was about 21 years old. His present age is about 23. At the time he joined his local unit, he was single or recently married.

Your young Guardsman has completed high school and probably more than one year of college. There is a good chance that he graduated from college just this last year. In any case, he scored high on the mental and physical tests given for enlistment qualification.

By choosing to join the National Guard he has made a deliberate decision about how he would fulfill his military obligation. When our Guardsman joined the unit, he took an oath to fulfill the dual mission I spoke of earlier. In short, he swore to obey the orders of the President of the United States and the Governor of his State.

As a newly enlisted National Guard recruit, this young fellow is ordered to active duty and sent to an active military station, where he receives his initial military training from active duty military personnel.

Every qualified American, under the law, has a choice of the manner in which he will fulfill his military obligation. Charging that a man is "dodging" the draft by joining the Guard or Reserve is no more fair than saying a man volunteering for the Air Force or Navy is evading the infantry. These are choices open to everyone. And the odds of a Guardsman being called to duty for national emergencies have proven to be pretty high. We've had units mobilized in every major conflict the nation has fought, including Vietnam.

The training he receives is identical to that received by the Selective Service trainee and the active Army and Air Force enlistee. In fact, his actual training is accomplished side-by-side with these people. In length, it

varies from four months to a year, depending upon his specialty. Much of this training, by the way, is not identified as riot training. Yet, many hours could be considered in that category. I'm talking about the handling of weapons, drill formations, experience with tear gas, for example. Much of this training is valuable preparation for facing any kind of threat.

With his active duty training behind him, he will return to his hometown unit fully qualified in his field and will rejoin his company of about 200 men. Now, he will devote one weekend every month toward increasing his individual proficiency as a member of that unit. The minimal 192 hours of training he undergoes on weekends each year includes an initial 33 hours of specialized riot control training. Additionally, he attends 15 days of annual training each summer. This effort qualifies him for accomplishment of the Guard's dual mission.

Our typical Guardsman has served an average of two to four years in the National Guard. He will remain in the Guard for six years to satisfy his military obligation. About 15 per cent serve beyond that time and become career Guardsmen.

Our career Guardsman is about 30 years old. He is a mature individual, probably a man with growing children. As a Non-Commissioned Officer, he is the backbone of his unit. Chances are, he chose to stay with the Guard because he feels a sense of duty to his country and because he likes comradeship and the sense of belonging to an organization. He earned his stripes through personal leadership and acquiring specialized military skills.

The Guard profile of an average first lieutenant shows that he is about 30 years of age and has spent approximately nine years in the National Guard. This officer is more than likely married with two children and is advancing steadily in his civilian job. His commission was received either through an Officer Candidate School or by appointment based on professional status, such as a doctor, lawyer, dentist or clergyman. The strong points favoring this young officer include responsible leadership, military qualification, personal loyalty and unquestionable patriotism. Many of our Guardsmen have combat experience from World War II, Korea and Vietnam. That's a quick look at representative Guardsmen.

Now . . . if we look at recent history, it's easy to recognize that we have experienced changes at an unprecedented rate. The fuel for the fire of change is the demand for improvement in human conditions; the demand to eradicate poverty, disease, famine, and the demand to give recognition to the dignity and uniqueness of every individual.

The traditional role of the National Guard in State service has been one of assisting local government to combat the ravages of human suffering when natural disaster—fire, flood, hurricane and earthquake—strikes. In the last 20 years that traditional role has undergone drastic change.

In the case of the National Guard, the starting point for this drastic change goes back to the Civil Rights movement of the 1950's.

This was followed by the extended use of Guard troops as peace officers to protect the rights of ALL citizens during a series of Civil Rights marches throughout the South and on the Eastern Seaboard.

A new dimension to the problem came for the Guard with the explosive 1965 riot in the Watts district of Los Angeles. Two years later, in 1967, came the Camden and Newark riots, followed immediately by the Detroit situation, where the full brunt of what many termed "open warfare in the cities" came to bear upon the American public.

Immediately following the Detroit riots, the active Army and the National Guard developed and implemented new riot con-

trol plans in accordance with Department of the Army Field Manual 19-15, titled, "Civil Disturbances and Disorders." Paragraph 6-1 of that manual states: "Units must be effectively trained for operations in any civil disturbance situation to which they may be committed. Such training is designed to give each individual an understanding of the entire subject area and enable him to function efficiently both individually and as a member of a unit. This training must be sufficiently intensive and continuing to develop individuals to the point that they will carry out distasteful and dangerous assignments with disciplined response to orders and an objective attitude." unquote.

On August 9, 1967, I sent a letter to the Adjutants General of all 50 States, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, instructing them to conduct extensive riot control training during the months of August and September, 1967, in accordance with the requirements of Army Subject Schedule 19-6-(T), dated 7 August 1967. That training consisted of an initial 33 hours of unit and 18 hours of command and staff civil disturbance training. Additionally, all units assigned a civil disturbance mission receive 16 hours of refresher training each year. (See attachment #2).

In a further attempt to provide senior officers with a maximum of training and understanding of civil disturbance situations, the active Army established the Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Orientation Course, known as SEADOC, at Fort Gordon, Georgia. During the period 1968-1969, the National Guard sent 993 senior officers to that course. Civilian law enforcement officers attending the school total 1,464.

During the Spring of 1968, my Deputy Chief, Major General Greenleaf, and I personally reviewed all of the States' riot control plans for their effectiveness. In each case the plans revealed the current thinking of Department of the Army in riot control procedures, reflecting the sweeping changes which were brought about after the Detroit situation of 1967.

In reviewing the plans, we and key members of our staff visited most of the States. I can assure you that one could not help but be impressed by the amount of work and coordination that had gone into the planning. We found the States well prepared to meet any possible civil disorder. While there were some equipment shortages, that deficiency—for the most part—has since been remedied. Each State staff had devoted thousands of hours to the task. Coordination had been made with other State and Federal authorities. They met with each other, discussed their problems, established chains of command. Task forces had been determined. Convoy routes had been drawn. Locations of vital points, such as police stations and fire houses had been pinpointed. Details of maintaining activities in the cities, even down to the collection of garbage, had been resolved. In effect, they had done one whole of a job in a short time—and they had done it well, indeed.

The reviewing process for these plans is a continuous operation, geared to pertinent information available to the States and the Bureau. One of the most effective means for upgrading these plans and keeping them current is through the thorough study of the after-action reports submitted by the States following their involvement in a civil disturbance.

I cannot overemphasize the vital interest the Department of Defense and the National Guard Bureau has in all aspects of civil disturbance control. We have under constant review the methods used by all the States for this type of distasteful operation, particularly as they apply to the application of force. A survey of civil disturbance plans conducted by the National Guard Bureau during mid-June revealed that 47 States

were conforming with the full intent of the Army's Rules of Engagement. In every plan, strong emphasis was made to apply only the minimum force necessary to attain their objective.

The Active Army's intense interest in civil disturbance control has resulted in a review of paragraph 7-4, Application of Force, of Army Field Manual 19-15. As a result of this review, the manual was clarified to read that—quote "three circumstances must exist before deadly force can be authorized." unquote. The three circumstances, and I quote again, are:

"1. Lesser means have been exhausted or are unavailable.

2. The risk of death or serious bodily harm to innocent persons is not increased by its use.

3. The purpose of its use is one or more of the following:

(a) Self-defense to avoid death or serious bodily harm.

(b) Prevention of a crime which involves a substantial risk of death or serious bodily harm (for example, to prevent sniping).

(c) Prevention of the destruction of public utilities or similar properly vital to public health or safety.

(d) Detention or prevention of the escape of persons against whom the use of deadly force is authorized in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) immediately above." unquote.

The new training tactics and techniques were utilized in April, 1968, at which time 71,967 Guardsmen were called out to cope with civil disturbances in 45 cities in 23 States.

On April 12, 1968, the Directorate for Civil Disturbance Planning and Operations, known as the DCDPO, was established in the Pentagon. Basically, this operation is an active Army operation which functions as a liaison and information center at all times. Working closely with the Guard Bureau during State emergencies, the DCDPO, of course, would become a command and control center if and when Guard troops were Federalized or Federal troops were used during a disorder.

The DCDPO maintains an around-the-clock Civil Disturbance Command Center with required personnel, facilities, and the means for acquiring, processing, displaying and disseminating information on possible and current civil disturbances.

Within the DCDPO is a group known as the "Watch Team." It is composed of individuals who monitor any and all civil disturbances throughout the United States. National Guard representatives are a part of the "Watch Team," and thus are constantly aware of any situations involving civil strife. When the National Guard is alerted for a disturbance, all pertinent information is telephoned by State officials to the DCDPO immediately, with subsequent up-dating reports being submitted as the situation develops.

Because of my military position, I am concentrating on the efforts that have been taken by the Guard and the Armed Services. However, I would not want to discuss this topic without paying tribute to the improvements local and State law enforcement agencies have made. They have done a tremendous job. They are, after all, the frontline troops, and we in the Guard go in only to assist them. We work with them as an additional law enforcement resource of the Governor, usually under their able direction and leadership. I can assure you we have found police officials to be dedicated, competent and cooperative.

Guardsmen have withstood the verbal abuse of an angry mob. They have suffered the indignity of many other forms of abuse. I can guarantee you—indeed—that these

men would not wish a similar experience on anyone.

I might add that from my experience in watching them and in my reviews of their actions on hundreds of occasions, the single most outstanding impression I get is that they are patient men—professional in action, brave in the face of real danger, and concerned with the protection of the rights of all citizens.

Riot control, civil disturbance operations or whatever one chooses to call it, is one of the most distasteful, thankless and dangerous missions the National Guard has.

It should not be forgotten that when the Guard has been called out, a serious emergency exists. By the time we are called lives and property already are in jeopardy. If a dangerous situation—if the confrontation was not threatening to expand beyond the capabilities of the law enforcement agencies, calling upon the Guard by the Governor would not be necessary. I dread to think of what might have happened if the Guard had not been available to the States in some of these cases.

You must remember that Guardsmen are civilian soldiers and airmen who have been summoned reluctantly from their homes and from their jobs in obedience to duty. The dangers they face on duty are real.

This rock I am holding in my hand was one that landed among Guardsmen at Berkeley. It weighs four pounds, and was propelled into the formation of Guardsmen by a powerful, homemade slingshot. Some other devices we have faced up to in these disturbances also are on display here.

When a young man voluntarily enlists in the National Guard he subscribes to an oath that he will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and of his State. Thus, like any other man or woman serving in our armed services, this individual offers his protection to guarantee the human rights—including the right of peaceful dissent—afforded every American citizen. Traditionally our Guardsmen do not take sides. The Guard's protection must extend to everyone. On many occasions Guard troops have lined the streets to protect the civil rights of our citizens. The Selma march is but one example.

The Guard received considerable praise for the professional manner in which it carried out that complex operation in an atmosphere charged with emotion. You can well imagine how any of these situations might lend themselves to emotion. Yet, time after time after time, the Guardsmen have performed their duty calmly and capably.

We have received many commendations for our efforts to restore law and order and for our work in protecting human lives. We have won praise from a President, praise from Dr. Martin Luther King and from thousands of average citizens.

I hope that during my presentation I have shown you that the National Guard is a well-trained, responsive organization which accepts its responsibility with dedication and determination. I hope you will recognize now that Guardsmen are volunteers, prepared to perform both a Federal and a State mission. They are trained in accordance with Federal standards as prescribed by the Congress for the active military services. They are properly equipped to perform their missions. They are supervised and inspected by the active military services to insure they live up to the established standards. They are prepared to carry their weight in combat with a foreign enemy, if that is necessary, and they have proved to be an effective force belonging to the Governor for the augmentation of local and State law enforcement agencies.

I do not envy you in carrying out your commission. You face a challenge of monumental magnitude. I hope that my presen-

tation has helped provide you with a better insight into the National Guard. Again, I thank you, and I stand prepared to assist you in any way I can in the future.

Civil disturbance costs to States

Alabama	\$154,840
Alaska	0
Arizona	0
Arkansas	41,385
California	675,712
Colorado	30,000
Connecticut	180,000
Delaware	813,096
District of Columbia	0
Florida	154,559
Georgia	378,842
Hawaii	0
Idaho	1,352
Illinois	2,293,338
Indiana	17,288
Iowa	232,801
Kansas	102,140
Kentucky	137,199
Louisiana	115,992
Maine	0
Maryland	789,803
Massachusetts	26,300
Michigan	870,640
Minnesota	2,235
Mississippi	431,613
Missouri	435,326
Montana	0
Nebraska	118,569
Nevada	17,508
New Hampshire	10,400
New Jersey	13,612
New Mexico	22,855
New York	0
North Carolina	716,882
North Dakota	79,192
Ohio	2,475,200
Oklahoma	27,813
Oregon	8,946
Pennsylvania	595,957
Puerto Rico	0
Rhode Island	0
South Carolina	1,036,603
South Dakota	0
Tennessee	794,000
Texas	0
Utah	0
Vermont	4,532
Virginia	0
Washington	0
West Virginia	0
Wisconsin	875,000
Wyoming	4,013
Total	14,685,543

RIOT CONTROL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Civil disturbance training is not given to trainees during the periods of Basic Combat Training (BCT) or Advanced Individual Training (AIT), unless the trainee is qualifying for a Military Police Military Occupational Specialty. In such instances, he receives 12 hours of civil disturbance subjects during AIT.

All ARNG combat and combat support units, and all combat service support units whose missions include support of civil authorities are required by Continental Army Command Regulation 350-1, Appendix XV, Annex AA, to include in their annual training programs a minimum of eight hours of preparatory civil disturbance training for new members, and a maximum of 16 hours of refresher training for the unit. The Continental Army Command Regulation further decrees that unit training programs will not exceed the 16 hours refresher training unless first approved by Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command.

The guidance for civil disturbance training is Army Subject Schedule 19-6, which outlines a 33-hour program of subjects. Army

Subject Schedules are used as guides by the commanding appropriate subjects as integrated commander to formulate his annual training or concurrent training, or by increasing the length of the Unit Training Assembly, or by the program.

The Army National Guard commander has utilizing commander's time. The flexibility to exceed the established preparatory and refresher training, without ap- tional Army Command Regulation 310-1 praisal of Commanding General, United and reflects prescribed subjects and training States Continental Army Command, by con- times:

Subject	Hours ASUBJSCH 19-6	Hours for refresher training ¹	Hours for individual preparatory training ¹
Introduction	1		
Policies and legal considerations	1		1
Military leadership, responsibilities and discipline	2	1	1
Evolution of a civil disturbance	1		1
Control measures and application of minimum force	2	1	1
Riot control agents and munitions	2	2	1
Formations	4	4	1
Communications training	2	(9)	
Antilooting and antisniping measures	4	2	1
Antiarmor measures and protection of firefighters	2	1	1
Civil disturbance operations in a built-up area	4	(9)	
Practical exercise (FTX)	8		
Total	33	16	8

¹ To be conducted within the period January through May.

² Integrate or conduct concurrently.

³ Integrate into FTX.

GUARDING THE GATES—THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to insert in the RECORD an article which appeared in the July 28, 1970, edition of the Wall Street Journal. This story points out some of the many difficulties faced by the U.S. Bureau of Customs in carrying out its official responsibilities. Although our most pressing concern is to halt the flow of illegal narcotics into the country, the Bureau's responsibilities are far broader. Faced with an enormous and difficult task, the Bureau has demonstrated the resourcefulness necessary to make significant inroads into the problem of stopping smuggling, and I am most pleased to see that Congress has recently provided additional appropriations to allow it to carry on and expand its efforts to stem the flow of illicit merchandise.

The article follows:

CUSTOMS STEPS UP HUNT FOR DRUGS, THREATENING DELAYS FOR TRAVELERS—AGENTS ADDED, BUT TIP-OFFS DEEMED CRUCIAL; INSPECTORS KNOW MOST OF THE TRICKS—BLITZ ON KLM'S FLIGHT 641

(By Thomas J. Bray)

NEW YORK.—For the 92 passengers and eight crew members of KLM flight 641, the trip across the Atlantic from Amsterdam to New York on a recent Wednesday afternoon seemed fast, pleasant and routine—at least until the plane touched down at John F. Kennedy International Airport.

Waiting there was a beefed-up force of several dozen customs inspectors, plainclothes agents and aircraft search specialists. The plane's cargo was escorted under armed guard to a receiving area where it was searched parcel by parcel. Crew members were taken aside, ordered to discard their jackets and thoroughly frisked. All passenger luggage was painstakingly examined—usually only about 30% of incoming passen-

gers have to open their bags for inspection—and the plane itself was gone over with a fine-tooth comb.

The results? No contraband, a few dollars in extra duty and a number of strained tempers. "It's an outrage," said the mother of an 18-year-old Dutch youth who had been whisked into a small search-and-seizure room because of a suspicious-looking bulge in his jacket that later turned out to be nothing more sinister than a photographic light meter. "We've traveled all over Europe and never seen anything like this."

TIGHTENING UP

Such sentiments will doubtless be echoed many times over in the coming months. Travelers have traditionally been less than fond of the U.S. Bureau of Customs, which is a branch of the Treasury Department and one of the two major Government services that makes more money than it spends (the other is the Internal Revenue Service). Armed with a hefty appropriation from Congress for about 1,000 additional men, customs is stepping up its campaign against smugglers of narcotics and other contraband at the very time that international travel is building towards its seasonal peak.

"Operation Able," as it's called, isn't intended to duplicate the massive tie-ups that "Operation Intercept" caused along the Mexican border a year ago. Blitz tactics like those used against flight 641 will be limited to flights that agents have reason to believe are being consistently used by narcotics couriers. But customs officials themselves concede that the general tightening up of operations now under way is likely to cause extra delays and aggravations for footsore tourists.

A look as customs at Kennedy airport—overall the nation's single busiest port of entry—tells a good deal about what the traveler is up against this year. It also shows that the oft-maligned but little-understood customs service has its own considerable frustrations to deal with.

A COLOR CODE

Although the customs force of about 300 inspectors, agents and staffers at JFK has been growing about 5% a year, international cargo volume and passenger traffic has been growing at an even more rapid clip. In fact, 3,672,441 travelers passed through the huge JFK International Arrivals Building in the fiscal year ended June 30, up 18.7% from

fiscal 1969 and more than double fiscal 1965. Customs officials estimate that during the peak month of August they will be processing about 22,000 arrivals daily.

In June 1968, in an effort to improve the handling of such crushes and end the delays of an hour or more then being experienced by many passengers, the Customs Bureau discarded the old method of examining every passenger's belongings. Now, as passengers move through the checkpoint where passports and health cards are screened, they are given a color-coded card. Most receive a card that instructs a control officer farther down the line to allow them to pick up their luggage and leave the customs area without delay, often within 10 minutes after deplaning. But about 35%, up from 25% prior to the inauguration of Operation Able early last month, receive the "color of the day" (it's changed every day for security reasons) and are channeled into baggage inspection lines.

Not everybody who must undergo baggage inspection is suspected of smuggling. Many are routed through the baggage inspection lines because they have indicated on their customs declarations that they are bringing more than the allotted \$100 of dutiable goods into the country. The inspector examines the traveler's acquisitions, determines the duty and sends the individual to a cashier for payment. (Rates vary from 3% for cut jade to 22½% on cotton knit apparel.)

A FALSE COMPARTMENT

But to keep smugglers off balance and discourage amateurs from getting into the field, the passengers who go through the baggage inspection lines also include a large number selected more or less at random. In this category might be a well-traveled businessman who appears overly nervous or (elaborately casual), an expensively dressed dowager returning from three weeks in Paris or an inexpensively dressed young man from the Middle East or South America who says he is visiting the U.S. as a "tourist."

"There are a lot of clues to look for," says a customs official at JFK. "Most are fairly obvious—like the student from a Midwestern college whose passport indicated he had made a number of trips to the Middle East over the past year. When he was sent to baggage inspection, a big cache of hashish was found in a false compartment in his suitcase. He turned out to be a courier for a pusher with a big clientele on campus."

Most of the 400 or so seizures made monthly at JFK fall into three categories: Narcotics, including marijuana and hashish; prohibited items other than narcotics, such as guns or other weapons; and such luxury goods as jewelry, furs or haute couture clothing. That's not to say the routine doesn't vary occasionally. Inspectors at JFK still marvel at a German who tried to get past customs with two miniature Doberman pinschers sewn into the lining of his coat, or the Italian who endured a seven-hour plane ride from Genoa with 16 pounds of salami taped to his waist.

(The dog smuggler was apparently under the mistaken impression that it is illegal to import canines; if vaccinated, the only restriction is a 5% duty. Cured and cooked meats, however, are strictly prohibited.)

One of the most common tricks employed by tourists out to cheat customs is also the easiest to detect—substituting the label of a domestic couturier for that of a foreign apparel maker. For one thing, the sewing job is usually quite amateurish. For another, most customs inspectors spend their apprenticeship in the cargo end of the customs operation; at the end of a year or so, they have little difficulty distinguishing between foreign and domestic styles and weaves.

The range of a veteran customs inspector's knowledge about foreign merchandise is often startling. Harry Singer, an ex-JFK

inspector who now teaches Customs Bureau recruits at the bureau's new training center on Long Island, recalls the case of a woman who marched up to his counter and declared a diamond bracelet valued at \$10,000. Mr. Singer looked at her coolly, then demanded that she produce "the other bracelet." Stunned, the woman opened her purse and pulled out a companion bracelet also valued at \$10,000.

A GOOD GUESS

"As soon as I saw the first bracelet, I recognized the pattern as one that Van Cleef & Arpels makes for export—and I also knew that that particular pattern always comes in pairs," says Mr. Singer. "It was only a guess that this lady might have the other one"—but it turned out to be a pretty good guess.

The penalty for cheating can be stiff, although jail sentences usually are reserved for narcotics cases or smugglers of commercial items, such as watch movements. Fraud is extremely difficult to prove where it involves everyday merchandise, agents say, so a system of fines has been worked out that serves both to punish the offender and enrich the Treasury.

If an individual is caught trying to smuggle goods whose total value is up to \$500, he is usually fined on the spot up to six times the normal duty. If the value of the goods is more than \$500, they are seized by customs inspectors for appraisal by import specialists and even stiffer fines are levied.

Customs agents at JFK recall a well-known show business personality who was caught about a year or so ago trying to smuggle \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth of clothes and jewelry past inspectors. Her merchandise was seized, she was fined an amount equal to the domestic value of the goods and she was offered a chance to buy back her loot—again at the full domestic price. She declined, and the merchandise was sold at one of the Customs Bureau's periodic—and usually well-attended—auctions in downtown Manhattan.

GIVING KIDS A SCARE

Customs officials insist, however, that they try to avoid a Draconian image. Invariably, the first question asked of a traveler on the baggage inspection line is whether he has anything "extra" to declare beyond what he has listed on his customs declaration. If he says yes, his declaration is amended by the inspector and that's usually the end of it. "Our first interest is in making sure the Government gets what it's due, not in entrapping people," says a customs man.

And although customs officials generally deal as harshly as the law allows with narcotics violators, they have been known to wink at youths caught with small amounts of marijuana that are clearly for personal use. "We'll take them into the search room, flush the stuff down the toilet and scare them a little, but you hate to ruin a kid's life for one lousy cigarette," says one customs agent. (Such treatment may also reflect the fact that U.S. attorneys in the New York area seldom will bother to prosecute such cases).

A smuggler who gets past the passport checkpoint and the inspectors on the baggage line can't afford to breathe too easily. Only 30 minutes after the blitz on KLM flight 641, one of the agents on the plainclothes squad that constantly circulates around the customs area snared a well-dressed young man off a South American flight carrying five one-pound packets of hashish in a tape recorder and in his pockets and undershorts.

The man had been cleared through the inspection line and thought he was free to go when the agent pulled him aside for further questioning. "I don't really know why I stopped him," recalls the agent. "He just looked wrong traveling alone and carrying that big tape recorder."

TV MONITORS

Sometimes, of course, agents deliberately allow a known smuggler to pass through cus-

toms untouched in the hopes of trailing him and uncovering his U.S. contacts. Remote-control television cameras with zoom lenses are installed at strategic points around the customs area for keeping an eye on such individuals, and teletypewriters are used to spread the word to inspectors on the baggage lines. The agents also have authority to take over a taxi and operate it if the suspect appears to be headed for the cab line.

The JFK customs force is due to be enlarged substantially under Operation Able, which was conceived primarily as an anti-narcotics campaign. But some question whether this expansion will have much impact on professional narcotics rings, which deal mainly in heroin and cocaine. There is some indication that the big-time smugglers don't try to sneak their goods through the major ports of entry. At JFK, for example, there hasn't been a major seizure of "hard" narcotics in almost six months.

Also, it's evident that the most critical need in the war on narcotics is for improved intelligence. Only 5% of all seizures at JFK—and at most other major ports of entry—are made on the basis of prior information. The rest are made "cold"—that is, as the result of the alertness of an on-the-scene inspector or agent. While this may be a credit to the rank-and-file customs personnel, who are generally considered among the most highly skilled and highly motivated law enforcement authorities in the nation, it also speaks volumes about the need for an enlarged intelligence network.

There are signs that this weakness is being remedied. The Customs Bureau is moving to computerize the mass of data on smugglers and their associates that has been collected over the years, and several outside experts have been brought in at high levels to help strengthen the overall intelligence effort.

Meanwhile, Operation Able, whatever its shortcomings, is producing increased seizures of drugs. In the first six weeks of the stepped-up effort, customs seized a total of 10 tons of marijuana, 40 pounds of heroin and cocaine and 311 pounds of hashish nationwide. This was up sharply from the corresponding period a year earlier, when agents picked up one and a half tons of marijuana, about 17 pounds of heroin and cocaine and 119 pounds of hashish.

AGNEW LIKES HARD, POLITICAL ROLE

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, many news articles and editorials have been written about Vice President SPIRO AGNEW, both for and against him. Carl P. Leubsdorf, in a recent article in the San Diego Union, has captured a rather touching personal view of Mr. AGNEW and his role in our society as a spokesman for the "middle American." I thought the article would be of interest to my colleagues in the House and, with their permission, insert it in the RECORD, as follows:

AGNEW LIKES "HARD, POLITICAL" ROLE
VICE PRESIDENT BECOMES BLUNT SPOKESMAN FOR
MIDDLE AMERICA

(By Carl P. Leubsdorf)

WASHINGTON.—Traveling around the country, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew leads a strange, monastic life. Between carefully rationed public appearances, most of his time

is spent in a windowless Air Force transport plane or in closely guarded hotel rooms.

Outwardly assured but with an almost confident manner, the vice president is keenly aware of his role in the Nixon administration and of his ability to command a prominent place in the news media he often castigates.

"I'm the hard political guy—you can't be like Jello," he observed during an overnight trip last week to speak at an education meeting in Denver.

At another point he observed, not altogether in jest, "I haven't said anything controversial all week."

SHOW TWO SIDES

Traveling with the vice president shows two sides of the man. The public—a blunt-speaking champion of Middle American virtues and beliefs. The private—an introspective man deeply concerned with the problems of government and the public image he has acquired.

In recent weeks, Agnew has made a conscious attempt to repair what he feels is a mistaken image, magnified by the media, of a stumbling buffoon who often says the wrong thing. It's something that has haunted him since the 1968 presidential campaign and his often-quoted remarks about "Polacks" and a "Fat Jap" and "if you've seen one city slum, you've seen them all."

He has met privately with representatives of various segments of the media, including those critical of him, and likes to have a small number accompany him on his flying trips in hopes they will see him a thoughtful student of government and of the nation's problems, rather than as the blunt-spoken administration spokesman.

UNFAIR CRITICISM

"I hope that as people get to know me better, as they always do, some of those who feel that I am divisive and harsh will see other sides in me and will see the positive side of my personality," Agnew said during the trip to Denver.

He feels that much of the criticism, from political foes and the press, has been unfair. But he appears to have difficulty coming to grips with the notion that a comment, such as the one about the slums, might be damaging even if literally accurate.

He feels that nothing he has said has had anything to do with contributing to campus unrest which he sees as the result of permissiveness and lack of discipline by the colleges and universities.

Yet he concedes he cannot go safely to any college campus in the country—except possibly in a carefully controlled situation.

Agnew appears to be becoming less sensitive to criticism—even to the point of acknowledging in private that a phrase in a recent speech might have been too strong—and he says anyone in public life must expect some harsh response to his views.

STRONGLY IN TUNE

Agnew's views remain, as before, strongly in tune with those of President Nixon: belief in the success of the administration's efforts in Southeast Asia to extricate the United States from Vietnam while upholding U.S. commitments; a hard-line view that Soviet arms advances must be matched if there is to be any hope of arms control; a conviction that Mr. Nixon has reversed the nation's priorities to put more emphasis on domestic social problems, rather than defense.

Though he came to the vice presidency from two years as governor of Maryland and without prior Washington experience, Agnew feels he is as equipped as anyone to handle the job, and appears supremely confident of his ability to handle anything that might come along, including the presidency.

A political practitioner of what might be called the art of nonpolitics, Agnew shuns

the company of the usual sort of political associates, both in his travels and at his destination.

This contributes to a sense of insulation one feels while traveling with Agnew, a sense that goes beyond that which has come to be associated with the presidency and vice presidency in recent years.

DOESN'T MISS WINDOWS

Thus, traveling to Denver in the Air Force transport assigned him—he doesn't mind its lack of windows—Agnew was accompanied by a speechwriter, a researcher, two secretaries, four reporters, more than a dozen Secret Service agents and two regular traveling companions—Dr. William Voss, his personal physician, and Roy Goodearle, who functions as a combination political aide, tour manager and press secretary.

On the three-hour flight, an hour was consumed in chatting with newsmen, much of the rest in playing gin rummy with Voss, with whom Agnew has played for hours on top of hours from Washington to Katmandu.

Arriving at sealed-off Buckley Air Force Base, Agnew talked briefly with Denver reporters, then sped downtown in a five-car motorcade over an unannounced route to the Brown Palace Hotel, not to emerge again until his departure the following day.

He stayed in the Eisenhower suite, a paneled, eighth-floor apartment often occupied by the late president, and spent time working on future speeches and other business.

He made some phone calls, but found time over cocktails—he sipped Scotch and water—to discuss for more than an hour subjects ranging from nudity at rock festivals to his image. His listeners were the four newsmen and two Republican governors, John Love of Colorado and Tom McCall of Oregon.

On a trip to Denver two weeks earlier the vice president stayed two nights and found time for two rounds of golf. That trip also produced a demonstration outside the hotel that led to violence and serious injury to one policeman.

This time all remained quiet. Agnew dined with Voss and Goodearle and went to bed early.

The next day, he went by a second-floor passageway to the new part of the hotel for his speech to the Educational Council of the States, giving an optimistic view of America.

It had none of the "red meat" he likes to throw to political audiences and the only excitement came when a bank of colored spotlights, encased in steel, tore loose from the ceiling and held only by electrical wires dangled uncertainly over Agnew's head.

TIME FOR A RESPONSIBLE BUDGET

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, when the Joint Economic Committee recently concluded its examination and review of the economy at midyear, the minority members of the committee released a statement which addressed itself to the failure of Congress to exercise its budgetary "prerogatives" by setting reasonable and necessary limits to Federal spending.

The statement further criticized the current congressional methodology of examining the budget's component parts with seemingly little regard for the crucial relationship each of those parts has to the whole. Certainly this kind of fragmented approach to budgeting is ineffi-

cient regardless of the prevailing economic climate. Today, in particular, as the administration directs its efforts toward arresting the destructive momentum of inflation, such inefficiencies become decidedly more serious. Legislative imprudence at a time of economic crises can very quickly become fiscal irresponsibility.

There is a great enchantment today with the concept of reordering our national priorities to meet the changing dimensions of our time. Our approach to this task, however, has basically been a rerun of the policy of the last 8 years. The magic response to every social ill seems to be a progressively bigger Federal appropriation. This cannot be characterized as a reordering of our priorities. To reorder the Nation's priorities requires that we examine the obvious economic constraints and then separate the necessary programs from those that are merely desirable. This we have failed to do.

We must realize that the old spend-and-elect philosophy is simply no longer credible. Our reluctance to abandon it, in light of the enormous evidence to its unwisdom, can only lead one to bewilderment. Why must our only answer to the complex problem of modern life be to spend public funds as though there were no tomorrow? We must admit, I think, that a large part of it can only be attributed to political motivations that are, at best, misdirected. Perhaps too, we are overly influenced by the belief that the public expects some form of constant movement from us in an effort to resolve our many national problems. It is as Arlen J. Large wrote in the Wall Street Journal when he spoke of "that elemental force in nature that compels men in public life to do anything but just stand there." Unfortunately this kind of reactive approach to problem solving often leads to exorbitant programs which are neither appropriate nor politically actionable. Ultimately it does damage to both the economy and its intended beneficiaries.

Mr. Speaker, I am including in the RECORD the statement of the minority members of the Joint Economic Committee. Hopefully my colleagues will find wisdom in its observations. It is meant to be purposive not accusatory, suggesting constructive economic imperatives which can aid us in our efforts to make more effective use of our limited financial resources.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT BY MINORITY MEMBERS OF THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Recently, there has been a movement among some in Congress to recapture certain "legislative prerogatives," particularly in the field of foreign policy. There has been much public debate on this issue. But there is one area of interest to this Committee where those in control of the Congress have abandoned the prerogative of the Legislative Branch in recent years and appear to be repeating this performance again this year. That is the prerogative of defining spending limits for each of the functions of the federal government. This has taken the form of excessive appropriations, while leaving it to the Executive Branch to determine spending limits among the various functions of government in order to meet its budgetary policy. Worse yet, efforts are sometimes made

to force the Executive to spend excessive amounts, making it impossible to achieve its budget objectives.

Each year, the Executive constructs a budget with an eye to the overall prospect for and economic effects of revenue, expenditure and lending totals, and Congress breaks down this spending into 13 appropriations bills. Then the Congress proceeds to act upon each measure in isolation, without adequate regard for the effects each given appropriation will have on the budget as a whole. All too frequently, Congress has been preoccupied with the growth of individual trees, while ignoring the implications of a rapidly expanding forest. And the Executive Branch has been forced into the unfortunate position of a woodsman who must thin this forest by pruning someone's favorite trees.

Administrations have approached the task of changing the nature of the budget "forest" in different ways. The Johnson Administration attempted to reorder priorities by recommending that both defense and non-defense programs expand simultaneously, the famous philosophy of "both guns and butter" which wreaked a havoc on the nation's economy that has continued into the present. The inflation engendered by the unusually large deficits of the Johnson years went a long way to eroding the very benefits to the economically disadvantaged which were being sought by federal spending on social programs. The deficit financing of these programs has turned into a boomerang.

The Nixon Administration has taken a different, and in the long run more effective, approach to reordering priorities. The current Administration has shifted resources among competing demands within the framework of a budget aimed toward balance at high employment. To our mind, this approach to re-orienting the benefits of government spending will produce much more lasting and beneficial effects. But it is essential that the Congress match this determination to produce a budget in harmony with the needs of the economy, while redirecting federal objectives.

Congress occupies the controlling position in the budget process, yet does not use its powers in a coherent, relevant fashion. Rationalizing the Congressional budget process does not mean reducing a few appropriations while allowing others to balloon out of control. Nor does budget rationality imply that revenues can be cut substantially without due consideration for the need for appropriations. Rationality in the way the Congress handles the budget each year involves seeing the total budget in its relation to the total needs of the economy, refusing to vote higher appropriations or lower revenues than requested without enacting offsetting budget changes, and specifically, controlling federal spending.

Those in control of the Congress shirk their responsibilities when they demand that the whole budget be somehow different from the sum of its parts. We call upon Congressional leaders to fulfill their responsibilities in this area, and to become the major force in shaping a rational budget policy, both in terms of revenue and outlay totals and component program priorities.

MILLIONS OF INDUSTRIAL INJURIES A YEAR

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, 25 million industrial injuries a year not 2.5 million, the figure commonly used, is what an occupational safety and

health expert, Jerome Gordon, reported in a study made for the U.S. Department of Labor last week.

Much of the argument against strong safety legislation is based on the theory that you are safer at your job than in your private home or on the public highway.

Mr. Gordon's study makes mincemeat of this theory.

The Daniels occupational safety and health bill (H.R. 16785) contains good language which will eliminate the kind of undercounting which has for so long kept us in the dark about the true dimensions of the problem of industrial injury.

For the first time, under the Daniels bill, the Federal Government would have the full obligation to "keep records of all work-related injuries, diseases, and ailments which arise from conditions in the working environment."

At present, Robert Dietsch, writing in the Washington Daily News for the Scripps-Howard chain, notes:

If a man slips on a greasy factory floor, breaks two fingers but is back on the job the next day—perhaps assigned to a less demanding task—his injury isn't counted.

This charade will not occur if Congress passes H.R. 16785. The Daily Labor Report in its account of Mr. Gordon's proposal for a "serious injury index" says:

If statistics were collected for all serious work injuries, and not just disabling ones, the count would include the disabling injuries, all eye injuries, all fractures, all injuries requiring a visit to the doctor, and all those requiring a change in job but with no loss of time.

Because Congress must soon decide on the merits of two differing bills, I commend to my colleagues the press release by Jerome Gordon, the daily report account of his press conference, the Dietsch article on the same press conference, and the language from both H.R. 16785 and the accompanying House Labor Committee report on the bill:

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION INDUSTRIAL INJURIES A YEAR

(By Jerome B. Gordon)

Twenty-five million serious injuries and deaths go uncounted in the Nation's workplaces due to improperly run and underfunded programs operated by the Federal government and the National Safety Council. Further, these conditions are perpetuated by industry dominance of private safety standards organizations which literally allow most firms to compose their own records on industrial accidents and hide thousands of serious hazards on the job.

This is the thrust of a controversial 700 page report prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor dealing with an evaluation of the nation's industrial safety statistics. The in-depth study was directed by worker safety and health advocate Jerome B. Gordon and a team of systems analysts in the wake of Congressional criticism of job safety and health statistics—a subject of some interest in the Occupational Safety and Health Act now languishing before both the House and Senate.

Job hazards are worsening. The disabling injury frequency rate for firms in Manufacturing as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reached a level of 18.5 injuries per million man hours of work in 1968—a rate last achieved in 1952!

The study revealed that not only should this rate be higher, but that the yardstick

itself is seriously in error. Here are some detailed findings from the report:

A validation of work injuries reported to both the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the State of California revealed that over 36 per cent of the firms examined actually had "injuries", while reporting "no injuries" to the federal government. The effect is something in the order of an absolute error of between 8 and 10 per cent in the total number of injuries reported. On a national basis, this means that approximately 200,000 disabling work injuries—that is accidents involving one day of lost time from the job beyond the date of injury—beyond the approximately 2.5 million recorded annually are missed.

Seven per cent of all firms surveyed in California in the study admitted having a range of error of between two and 100 per cent of all injuries reported to the government.

The study found that nearly 60 per cent of California firms reporting injury data to the federal government had no formal or informal training in the recording and reporting of work injury information. Nearly eighty per cent of the firms in the survey could not properly classify injury data.

Even more distressing was the record of most survey firms in informing their employees about job hazards. Any employee entering the firms examined in the study would have slightly greater than one chance in ten of receiving any safety training within the first few days in his job on how work safety and health violations and injuries were to be reported.

Changing the "yardstick" produced dramatic increases in the number of industrial injuries and deaths.

Information compiled for survey firms using an alternate work injury measure called the "serious injury index", which combines both disabling and non-disabling injuries, revealed a ratio of ten serious injuries for every disabling injury reported. This means that the current national level of injuries reported by the National Safety Council of 2.5 million disabling injuries should be more like 25 million "serious injuries".

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which left the National Safety Council competitions, reported over a three hundred per cent increase in their internal company work injury experience when they adopted a modified version of the "serious injury index".

A Secretary of Labor directed sub-committee of the American National Standards Institute—the nation's primary safety and industrial standards organization—has been wrangling for over seven months over whether to report out the adoption of a modified version of the serious injury index. However, they have been stymied by considerable industry and trade association pressure.

The report also found that the federal program of work injury measurement seriously over-represented both Manufacturing and Larger firms in its sample, further compounding the basic error. The Department of Labor survey had over 28 per cent more Manufacturing firms than was deemed necessary, and had an average number of 63 employees per reporting firm, more than five times the national average of 15. In addition, a major gap in sampling for work injuries was the virtual absence of significant numbers of reporting firms in the Pacific states.

Far more serious, the report contends is the combination of fiscal starvation and unwitting sabotage by the 16 voluntary co-operating states on the effectiveness of the Department of Labor work injury survey.

The program currently consists of two full time professionals and is funded at a level of \$225,000. The study estimated that the necessary funding to cover both present deficiencies and expand the job safety and

health data needs of pending legislation would cost between seven and fourteen times current appropriations—i.e., \$1.7 to \$3.0 million annually. The Department of Labor in a contradictory move has formally cut out the proposed \$500,000 for job safety and health data needs from the Fiscal 1972 budget.

The 16 co-operating states that participate in the program conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have on occasion "sabotaged" data collection by refusing to mail out survey schedules and follow-up on responses. This has resulted in elimination of some important industrial detail on work injuries and has seriously biased survey results. State efforts are not funded by the Federal governments at present, and performance contracts with them are lacking.

The study has several far reaching recommendations to correct these problems.

First, it calls for adoption of strict mandatory job safety and health reporting standards to be developed by the federal government exclusively and uniformly adopted by all states.

Second, it calls for strong federal government intervention in the development and acceptance of uniform accident and disease reporting and recording provisions by all State Workmen's Compensation Boards and Commissions. This has unsuccessfully been attempted for nearly two decades because of strong industrial and state's rights opposition.

Third, adoption of the "serious injury index" concept as a proper yardstick to determine the job safety and health standings of all firms.

Fourth, exploitation of existing federal and state government accident and employment statistics sources, thereby avoiding duplication in filings by firms.

Fifth, experimentation in the use of computer assisted statistical procedures for estimating job safety and health data.

Sixth, funding of expanded Federal and state data collection and processing efforts in the work injury and occupational disease and health field.

Mr. Jerome B. Gordon is an independent management consultant and was former founder and president of Delphic Systems and Research Corporation, which executed the study.

Mr. Gordon has been called as an expert witness to testify on Occupational Safety and Health matters before the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. In 1969, Mr. Gordon disclosed the vast undercounting of serious accidental pesticidal poisonings and deaths in testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor. He is author of a proposal for the significant realignment of federal job safety and health functions. The proposal has three main features:

a. The establishment of a RAND-type of federal corporation to have exclusive responsibility of developing federal job safety and health standards and conducting related research and certification programs.

b. The establishment of a compliance and technical assistance arm of the federal and state governments called the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Service.

c. The financing of an expanded job safety and health program through a national trust fund deriving proceeds from a tax on employer workmen's compensation premiums.

The proposal has such diverse backing as Senator Jacob Javits of New York, and the AFL-CIO and United Automobile Workers of America.

STUDY FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT IS SAID TO SHOW 8-10 PERCENT UNDERREPORTING OF JOB INJURIES

A private consultant, Jerome B. Gordon, who recently completed a study of the Labor Department's industrial accident statistics for the agency, estimates that they under-

state disabling injuries by 8 to 10 percent, or 200,000 cases a year.

And if serious work injuries were reported, rather than just disabling injuries (those that cause a loss of at least a day's work), the number would be 1000 times what it is now, or 25 million injuries a year, compared to the 2.5 million reported.

Gordon turned in his report on June 30, 1970, under a \$58,000 contract entered into on June 20, 1969. The contract negotiations started while a Democratic holdover, David Swankin, was still director of the Bureau of Labor Standards, which had charge of occupational safety activities for the Department until a recent reorganization.

Fearing that his study will not see the light of day, Gordon obtained the support of the United Auto Workers in calling a press conference to report its results. He had been a witness on the subject during the hearings on occupational health and safety by the Senate and House Labor Subcommittees.

A BLS source said that the report was considered "quite factual and true" and that BLS "acknowledges what he says" but that "resource limitations" probably will prevent anything being done about it.

Gordon blamed what he called BLS' "dis- mal and unfortunate" failure in its job accident statistics on industry dominance of the reporting programs relied on. BLS statistics are based on reports from 16 states using the American National Standards Institute method of recording and measuring work injury experience, according to a BLS explanation. ANSI has a heavy industry representation and develops safety standards by the consensus method.

The 16 states are Maine, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Wyoming, and Arkansas. Two of the most industrialized non-participant states, California and Illinois, are described as having "their own individual system."

Gordon's study covered five state programs relied on by BLS, in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arkansas, and Georgia, and one outside, in California. The estimate of an 8 to 10 percent error in the national statistics was based on the results of the study in California.

If statistics were collected for all serious work injuries, and not just the disabling ones, the count would include the disabling injuries, all eye injuries, all fractures, all injuries requiring a visit to the doctor, and all those requiring a change in job but with no loss of time, Gordon said.

The Daniels occupational health and safety bill (H.R. 16785) provides that the Secretary of Labor in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare "shall make regulations requiring employers to keep records of all work-related injuries, diseases, and ailments which arise from conditions present in the working environment."

In its report on the bill, the House Labor Committee said that this language "should be treated as a minimum floor which includes such conditions as work-related loss of consciousness, treatment by a physician (even if the treatment occurs only once and subsequent treatment is by a nurse or medical technician), and records of diseases which are incurred from work exposure (such as asbestosis and silicosis) and which may not be known to an employer until after his employee retires and applies for medical benefits under his retirement plan."

Gordon said that the recommendations made to the Labor Department in his study call for development of strict mandatory reporting standards "exclusively" by the federal government, "strong federal intervention" to get improved reporting under state workmen's compensation laws, use of the "serious injury" concept, elimination of duplication in federal and state reporting, ex-

periments in the use of computers in the reporting, and funding of expanded reporting programs.

Gordon said that BLS's accident reporting is in the hands of two full-time professionals and one in each of the 16 states, and is funded at \$225,000. The Department of Labor eliminated an extra \$500,000 for job safety and health data needs from the fiscal 1972 budget, he said. He estimated that adequate funding would run to \$1.7 million to \$3 million annually.

[From the Washington Daily News, July 29, 1970]

HAPHAZARD GATHERING OF DATA: THE UN- COUNTED MILLIONS HURT AT WORK

(By Robert Dietsch)

Ten times as many American workers are injured each year as official reports now show, a report prepared for the Labor Department asserted today.

The \$58,000 study, sent to the department a month ago but still not officially released, contends the annual on-the-job injury total is 25 million, not 2.5 million.

This evaluation is expected to be used by industrial unions and Democratic legislators as additional arguments for enactment of a strong occupational safety and health bill this year. Such a measure has been approved by the House Education and Labor Committee and a similar measure is expected to be approved shortly by a Senate Labor subcommittee.

The study, undertaken in June, 1969, was prepared under direction of Jerome B. Gordon and the Delphic Systems and Research Corp., which he formerly headed. In 1969, Mr. Gordon was among congressional witnesses who charged that accidental poisonings and deaths from pesticides were seriously undercounted.

INDUSTRY DOMINATION

Mr. Gordon said the 10-fold undercounting of industrial injuries was the result of "improperly run and underfunded federal government programs" and of industry domination of safety standard measurements and private safety standard organizations.

In general today, an injury is counted in the national total only if the worker is absent from his job the day after he is injured. Thus if a man slips on a greasy factory floor, breaks two fingers but is back on the job the next day—perhaps assigned to a less demanding task—his injury isn't counted.

Mr. Gordon said his study showed that if a more realistic injury index were used (he called his "the serious injury index"), there would be "a ratio of 10 serious injuries for every disabling injury reported today."

The commonly accepted annual death toll from industrial accidents is 14,000. Mr. Gordon said the "actual total is far greater;" however, he said he could not provide a specific figure.

A 300-PERCENT HIKE

The report charged that industry and state gathering of job injury statistics is done haphazardly in many cases. Mr. Gordon said when American Telephone and Telegraph Co. adopted a modified version of his "serious injury index," the company "reported over a 300 per cent increase in its internal company work injury experience."

Mr. Gordon also said that too often "job injury information handed out by the Labor Department and the National Safety Council is accepted as gospel." He charged that "industry sets the standards for the National Safety Council" and implied that industry's main concern is to keep the number of reported injuries low.

The occupational safety and health bill approved by the House committee is much stronger than one proposed by the administration and favored by business organiza-

[From House Labor Committee Report]

REPORTS AND REPORTING

Adequate information is the precondition for responsive administration of practically all sections of this bill. However, at the present time, the Federal Government and most of the states have inadequate information on the incidence, nature, or causes of occupational injuries and deaths. For diseases, the information gap is even larger. Thus, the first action of both the Federal and State Governments should be to remedy these gaps with the institution of adequate statistical programs. The long-standing charade of the Z.16 standard is specifically recognized and rejected by the language of the Committee bill which requires that all deaths, injuries and ailments should be recorded at least once.

To assure the completeness of data, Section 9(c) directs the Secretary of Labor to cooperate with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in devising regulations which implement this goal. The Committee recognizes the fact that some work-related injuries or ailments may involve only a minimal loss of work time or perhaps none at all, thus these might not be of enough value to the Government bodies to require record-keeping thereof. However, the Committee was not offered any statutory language which was not subject to the greater peril of allowing under-reporting. The Committee therefore intends that its language of "all work-related injuries, diseases and ailments" should be treated as a minimum floor which includes such conditions as work-related loss of consciousness, treatment by a physician (even if the treatment occurs only once and subsequent treatment is by a nurse or medical technician), and records of diseases which are incurred from work exposure (such as asbestosis and silicosis) and which may not be known to an employer until after an employee retires and applies for medical benefits under his retirement plan. These latter records may be available or known only to state officials and not to the employer, and thus the employer would have no such record-keeping responsibility; however, in such case, the Committee expects that the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare will develop other means by which the Government can carry out their explicit responsibilities to report the incidence of these problems accurately.

At the same time, the Committee recognizes the need to assure employers that they will not be subject to unnecessary or duplicative record-keeping requests and has specifically stated this intent in Section 9(d). To that end, the Committee intends that wherever possible, reporting requirements should be satisfied by having an employer report relevant data only to one Governmental agency and that other Governmental agencies, if any, should then acquire their information from the original agency.

The Committee also intends that the annual reports of both the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare should contain comprehensive presentations of all this data, together with an analysis thereof so that this Committee and others in Congress may review the adequacy of progress and the possible need for further legislation.

FROM H.R. 16785: INSPECTIONS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND REPORTS

SEC. 9. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary, upon presenting appropriate credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, is authorized—

(1) to enter upon at reasonable times any workplace where work is performed to which this Act applies; and

(2) to inspect and investigate during

regular working hours and at other reasonable times, and within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, any such place and all pertinent conditions, structures, machines, apparatus, devices, equipment, and materials therein, and to question any such employer, owner, operator, agent or employee.

(b) For the purposes of any investigation provided for in this title, the provisions of sections 9 and 10 (relating to the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents) of the Federal Trade Commission Act of September 16, 1914 (15 U.S.C. 49, 50), are hereby made applicable to the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of the Secretary or any officers designated by him.

(c) Each employer shall make, keep, and preserve, and make available to the Secretary such record of his activities concerning the requirements of this Act, and shall make reports therefrom to the Secretary, as he may prescribe by regulation or order as necessary or appropriate for the enforcement of this Act. The Secretary shall also make such regulations as may be necessary to assure that employers keep their employees continuously informed of their rights, privileges, and obligations under this Act. The Secretary in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall make regulations requiring employers to keep records of all work-related injuries, diseases, and ailments which arise from conditions present in the working environment.

(d) Any information obtained by the Secretary, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or a State agency under this Act shall be obtained with a minimum burden upon employers, especially those operating small businesses. Unnecessary duplication of efforts in obtaining information shall be reduced to the maximum extent feasible.

(e) A representative of the employer and a representative authorized by his employees shall be given an opportunity to accompany any person who is making an inspection under subsection (a) of any workplace.

DEATH OF TWO FINE AMERICANS: DAN A. KIMBALL AND DORIS FLEESON KIMBALL

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, this past week saw an event of great sadness for many of us here in the Capital and for the Nation in the passing of two fine and lovely Americans.

Dan A. Kimball, the former Secretary of the Navy and retired board chairman of Aerojet General Corp., died on July 30. Thirty-six hours later, his dear wife, the nationally syndicated political columnist Doris Fleeson Kimball, followed her husband into death.

Funeral services for the couple were held at the Navy chapel, and burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Dan Kimball, a large, energetic, and affable man, was a high school dropout who made good. The son of a Mississippi River steamboat captain, he quit high school in his second year to work in an automobile garage. He then served in the Army Air Corps in World War I.

He went into industry, and when World War II came, he was a company vice president. He became head of Aero-

jet during World War II and helped to make many substantial contributions to the Armed Forces.

Mr. Kimball, who learned his engineering through correspondence courses, left industry in 1949 at the request of President Truman to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air. At the time of boiling controversies over unification, he performed great service in maintaining the separate roles of all of the Armed Forces. He became Under Secretary of the Navy in May 1949 and was named Secretary of the Navy in June 1951. As such he directed the major expansion of the Navy that followed the start of the Korean war.

After leaving Government service, he returned to industry to head the Aerojet General Corp., and made it one of the outstanding companies in the missile and space fields.

In recent years, as he moved into retirement, Mr. Kimball continued his useful public service. He founded a factory in the Watts area of Los Angeles and made a special effort to hire people without high school educations or with disadvantaged backgrounds. He trained the local Watts people not only in industrial skills, but in management, and turned the factory over to them. He also was helping to develop the University of North Africa in Morocco.

Mr. Kimball and Doris Fleeson were married in 1958, and their marriage was an extremely happy one.

Doris Fleeson established a reputation for precision and for fairness in a newspaper career spanning 40 years. A Washington correspondent for the New York Daily News starting in 1933, she was at one time the only woman covering Franklin D. Roosevelt's campaign.

During World War II she was a war correspondent for Women's Home Companion magazine. After the war she began the syndicated political column which was eventually carried in over 90 newspapers.

Among the many journalism awards she won were the Raymond Clapper Award, the Theta Sigma Phi Headliner Award, and the Missouri Journalism Award. She was a strong advocate of women's rights and was one of the two female reporters who fought successfully to get restroom facilities for women reporters in the Capitol Press Galleries.

Their friends will miss their warm personalities, and the Nation will miss their inspiration.

LATE HONORABLE JOHN CRAIN KUNKEL

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I mourn the passing of former Representative John Kunkel of Pennsylvania. John died of a stroke on Monday, July 27, in the Harrisburg Hospital. All who knew him, both inside and outside the Halls of Congress, will always remember his keen

mind and cordial manner. He was a member of an illustrious congressional family. His grandfather, John C. Kunkel, was a Member of the 34th and 35th Congresses. His great-grandfather, John Sergeant, was a Member of the House for eight terms. His other great-grandfather, Robert Whitehill, was a Member of Congress in the ninth through 13th Congresses. And his great-great grandfather, Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, served as a Member of the Continental Congress during the Revolutionary War.

John Kunkel, the man so many of us knew and liked, was a worthy descendant of this distinguished American family. As a boy, he attended the Harrisburg and Phillips Andover Academies and graduated from Yale College and the Harvard Law School. He became a successful farmer, banker, and lawyer. While serving in the House from 1939 through 1951, he was chosen by his fellow Republicans to be head of the Wednesday Night Club, a study group addressed by scholars in many fields. During those years, he became known as the top-ranking bridge player in Congress, according to the records of the American Contract Bridge League; his wife was also a bridge playing champion.

John Kunkel came out of retirement to serve again in the House from 1961 to 1966. Both his wife and he were nearing the lifemaster category when John retired for the last time from Congress in 1966. One of the half-serious reasons John gave for his retirement at that time was that the killing legislative pace set by President Johnson left him no time for playing bridge.

He was a valued and esteemed Member of Congress during all his service here. He was a respected member of the Public Works Committee and, although he was a member of the minority party, was assigned extremely important committee tasks by the chairman. He leaves a wife and many thousands of friends and well-wishers, all of whom will grieve at John Kunkel's passing for a long, long time to come.

VIETNAM TROOP STRENGTHS AND TROOP CEILINGS

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, each week the Department of Defense releases a "troop strength" figure for Vietnam. As a note¹ to President Nixon's statement of September 16, 1969 indicates:

... within the authorized ceiling, all units are shown at 100 percent strength. In actual practice, most units are slightly below full strength, so that actual strength normally is less than the authorized ceiling by 1 or 2 percent.

I thought it might be useful for Members to have a brief recapitulation of

¹"United States Troops in Vietnam," *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, Monday, September 22, 1969, page 1267.

troop ceiling reductions, as well as a table showing actual—and proposed—reductions in the number of men in Vietnam.

In the following table, comparisons of "troop ceilings" and "troop strengths"

VIETNAM TROOP CEILING AND TROOP STRENGTH TRENDS

Announced troop ceilings	Actual troop strength	Reduction in ceiling	Reduction in strength	Cumulative strength reductions
549,500 on June 7, 1969	537,500 as of June 7, 1969			
524,500 as of Aug. 31, 1969	511,800 as of Aug. 28, 1969	25,000	25,700	25,700
484,000 as of Dec. 15, 1969	472,500 as of Dec. 11, 1969	40,500	39,300	65,000
434,000 as of Apr. 15, 1970	425,500 as of Apr. 15, 1970	50,000	47,000	112,000
	406,700 as of July 30, 1970		18,800	130,800
384,000 ² as of Oct. 15, 1970	374,000 as of Oct. 15, 1970	50,000	32,700	163,500
284,000 ² as of spring 1971	274,000 as of spring 1971	100,000	100,000	263,500
Total reduction by spring 1971		265,500	263,500	

¹ President Nixon announced his first redeployment of U.S. troops from Vietnam on June 8, 1969.

² This line shows the target for further troop reductions.

A TRIBUTE FOR HONORARY PUBLIC SERVICE TO HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, as we travel through life, it is our lot to meet many different kinds of people under every conceivable circumstance. Some we enjoy—some we love—some we admire—some we try to emulate—and some simply perchance pass our way.

It is seldom we meet one who encompasses all of the wonderful virtues we ourselves would like to have. One of our former colleagues, the Honorable Maurice H. Thatcher is that kind of person.

One hundred years young. What pleasure, joy and good he has brought to the thousands and thousands and thousands he has touched during this century. His gentle warmth and concern for all of his fellowmen, coupled with his courtly dignity, has caused many to gravitate to his side and to his causes through the years.

It was a privilege to observe the love and companionship he and his lovely wife enjoyed during their years together and their sharing of the important things in life. They brought a new depth of understanding and affection to the peoples of Panama with whom they lived and worked for so many years.

Much has been written about the accomplishments of Maurice H. Thatcher during his century of service, but I believe one of the highest honors is the announcement by Governor Leber of the Canal Zone that he is the recipient of the first gold medallion for Honorary Public Service. The Panama Tribune, in its editorial column of August 1, 1970, presents the basis for this award and I want to share it with my colleagues.

It is an extreme honor and privilege for me to join in saluting a wonderful man on the attainment of his 100th birthday—Maurice H. Thatcher:

FIRST CANAL GOLD MEDAL—TO FORMER GOV. THATCHER

The first gold medallion struck for Honorary Public Service under the new features

of the various target dates established by the President are made. Because the "strength" figures are now determined each Thursday, the dates for these figures do not coincide with the President's target dates.

of the Canal Incentive Awards Program will be given to Maurice H. Thatcher.

For more than 60 years Mr. Thatcher, the only surviving member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has rendered conspicuous service to both the administration of the Canal and in assisting all Governors in carrying out their important responsibilities.

Official sources at Balboa Heights revealed that this highest recognition by Canal organization was prompted because of Mr. Thatcher's invaluable assistance in securing enactment of the new Cash Relief bill signed on July 24 by President Nixon.

Mr. Thatcher was a vital and constructive figure among the members of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He served as Chief of the Department of Civil Administration which controlled Canal Zone civil affairs and included the body's representation in its relations with the Republic of Panama and the foreign diplomatic missions accredited to this country.

Even in the period 1910 to 1913 he brought vigor, enthusiasm and an enlightened point of view to civil affairs and to international relations.

From 1922 until 1933 he served in the U.S. House of Representatives from the district of Louisville, Ky. He gave of himself to many causes on behalf of the people of the Isthmus of Panama.

He fathered the legislation creating the ferry service across the Canal, later known as Thatcher Ferry. Then he pressed determinedly to win approval of the U.S. Congress of a law which provided non-U.S. citizen employees of the Panama Canal with disability retirement benefits.

The law enacted in 1944 has extended benefits to thousands of Panamanians, West Indians and retirees of other nationalities.

Mr. Thatcher is a man from whom all men who believe in devotion to duty and dedication to service can take inspiration. The many honors he has won include the Vasco Nunez de Balboa from Panama, Eloy Alfaro Foundation from Ecuador and the Orden de Bolivar from Venezuela.

For his steadfast fidelity to the ideals of Pan Americanism, his constant espousal of good-neighborly relations as a most positive way of life, and his tireless contribution to the realization of tangible benefits for the common people, he has earned a place in the distinguished company of such great Americans linked to the Panama Canal as Col. George W. Goethals, Col. William C. Gorgas, Col. David D. Gaillard and John F. Stevens.

This gallant and indomitable old man has always been a spokesman for those Americans who truly believe in respect of human dignity, social justice for all peoples, and in the ideal of Christian brotherhood.

It has been his special privilege to witness the attainment of practically all of the goals after which he struggled on behalf of human betterment; as well as regards to closer understanding between his country and Panama.

During the past six decades he has always sought a relationship between our two countries based on a mutuality of outlook, interest, and purpose, and has never failed to show an active concern with the welfare and progress of our two peoples.

His many defenses of the rights of non-U.S. citizens on the Canal Zone have exemplified the sympathy, appreciation and friendship so lacking in human relations, though so essential to harmony and understanding in world affairs.

No individual qualifies more for the First Canal Gold Medallion than Maurice H. Thatcher. The Tribune and its readers fully share in this deserving tribute.

SPECIALLY BLESSED, SUPERBLY SERVED

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, Marvin Vangilder, editor of the Carthage, Mo., Press, has authored a moving and compassionate commentary about a father who has lost his son in battle.

The article follows:

AT A WARRIOR'S GRAVE—SPECIALLY BLESSED, SUPERBLY SERVED

(By Marvin Vangilder)

I saw a man standing alone in the midst of a crowd over the grave of his uniformed son.

It seemed—and it was so—that he bore the weight of all the grief of the ages upon shoulders never designed for such a burden. Yet there was a dignity about him which communicated verities words cannot express.

A father who has lost a son in battle—in Vietnam or in any theater of war in any age—knows a special kind of pain, an excruciating torture which others can only partly help him bear.

Being mortal, he is acutely aware of errors he may have made in the rearing of his son, of lost opportunities for companionship and expressions of the unique fraternity which can exist only in the relationship of father and son.

For these he can only ask—and when he asks instantly receive—the total forgiveness of God.

He is overwhelmed with the knowledge that with the loss of his son he has lost a portion of himself—an extension of his body, his mind, his soul. There is a vacantness within him which time, the patience of his family and friends and the love of God can soothe but cannot fill.

He can find constructive value in that vacant part of himself as he uses it to open the eye of his heart and soul to the pains and frustrations of others. Out of the crucible of death's valley, he thus arises to a finer realm of service, a nobler purpose and a more gentle nature.

But the most powerful emotion within him must be one of intense pride produced by the knowledge that his son has given himself for something greater and more enduring than any man—for the right of all men to choose their own way—for the individual dignity and freedom without which no life has value or purpose—for a tradition of national truth and honesty and decency which expresses man's finest, most angelic ideals—for the preservation of a

system which places concern for the individual above the desires of kings or kingdoms—for the opportunity for the sons of other men, over the centuries to come, to rise above the animal character which always holds forth a glittering appeal and to attain nobility of character, each in his own special way—for the standards of justice which have been lifted via a star-spangled banner above a million ramparts throughout the earth by the hands of sturdy, earthy but eternally victorious young men in the commands of all the heroic captains from Washington to Westmoreland and beyond who have dared to man the defenses against international selfishness.

Even in Vietnam, where issues are more confused and purpose is more complex—perhaps especially in this painful morass where the ancient enemy has arisen in a new guise, these are the goals for which young men give themselves.

When a son does so, three must be in the father a humble sense of gratitude that a part of himself can be the means of purifying and ennobling the race; there must be a soul-enriching pride that his son has fallen in battle for an eternal ideal and thereby has risen to the heights of an eternal reward.

He must know that so long as these ideals survive in the bosom of man, whether in hours of triumph or in days of troubled struggle, his son lives on in the flutter of a flag which will not be stilled even when the wind is calm, in the sound of a poignant bugle of truth over a million battlefields and amid the quiet crosses where the real victors of every war—those who gave themselves for something worth the price—are graciously remembered.

For those who give themselves for anything less—the false glamour of being publicly against prevailing standards, the foolishness of narcotic or hypnotic techniques of avoiding duty—he can know only pity.

For such a father, surely God has a special sense of love and a shared combination of a grief and pride. For He too gave a cherished Son in such a cause.

Receiving that eternal gift, the father who has seen that part of him which really matters given in combat can hold his head high in the councils of men and declare, "Thank God for my son. He gave himself, but he was not wasted. He was caught up by a noble ideal which cannot die and in it he lives in a special, unending way wherever love and laughter and dignity and justice remain bright flames of hope in the bosoms of men. For this indeed was a man, a giant rising tall and strong above the wasted crowd, a bruised but unbroken vessel of purposeful heroism. In him, as in the very Son of God, love is born again in a realm which knows no shame and where death is a vanquished image engulfed in the one enduring reality which is love itself."

Such a father is specially blessed, for he has been superbly served by a very special son.

CALIFORNIA'S WATER PROJECT— THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Geological Survey is renowned for its ability to make scientific investigations without the political encumbrances all too frequently encountered regarding major public works projects.

The Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have as their mis-

sion the construction of such major projects, thus it is not really in their interest to find scientific flaws which might jeopardize the construction of dams, canals, and the like.

Thus it is mandatory, Mr. Speaker, that there be a system of "checks and balances" to keep some restraint on the builders.

The U.S. Geological Survey recently issued a preliminary report, Mr. Speaker, which may be the cause for the full re-examination on the State-financed California water project, the Bureau of Reclamation's San Luis project, and the Corps of Engineers' proposed projects in the north coast of California, principally the Eel River.

The U.S.G.S. report which shows the relationship of fresh water inflows to the bay to water quality in that body of water may only be the tip of a gigantic iceberg of environmental questions on the above projects.

There are those, Mr. Speaker, who would rather not see the larger part of that iceberg explored. I would number the director of the State department of water resources, William R. Gianelli, and our Governor, Ronald Reagan, among those persons.

Evidence of pressure to suppress and diminish the importance of this report have been manifest since disclosure of its contents was made in May.

However, these efforts are being countered by the tremendous interest and concern of Californians and by alert and extraordinarily able press coverage of this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I would at this time enter into the RECORD two articles which indicate the nature of these efforts to distort the importance of the U.S. Geological Survey and to keep vital facts from the public.

The articles are, "McCloskey Calls Gianelli Reply On Peripheral Canal 'Absurd'" from the Fresno Bee of July 20, 1970, and "Scientists Shy From Canal Fight" from the Oakland Tribune of July 23, 1970.

The articles follow:

McCLOSKEY CALLS GIANELLI REPLY ON PERIPHERAL CANAL "ABSURD"

(By Michael Green)

WASHINGTON.—Controversy over the possible effects of the proposed peripheral canal on the ecology of San Francisco Bay heated up again today with a fresh exchange between California Water Resources Director William R. Gianelli and Rep. Paul N. McCloskey Jr., R-San Mateo.

McCloskey termed "absurd" statements by Gianelli in response to an earlier letter from McCloskey concerning a recently issued report by the U.S. Geological Survey in the Department of Interior.

The report indicated a "direct relationship," McCloskey said, between pollution problems in the bay and the amount of fresh water inflow from the Sacramento River.

The congressmen said the survey showed pollution decreased when fresh water inflows were high but increased when they were low.

Gianelli dismissed claims by McCloskey and another leading foe of the proposed peripheral canal, Rep. Jerome R. Waldie, D-Contra Costa County, that the report gave official credence to their concern over the effect in the bay of diverting large volumes of fresh water around the delta.

The report had "nothing in it we didn't know before," and did not even mention the peripheral canal, Gianelli said.

In a letter to McCloskey last week, he blamed waste disposal problems in the south bay for the level of pollution.

"The only real solution to the pollution of San Francisco Bay is proper treatment of wastes combined with a regional waste treatment collection and disposal system," he said.

The average volume of water in the south bay for waste assimilation and waste removal is constant and "all of the fresh water in California" could not be expected to play more than a "minor" role in disposing of it, he indicated.

McCloskey replied today that Gianelli's assertion that what is needed are more waste treatment facilities is "absurd."

"That is absolutely wrong because the phosphates to which the USGS report addresses itself are not taken out of water by secondary sewage treatment and no one has ever proposed that the entire 66 sewage treatment plants in the area be upgraded to tertiary status, which would be an immense cost.

"To say that we're not concerned with the inflow of the Sacramento River with regard to phosphates is an absurd statement.

"We've spent over \$300 million in the bay in the last 15 years to upgrade sewage treatment plants and we're counting on spending hundreds of millions more in the next decade. But none of that will effect phosphates."

"Both the salinity and the phosphate ingredient of sewage effluent in the south bay are shown by the USGS report to be inversely proportionate to the inflow of fresh water from the Sacramento River," McCloskey said.

"Gianelli's dead wrong."

The congressmen also challenged the implication in another statement by Gianelli that the USGS report might be unreliable and covered only a flood year, 1969, when there was an unusual amount of fresh water flowing into the bay.

"It turns out that 1969 is not unusual at all," McCloskey said. "From 1952 through 1969, a period of 17 years, there are at least 4 years where there have been flood flows of this quantity—1952, 1956, 1958 and 1969."

McCloskey also said there appear to be "even further conflicts" between various statements by Gianelli concerning the significance of the USGS report.

Gianelli said last week the report seemed at first glance "to be in conflict with the vast weight of scientific and technical data" on bay water circulation.

"He now appears to be challenging the accuracy of the report," McCloskey said, "but two weeks ago, he was saying there was nothing in it he didn't already know."

Even earlier, at the hearings of the House conservation and natural research subcommittee in San Francisco, McCloskey said, Gianelli testified he had no information to indicate there would be any adverse effect on the bay by building the proposed peripheral canal, and stated he would welcome any such information, but now is rejecting it.

McCloskey has called for the subcommittee to hold new hearings in San Francisco to examine the apparent "conflict" in Gianelli's statement and examine the new information brought to light in the USGS report.

Gianelli wrote McCloskey last week he would "welcome" such hearings and would be pleased to appear but added: "I do not believe you will find the USGS report changes any of the facts I presented to this committee last August."

SCIENTISTS SHY FROM CANAL FIGHT

(By Fred Garretson)

The four U.S. Geological Survey scientists whose study of ancient ocean sediments set

off a modern political storm in California appeared before the Bay Conservation and Development Commission yesterday and said they didn't want to get drawn into a political controversy.

The USGS scientists—D. S. McCulloch, D. H. Peterson, P. R. Carlson and T. J. Conomos—have issued a report which has been widely interpreted as proof that operations of the State Water Project will have a catastrophic effect on the environment of San Francisco Bay.

The USGS experts presented detailed scientific findings to an overflow crowd attending the BCDC meeting in Oakland, but under cross examination the government experts said they wouldn't offer conclusions on "political questions."

McCulloch, leader of the USGS team, said, "We are just studying paleosediments" (ancient depositions of silt) and decided to make tests to find out how Bay and ocean currents are depositing sediments, including pollution, today."

Their test showed what was previously unsuspected, that the outflow of the Sacramento River directly controls the salinity and phosphate chemical level in the southern part of San Francisco Bay—that the Sacramento River actually flushes polluting chemicals out of the South Bay.

They also found that ocean bottom currents as much as 18 miles out in the Pacific ocean cause material in the ocean to get sucked back into San Francisco Bay to be deposited on the southeastern shores of San Pablo Bay near Richmond and Pinole.

They spent almost three hours describing the scientific details to the commission. Many commissioners had expressed advance hope that the scientists would come forward with a battle cry to mobilize the Bay Area public to oppose the state water project.

The commission is now making studies of the water project and the controversial Delta Peripheral Canal.

Several commissioners have already made proposals that BCDC oppose construction of the peripheral canal or else demand that enough river water be released to protect the environment of the Bay, even if this means cutting off the Southern California water supply in drought years.

Details of the USGS report were first revealed at a briefing for U.S. Interior Secretary Walter Hickel in May, but the report wasn't released until July.

BCDC Chairman Melvin Lane, who attended the Hickel briefing, said yesterday that, "They (the scientists) are less definite in their conclusions than they were in the briefing for Hickel, particularly in describing the effects of the volume of water flow into the Bay on salinity and pollution."

"At Hickel's briefing I believe they said that reduction of river outflow could turn the Bay into another Lake Erie, but they didn't say that today," Lane said.

ILWU RAPS CUSTOMS SCREENING

HON. PHILLIP BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, on June 26, without publicity, the Treasury Department published in the Federal Register proposed regulations pertaining to "Security of Cargo in Unloading Areas." While aimed at reducing incidence of the theft and pilfering of imported cargo, which no one can disagree with, sharp exception has been taken to the scope of the proposed regu-

lations and the manner in which they are being promulgated.

Rather than the method of accepting written comment for 30 days, as the Treasury Department proposed, a matter of this scope and complexity ought to receive full public hearings.

I ask unanimous consent that a pertinent article from July 21, 1970, issue of *The Dispatcher*, published by the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, be included in the RECORD at this point:

ILWU RAPS CUSTOMS SCREENING

SAN FRANCISCO.—Customs regulations issued last month—allegedly to combat pilferage of cargo—are "vague and impractical," would supersede the courts, and might even destroy the Pacific Coast Longshore Agreement, according to a statement by the ILWU titled officers.

In a letter to the Customs Department, the officers also denounced the method by which the rules were issued. They demanded that customs hold public hearings on the rules, rather than merely calling for submission of written statements by interested parties within 30 days.

"The submission of written statements within a 30-day time limit does not provide the kind of arena where the interested parties can seriously debate and resolve the issues involved.

"The ILWU is anxious that open hearings be held. We would participate."

If the new rules retain their present form, the Customs Department may, if it feels that pilferage has become a serious problem in any given port, compel certification of all waterfront employees involved in the handling of imported merchandise under customs jurisdiction.

The same regulations would also apply to employees of bonded warehouses, and thus many ILWU members in commercial warehouses will also be affected by the new regulations.

Workers would be fingerprinted and would have to divulge physical characteristics, military record, employment within the last ten years and arrest record, if any.

CONVICTIONS

They would be issued identification cards to be presented on demand to customs officials. Any longshoreman convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor in connection with theft or pilferage of merchandise would have his badge revoked.

The ILWU officers argued that there is no proof that theft and pilferage is a major problem requiring the certification of longshoremen.

"In the absence of such data, they said, 'we can see no good reason, from either the point of view of the union or of the employers, why a procedure as cumbersome and potentially troublesome as this need be imposed within the jurisdiction of the ILWU.'"

"We seriously doubt," the officers continued, "that a previous felony or misdemeanor conviction for theft or pilferage ought to preclude a person from making his living on the waterfront," adding that such matters are best left in the hands of the courts and penal authorities.

By barring those with such records, the Customs Department would be acting as a super-agency, they said, pre-empting the decisions of the courts.

"It has been our experience that there is insufficient evidence to indicate that people once convicted of such crimes are any more or less likely to repeat such crimes once they are employed on the waterfront."

RACIST

Also, because of historically unfair administration of justice, black people tend to be arrested more than whites. The officers

quoted a decision by a Los Angeles federal judge:

"Any policy that disqualifies a potential employee because of their having been arrested once, or more than once, discriminates in fact against Negro applicants."

The officers concluded that "arrest records have no place in the procedure being proposed. They are irrelevant, misleading and racist in point of fact."

BLACKLIST

They also expressed fear that the new regulations could be used as a form of blacklisting, and asked that a clause barring decertification for political reasons or for reasons having to do with labor union affiliation or activity be added.

Also, the letter said, the new customs regulations are superfluous because of remedies against theft and pilferage contained in the Pacific Coast Longshore Agreement (Section 17).

"We believe that the contract provisions developed over the years in collective bargaining between the Pacific Maritime Association and the ILWU have been a useful tool in keeping the incidence of pilferage in West Coast ports at relatively low levels."

DESTROY PCLA

Finally, the new regulations might actually destroy the entire collective bargaining relationship between the ILWU and the PMA.

A 1948-51 PCLA addendum states that in the event that hiring provisions of the contract are nullified by some outside source—the government, for example—both PMA and the ILWU shall resist such nullification.

If this fails, the PMA and the ILWU, the contract continues, must try to renegotiate the nullified section for a period of no less than 20 days. "If no agreement is reached, either party can cancel the entire contract by giving five days' notice."

The letter concludes, "We presume that the meaning and implications of such language will not be lost. The proposed regulations threaten to do great damage to the collective bargaining relations which exist within our jurisdiction."

CONGRESSMAN MINSHALL BACKS PENTAGON REFORM

HON. WILLIAM E. MINSHALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, as top-ranking member of the Department of Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, with literally thousands of man-hours devoted entirely to listening to Pentagon testimony, evaluating the complexities of the military behemoth that has grown up across the Potomac, I welcome the recommendations of the Presidential Blue Ribbon Panel which would completely reconstruct the Defense Establishment's command structure.

I think that Gilbert Fitzhugh's declaration, in describing the present situation at the Department of Defense, "Everybody is responsible for everything, and nobody is completely responsible for anything. So there's no way of assigning authority, responsibility, and accountability," is right to the point. I intend to support legislation to implement the Panel's recommendations, and I am confident that my good friend and former colleague on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Secretary Melvin R.

Laird, can and will put into effect many of the recommendations by administrative decree.

In this undertaking, which could ultimately mean savings of countless billions of dollars as well as increased efficiency, I am pleased to have the editorial support of the Cleveland Press in its July 31 editorial, "Pentagon Reform," which follows:

PENTAGON REFORM

What promises to be a long debate already has been joined over the recommendations of a presidential blue ribbon commission that has spent a year studying the intricate, always difficult and occasionally maddening organization of the Department of Defense.

The panel's findings fill a sizable book and its 113 proposed reforms search out some exceedingly troublesome snarls in the nation's machinery for defending itself.

About some of these proposals there is no argument. Enormous cost overruns on arms contracts have become all too commonplace, and the presidential commission has put its finger on the root of much of the trouble.

"Total package procurement," a contract philosophy where one defense contractor bids in an entire weapons system came into vogue during Robert S. McNamara's stewardship of the Defense Department. It was supposed to encourage efficiency and economy but in fact it often brought waste and inefficiency, and second-rate weapons at wildly inflated prices.

The commission's proposed cure for this is not radical. It urges a quasi-independent test facility that will try out prototypes before huge contracts are let, and will monitor production after they are let. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird already has endorsed this principle, and some new speed records should be set in putting it to work.

There are other proposals that bespeak prompt adoption. One is to end the practice of adding new (and inevitably expensive) gadgets on weapons systems under development or in production. One of the banes of the troubled F111 has been this practice, and if Secretary Laird can follow the com-

mission's blueprint for breaking the habit he should do it.

Some of the panel's other proposals are not so clear-cut, however.

Should the Joint Chiefs of Staff be removed from the combat chain of command as the commission suggested? Should all defense intelligence functions be gathered under one tent in the Pentagon? Is a new satchelp of deputy secretaries of defense going to help efficiency, or simply create a new stratum of bureaucracy? And is that ancient bugaboo, interservice rivalry, always all bad?

Each of these questions is difficult. Each goes into an area where a mistaken judgment could be frightfully expensive for the country. Each merits the most careful study by the best minds, military and civilian, that the country can bring to bear on them.

ILLINOIS IS BEING SHORTCHANGED

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, although the people of Illinois receive approximately 6.4 percent of the total personal income for the 50 States plus the District of Columbia, and pay taxes accordingly, they receive considerably less than that percentage from the various health and welfare programs administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

A study of the various data included in the recently printed hearings on Labor-HEW appropriations shows how Illinois has been, is being, and will be shortchanged. Undoubtedly other States also suffer from such discrimination and I hope that some of my colleagues from

those States will make similar studies in order to call maximum attention to the absurdity of sending a dollar and a half or \$2 to the Nation's Capital in order to get one Federal dollar.

There is not much that those of us who represent such States can do about this ridiculous situation during consideration of the Labor-HEW appropriations bill, as major legislative surgery is indicated. A proposal that merits serious discussion is revenue sharing, whereby a certain percentage of revenue collected by the National Government would be returned to the States to be spent in any manner they pleased, without interference from Washington, D.C. As time went on, some Federal programs could be shifted to the States and some excises, such as, for example, the tax on telephone service, could also be shifted to the States. No State would be required to reimpose the tax if it did not desire to do so.

Reductions in Federal income tax rates could be offset by increases at the State level. Switching of both the tax burdens and the responsibilities for administering the programs would enable the taxpayers to keep a closer watch on how their money was being spent. Expensive programs could be curtailed and impractical activities discontinued much easier at the State level than at the national level.

No program ought to be introduced in every State in the Union just because it has been successful in one or even a dozen States. An activity that is highly successful in part of the country may be a complete failure elsewhere. Let the section that benefits from a successful program assess its own taxpayers and not those of the entire Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the study to which I referred earlier in my remarks follows:

Programs	Actual	Estimated	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Estimated	Illinois (percent)		
	United States, 1969	United States, 1970	United States, 1971	Illinois, 1969	Illinois, 1970	Illinois, 1971	1969	1970	1971
Grants for comprehensive health planning	\$6,711,400	\$7,700,600	\$7,230,900	\$260,900	\$299,900	\$287,000	3.9	3.9	4.0
Grants for comprehensive public health services	63,709,800	87,235,700	87,235,700	2,719,800	3,888,100	3,888,100	4.3	4.5	4.5
Maternal and child health services awards	38,400,607	38,516,526	46,933,694	1,320,706	1,326,856	1,619,408	3.4	3.4	3.5
Crippled children's services awards	44,617,337	45,219,738	45,712,135	1,529,504	1,518,568	1,546,004	3.4	3.4	3.4
Construction and modernization of hospitals and related health facilities	259,291,081	166,821,779	77,338,051	9,624,188	6,123,740	2,966,106	3.7	3.7	3.8
Old-age assistance	1,172,029,875	1,373,694,000	1,485,666,000	29,535,348	41,938,000	48,510,000	2.5	3.1	3.3
Aid to the blind	51,961,038	58,240,000	60,930,000	1,132,725	1,282,000	1,330,000	2.2	2.2	2.2
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	426,148,693	513,439,000	577,967,000	21,988,000	27,811,000	31,623,000	5.2	5.4	5.5
Aid to families with dependent children	1,704,919,231	2,119,272,000	2,526,287,000	84,777,412	92,398,000	102,699,000	5.0	4.4	4.1
Medical assistance: Payments to vendors and for State and local administration	2,254,704,511	2,637,365,000	3,092,837,000	90,916,426	107,367,000	124,112,000	4.0	4.1	4.0
Maintenance administration, social services, and State and local training	607,979,898	762,895,000	837,857,000	27,512,770	37,610,000	41,371,000	4.5	4.9	4.9
Child welfare services	44,750,671	44,712,541	44,760,800	1,867,121	1,867,662	1,867,000	4.2	4.2	4.2
Basic State grants program, sec. 2, Vocational Rehabilitation Act	336,150,364	428,814,853	489,870,567	14,500,000	16,773,529	17,227,226	4.3	3.9	3.5
Innovation of vocational rehabilitation services	2,569,996	3,111,378	3,111,378	44,360	157,153	157,153	1.7	5.1	5.1
Construction of community facilities of the mentally retarded	11,761,738	10,024,330	7,859,135	513,046	425,028	299,914	4.4	4.2	3.8
Programs for the aging	15,536,000	12,625,600	12,625,600	582,400	479,700	479,700	3.7	3.8	3.8

WORLD TENSIONS RESPOND TO NIXON

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker. Despite the barrage of criticism to which he is subject almost daily, President Nixon has been working steadily—and success-

fully—to bring about what all of us want—world peace. Today, the outlook is brighter. There are hopeful developments in Indochina, the SALT talks, and in the Middle East. These developments are detailed in the current issue of the Republican Congressional Committee's Newsletter. I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

WORLD TENSIONS RESPOND TO NIXON

The Nixon Administration has made progress on three major fronts in its efforts to

steer the world away from tensions and promote peace.

When President Nixon took office, he traveled to Europe and to Asia to meet with the heads of foreign governments, and to convey the message that "negotiation not confrontation" was the new U.S. world policy.

As new developments broke last week, his efforts began to pay off:

In Vietnam, the Saigon Government has agreed to accept a coalition government, provided it is freely elected without pressure from the Communists. Mr. Nixon emphasized that the U.S. will insist on safeguards for free

elections. Meanwhile, another contingent of 1,600 U.S. troops left Vietnam as the withdrawal plan moved along in schedule and as battle deaths dropped to 77, one of the lowest weekly totals.

In the Middle East the President has proposed a 90-day cease-fire in the air and land warfare along the Israeli-Arab border, so that peace talks can begin. The Arab nations have indicated they will accept the terms proposed by the President. The Israeli Government has accepted with some reservations, notably that assurances be made that the Soviet Union will not utilize the cease-fire to further build up forces in the Arab nations. The talks would be the first real effort to define issues, discuss settlements and get the two sides together.

In the SALT talks, a new U.S. proposal was made that the Soviet Union and the U.S. limit their strategic nuclear missiles to about the number they have now or less. The plan would set an over-all numerical limit on nuclear arms, with each nation deciding on how many ICBMs, nuclear submarines or bombers it would deploy.

The Soviet Union has made no move to accept or reject the Nixon missile-curb plan. Further details will be explained to the Russians this week and an answer is expected after Kremlin officials have had time to study fully the offer.

Mr. Nixon faces a thorny path as a peacemaker in today's nuclear world. But the U.S. has moved off dead center, away from the "armed camp" philosophy of the past eight years, and into the heart of serious talks about stopping the fighting where it is going on, and heading off a world atomic-arms race.

RESULTS OF 1970 QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. GEORGE BUSH

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, in May of this year I distributed a questionnaire to approximately 240,000 households in the Seventh Congressional District of Texas, asking for opinions on many of the great issues facing the Nation. More than 34,000 persons responded to the IBM questionnaire, a record return in the 4 years I have conducted the poll.

The results of this survey, tabulated by computer and made available to the news media, clearly indicate the constituents of the Seventh Congressional District are not satisfied with the status quo. They want to see improvement in the operation and service our Government provides. They want the men who represent them to have high ethical standards. And, they want constructive action taken by Congress to see that these needed changes are put into effect.

I make this opinion poll available so that others may see how the people of the Seventh Congressional District feel on these important matters:

CONSTITUENT RESPONSE—GEORGE BUSH QUESTIONNAIRE 1970

[Results in percent]

1. Regarding ethics for Congressmen—A. all details of his finances should be public record. B. financial arrangements that could color his judgment should be public record. C. he need not disclose any of his personal finances.

Answers: A. 31.7; B. 29.9; C. 5.6; No response 32.8.

2. Do you favor lowering the voting age below 21 for federal elections—A. 18 B. 19 C. 20 D. I do not favor the proposal.

Answers: A. 17.7; B. 55; C. 5.0; D. 40.5; No response 31.2.

3. The Welfare System should—A. provide a federally guaranteed annual income B. require all able-bodied adults to be available for or work training before receiving welfare C. be eliminated entirely.

Answers: A. 3.3; B. 58.1; C. 7.2; No response 31.4.

4. Should the Constitution be amended to specify mandatory retirement for Federal Judges and Members of Congress—A. Yes B. No C. Undecided.

Answers: A. 44.1; B. 14-6; C. 9.7; No response 31.6.

5. With respect to pistols (hand guns only) do you favor—A. federal registration B. federal legislation to encourage state licensing C. no change in existing legislation D. relaxation of existing law.

Answers: A. 20.1; B. 21.3; C. 21.1; D. 5.1; No response 32.3.

6. Most effective in combating inflation is—A. Wage and price controls B. Credit controls C. Personal contact by the President with Business and Labor leaders attempting to keep the wage-price spiral in check.

Answers: A. 27.0; B. 19.1; C. 17.3; No response 36.5.

7. Do you favor all-volunteer armed forces—A. Yes B. Yes, but not until the war in Vietnam is over or scaled down drastically C. No, the draft system should be left in operation D. None of the above.

Answers: A. 18.2; B. 16.0; C. 27.9; D. 5.6; No response 32.3.

8. To fund anti-pollution programs in states and cities do you favor—A. Direct expenditure of federal funds only B. Federal aid with matching funds from each state C. State funds only for the projects D. None of the above.

Answers: A. 4.5; B. 47.7; C. 8.7; D. 7.2; No response 32.0.

9. Should chairmen of Congressional committees—A. Be elected by all members of their committee B. Be chosen on a political party basis C. Inherit the chairmanship through seniority.

Answers: A. 56.9; B. 3.7; C. 6.5; No response 32.9.

10. Do you believe the federal government should share a fixed percentage of tax funds with the states—A. Yes B. No C. Undecided.

Answers: A. 34.7; B. 17.6; C. 15.3; No response 32.4.

PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, all Americans are concerned about the welfare of the prisoners of war being held by North Vietnam, and many of us are doing everything possible to call greater public attention to their plight. Hopefully, if world opinion has any effect on the North Vietnamese, a campaign to let the rulers in Hanoi know of our humanitarian concern could have some effect. It is certainly worth trying.

One of the efforts being made is a letterwriting campaign initiated and sponsored by the Tarrant County Wives and Families of Prisoners and Missing in Action. Several of the wives of this

organization reside in Fort Worth, Tex., and it has been my pleasure to personally meet many of them and do whatever possible in efforts to obtain information and assist in arranging a trip to Paris for them to meet with the North Vietnamese delegates.

When these POW and MIA wives had a press conference in Fort Worth recently to urge participation in the writing campaign, their request became known to, and impressed a group of energetic, patriotic, and productive young business executives in Fort Worth known as the Action Ambassadors. These men are part of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce and are a select group of doers in the true sense of the word. On this occasion they formed a special committee, headed by John Lamond, met with the wives, and took on the project of spreading the word of the writing campaign in every feasible method. This included writing letters themselves, making speeches to other civic groups to request participation, arranging for billboard space, supplying office space when needed, and requesting the mayor of Fort Worth, Hon. R. M. Stovall, to proclaim "Prisoner of War Freedom Week." The mayor complied and encouraged civic participation, writing a letter himself and mailing it to start off the week.

Mr. Speaker, the sparkplug and chairman of the Action Ambassadors is one of Fort Worth's busiest citizens, and most civic-minded businessmen, Mr. Don Woodard. The other members of the Action Ambassadors are of the same mold and they provide the spark that helps the entire community in many and various ways. I know the chamber president, Mr. Harry Werst, though extremely able himself, is grateful for their assistance.

Their continuing efforts to get letters to Hanoi are deeply appreciated by me, and by the wives and families of our prisoners. I join them in urging all Americans to write letters asking for civil treatment and release of these men, by writing to United We Stand, Post Office Box 100,000, Fort Worth, Tex. 76101.

PEACE CORPS WORK IN IRAN TERMED GREAT SUCCESS

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, with my colleagues' permission, I would like to place the following article in the Record. Written by Mr. Ray McHugh, a distinguished writer for Copley News Service, the article tells of the tremendous achievements of the 200 young Americans working for the Peace Corps in Iran on many diversified projects. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the positive efforts of these young Americans, especially since this Nation seems to be so preoccupied with what is wrong with a small segment of our youth.

[From the San Diego Union, Aug. 2, 1970]
PEACE CORPS WORK IN IRAN TERMED A GREAT SUCCESS

(By Ray McHugh)

TEHRAN, IRAN.—Join the Peace Corps and program a computer or help build a university graduate school library in international law or play French horn in a national symphony orchestra.

All this and more is happening here in Iran where the American volunteer program has embarked on one of its most diversified national aid efforts.

"We do a lot more than teach people the abc's," said Charles Duncan of Waukegan, Ill., an English major who served two years here as a volunteer and now acts as a regional supervisor under Paul Zimmerman, a Washington, D.C., attorney who directs the 192 volunteers working here.

Iran has been a Peace Corps "success" country since the first young men and women came in 1964. Since then more than 1,000 U.S. volunteers have served here—men and women of all ages. The Shah of Iran has borrowed features of the Peace Corps for his domestic education corps that with army support is trying to bring literacy, basic hygiene, new farm techniques and rudimentary community development to his nation's 55,000 villages.

In a 1968 speech at Harvard University, the Shah called for a "universal welfare legion" to combat hunger, poverty and social injustice throughout the world.

REQUESTS MORE SOPHISTICATED

As Iran fashions its own domestic attack on basic problems, its requests of the Peace Corps have grown more sophisticated, more diverse.

"This isn't the largest country program," said Zimmerman, who previously had worked with the Peace Corps in India, "but it is certainly one of the most diverse."

The greatest emphasis is still on teachers of English. Eighty volunteers are working for the Iranian Ministry of Education. But 31 are now engaged in city planning and, according to one corpsman, these engineers and architects are handling virtually all the planning projects for the Ministry of Interior outside of Iran's metropolitan areas.

The Ministry of Agriculture is using nine American extension agents. The Ministry of Health has six Peace Corps nurses. Five Americans are engaged in home economics and housing design; five are working on forest and fishery projects; 25 are teaching varied courses in Iranian universities.

William White of San Diego, a business and finance major at the University of Southern California, is one of seven assigned to Iran's developing national tourist organization.

HELPS TO BUILD LIBRARY

Richard Binder of Cicero, Ill., a University of Illinois graduate who aspires to work in the Library of Congress, has spent the last two years helping build and organize the library for the graduate school of international studies at the University of Tehran.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Gary of San Diego, graduates of San Diego State College, are teaching English in remote Shahre-Kord. Mr. and Mrs. David Peterson of Plainsfield, Ill., have a similar assignment in Tehran. They are only two of 37 married couples serving in Iran.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Gehler of Wauwatosa, Wis., graduates of the Julliard School of Music, have one of the most unusual husband and wife assignments anywhere in the Peace Corps. Don plays clarinet and Susan plays the flute in the national symphony. They also teach music.

The French horn spot in the orchestra is filled by Jerry Kempton of Traverse City, Mich.

But where in the Peace Corps is there an assignment to match that of Charles Paine of Warwick, R.I., a young tow-headed engineering graduate of Brown University?

\$24 MILLION A YEAR LEASE

Charlie is working as a programmer of five IBM 320 computers that the Iranian government is leasing at a cost of \$24 million a year. Teamed with an English computer expert who directs the Tehran data processing center, Charlie is working alongside a small group of Iran's first computer technicians.

"The real need here is for middle-level programmers," said the young engineer. "This is an entirely new tool in Iran and it's going to take time before the country learns how to use and apply it."

THE RIGHT TO READ

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the August 1 issue of the Baltimore Sun carried a timely article on reading improvement by Russell Kirk, the respected educator, author, and syndicated columnist. We hear these days about "the right to read" and about a proposed program in the U.S. Office of Education which would help remedy deficiencies in the reading habits of our children, many of whom, we are told, labor under the handicap of inadequate reading skills. Columnist Kirk recommends a return to the phonetic system which was the method employed traditionally in the schools until a few decades ago. For those in search of more data on this issue, the references to sources of information cited in the column should be helpful.

I insert the above-mentioned column in the RECORD at this point:

SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED FOR READING IMPROVEMENT

Regardless of social condition, color, or the quantity of money invested in school plant, it is quite possible for any child of average intelligence to learn to read competently and with enjoyment. (Indeed, most children of less-than-average intelligence can be made literate, too.)

But if fallacious methods of instruction in reading and writing are employed, even the brightest child may sink to the condition of a clumsy lip reader and seem a dullard. Millions of American children, over the past four decades, have been denied true reading skills by being subjected to the silly "look-say" method: the "Dick & Jane" readers and all that rubbish, you know.

Many parents became aware of the decay of literacy almost 20 years ago, when Mr. Rudolf Flesch published his little book "Why Johnny Can't Read." A few years later, other parents perceived how bad reading instruction was in many American schools when they came upon Dr. Arthur Trace's book comparing American and Russian school readers, "What Ivan Knows That Johnny Doesn't." Controversy about all this remains one of the most burning issues in public schools everywhere.

To the parent who desires to understand what this dispute is all about, I now commend a brand-new succinct publication of the Council for Basic Education (725 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.). It can be got for 50 cents, and it is entitled "Phon-

ics in Beginning Reading: A Guide for Teachers and Parents."

The phonetic system—that is, learning the sounds that make up words and so becoming able to pronounce and even spell words that aren't already in one's vocabulary—is the only genuine way of acquiring literacy. Yet even today only a minority of American primary schools employ phonics. (Once upon a time, they all did.) This is explained clearly in the CBE's "occasional paper" mentioned above, with overwhelming evidence to support the argument.

Mr. George Weber, writing about "Some Current Issues in Reading" in this pamphlet, concludes that ITA, or the Initial Teaching Alphabet, is ineffectual—and inferior to unadulterated phonetic methods. The ITA has enjoyed some popularity here and in Britain, in recent years, as a kind of halfway house between phonics and look-say; but its employment has been disappointing.

The CBE's pamphlet includes a list of effective phonics programs available to schools. Of some 100 publishers of reading materials for children, only a few emphasize genuine phonics. The readers and programs of J. B. Lippincott Company and Open Court Publishing Company are especially commended. As president of one educational foundation and consultant to three others, this commentator is happy to report that Open Court, Lippincott, and a few other reforming publishers are beginning to make their mark in both public and private schools; but still the large majority of American children are badly taught how to read.

Incidentally, everyone seriously interested in the improvement of early schooling ought to support the Council for Basic Education. One can become a regular member for \$5 a year. The council's monthly bulletin, keenly edited by Mr. Mortimer Smith, is terse and mightily informative; and the CBE issues many valuable studies (of other fields than reading instruction, too) from time to time. The CBE operates on a shoestring, for a national organization—a budget of little more than \$100,000 per year. * * *

It's not only English that can and should be taught phonetically: This is true of all languages. The Open Court firm (which began as a foundation) recently sponsored a conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., on educational improvement; and I attended, along with Clifton Fadiman and James Koerner and Dr. Arthur Trace and others who have written effectively in this field. I found especially interesting a talk by Professor John Francis Latimer, executive secretary of the American Classical League.

Dr. Latimer described the reinvigoration of instruction in Latin—in "ghetto" schools, of all places. "Inner city" Latin programs have been highly successful in such cities as Washington, Detroit, and Philadelphia. At Northwestern High School, Detroit—where 99 per cent of the pupils are Negroes, at latest formal report on the Latin program there—a full Latin curriculum is maintained, with seven sections taught. Learning Latin properly greatly helps children to improve their reading and writing of English; and Latin can be made a very interesting study, even for very young pupils. Phonetic very young pupils.

The "look-say" illusion about language instruction—intellectually and practically discredited, but still prevalent in most school districts—reduces our reading to a kind of English equivalent of Egyptian hieroglyphics or Chinese characters: one has to memorize single words without any phonetic pattern as a guide. Down with this fallacy of the 1920's! If I hadn't learnt phonics at my mother's knee, I'd not be writing this column, for good or ill.

ADDRESS BY ALOYSIUS A.
MAZEWSKI

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in a ceremony held on Friday, July 17, at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pa., to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the Polish National Alliance, the president of this outstanding fraternal insurance organization, Mr. Aloysius A. Mazewski, addressed the gathering.

In his address he emphasized the contributions of Polish Americans to the growth of this land and I am pleased to insert his address into the RECORD at this point:

ADDRESS BY ALOYSIUS A. MAZEWSKI

Through its elected officials, and many prominent members from all walks of life, the Polish National Alliance returns today to its place of origin, after completing a 90-year cycle which witnessed unprecedented growth and exemplary fidelity to high ideals of this great fraternity of and for Americans of Polish heritage.

In term of history and tradition, this, for the current generations of Americans of Polish origin, is "Philadelphia Revisited".

This is the moment of renewal of our faith in the greatness and relevancy of the PNA ideals of service in the areas of patriotism, civic activities, cultural pursuits, economic and sociological progress, buttressed by the deepening awareness of our Polish ethnic identity.

This is the moment of our recommitment and rededication to the fixed purposes of Polonia's increasingly meaningful, acknowledged, recognized and rewarded participation in the mainstream of American life.

And for us, mature generations of the Polish National Alliance and, conversely, of American Polonia, this is the moment of truth.

It is incumbent upon us to ask and answer several questions of utmost importance. Namely:—

Are we sufficiently aware and appreciative of the heritage the American pioneers from Poland and the PNA founders have left us?

Are we aware of the great potentialities for the future that are inherent in the PNA ethnic and ideological structure, which, in turn, stems from the deeds, civic wisdom and social virtue of the PNA founding fathers?

Are we ready to carry and to pass on to younger generations the torch of service that illuminated the 90 years of the PNA history and nearly 400 years in the history of Polish participation in the founding, development and growth of our country?

Our answers to these questions must be affirmative.

Standing in this august hall of American Independence, we are scanning the distant horizons of American past to find the well-springs of our Polish American heritage.

And we see a majestic panorama which starts at Jamestown in Virginia in 1608, and extends to our times.

Our ethnic ancestors were among the founders, developers, and defenders of the first English colony in America. Through the Zaborowskis and Curtius' in the former New Holland and New Amsterdam colonies; through the Sadowskis they contributed much to the exploration and development of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

In a moment, we will unveil at this hall the portraits of Kosciuszko and Pulaski, em-

inent military leaders in the War of Independence. They, and scores of officers and enlisted men from Poland contributed much to the cause of American freedom.

In the sector of our panorama, depicting the epochal War between the States, we see General Vladimir Krzyzanowski at Gettysburg, Generals Schoeeps and Karge on other fronts and hundreds of officers and thousands of enlisted men from Poland.

In the first World War, Polonia gave the United States Armed Forces 300,000 volunteers of Polish origin. More than one million Americans of Polish heritage served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War Two, many of them, like Colonel Gabreski, gaining heroic stature, many others attaining high ranks of trust and responsibility.

Verily, this historic panorama speaks eloquently of the fact that the Poles were never strangers to America, and that America was never a strange land to them.

The American soil soaked up Polish blood from the earliest days of pioneering explorations and settlements, through all crucial wars, and the skill and knowledge of Polish workers and farmers contributed much to the development of our country. Our fathers and grandfathers were, what we call in present-day semantics, "a silent majority" of hard workers and devoted citizens who knew the value of freedom and appreciated the value of opportunities and who, through their devotion to an ideal, sacrifices and frugality, open the educational gates for their children and grandchildren, so they could enter the mainstream of American life, and contribute even more to the national and cultural fabric of America and to the stamina of its people.

Indeed, our ethnic ancestors in the colonial days and the first decades of the Republic, as well as our grandparents and parents were as Americans in term of patriotism and devotion to the country and its institutions of freedom, as any other group of the Anglo-saxon stock.

And we, as the second, third and fourth generations of Americans of Polish ancestry, must be proud of our Polish American heritage.

The names of Pulaski and Kosciuszko are as American as those of Washington and Jefferson.

In our contemporary America, we contribute much to the stability and security of our nation. It is our historical and traditional heritage to value freedom, and we know from our ancestral experiences that freedom without civic and social responsibilities leads to anarchy and destruction of moral and spiritual values.

Reared in the Polish tradition of the love of freedom steeped in responsibilities, we cherish and respect the principles and values that made America great. That's why you don't see Polish-sounding names among the destructive forces that are trying to rip America apart, and deepening the cleavage of disunity in our nation.

At the far end of our historic panorama, we see limitless vistas of growth, opportunities and service to the ideals, left us as an enduring legacy by the PNA founder—the ideals that withstood the tests of past crises and are today like beacons illuminating our future.

At this moment of our rededication and recommitments to these ideals, we will place a wreath at the base of the Liberty Bell. This revered symbol of American freedom is no stranger to us, either. The Polish National Alliance was active in its restoration and preservation in 1893. In appreciation of this contribution, the Liberty Bell was sounded on many Polish historical occasions—notably on May 3rd, on September 12 to mark Sobieski's victory at Vienna, on October 11th—the anniversary of Pulaski's death, and October 16th—the anniversary of Kosciuszko's death.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT SENT TO
NINTH DISTRICT RESIDENTS—
JULY 27, 1970

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following:

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

For the past two weeks, the House has been working on the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the first legislative reform bill to be scheduled for floor action since 1946. The bill is the result of more than a year's study by the Committee on Rules, which began its consideration of this matter by examining congressional reorganization proposals introduced by more than 200 Members of Congress, including myself.

While many Members who have been calling for congressional reform consider this bill a disappointment because it does not correct many of the deficiencies of the House, they nonetheless regard the scheduling of the reorganization bill for floor action as a major advance. I welcome the action now being taken on this proposal, and support as well efforts to strengthen it.

Briefly stated the bill attempts to:

(1) Provide Congress with new sources of information and research, including development of an automatic data processing system expansion of the Legislative Reference Service—Congress' research arm, provisions for additional budgetary information, and an increase in committee staff.

(2) Write into the rules of the House democratic and equitable committee practices, many of them now followed by some committees.

(3) Open more committee proceedings to the public and, under strict regulation, permit broadcasting of committee hearings.

(4) Write into the rules of the House several improvements in floor procedure, some already sanctioned by custom.

A wide range of amendments have been and will be offered to the bill, including a series of bipartisan anti-secrecy proposals designed to open House procedures to public scrutiny. These amendments include the recording of heretofore unrecorded "teller" votes, disclosure of record votes in committee, assuring adequate time to review joint House-Senate conference reports, and guarantees of debate time on major amendments to bills.

These anti-secrecy amendments are urgently needed if our legislative process is to be democratized and modernized. Secrecy in the House is corrosive. It undermines the democratic process by denying Members information they need to make intelligent legislative decision and by denying voters information they need to make informed electoral decisions. It also destroys public confidence in the House as a responsive legislative body. It makes the House incomprehensible to the average citizen and contributes to the growing distrust of elected officials.

Two of the most pernicious secret House procedures have to do with the appropriations process and the taking of unrecorded votes on amendments to bills offered on the House floor.

Over the past decade, Congress has appropriated an average of more than \$130 billion a year to run the federal government, fund public programs, and carry out national priorities. In each instance, the appropriations process was initiated in and dominated by the House of Representatives. And in each instance, the progress of appropriations leg-

isolation through the House was dominated by secrecy—in hearings, committee votes, hurried House consideration, and secret House-Senate conferences. Such a process concentrates the "power of the purse" in the hands of a few men and makes a farce of the principle of representative government.

Dealing with amendments to bills by unrecorded teller votes needs to be abolished chiefly because the people have a right to know the performance of their elected representatives in Congress. The recording of these votes would also strengthen the House as a representative body by encouraging the participation of more Members at the amendment stage of the legislative process.

The public's right to know is the cornerstone of any democracy. Only when the Congress legislates openly can an elected representative be held accountable to his constituents. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 has my strong support.

I AM THE UNITED STATES

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Jess Markel, an outstanding constituent of the Third Congressional District and a longtime friend of mine has made a significant contribution to patriotism. He has written a sensitive and thought-provoking pamphlet on the history of the United States, a history which each one of us should proudly recall. I would, therefore, like to extend my remarks to include this distinguished gentleman's insightful views of what the United States means to him and what it should mean to each one of us, in the RECORD:

I AM THE UNITED STATES

I was born on July 4, 1776, and the Declaration of Independence is my birth certificate. The bloodlines of the world run in my veins, because I offered freedom to the oppressed. I am many things, and many people. I am the United States.

I am 200 million living souls—and the ghost of millions who have lived and died for me.

I am Nathan Hale and Paul Revere. I stood at Lexington and fired the shot heard around the world. I am Washington, Jefferson and Patrick Henry. I am John Paul Jones, the Green Mountain Boys, and Davy Crockett. I am Lee, Grant, and Abe Lincoln.

I remember the Alamo, the Maine and Pearl Harbor. When freedom called, I answered and stayed until it was over, over there. I left my heroic dead in Flanders Field, on the rock of Corregidor, and on the bleak slopes of Korea.

I am the Brooklyn Bridge, the wheat lands of Kansas, and the granite hills of Vermont. I am the coalfields of the Virginias and Pennsylvania, the fertile lands of the West, the Golden Gate and Grand Canyon, I am Independence Hall, the Monitor and the Merrimac.

I am big. I sprawl from the Atlantic to the Pacific, 3 million square miles throbbing with industry. I am more than 5 million farms. I am forest, field, mountain, and desert. I am quiet villages—and cities that never sleep.

You can look at me and see Ben Franklin walking down the streets of Philadelphia with his breadloaf under his arm. You can see Betsy Ross with her needle. You can see the lights of Christmas, and hear the strains of Auld Lang Syne as the calendar turns.

I am Babe Ruth and the World Series. I am 169,000 schools and colleges, and 250,000 churches where my people worship God as they think best. I am a ballot dropped in a box, the roar of a crowd in a stadium, and the voice of a choir in a cathedral. I am an editorial in a newspaper, and a letter to a Congressman.

I am Eli Whitney and Stephen Foster. I am Tom Edison, Albert Einstein and Billy Graham. I am Horace Greeley, Will Rogers, and the Wright brothers. I am George Washington Carver, Daniel Webster.

I am Longfellow, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Walt Whitman, and Thomas Paine.

Yes, I am the nation, and these are the things that I am. I was conceived in freedom and, God willing, in freedom I will spend the rest of my days.

May I possess always the integrity, the courage and the strength to keep myself unshackled, to remain a citadel of freedom and a beacon of hope to the world. I am the United States.

SHIRLEY GRAHAM DuBOIS

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to register a protest in the name of all black Americans over the denial of a nonimmigrant visa to Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois by the State Department. The daughter of a Methodist minister, Mrs. DuBois was born in Indiana and attended schools in Spokane, Wash., and at the Sorbonne, where she studied music. In the 1930's after returning to the States, Mrs. DuBois taught music at the Morgan College, earned degrees at Oberlin, and worked with theater groups in Chicago and at Yale. From 1941 to 1943, she served as a USO director.

Writing in the early 1930's, Mrs. DuBois became recognized for her biographies of famous black heroes for children. Among those she has written about are: Jean Baptiste Pont Du Sable, George Washington Carver, Phyllis Wheatley, and Benjamin Banneker. Her biography, "Frederick Douglass, There Was Once a Slave," was the winner of a Guggenheim Fellowship and the Julian Messner Award for the best book combating intolerance in America.

Now a citizen of Ghana, but living in Cairo, Mrs. DuBois applied in February to the State Department for a visa, in order to visit Fisk University and to attend to some personal matters. The State Department granted her request, but cited the possible application of eight exclusionary grounds to her case. This referral to the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act caused Mrs. DuBois' case to require Justice Department concurrence. In rejecting her request, officials at the Justice Department named Mrs. DuBois ineligible under the McCarran-Walter Act which forbids entry to "individuals associated with various subversive activities," section 212-A-28. Mrs. DuBois is 71 years old and one must wonder just how much of a security risk she is. No specific subversive activities were made public, but the Justice Department was apparently referring to the activities of Mrs. DuBois' husband.

William Edward Burghardt DuBois was one of the greatest scholars America has ever produced. Born in Great Barrington, Mass., he earned doctorates in law, arts, philosophy, and literature. In 1905, he was a founder of the NAACP. For 24 years he was editor of the NAACP's monthly magazine, Crisis. Dr. DuBois and his wife were granted Ghanaian citizenship in 1963, 6 months before his death. Although Dr. DuBois, who, in 1963 at the age of 95, joined the Communist Party, had been associated with numerous leftist causes, his wife's political views are unclear, and the Justice Department's denial statement makes her subversive affiliation no more specific. Since Nkrumah's fall, Mrs. DuBois has resided in Cairo, retaining a Tanzanian certificate of identity which is valid for travel in the United States.

I have received many letters of indignation and protest from many black intellectuals, organizations, and individuals. They attack this action against Mrs. DuBois on several grounds. Her husband is hailed as the greatest American black scholar for his achievements in the fields of civil rights and for the historical and sociological studies he has done. They are incensed that his widow cannot return to the country of her birth. For what appears to be the ludicrous assertion that somehow a 71-year-old woman represents a threat to this Government. They are hardly surprised because it is but another manifestation of the oppression and suppression of blacks in this country. Further they point to the frequency with which representatives of such regimes as South Africa are granted free entry.

Shirley Graham DuBois has been invited to speak at Fisk, at Columbia; she is anxiously awaited by many other Americans who wish to know her and to become acquainted with Dr. DuBois through her.

A GREAT CREDIT TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. LOWENSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I am disturbed by the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. SCHERLE) about Mr. Richard Blumenthal. I am glad to set the record straight. But I am puzzled and disappointed that none from the President's party has done so.

Mr. Blumenthal was appointed to the White House staff by a Republican President, and his further service in high public office was sought by leading members of the present administration. Surely it is as much in their interest as in Mr. Blumenthal's to make it clear that this administration would not have appointed someone to the White House staff, let alone sought to promote him to an even more responsible position after he had worked for about a year in the President's backyard, if he were the kind of sinister figure described in Mr. SCHERLE's remarks.

I have known Richard Blumenthal for

a number of years. Few words describe him as inaccurately as "sour," "arrogant," "softheaded," and "spoiled." I am sure that anyone who knew him would understand the confidence the President placed in him when he was brought to the White House. Nor am I surprised that high administration officials were enthusiastic about the quality of his work there. He is, as they know, an extraordinarily able person, compassionate and practical, and experienced far beyond most of his peers. It would be difficult to find many people whose integrity, intelligence, and dedication to the highest ideals of public service surpass his. He is a devoted patriot who was on active duty in the U.S. Marine Corps at the very moment he was being attacked here.

That Mr. Blumenthal disagreed with the President on a number of public issues is not an indictment of his loyalty or judgment, nor of the President's. He was not hired to be a rubberstamp. He took no oath to agree with the President forever on everything when he accepted a position in an administration that liked to describe itself as "open" to "new ideas." He served loyally while he was a part of that administration.

Had Mr. Blumenthal been hungry for personal power or unscrupulous in his concern about personal status, he could have concealed disagreements when they developed, and climbed at the cost of conscience. Many ambitious men with less to offer would have done just that. Mr. Blumenthal did not. He sweats it out at Parris Island because he is not that sort of person, while detractors call him "saboteur."

It is a great credit to the United States that we have produced young men of this quality. It is, in fact, one of the most hopeful facts to remember when we are told we must despair of our future.

FOREIGN TRADE RETALIATION—A CASE IN POINT

HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, Mr. O. R. Strackbein, president of the Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy has given a very valuable statement which throws some needed light on foreign retaliation against trade restrictions and draws a distinction between such retaliation and the orderly compensatory procedure provided under GATT. The statement follows:

FOREIGN TRADE RETALIATION—A CASE IN POINT (By O. R. Strackbein)

A rising chorus of warnings about fearful retaliation against our exports should the trade bill before Congress provide for import quotas, assaults us from all sides. A veritable trade war, it is warned, will erupt should this country adopt import quotas.

If we impose import quotas other countries will jump to their trade weapons, and foreign trade will be thrown into a bristling exchange of reprisals to the woeful loss of all concerned.

The warnings from import and export interests in this country are echoed by threats

from abroad as if this country were about to commit the unforgivable sin of rescuing our industries from irreparable loss from imports and our labor from climbing unemployment.

One cry is that other countries will throw up barriers against our exports and thus dry up our markets abroad. Such alarms are freely bandied about, but no hard supporting facts are provided. It is only fair to say that such facts are hard to come by.

However, one clear example is available.

In 1954 the Tariff Commission recommended to President Eisenhower a duty increase on watches as a result of a finding of a serious injury of the watch industry in an Escape Clause action.

An outcry of retaliation was sent up by the Maryland Congressional delegation, joined by an assortment of liberal trade supporters. Maryland cried out because Switzerland, which is the principal source of our watch imports, regularly buys much Maryland tobacco.

The Swiss, it was warned, would be sure to retaliate against imports of Maryland tobacco should the President approve the recommended increase in duties on Swiss watches. Nevertheless the President did increase the watch duty.

A fortuitous fact makes it possible to test the validity of the warnings and threats of Swiss retaliation. Our Department of Agriculture maintains a record of tobacco exports by type of tobacco and by country of destination. What do the export statistics show? They are as follows:

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO, TYPE 32 (MARYLAND TOBACCO)

Year	Country of destination	Pounds	Value
1954	Switzerland	5,817,000	\$4,790,000
1955	do.	4,976,000	4,151,000
1956	do.	7,395,000	5,868,000
1957	do.	7,594,000	6,080,000
1958	do.	6,452,000	5,260,000
1960	do.	6,163,000	5,415,000
1962	do.	6,756,000	6,088,000
1964	do.	6,897,000	6,467,000

From this record of exports of Maryland tobacco the *failure* of any retaliatory effort that may have been, but probably was not, attempted by Switzerland stands fully confirmed. While there was a significant decline of our tobacco exports to that country in 1955, the first year after the increase in duty on Swiss watches, the considerable rise in exports in the following year merely confirms the vacuity of the claims of reprisal. Thereafter a broken but distinctly upward trend was resumed through the following decade.

Moreover, our total exports of all merchandise to Switzerland did not suffer, as the following short table shows:

EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND (In thousands)

1954	\$154,385
1955	163,594
1956	221,350
1957	238,562
1958	164,064
1959	188,242
1960	252,661
1961	271,973

The shouts of warnings and threats of retaliation whenever imposition of a quota or an increase in tariff is proposed, in any case, are easily exaggerated, especially where trade is carried on as private enterprise rather than by State trading.

For example, Swiss tobacco import merchants make profits from tobacco imports. A maximum of importation is in their interest. They do not manufacture Swiss watches. If the latter stand to suffer a setback in their export of watches, it is their problem, not that of the tobacco importers. If the watch manufacturers had sought government restrictions on tobacco imports to retaliate against U.S. action, the Swiss tobacco im-

porters would have opposed the effort, since it would have reduced their own business.

Only if trading is a State function, as in totalitarian countries, is retaliation a ready weapon to use, and even then it may not be convenient or profitable. When, however, other private interests than the one clamoring for retaliation would find their toes stepped on, retaliation is more likely to be blocked by politics within the country. Thus, while the hue and cry of threatened retaliation is easily raised, it is not so easily carried into effect. The teeth may be bared menacingly, but the bite is not so sure to follow.

A distinction should, in any case, be drawn between retaliation, on the one hand, and compensation, as provided for in GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), on the other. Compensation may be agreed to ahead of time or after a barrier has been imposed. Such compensation supposedly will follow only after due process in the form of orderly procedure and is not in the form of reprisal. It becomes a matter of negotiation. One of the very purposes of GATT was to establish a compensatory mechanism in lieu of retaliation by roughly conforming the compensation to the damage and no more.

The objective was to bring order into trade relations among the nations. Under this principle reparation is made through compensation but its magnitude is to be measured by the damage done; not by an ill-tempered mood of reprisal. Those who now threaten retaliation are in effect enemies of GATT, disavowing its objectives.

This country has, indeed, extended and received compensation in a number of instances over a period of years under GATT.

All of which is to say that all the gnashing of teeth and showing of fangs are mostly acts to serve ulterior ends, and represent the flouting of GATT.

GIVE THEM A BETTER ALTERNATIVE

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, I include the following article, "Give Them a Better Alternative," in the RECORD because it deals with an aspect of the drug problem that is closest to us all—drugs on campus. It would appear to me from my reading that the use of drugs is most intense on campuses and among college-age young people, and we should focus our attention on that group to understand the motivations behind drug use and the solutions necessary to halt that use. Perhaps, as this Christian Science Monitor article suggests, we first need to discover the reasons for use and then the alternatives will become more obvious.

I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues:

GIVE THEM A BETTER ALTERNATIVE

(By Trudy Rubin and Curtis J. Sitomer)

BOSTON.—Lynn is a student leader at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She was once given a medal for Sunday school attendance. But as a pot smoker she habitually breaks the law.

Bryan is a drama major at Berkeley. He aspires to the legitimate stage. However, he risks going to prison first. Not only does he smoke marijuana; he sells it—"to help pay my college expenses. And a lot of kids do the same thing."

Lynn and Bryan are scholastically sharp,

politically "liberal," and socially suave. They also are part of a generation which is occasionally "strung out" on "speed," "freaked out" on "acid," or "stoned" on "grass."

Drug use on the campus is increasing at a rapid but undefined rate. Many students frankly admit "popping uppers" (amphetamines) to get keyed up for an examination, smoking "grass" or "pot" (marijuana) "to relax" or "be sociable," and taking "acid" (LSD) "for a creative experience."

VIEWPOINTS DIFFER

Although college drug users note few—if any—harmful effects from occasional pot smoking, many admit that habitual use could lead to problems.

"Anyone who uses drugs regularly—marijuana or anything else—Isn't going to remain in school very long," says a Berkeley coed.

But views differ.

"Some of my best papers have been written 'stoned,'" insists a University of Southern California fraternity man. "I don't touch the stuff when I'm studying," counters another "Greek." "It's strictly for relaxing—in a social setting."

Heavy drug use is not synonymous with student militancy.

Groups of hard-core political militants—such as the Black Panthers and the Students for a Democratic Society—are known to oppose use of drugs. And Harvard and Columbia University political radicals mostly feel that heavy drug use is the antithesis of the "revolution." This does not necessarily mean they wouldn't smoke pot at a party.

How widespread is drug use?

Several students at Columbia University say unequivocally, "Ninety percent of the kids here have smoked dope (marijuana)." College officials at the University of California at Berkeley estimate that 40 percent of enrolled students at least "experiment" with drugs, particularly marijuana. Students say the percentage is larger.

When Mademoiselle magazine asked its college-board members in March 1970, whether drugs had replaced drinking on their campuses, an unequivocal "yes" came from girls at Smith College, San Diego State, Vassar, Fordham, and even Brigham Young, among others.

But many other schools, especially in the Midwest and South, reported that drug use, while increasing, was still not a big problem.

At the Universities of Georgia and South Carolina, students told of the increase in apolitical fraternity members who substituted drugs for alcohol at Saturday night parties.

MANY CALLED EXPERIMENTERS

But well over half of these drug users are "experimenters"—persons who have tried one or more drugs (usually marijuana) once or twice—according to Dr. Helen Nowlis of the University of Rochester, one of the leading experts on the campus drug situation.

Dr. Nowlis warns against lumping all drug users together; her "guesstimate" is that "not more than five percent are using drugs as their main adjustment to life."

Casual pot use will continue to grow, says Dr. Nowlis.

While students report LSD use is down on the West Coast, East Coast collegians talk of current interest among heavier drug users in a variety of new synthetic chemicals—mainly hallucinogens—and mostly sold under the incorrect name of mescaline.

Heroin use, while showing slight increase on some urban campuses, is not expected to be a major problem by experts like Dr. Nowlis. "It has a different meaning from pot. It reduces all primary drives and experience," she says, "while the majority of young people want new perceptions."

When a college administration decides to do "something" about drugs it faces an

incredibly mixed bag of options. Should the aim be:

To rid the campus of drugs, by punitive means if necessary (which student say would be impossible without jailing a substantial part of the student body)?

To educate students to be more discerning about drugs and in the process perhaps turn them "off" drugs?

To try to treat the medical and psychological problems which confront many users and potential users?

SELF-POLICING PREFERRED

Most colleges soon find there is no clear-cut "solution" to the drug problem.

For one thing, administrators feel it necessary to separate pot use from use of harder drugs. Columbia and other universities have unofficially advised dormitory counselors to overlook pot use and report only the sale of drugs or use of hard narcotics. Even pot pushers are not likely to be the target of university officials, or local law enforcement.

But university officials are tempted to call in the police to control the rise in thefts and narcotics pushers, often outsiders, on campus.

At Columbia, \$10,000 worth of goods were stolen from one dormitory during the first two weeks of the 1969 fall term. At both Columbia and Harvard, young street people often "crash" (sleep) in the rooms of students.

"You can't turn a kid down when he asks for a pad, especially in the winter," says an editor of the Crimson. But often these youngsters steal or push drugs to support their habits.

So far neither Harvard nor Columbia has had a police "bust". Both schools, still troubled by memories of student-police clashes, prefer to police themselves. Columbia suspended or expelled at least 12 students over the past year in connection with heroin use; Harvard asked three student pushers (not of heroin) to withdraw.

Harvard students feel confident there won't be a bust. One dealer commented that many students prefer to live on campus because they feel it is safer to use drugs there.

At Tufts University, just 20 minutes from Harvard Square, police raided the campus one early morning in March and arrested 19 students. The bust was triggered by a rash of campus robberies, as well as three student heroin pushers and a fraternity chemist who manufactured hallucinogens and was reported to the police by a fraternity brother.

STUDENTS CHARGE BREACH

Many students claimed the police would not have come on campus without tacit university concurrence. "We felt there was a breach of trust," said one. "There was no warning. The administration didn't enforce drug or alcohol laws all year. Now they give names to the police." Students say that despite the raid, drug use will be back to normal by fall term.

Replies Dean of Students Alvin R. Schmidt: "I don't think the university should be a protective enclave. This protects students from the responsibilities of society."

He feels the only alternative to drug busts is "to whoop up the members of the college community to assume responsibility" for policing drug abuse. He feels that "many students are bothered" about pushers, and "in a way there was a big sigh of relief at the bust."

Students at Tufts and elsewhere do express concern about hard drug pushers. Many, however, are willing to accept small dealers—those who sell drugs to finance their own drug purchases or make some extra spending money. Few students are willing to turn in their peers to the police.

One solution may be an innovation under consideration at an Eastern liberal arts college. If a student is disturbed about a pusher he could report the individual to the admin-

istration. The latter would investigate the charge and, if confirmed, would warn the pusher. If he ceased his activity, the matter would be dropped; otherwise, the police could be called in or he could be disciplined by the university.

Dr. Nowlis fears busts and drug policing can become a handy tool by which the older generation can chastise the young. "Particularly at the pot level, we guess that the actual chance of getting caught is 1/500 to 1/1000."

When so few are caught the general reaction is "Why me?" Students perceive this as an attack on them as individuals. So it doesn't become an arrest because of drugs but "because I look like a hippy"—which in many cases is the reason.

This was the student argument at the State University of New York, Stony Brook campus, where students charged a large drug bust was aimed at dramatizing legislative hearings on drugs.

Many administrators feel the spotlight should be focused more on information and treatment and less on policing.

The most immediate problem a university faces is how to treat the health problems of existing or potential drug users. Major universities like Harvard or Columbia usually have fully staffed health and psychiatric services. But many students identify the health service with the establishment. They fear their drug problem may be reported to the police.

OUTSIDERS PROVE VALUABLE

Says Dr. Jerome Brenner, member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology health service and cofounder of the Cambridgeport Clinic which ministers to the health problems of Cambridge street people, "Students will use the health service if they are clearly aware of the open philosophy of those manning it."

But according to one experienced drug user at Tufts, "Really the only effective way is for kids to treat the problem." During the last school years a small group of Tufts students maintained an unofficial "hot line" in their dormitories which was used by more than 200 students.

They would give advice over the phone or rush to another dormitory to calm someone on a "bad trip." This year, as part of a student-faculty devised drug program, the Tufts administration plans to recognize the "hot line" and distribute the numbers to all students.

Some colleges have found that outside volunteer groups can reach more students than they can.

For example, Berkeley's "Free Clinic"—located just off the celebrated, drug-saturated "hippiedom" of Telegraph Avenue—is one of a score of voluntary groups helping people on "bad (drug) trips."

The Free Clinic's philosophy is "care without barriers." Volunteer workers serve anybody who walks through the door. And they feel little responsibility to report addicts to local authorities.

A number of colleges here maintain "off-campus" drug information centers. UC, Santa Barbara's "Switchboard," located in the heart of troubled Isla Vista, is such an operation. "We're young, hip-looking people. And the kids tend to trust us," says Gail Tennen, a university staffer who donates most of her spare time to this work.

Drug addiction is often seized on by college administrators anxious to show some attempt to "deal" with drugs. But few college administrators on the East or West Coasts are optimistic about the potential success of drug-information thrusts.

REASONS FOR SKEPTICISM

"We had a big symposium on drug abuse last year," confides one University of California dean. "There was good advance pub-

licity. And even then, only 50 students out of 28,000 showed up."

Student users give these reasons for their skepticism about such programs:

Emphasis is usually placed on the negative effects of drugs, particularly marijuana.

"In high school, they showed us films on how pot makes you tremble all over and gets your eyes to water," explains one student. "I hadn't tried marijuana up to that time. But my curiosity got the best of me. The first time I smoked I got a little nauseous, but nothing worse than that," he reports.

Few students believe that marijuana is either addictive or harmful to one's health.

"I've never heard of anyone 'freaking out' on 'grass,'" explains a Berkeley coed.

Antidrug campaigns are seen as based on hypocritical values of the "establishment."

"We're a society of 'pill heads,'" one young man says. "We've had pills in our home ever since I can remember. But since it serves society to outlaw certain drugs, marijuana is illegal. It's an unjust law and most kids just ignore it," he adds.

However, there is a demand for drug education of a certain kind. One good example is a course on "adolescent drug use" taught at Harvard by Dr. Paul Walters, a member of the Harvard health service who has been handling drug problems for 10 years.

COURSE KEPT NEUTRAL

"Most information on drugs is scattered throughout medical, psychological, and pharmacological literature," says Dr. Walters. "Students without help can't find their way. Every two or three months there are new drugs out."

Dr. Walters takes pains to keep his course value neutral. "Any drug education program which lets itself get polarized is dead," he insists. The 125 people in Dr. Walters's course (half the number who applied) include a cross section of the college, and people in the graduate schools of education and law.

Two Harvard seniors who are heavily into drugs and have taken the course, commented: "You can't get reliable information on drugs. There's no information on hallucinogens. In Dr. Walters's course you can learn which drugs are known to be harmful."

Says Dr. Walters, "All I want the kids to do is really question. 'What are you doing, looking for? What does it do for you, for your friends? How? When? I don't ask why. You can't discuss pot with a straight face as a conflict in morals."

"Kids need a lot of education to get them thinking of what drugs are a symbol of . . ."

Some experts envision programs that will try to deal with the causes of drug abuse, as they see them, rather than the symptoms.

Dr. Alan Cohen, once a close compatriot of Dr. Timothy Leary (the "father" of LSD) at Harvard, insists that "people won't abuse drugs if you give them a better alternative—not a substitute."

TREATMENT NEEDS VARY

"Students are looking for meaning in life, self-discovery, investigation into the consciousness and spirit," says Dr. Cohen, now teaching at John F. Kennedy University in Martinez, Calif. "A whole lot who stop drugs have stopped for reasons which could be called spiritual."

Experts, including Dr. Cohen, have noted that many young people formerly into drugs are now into mysticism, group living, Meher Baba (a pacifist mystic) or organic food diets—all of which are linked to the search for new modes and values of living.

Dr. Cohen, who has been invited to lecture and suggest drug programs at universities varying from Colorado State to Marquette, says a program must be adapted to the nature of the people it aims at. "You treat a pill-popping Greek freak differently from a Har-

vard student into the Tibetan book of the dead."

"The handwriting on the wall shows religion as an alternative," he adds.

"But it won't be conventional it will be internal." He wants strong courses in essential Judaism and Christianity, and especially in mysticism.

For others the alternatives might be crafts or art (Dr. Nowlis talks of an experimental drama program at one university which involved kids who had been into drugs); or group counseling.

Dr. Cohen stresses four basic principles for any drug program: a sympathetic attitude; relevant information; credible figures; and a lot of emphasis on alternatives.

He adds, "We're trying to provide a bridge to the hope that is missing."

FREE OF CHARGE TO POOR CHILDREN

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, I point with pride to a wonderful program instituted by the Philadelphia Phillies baseball team in cooperation with the Law Observance Committee of the Federal Bar Association permitting disadvantaged youngsters to attend Phillies games free of charge.

For many disadvantaged youngsters the summer is a time for idleness, neglect, and trouble—a long hot summer, but thousands of underprivileged youngsters from Philadelphia and surrounding areas are enjoying a short, cool summer this year thanks to the generosity of President Bob Carpenter of the Philadelphia Phillies Baseball Club.

There are many ideas on how to prevent juvenile delinquency, however, I am convinced one of the most effective ways is to have youngsters engage in constructive activities. There is an old saying that the devil finds work for idle hands. By the same token, children—and adults who keep busy stay out of trouble. By admitting the youngsters to the ball games, they are not only being given something constructive to do, but something worthwhile to anticipate, to enjoy and to remember. The children who are participating in this program have the pleasure of anticipation, the thrill of realization and the joy of pleasant memories. Instead of spending idle time planning mischief, those who have attended can now discuss a pleasant memory and thrilling experience. Thousands of children have already participated and it is anticipated that by the close of the season over 15,000 children will have had the opportunity to see a ball game.

I commend President Carpenter, and his associates, Bill Giles and Paul Callahan, who so ably cooperated in working out the details of implementing the program. I also want to give full credit to Sy Berger of the Topps Chewing Gum Co., Inc., who initiated the concept in behalf of the Federal Bar Association and to the Federal Bar Association's Law Observance Committee, Chairman Harry D. Shargel, who worked with the ball club

and youth serving organizations to arrange for the attendance of the children.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR WOMEN

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it is long past time that we took affirmative action to eliminate those barriers that deny American women equality of opportunity.

In 1961, President Kennedy said: . . . prejudices and outmoded customs act as barriers to the full realization of women's basic rights which should be respected and fostered as part of our Nation's commitment to human dignity, freedom, and democracy.

Unfortunately, we have not yet done enough in providing protection for those basic rights. We still have widespread discrimination against women as a class, in matters of equal opportunities for employment, for job advancement, for fair wages, for education, and for housing.

The effect of present discriminatory patterns against women in matters of employment has serious social and economic repercussions. For 1968, 52.9 percent of families headed by a nonwhite woman and 25.2 percent of families headed by a white woman had incomes below the poverty line. The figures for families headed by a male, present a shocking contrast. For families headed by a white male, 6.3 percent are below the poverty line, and in families headed by a nonwhite male the figure is 18.9 percent. The number of families headed by males that were living below the poverty line declined 48.6 percent between 1959 and 1968. However, for the same period, families headed by a white woman only showed a 17.2 decline and families headed by a nonwhite woman showed an actual increase of 7.5 percent.

I am convinced that we need to provide the legislative tools to remove the invidious discrimination which places families headed by women in debasing poverty so frequently. Every worker deserves a wage that will enable him to have enough food and medical care for his family. That the worker is a woman, should not relegate her to the lowest paying jobs and it certainly should not deny her access to a job for which she is qualified.

I am not convinced however, that the good effect which a constitutional amendment would have on eliminating this kind of discrimination is outweighed by the mischief which it would do—especially for those women at the lowest economic stratum.

A constitutional amendment for equal rights for women would most likely bring the drafting of women into the military service and an end to the hard won protection which State labor laws provide for women in the areas of minimum wage, maximum daily and weekly hours, occupational safety, seating, lunch hours and rest periods, industrial home-

work and nightwork, weight lifting limitations, maternity benefits and guaranteed time-off before and after childbirth with return to employment secured.

Additionally such a constitutional amendment would eliminate the protection which women now have under dower rights. The duty to support a wife, the prior right of mothers to the custody of their children, the possibility of receiving support or alimony, would all be drastically altered and probably eliminated by such an amendment. However, there is a way that we can attack the problem of discrimination against women directly without passing a constitutional amendment that would do more harm than good.

We can enact the Women's Equality Act of 1970. This bill was introduced on June 30 by Congressman MIKVA along with Congresswoman PATSY MINK, a well-respected champion of equal rights for women. I am introducing this bill today, and I strongly support its provisions. It would carry out the legislative recommendations of the Presidential Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities. These recommendations were submitted by the administration last year, but so far no legislative recommendations have come from the White House to implement them. This bill remedies that situation and provides immediate protection for the equal rights of women.

The Women's Equality Act:

First. Amends title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to authorize Federal courts to enjoin sex discrimination in public accommodations;

Second. Amends titles III and IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to eliminate sex discrimination in public facilities and public education;

Third. Amends the Civil Rights Act of 1957 to extend the jurisdiction of the Civil Rights Commission to include sex discrimination;

Fourth. Amends title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prevent sex discrimination in Federally-assisted programs;

Fifth. Amends title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to insure equal employment opportunity in the hiring of State and local Government employees;

Sixth. Amends title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to remove the exemption of educational institutions from Equal Employment Opportunity laws;

Seventh. Amends title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with cease and desist powers;

Eighth. Amends the Federal Fair Housing Act (title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968) to prohibit sex discrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing or in the provision of brokerage services;

Ninth. Amends the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act to apply its equal pay provisions to women in executive, administrative and professional positions; and

Tenth. Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make a study and legislative recommendations,

within 1 year, to equalize the treatment of women under the Social Security Act, the Internal Revenue Code and the Family Assistance Act. It also requires the Commissioner of Education to survey all educational institutions and report to Congress on any denial of equal educational opportunities because of sex and make recommendations to eliminate any such discrimination.

SANTEE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the following is an article by Lew Scarr which appeared in the July 21, 1970, edition of the San Diego Union. It tells about the Santee County Water District's unique waste water reclamation system which is winning acclaim around the world. For nearly a decade, Santee has been laundering sewage water to the point where it is safely used in recreation lakes, for irrigation, and soon for industrial use. I am sure our colleagues will be interested in this important project.

The article follows:

SEWAGE RECLAIMED FOR RECREATION USE—
SANTEE'S OWN LAKES ATTRACT INTEREST OF
WORLD

(By Lew Scarr)

SANTEE.—Our county's No. 1 tourist attraction probably is the San Diego Zoo, and next to that it may be Sea World and after that it just may be a sewage treatment plant at the far end of an old dry wash.

When it comes to foreign visitors, the Santee County Water District's sewage treatment plant (they prefer waste water reclamation system) may have more drawing power than either Carol the elephant or Shamu the killer whale.

Representatives of 39 foreign countries so far have visited the plant at the mouth of Sycamore Canyon here. Visitors have come from every state in the union and there is a constant stream of school children evoking such later written responses as "the water sure was clean" and "thank you for letting us look at your sewage."

Many of the foreign powers have sent several delegations, Israel and Australia, with water supply problems of their own, have been the most interested, with water-rich Brazil third in line.

The school children may look at a visit to the sludge beds as simply better than a morning with the books, but others come because they have one of two problems sometimes both.

They haven't got water and they don't know where to get it, or they have too much sewage and they don't know where to put it. Santee, unique almost in this entire world, is solving one by solving the other.

The story, by now is well-known, but, briefly, it began in 1959 when the San Diego Regional Water Pollution Control Board tightened the discharge requirements for effluent from the district's existing sewage treatment plant.

The district could either built a new plant or tie in with the metropolitan sewage disposal system into the ocean. Rising water costs also were a concern.

There is no local water supply. The district is entirely dependent upon the 300-mile im-

portation of water from the Colorado River. By 1972 it will be necessary to supplement this with water from northern California and perhaps by 1990 by water from the Columbia River.

The district has no seasonal storage facilities for its imported water. Water is taken from the aqueduct as needed, an inefficient practice.

On its way to deciding to reclaim its sewage for use as agricultural and industrial water, the district officers argued that water never wears out and that 99.9 per cent of raw sewage is pure water anyway.

Technically the job didn't appear difficult, especially when it seemed certain that the federal government would foot most of the bill. The district feared there would be a lot of unfavorable citizen reaction, an unfounded fear as it has turned out.

And the reason the public has so readily accepted the revolutionary program has been the bonus piece of cake of the entire experiment.

"As to gaining public acceptance," said Edwin H. Houser, manager of the water district, "the best approach appeared to be to overcome the negative connotations of sewage by associating the program with pleasant things that the public enjoys and approves."

It was decided to put the reclaimed water in an attractive setting and invite the public to look at it, sniff it, picnic around it, boat on it, fish in it and swim in it.

And thus the famous Santee Lakes were born. Now on a hot Sunday sometimes 10,000 persons do all of these things on the four of the six lakes now open.

So completely has the public accepted its lakes and the manner in which they were formed that it salutes them annually with the Santee Lakes Festival, this year the 10th annual, June 27-28.

Many residents think water from the plant already flows through the mains of the district. Houser is not sure it ever will.

"There has been too much emphasis on turning the water into potable use," he said. "Actually, the real value of the program may be to use the reclaimed water for agricultural and industrial use and take the strain off the potable system.

Nevertheless, a pilot project is under way at the plant, wholly at government expense, to see how much it will cost to treat the water so it is purer than that arriving from the Colorado River.

Two carbon filters daily are removing taste, odor and color from 100,000 gallons of the already treated water and indeed pouring out potable water that is purer than tap water. It remains to be seen if it can be done profitably.

Meanwhile, irrigation water goes on sale for the first time in about three weeks. There are three immediate customers: Carlton Hills Golf Course, a tree farm and the Mast Park Little League field.

The golf course has been using reclaimed water for some time, but has had to pump it itself. Grossmont College has been waiting patiently but is far down the line.

The cost probably will be \$50 an acre foot. It costs district residents \$150 an acre foot for imported water.

Houser said the district is looking at the possibility of building a second system to give home owners a crack at the bargain, too.

"It may be," he said, "that we could provide it to them on an unmetered basis so they could use it for their lawns. But there would have to be a schedule so they didn't all turn it on at the same time."

Santee residents say that will be just one more reason for living here. Already they get a break at the lakes. Identified by windshield stickers, they pay only 50 cents to get in; others pay \$1.

And the closer they live, the better.

PRISONERS OF WAR—AMERICA'S
FIRST PRIORITY

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1970

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, on July 30, 1970, in Paris, North Vietnam again rebuffed the efforts of the U.S. spokesman, Ambassador Philip G. Habib, to negotiate seriously on the prisoner-of-war situation. This comes as no surprise. A week prior—July 23—the North Vietnamese also turned a deaf ear to Ambassador Habib's eloquent statement. It is a matter of record that Hanoi has refused all efforts to resolve this humanitarian subject. By its own actions it stands in contempt of the humane standards expressed in the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention of 1949, by which it is bound. As a consequence our brave men in their hands have had to endure many years of internment under conditions that cause the gravest concern.

There may be some who prefer to forget about the prisoners and the conditions under which they are held. I am glad that so many among us in this body have made known their own personal concern about this. We owe it to these men who have given and are continuing to give so much that they be not forgotten. They will not be forgotten.

I commend these statements to the reading of every Member of the Congress because they show the grave concern of the American Government and our people in regard to the prisoner-of-war question. The remarks follow:

OPENING REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR HABIB AT
77TH PLENARY SESSION OF PARIS MEETINGS,
JULY 30, 1970

Ladies and gentlemen, from the outset of these talks, we have endeavored to engage your side in serious discussion of the fundamental issues involved in restoring peace in Viet-Nam. We have put before you specific proposals on these issues, and we have offered to discuss your own proposals as well. We have indicated we are prepared to deal flexibly and reasonably with you on all aspects of these proposals in order to arrive at a set-

tlement which will truly allow the South Vietnamese people to determine their own future. We have asked repeatedly that you approach these talks in the same spirit.

Unfortunately, you have presented your demands as preconditions which you call upon us to accept before serious negotiations can begin. As a consequence, you have avoided meaningful discussion of the specific issues themselves.

Last week, for example, we attempted again to engage you in discussion of the urgent and relatively simple problem of proper treatment of prisoners of war. Your reply was completely unresponsive. You continued to avoid discussion of this question, one which need not—and, indeed, should not—be held in abeyance regardless of other developments and issues.

Ladies and gentlemen, renewed efforts for serious negotiation call for a positive and responsive spirit on both sides. They can be successful to the extent that these meetings are not misused for propaganda purposes but rather deal with the fundamental issues on the basis of genuine and relevant negotiation. They can be successful to the extent that there is discussion and agreement on the basis of actions by both sides in favor of peace.

OPENING REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR PHILIP C.
HABIB AT THE 76TH PLENARY SESSION OF THE
NEW PARIS MEETINGS ON VIETNAM, JULY 23,
1970

Ladies and gentlemen, last week I urged that you be ready to join us in serious discussion of the fundamental issues involved in these talks. Certainly one of the fundamental issues on which such discussion can start immediately is the urgent question of the treatment of prisoners of war. A few weeks ago, you stated the prisoner question can only be settled together, with an overall settlement of the war based on your ten points. You even insisted that we stop raising this issue at these meetings.

Ladies and gentlemen, the question of humanitarian treatment of prisoners of war cannot be avoided while the war goes on. On the contrary, it is precisely during a war that the question is of utmost importance. This is why there are accepted standards of international behavior toward prisoners, and why these standards must be applied wherever prisoners are held and from the moment of their capture.

You have frequently spoken of the proposals set forth in your ten points. We see nothing in these proposals that precludes serious discussion now of the proper treat-

ment of prisoners of war. Nor do we see anything that prevents you from putting into practice now the accepted international standards.

We see nothing, for example, that prevents you from opening your prisoner of war camps now to impartial outside inspection, as our side has done. We have many times mentioned the need for complete and official identification of all those prisoners of war you hold, and for all these prisoners you hold in South Vietnam, whom you have not only refused to identify at all, but who have never been allowed to correspond with their families despite the statements by your own representatives that they are permitted to do so. The early repatriation of seriously sick and wounded prisoners you hold is yet another matter of immediate concern.

Ladies and Gentlemen, your attitude so far on the prisoner of war issue is incomprehensible to American and world opinion. This is a matter which cannot be held in abeyance. It cannot await the end of the war.

Surely steps can be taken in regard to treatment and release of prisoners of war which would contribute to our renewed efforts here to bring peace to Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, there is resting in the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill which I introduced that makes it the sense of Congress that the prisoner-of-war matter be the first order of business at the Paris Peace Conference. That bill is House Concurrent Resolution 499.

The primary reason for this resolution is to notify the leaders of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front that the Congress of the United States is united with the administration and the American people in demanding an immediate solution of the prisoner-of-war question. Regardless of other matters under discussion, this humanitarian problem, which is totally unassociated with either the military or political settlement of the issues, is, to us, our very first and highest priority.

Hearings have been held on this bill and, in my appearance before the chairman and members of the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Development, I have urged them to report this matter favorably.

I am hopeful that this House will have an opportunity to express its feelings on this matter.

SENATE—Wednesday, August 5, 1970

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, who hast given us the night for rest and the day for labor and service, grant that we may use all the circumstances of this day to further a righteous order of human life. And as we work may we grow in the graces of the Master of Life.

Grant that we may use success as a way of thankfulness; use failure as a way to better effort; use praise as a way to humility; use disappointment as a way to patience; use pain as a way to endurance; use danger as a way of courage.

Flood our lives with the wisdom and beauty of Thy presence. Grant that the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts may be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. RUSSELL).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., August 5, 1970.

To the Senate:
Being temporarily absent from the Sen-

ate, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that pursuant to the provisions of section 2(a), Public Law 91-354, the Speaker had appointed Mr. ROGERS of Colorado and Mr. WIGGINS as members of the Commission on the Bankruptcy Laws of the United States.

The message announced that the