

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 18887. A bill for the relief of Slavko N. Bjelajac; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 18888. A bill for the relief of Edward E. Jones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 18889. A bill for the relief of John Molgard Isaksen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHMITZ:

H.R. 18890. A bill for the relief of Bernaldo Acupan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

567. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Wayne E. Carver, Wheelersburg, Ohio, relative to appointments to the U.S. Supreme Court and to other Federal benches, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SCORE A BIG PLUS FOR SMALL BUSINESS

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed gratifying to note that many of our citizens are not content to while away the increased leisure time an earlier retirement age provides.

Under the auspices of the Small Business Administration, the Service Corps of Retired Executives—SCORE—makes it their responsibility to assist fledgling and floundering small businesses to successfully adjust to the American free enterprise system.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to publicly commend the chairman of the Buffalo SCORE Chapter, Mr. Herman Kahn. Under his truly fine and exemplary leadership, the dedicated SCORE volunteers have helped Buffalo achieve the lowest small business death rate in the Nation.

A very pertinent article, excerpted from the Buffalo Evening News, follows:

SCORE A BIG PLUS FOR SMALL BUSINESS
(By Ralph Dibble)

It was like the trite fable about the husband who went out one day to buy a pack of cigarettes and never came back.

But it was tragically real for the Buffalo area woman who was left with two young daughters, a \$150,000 home and limited financial resources.

She sold the expensive home, bought a florist business and moved into modest living quarters behind the flower shop. In the drab days that followed she had to help her daughters overcome the emotional trauma of shifting from an upper-upper middleclass life to an economically-deprived existence.

And, worst of all, the business she had hoped would give them security was showing, a loss, month-after-month.

In desperation, she contacted the U.S. Small Business Administration, in the old Federal Building, 121 Ellicott St. There, it was decided that the case should go to SCORE—Service Corps of Retired Executives—an organization of retired businessmen who offer their services to small businessmen at no charge.

The problem was turned over to Raymond J. Hoban of Kenmore, retired consultant on industrial cost reduction. One of the first things he learned was that three employees of the business had used their know-how (and some equipment) to set up florists businesses of their own.

After that, Mr. Hoban began a full-scale study. As it turned out, he stayed with the case for several months. He weeded out unnecessary expenses such as payments for air express deliveries that weren't necessary.

Two delivery boys stayed out all day on their rounds. Their schedules were revised

to start them out earlier and then get them back in the store to perform other duties. Careful records were kept of all costs and they were trimmed relentlessly.

Within months, the business was breaking even for the first time in seven years. The woman was able to sell it at a fair market value and find more profitable uses for her capital.

Then, there was the case of the Broadway discount store that specialized in drugstore items and returned its owner nothing.

Two SCORE volunteers, Alfred E. Wiener, a retired grocer, and Herman Kahn, a veteran of the retail furniture business, took a long, hard look and discovered that, although the store was open after regular shopping hours, its owner was charging the same prices as other stores.

They convinced the proprietor that he should raise his prices by 10 per cent because he was offering shoppers the convenience of after-hours shopping. The recommendation raised the store's take from \$150,000 a year to \$200,000 annually and changed it to a profitable enterprise.

Like the discount store case, many SCORE assignments are relatively straightforward and easy, requiring perhaps as little as 12 hours a week of the volunteers' time. Others require complex investigations that involve teams of volunteers in many weeks of effort.

A Buffalo area testing laboratory received the services of a three-man team of volunteers, Roy C. Timm, Aldred K. Warren and Elmer M. Finbury, who devoted four months to the problem.

The laboratory sought help in increasing sales and services and also asked advice on the problem of relocating to more adequate facilities.

The changes in location and operation suggested by the SCORE volunteer generated an expansion of the business that resulted in hiring 10 more employees and gave the Buffalo business community a biological and metallurgical testing facility.

One of the strangest cases handled by the Buffalo SCORE involved a weekly newspaper that had an unpleasant odor that persisted after it was delivered to homes.

SCORE volunteers advised a testing program which produced puzzling early results showing that neither the ink or the paper were responsible for the odor. Eventually, it was learned that it was the combination of ink and paper that produced it.

SCORE is an offshoot of the Small Business Administration. The SBA was organized in 1954 to assist small businesses. These are defined as businesses with less than \$1 million in gross sales and they comprise 95 per cent of the country's five million businesses.

The SBA was organized to reduce the sometimes alarmingly-high death rate of these small businesses by providing them low-cost government loans.

But small business still faced major problems in 1964 when SBA leaders reviewed figures showing that small businesses accounted for 91 per cent of all business failures and that inept, inexperienced management was the major cause for those failures.

They thought of the large number of re-

tired executive (many of them involuntary retirees) and the idea of SCORE was born. The goal of SCORE is to use the otherwise untapped abilities of the retirees. So far, SCORE has been able to do that, although the road hasn't always been easy.

Dun & Bradstreet figures show that the Buffalo area has the lowest death rate for small businesses in the nation. And it pinpoints the decline as starting in 1965, the first year of SCORE, and in areas, like Buffalo, that have strong SCORE programs.

Any company that has 25 or fewer employees, can qualify for SCORE assistance. Counseling also is offered to persons who are thinking of going into business.

Nationally, there are an estimated 4000 retired men taking part in the SCORE program. The Buffalo chapter has 36 persons enrolled.

Buffalo also has 17 persons enrolled in the Active Corps of Executives (ACE), a parallel program that offers the same free counseling—in this case from younger, working executives. It was founded by Hillary J. Sandoval Jr., national administrator.

The Buffalo SCORE chapter now has 31 working cases and the local ACE program has five current cases.

One recent ACE case took John J. Piazza, administrator of the Ransomville General Hospital, to Texas for consultation on the tangled affairs of Wesley Manor, a retirement home being operated in the Rio Grande Valley by the Southwest Conference of Methodist Churches.

The operation was at a whopping deficit of \$25,000 a month. The administrator, a retired minister, was described as "very personable" and "most devoted to the work of the church," but with administrative abilities that were "most limited."

Mr. Piazza found that not only was the home located in a sparsely-settled area with few potential customers, but it was doing no advertising to attract persons from other areas.

He found much of the space devoted to unproductive uses. The facilities included five chapels and 26 lounges. Although it was meant to accommodate 400 residents, full occupancy has never been achieved.

The FHA foreclosed a \$2,800,000 mortgage and a church bond issue of \$800,000 is \$144,000 short. The rest is expected by June 30. This amount has been used to liquidate accounts payable and meet current deficits.

Mr. Piazza, who worked with another ACE volunteer, Joseph S. Enzina of Newfare, met last November with the Wesley Manor's directors to recommend emergency steps.

They recommended that "an excess of staff" be trimmed by layoffs, elimination of some services to residents, an increase in rates and immediate start of an internal cost control program. They urged "an extensive advertising program" and a detailed review of space utilization.

Also suggested was the offering of other levels of care to increase income and the hiring of a business manager.

It is too early to tell whether the retirement home can be kept in business, but at least it now has a chance. A satisfying sidelight for Mr. Piazza was a firm friendship he has struck up with a Texas executive.

Another ace project relating to care for the elderly took volunteer Max Altman to the Gowanda Indian Reservation of the Seneca Indian Nation to study the possibility of using reservation buildings for a nursing home to be operated by the Seneca Council for Indians throughout the state.

Mr. Altman's preliminary report is that the buildings are in good condition and probably can be converted into a nursing home facility.

Presiding over the Buffalo office of the SBA is Frank R. Izzo, branch manager, who also is a principal adviser for SCORE and ACE here.

He is impressed by the volunteers and the fact that in an age of conspicuous non-involvement, they provide valuable services "out of the goodness of their hearts."

Some recruiting is done among area industries that provide names of recently-retired executives. A report on SCORE's activities in G. L. Ludcke's "Human Side of Investing" column in the Dec. 1 editions of *The News* brought responses to SCORE from 75 persons.

One of the most unusual recruiting cases came when Mr. Izzo got a phone call from the wife of a retiree.

"He'll drive me crazy, if I don't find some way to get him out of the house," she said. "Couldn't you get him into something like the SCORE program?"

A tactful interview disclosed that the man was indeed unhappy in his enforced idleness and would be pleased to work with SCORE.

Buffalo Chapter 45, one of 185 self-governing SCORE chapters, holds monthly meetings to evaluate possible volunteers and discuss business problems. A side benefit is the socializing it makes possible among the retirees.

A charter member and a longtime aid to the Buffalo Chapter, Michael F. Ellis, advertising executive, who now serves on the State Advisory Council.

Mr. Ellis, a man of wide-ranging interests, had a favorite project—a man who devised a whirlpool bath for race horses. The developer was hustled to the Patent Office to protect his rights and Mr. Ellis gave him some expert advice on promotion of the bath.

SCORE's efforts frequently are directed toward aiding minority groups. John N. Anderson, who operated a wholesale florist business, helped in organization of Professional Servants, 493 Michigan Ave., which trains and bonds persons for domestic work.

On the other hand, a proposal for a quality restaurant and nightclub was discouraged because of what was considered a lack of practical planning and a sound financial base.

Applications for assistance come through the SBA, but, once a case is referred to it, the SCORE chapter operates independently. Roy C. Timm was the first chapter chairman. Current head is Mr. Kahn.

The only cost to a "client" is payment of travel expenses to the volunteer or \$5 for a visit within 25 miles. But 95 per cent of the volunteers turn down the expense money.

One of the stranger trips made by a SCORE or ACE volunteer from Buffalo took Arthur Mesches, owner of a group of cleaning establishments, who was called to look into the affairs of a Western New York businessman who was a "compulsive buyer."

Although his business was just about breaking even, the man couldn't turn down a salesman who appeared in his office. His final spending fling was outside the office as he bought his wife a mink coat and jewelry. Mr. Mesches is trying to help pick up the pieces to convert a break-even enterprise into a profitable one.

The kind of know-how that Mr. Mesches brings to the program is best illustrated by SCORE's celebrated case number 128—a number that's well known to most SCORE workers.

It involved a Hindu woman who arrived at the San Francisco SBA office in a flowing sari to ask for help with "a business problem."

The woman explained she was a maker of curry sauce that had been prized by hotels and restaurants since 1958. But when she tried to sell it in stores at 98 cents for an 11½-ounce bottle, it wouldn't move.

A retired marketing expert considered the problem and offered the opinion that few housewives would invest in an untried, unknown product to the tune of nearly a dollar.

He suggested selling it in 6½-ounce bottles for 69 cents. The maker reported it "worked like magic" and soon the local chain store was ordering a thousand cases.

Occasionally, a SCORE or ACE volunteer encounters initial hostility. When Edward I. Zolte arrived to help a baker who had asked for assistance, he found the businessman incensed because he was talking to a lawyer, instead of another baker.

"Look," Mr. Zolte responded, "I've never been associated with a failure."

He found customers entering the bakery were confronted with racks of bread. Mr. Zolte advised moving them to the back, declaring, "Everyone knows you've got bread here."

He also advised painting and brightening the interior and suggested the baker buy directly in the market, instead of dealing through a middleman.

The encounter was typical to the "man-to-man" approach that is preferred by the programs.

Nearly all small business failures come through faults in management, the SBA has found.

It also has found a persistent and sometimes fatal allergy to keeping records and doing paper work. Many small businessmen have no idea of what the relationship is among costs, price schedules and profits.

SBA representatives like to emphasize that small business has one overwhelming advantage—its ability to provide personalized service.

A widely-cited example involves a Chester, Pa., service station that changed a loss to a profit by providing its customers with what it calls "chauffeur care." The station provides free home pickup and delivery of cars it services and washes.

All SCORE cases are not a success. In some cases, failures are averted.

One beauty salon operator wanted to switch to an ice cream store because she was tired of standing all day. A SCORE volunteer convinced her an ice-cream business would be unprofitable and that she would be on her feet just as much, anyhow.

The SBA provides services that dovetail into the volunteer programs. It conducts Small Business Workshops in Western New York communities for persons who are thinking of going into business or have been in business only a brief time.

Local chambers of commerce cooperate and banks often pick up the tab for a luncheon. Bankers talk about banking services, Certified Public Accountants talk about the importance of paper work and insurance representatives talk about guarding against risks and even the danger of being overinsured.

In charge of the operations is Mr. Izzo, who came to Buffalo six years ago and is only two years away from retirement, himself. A native of Brooklyn and a veteran of 22 years with the Reconstruction Finance Corp., he took a decade off from the government service to run a Dutchess County automobile agency.

He considers that excursion into business as invaluable in his present job.

"I can think like a businessman," he explains, "and I know how fed up they can get with government forms and other paper work."

Working closely with the SCORE and ACE volunteers is the Buffalo branch office of the SBA, headed by Mr. Izzo. Heading the SBA's two major departments locally are Len Hocken, loan officers in charge, and Frank Sciortino, who heads the management assistance department.

Probably the greatest tribute to the SCORE and ACE volunteers came from an SBA official who declared:

"There's a great deal of idealism in the American business executive. Many hide and try to appear tough. But we find that in their hearts they are really anxious to do something for their communities and nation."

SENATOR SCHWEIKER URGES CARE WITH NUCLEAR POWERPLANT PLANS IN PENNSYLVANIA

HON. RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. SCHWEIKER. Mr. President, Pennsylvania is scheduled to receive the largest program of nuclear powerplants of any State in this country. Twelve nuclear plants are either in being or proposed for the State, including a fast breeder demonstration plant which is proposed for a site near Scottsville, on the Susquehanna River, in Wyoming County.

Because my State is scheduled to be the recipient of a large and active program in this area, I have been urging that some of the medical and environmental issues be openly and widely discussed by the citizens of Pennsylvania during the planning stages of these plants. Recently I have asked two knowledgeable scientists in this field to appear on my biweekly television program to discuss problems of radiation emissions. Prof. E. J. Sternglass of the Medical School of the University of Pittsburgh outlined some of the dangers and said:

It is my feeling that until we do (additional) studies and prove that lower level radiations are really safe and we can judge how much should be released we ought not to go ahead with such a huge major program.

On a later program, Dr. William Bibb, a scientist from the Atomic Energy Commission, pointed out that President Nixon's home in San Clemente is "less than 4,500 yards from the San Onofre plant. I think we are well aware of the fact that those who are concerned with the President's safety are not going to let him be close to a nuclear powerplant if they felt there was an unnecessary risk. Obviously, they don't feel there is."

One of the projects planned for Pennsylvania is a proposed \$375 million nuclear generating plant at Limerick. A similar station is planned for Newbold Island, N.J., on the Delaware River across from Bucks County. Recently the Delaware River Basin Commission held a hearing to allow local interested citizens and public officials to present their points of view with regard to this proposal. This is precisely the kind of public exposure of the issues involved which I feel is necessary. I commend the Delaware River Basin Commission for providing a public forum on this matter and shall place in

the RECORD the text of an article from the Norristown Times Herald which summarizes the hearing and includes in it remarks by Representative LAWRENCE COUGHLIN.

The Washington Star has recently published a four-part series which sets forth some of the issues surrounding the promotion and regulation of atomic energy and exploring how the Atomic Energy Commission has been attempting to cope with the environmental concern over its activities. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Norristown (Pa.) Times Herald, July 17, 1970]

UNTIL MORE DATA IS COMPILED: TEMPORARY HALT ASKED ON LIMERICK "N" PLANT

(By Jill Porter)

The overwhelming consensus of testimony at a public hearing Thursday called for rejecting at this time the proposed \$375 million Limerick nuclear generating plant, and a similar station planned for Newbold Island, N.J. Conservation groups and individuals right down the line called on the Delaware River Basin Commission to refrain from approving plans for construction of the two plants, until much more is known concerning their effects on water supply and the environment.

Montgomery County Planning Commission, Mayor Frank L. Caiola and Congressman Lawrence Coughlin were among those who requested a postponement of approval until all facts were calculated.

The hearing, which began at 10 A.M. and lasted until the evening, focused on the Limerick Generating Station, proposed by the Philadelphia Electric Co. for the east bank of the Schuylkill River, and the \$450 million Newbold Island Generating Station, proposed by the Public Service Electric and Gas Company for the island in Bordentown Township, Burlington County, N.J.

Some 200 persons attended the session at the American Society for Testing and Materials Building, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia.

The two points raised by a spokesman for Lawrence Coughlin represented the main concerns of those who testified: the drain on water supply, and the lack of knowledge concerning the environmental impact of the plants.

Rep. Coughlin, in the statement, said his concerns in regard to construction of a nuclear generating plant in Limerick Township, should not be interpreted as opposition to the plant or to use of nuclear power.

"I recognize the problems we face with inadequate power sources and commend Philadelphia Electric for moving to meet the challenge.

"I believe, however, that it is important to insure that all aspects of the proposed construction are examined thoroughly before such a large and irrevocable step is taken. My staff and I presently are engaged in a detailed review of the entire project."

The Congressman's statement continued: "As we ponder the effect of the proposed plant on our water resources, we must take into account two major considerations. One is the long-term results of an estimated use of 69 million gallons daily by the proposed plant, with an estimated 35 million gallons being lost in evaporation. The extremely heavy demands on Delaware River water, occasioned by continued population and industrial growth, dictate the need for the most thorough consideration.

"I know that these considerations are important to you and your staff and to the planners throughout the entire region.

"Second, and of particular importance to me, is the question of the environmental impact of using this water for the nuclear generating plant. Our water resources are most precious and yet I feel that you are being asked to make a decision without benefit of any detailed information.

"I do not believe that anyone can render a final opinion on the effect on our water resources without the benefit of all environmental reports. It seems unfair to put the Commission members in such a position.

"I believe we must await the decisions of the various agencies and bodies concerned with the environment before any reasoned and informed decision can be evolved on what the Limerick plant's effect will be on our water resources."

For these reasons, concluded Congressman Coughlin, he requests the Delaware River Basin Commission to decline any final decision "until the Commission—and all of us—have had the opportunity to study the Environmental Report, as finally approved, and have had the benefit of knowledge rather than the absence of it."

The lack of information concerning the consequences of the proposed plants and available alternatives led the president of the Environmental Planning and Information Center of Pennsylvania to call the hearings "premature."

"EPIC and all environmentally concerned groups cannot come before the commission and give you a responsible statement whether they, in fact, support or oppose such nuclear generating stations until this material is available," Thomas Dolan said.

Dolan predicted the construction of 10 more nuclear generating stations within the basin and said "The amount of fresh water available for consumptive uses is limited."

"The Limerick generating station will evaporate as much as 42 million gallons of water daily, or an average of 35 million gallons daily . . . If they (the 10 additional plants) have the same cooling processes the basin will lose the daily water requirements of three million people through evaporation."

Most of the 20 some groups offering testimony requested that the Commission adopt a wait-and-see attitude, but a few, including a stockholder in Philadelphia Electric, condemned the projects outright.

"When in doubt," said Emily Ford, president of the West Jersey Club of the Natural Food Associates, Merchantville, N.J., "research and say, 'No'."

The Ford woman and Mrs. Dorothy S. Philips, a representative of the Delaware Valley Protective Association and a stockholder in P. E., quoted from extensive studies by scientists which link radiation pollution to increased cancer and leukemia.

Other objections included the proximity of the plants, with their potential for radiation and thermal pollution, and accidents of catastrophic proportions to areas of dense population; the prohibitive costs of construction and operation when long-term effects are unknown: The possible increase in rain, ice, frost and fog due to the water vapor emitted from the plants.

Though the utility companies, in their presentations, assured the commission that radioactive emission would be within the safety tolerances established by the Atomic Energy Commission, it was reiterated again and again that those tolerances are now undergoing extensive review as a result of independent studies which claim they are far too high.

Hal Clark, president of the Delaware Valley Protective Association, likened the energy crisis to a prior food crisis and said he hoped the Commission would avoid another "DDT tragedy."

"In saving our food from insects with a product that had been inadequately researched, we poisoned our environment," he said.

James F. Wright, executive director of the Commission, questioned in an interview whether strong public opinion could stop that construction of the plants said, "The decision will not be made on the basis of popularity."

The Commission will decide according to calculation of risks and attributes of these and alternate plans, Wright said.

"The public raised certain questions the Commission could not answer at this time," he said.

"Answers will be developed and the public will be informed of them through various reports."

Mayor Caiola, in his statement, pointed to the number of studies being done on nuclear plant construction and the possible ramifications such construction might have on the environment and ecology.

Studies, he noted, are now underway by the State Planning Commission, the Montgomery County Planning Commission, the special group headed by Senator Holl. Also, he said, a House subcommittee is presently conducting hearings into the more general aspects and long range effects of nuclear power plants.

"It is my belief," continued Caiola, "that a decision by the Delaware Valley River Basin Commission before the findings of these various commissions have been made public would be a premature act. There are several questions which I have and which I am sure the Commission has already given attention. One is going to be lost during the course of the daily operation of this facility.

"In Norristown with our population of 40,000 we consume in the neighborhood of two million gallons of water a day. Under the present proposal of the nuclear plant, approximately 35 million gallons a day is going to be evaporated. This would mean that the water needed the operation of this plant would be able to support a community almost many times the size of Norristown.

"As has been pointed out, our electrical requirements are rising approximately 10 per cent per year. However, we should not lose sight of the fact that our water requirements are also on the increase. We, in the northeastern part of the country, in past years have faced successive periods of drought when fresh water has certainly become a scarce commodity. It was not too many years ago when we saw the salt water table backing up in the Delaware River. I certainly feel this should warrant very careful consideration as to the expendability of our present available fresh water.

"Also, I think one other point is worth noting. If, in fact, electrical requirements are rising at 10 per cent each year, certainly beside the Newbold Island Generating Station and the Limerick Generating Station there must be other plans and proposals in the works for constructing additional nuclear plants in the area, plants that would subsequently use the Delaware River for their source of water supply.

"I think it would be incumbent upon the Commission to request a proposal for future developments and be able to study that proposal weighing on one hand the needs for electrical power and the possibility of water shortages in future times. I feel that a piecemeal approach to this may lead to haphazardous planning in the allocation of such a vital resource as natural fresh water."

Caiola added that there is also another consideration "which I think is worth noting at this time.

"In the Philadelphia Electric's application to the Atomic Energy Commission I am sure they have asked for use of the Schuylkill River in case of emergency situations. Thus,

if the water supply coming from the Delaware should be affected in some way, the plant would then be able to draw from the Schuylkill River for its daily usage. Certainly, there can be no contention that the Schuylkill River is not an adequate or substantial source of water to keep the facility running at maximum capacity. We are already experiencing grave problems in the quantity and quality of water in the Schuylkill River. To use the Schuylkill River as an alternate in times of emergency may prove extremely detrimental to the surrounding areas that rely on the Schuylkill River as a source of water supply. I fully realize that if such an emergency should occur, the plant would reduce its water requirements to a minimal level. However, I would like to see these restrictions specifically laid out when final consideration is given by the Atomic Energy Commission.

"In summary, I am making substantially the same request that the Montgomery County Planning Commission has set forth; that is, a delay in your decision until the findings of the various committees now studying the effects of the plant are made public including the public hearing which is to be held in the spring by the Atomic Energy Commission.

"I also strongly urge that the Delaware River Basin Commission request at the present time the submission of future site proposals so that the water needs of the community can be properly taken into consideration in a comprehensive plan for future development."

[From the Evening Star, July 22, 1970]

UNDER THE MUSHROOM CLOUD—1: CONTROVERSIES ARE SMUDGING AEC'S IMAGE

(By Donald M. Rothberg)

The Atomic Energy Commission, in the dual role of promoter and regulator of atomic energy, is encountering criticism over pollution, radiation, health and safety.

The bureaucratic devices used by the agency to counter the dissent are heightening some controversies and threatening the AEC's reputation for scientific objectivity.

"The AEC has the worst public relations since the storm troopers," commented one scientist.

Many AEC officials are working to change that image. But many others provide ample evidence of how that negative image developed.

For example:

In Denver, a state public health service officer says when he asked the AEC about reports plutonium had been found in the soil outside a nearby weapons manufacturing facility "They just said they'd rather not discuss it at that time."

Drs. John Gofman and Arthur Tamplin of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif., have attacked federal radiation exposure limits as far too high. Their theory has set off an emotional, name-calling debate between the AEC and the two scientists.

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration officials in Portland, Oreg., hope a presidential executive order will enable them to win a long struggle with the AEC over use of Columbia River water to cool reactors at Hanford, Wash. For years water has carried back with it enough heat to endanger Columbia salmon and a small amount of radioactivity that turns up in shellfish at the mouth of the river more than 200 miles away.

In Congress, a senator finally pried loose from AEC files a three-year-old report from the National Academy of Sciences that sharply criticized AEC handling of radioactive waste.

Another report that lay hidden for a year warned that underground nuclear explosions can trigger earthquakes.

For years the AEC has had the task of selling the public the idea that there were peaceful uses for atomic energy.

Born in the shadow of the mushroom clouds that rose over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the AEC faced a public frightened by the power science unleashed.

After adjusting to the obvious potential devastation from nuclear weapons, the public gradually became aware of another hazard—radiation, the potentially deadly rays emitted by radioactive material.

As interest grew in pollution and the environment, attention focused on the growing nuclear industry and the minute quantities of radiation going into the air and streams. Was this the first stage of a new and particularly deadly form of pollution?

Questions like these arose about activities the AEC sponsors:

Are nuclear power plants a safe answer to the nation's rapidly growing demand for electricity? Is there a chance a power plant accident could spew deadly radiation over a heavily populated area? Will small amounts of radiation that leak from such plants add to the cancer death toll?

Can millions of gallons of highly radioactive liquid waste—the garbage of the nuclear industry—be stored safely in AEC depots for a thousand years, the time needed for its radioactivity to die off? Is the AEC moving fast enough to convert it from liquid to a safer solid form?

Do underground nuclear blasts trigger earthquakes? Why did the AEC choose Amchitka, an earthquake-prone Aleutian island, for the biggest underground explosions yet?

On Sunday, May 11, 1969, the most expensive industrial fire in American history swept through the main production building at the AEC's Rocky Flats plant 25 miles northwest of Denver.

That \$50 million fire touched off a series of events that tell a lot about AEC attitudes, good and bad.

The Rocky Flats sits on a desolate stretch of flat, dry ground midway between Denver and the Rocky Mountains. Operated by Dow Chemical Co. under contract with the AEC, the 17-year-old plant's chief product is plutonium parts for nuclear weapons.

Rocky Flats produces only pieces of warheads for inclusion elsewhere in a completed weapon, so there is no danger, particularly to workers, of plutonium.

Plutonium radioactivity is not penetrating, unlike that of many other elements. One could conceivably eat plutonium without being harmed. It would simply pass through the body's digestive system.

But it is deadly if enough of it gets into the blood stream or the lungs, as through a cut or inhalation.

The possibility that plutonium, which still has half its radioactivity after 24,400 years, was blowing around outside the Rocky Flats plant worried Dr. E. A. Martell, a member of the private Colorado Committee for Environmental Information.

Martell, a West Point graduate, had been associated with nuclear weapons testing from its earliest days until 1962.

Now senior scientists on the staff of the National Science Foundation's Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo., Martell recalled that in 1962 he told a congressional committee that nuclear weapons tests in Nevada were an important contributing factor to radioactive iodine fallout which was showing up in milk and in the thyroid glands of children.

"When the May 11 fire was first announced, it was just a little affair," Martell said. "Later it came out it was \$45 million to \$50 million and involved a huge sum of plutonium."

Members of the Colorado environmental committee asked Dow officials if plutonium might have gotten into the air and carried, like fallout, beyond the plant boundaries.

"They put us off," recalls Martell.

So the committee went to Gov. John Love who wrote to AEC Chairman Glenn Seaborg. Maj. Gen. E. B. Giller, chief of the weapons division of the AEC, who has a reputation as being one of the most open and cooperative of AEC officials, told Dow officials to give the Colorado group all the information it requested within security limitations.

Dow argued that its filtering system had worked—that no plutonium had gone beyond the plant boundaries. Martell disagreed and suggested that Dow take soil samples outside the plant.

Dow did nothing. So Martell and an associate walked around the plant one day collecting little packets of top soil. They found the soil east of the plant contained unexpectedly high concentrations of plutonium.

Martell wrote a long memorandum to Seaborg describing his findings as well as other misgivings about the operation of the Rocky Flats plant.

Robert D. Siek, chief of the radiation hygiene section of the Colorado Department of Health, heard about the Martell memo and called Michael J. Sunderland, assistant manager of the AEC's Rocky Flats office.

According to Siek, he asked to discuss the problem and the AEC "just said they'd rather not discuss it at this time."

Sunderland says he thought Siek was asking for a copy of the Martell report, and referred him to the Colorado committee.

Martell said that at a meeting Feb. 10 among people from the AEC, Dow and the Colorado committee, he learned for the first time there had been another major fire at Rocky Flats in 1957. He also was told machine oil contaminated by plutonium had been stored in barrels outdoors on the plant grounds until some of the barrels corroded and leaked.

Sources in Washington recalled that during the meeting's luncheon break, Dr. Martin B. Biles, director of the AEC division of operational safety, approached the two youngest members of the Colorado committee, both employees of the federally financed center for atmospheric research, and said he planned to complain formally because he felt it was immoral for people in one government agency to spy on another.

Examination of the contaminated soil continued and finally everyone agreed that the plutonium came from the oil spill rather than the 1969 fire. When the oil drums leaked, the plutonium stayed on top of the ground and the strong winds that blow across the flats from the Rockies carried an undetermined amount beyond the plant boundary.

To prevent further windblown contamination, Dow covered the oil spill area with asphalt.

A Dow spokesman said he thought that eventually the soil—which will be contaminated for 48,000 years—would be scooped up and shipped to an AEC nuclear waste burial ground.

Martell still isn't convinced that anyone knows with certainty that all plutonium stayed on the plant site during the two major fires. He also is disturbed that Dow doesn't know how much plutonium was involved in the oil spill and thus can't know how much blew off the plant grounds.

Dow counters that all its test indicate no plutonium got out and offers a state public health service study to back its claim.

The state report said, "It is our conclusion that no public health hazard now exists from past releases from the Rocky Flats plant. It would be impossible, however, to estimate any hazard which existed in the past."

Workers handle the volatile plutonium in heavily shielded containers with lead-lined gloves at one end.

An investigation of the 1969 fire criticized the glove box system for lack of fire breaks, use of flammable material in the shielding,

and placement of heat detectors outside the glove boxes where they were comfortably insulated from the heat generated by the fire inside the boxes.

Dow officials say a new production building incorporates all recommended safety features.

It could need them since company officials concede there are an average of five plutonium fires a year that breach the glove box system. Colorado committee members worry that one of those fires will breach the walls or roof of the plant.

The post-fire action of Giller's office in forcing plant officials to work with outside groups and agencies resulted, according to Slek, in his office getting full AEC cooperation. Health officials are now being cleared for access to sensitive plant areas.

President Nixon's reorganization of environmental control function chips away at one area where critics say AEC's atomic promotion and regulation duties conflict.

Under the plan to go into effect later this year, AEC's authority to set standards for the protection of the general environment from radioactive material would be transferred to the new Environmental Protection Agency.

The AEC would retain responsibility for implementing and enforcing the standards, however.

Another reorganization plan presented to Nixon by a presidential task force under direction of Roy Ash, former president of Litton Industries, reportedly would have shifted AEC weapons responsibilities to the Pentagon.

But AEC Chairman Dr. Glenn Seaborg says: "I believe those recommendations have been bypassed," as have other previous major proposed reorganizations of the agency.

One factor working in the AEC's favor is the close relationship between the agency and the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. One commissioner, James T. Ramey, is the former staff director of the Joint Committee.

In one friendly exchange during a Joint Committee session, Ramey said he had attended many hearings on proposals to build nuclear power plants and "there are some professional 'stirrer-uppers' involved in each one of the meetings."

"That is a good name, 'stirrer-uppers,'" agreed Holfield.

Ramey described them in more detail as: "Gentlemen from some 'paper' conservation organizations that you can hardly find an address for, to persons associated with the coal industry who always seem to be around these days.

"Second, there is a group of younger scientists, some of whom might be a little bit on the extremist side who seem to always be talking on matters beyond their professional competence. . . ."

Then Holfield added, "A certain number of book writers, too, of sensational books."

Yes, agreed Ramey. "They are usually journalists and public relations men."

"That is right," said the chairman, "with no scientific background or competence."

"None whatsoever," replied Ramey, whose degree is in law.

[From the Evening Star, July 23, 1970]

UNDER THE MUSHROOM CLOUD—2: ARE U.S. RADIATION STANDARDS TOO LOW?

(By Donald M. Rothberg)

Two California scientists who say federal standards allow people too much exposure to radiation are locked in a bitter, name-calling battle with the Atomic Energy Commission while the nuclear power industry watches uneasily.

Radiation exposure limits are 10 times too high, say Drs. John Gofman and Arthur

Tamplin of the AEC-financed Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif. They have more support in the scientific community than the AEC likes to admit.

Gofman and Tamplin say if every American got the maximum permissible dose of radiation, cancer deaths would increase by 32,000 a year.

Unfounded and incorrect, says the AEC. The maximum dose is so small it's impossible to single out any harmful effects it might have, contend AEC scientists.

"These people ask you to produce human corpses," Gofman says of the AEC. "No corpses, no action."

"This is the third time Gofman's taken off on a wild tangent," responds Dr. John Totter, head of the AEC's division of biology and medicine.

Totter dismisses Tamplin, who came up with the 32,000 figure, as "a biophysicist with no experimental background in biology. . . . It's very common for physical scientists to make mistakes in biology."

But Gofman and Tamplin have support from scientists including Joshua Lederberg, winner of a Nobel Prize in Medicine; Linus Pauling, only man ever to win two Nobel Prizes; Dr. E. B. Lewis, expert on the effects of low doses of radiation, and Dr. Karl Z. Morgan, director of the health physics division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory and a member of the National Council on Radiation Protection.

Watching this debate is the power industry with its 17 nuclear plants now generating electricity, 47 under construction and 48 more proposed.

What role should the AEC, as both regulator and promoter of atomic energy, play in such controversies?

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, AEC chairman, said in an interview he believes the AEC "should be presenting all sides of the arguments. However, when there are attacks on the AEC and on individuals, I think it is natural for the individuals involved to try to defend themselves and to answer the attacks and the arguments that have been put forth."

The Gofman and Tamplin controversy started in 1969, when Tamplin was asked by the AEC to examine claims by Dr. E. J. Stern-glass, director of radiology at the University of Pittsburgh, that fallout had caused 400,000 prenatal or infant deaths.

Tamplin said he determined that Stern-glass was way off in his estimate. Tamplin came up with the figure of 32,000 deaths and then wrote a rebuttal to Stern-glass' findings in which he included his own calculations.

Totter telephoned Gofman and Tamplin on Aug. 13 and said he thought Tamplin's rebuttal of Stern-glass' findings was just fine. But he saw no reason for including Tamplin's own calculations in the same article. Gofman and Tamplin disagreed.

From then on the debate became more heated.

Asked about Tamplin, Totter says, "We never at any time trusted Tamplin's figures since he has been there (Livermore)."

Totter says he actually protected both Tamplin and Gofman from other AEC officials who wanted to drop them long ago.

Yet Tamplin, for example, shows letters from such groups as the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, the U.S. Public Health Service and the National Academy of Sciences asking him to participate in studies of the effects of radiation exposure.

Proponents of the AEC position that the radiation standards were more than adequate fanned out to give their views.

Theos J. Thompson, an AEC commissioner, told a meeting in Las Vegas that environmentalists were carrying concern with small traces of radioactivity to a ridiculous extreme.

"It is as though we decided not to get out of bed any more because we might slip on the way to the bathroom," said Thompson. "It is a sign of age—of giving up, of growing old, of decaying."

Dr. William Bibb, a biologist at AEC headquarters in Germantown, Md., and frequent pro-AEC speaker, said, "The public is scared of radiation and anyone who reinforces their fears is going to get a solid audience."

Gofman and Tamplin were getting a solid and widespread audience.

But the reins began to tighten. Early in May, Tamplin was notified he was being charged vacation time for days spent in March and April at a conference at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, a session of the American Cancer Society and an environmental teach-in for members of Congress and science writers.

His appeal was denied on the grounds that "in all cases the trip and your involvement in the meeting was beyond the scope of your laboratory assignment."

Soon after the start of the new fiscal year July 1, Gofman complained he had lost two people from his 12-member staff. Tamplin's staff of 12 was cut to one research assistant.

The AEC responded that the staff reductions were part of budget cuts forcing elimination of 4,000 lab jobs.

The AEC added that the Livermore facility, operated by the University of California under contract from the AEC, "has maintained a policy of encouraging free scientific discussion. . . . Neither the AEC nor the laboratory has abridged the freedom of Drs. Gofman and Tamplin to speak out on the issues."

The AEC is locked in the radiation standards battle even though all today's nuclear plants operate well within the stricter standard proposed by Gofman and Tamplin.

Why doesn't the AEC adopt the more rigid standard which apparently would change nothing?

"We think it would be just as wrong for us to arbitrarily lower the standards that have been set by experts not only in this country but all over the world as it would be to go above the standards," says Seaborg.

According to Seaborg, the standards are under study and if the experts conclude they should be revised, "we would be happy, of course, to comply."

Some companies with nuclear plants under construction reportedly plan to announce they will voluntarily adhere to a much lower release of radiation than the standards require.

The debate over the effects of low doses of radiation centers around this question: If a given dose of radiation can be shown to cause 100 cases of cancer within a population sample, will a dose one-tenth as large result in ten cases, and will a dose one hundredth as large result in one case?

Gofman and Tamplin contend this sort of direct, straight line or linear, relationship exists.

Many researchers, such as Dr. John Storer of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, disagree. Storer believes that evidence shows that with exposure to very small amounts of radiation, the harmful effect drops off sharply.

But Lewis, a biologist at California Institute of Technology, says he thinks the Gofman-Tamplin case "is stronger than they realize."

Lewis believes, however, their estimate of 32,000 deaths is about double what the figure would turn out to be.

Pauling, a veteran of battles with the AEC over nuclear weapons tests and radioactive fallout, says of the Gofman and Tamplin estimate: "I don't think they've exaggerated at all. My own estimate is two or three fold higher."

All the figures are estimates because no one knows.

Lederberg cited this uncertainty as reason enough for adopting a stricter standard, coupling it with intensive research.

"You don't want to deal with the health of the public on any but the most conservative terms," he said.

Another prestigious supporter of Gofman and Tamplin is Morgan, of Oak Ridge, a scientist more closely identified with the AEC. "The more I think about your hypothesis," Morgan wrote to Gofman "the more convinced I am of its validity."

The AEC proposed recently that radiation from power plants be voluntarily kept "as far below this guide as practicable."

Prof. Thomas Pigford, a nuclear engineer at the University of California and a member of the AEC's Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, said it shouldn't be left to power companies to volunteer to keep releases far below the standard accepted by the AEC. If that standard represents too great a public health risk, then the AEC should say so and adopt a stricter standard, he said.

"I disagree with people who say if we lower standards we will force nuclear power into an uneconomical position," said Pigford. "We should evaluate safety first and then economics."

According to AEC projections of power use, nuclear plants now generate 1 percent but by the year 2000 will generate 69 percent.

Seaborg and other AEC officials predict breeder reactors will be operational in the 1980s and because they produce their own plutonium fuel might, in Seaborg's words, "lead to the production of electricity at costs that would be spectacularly low by today's standards."

The first attempt to operate a breeder reactor in a commercial power plant occurred in the Enrico Fermi plant near Detroit. Early in October 1966, the plant was started. Immediately things went wrong.

The cooling system failed and the radioactive fuel elements melted—what is considered the worst accident likely to occur in a nuclear plant. After several tense days, the situation was brought under control.

Advocates of nuclear power plants say that despite the accident none of the deadly, highly radioactive fission got out of the Fermi plant. No one was injured.

Opponents claim the plant came within a hairbreadth of blowing up and scattering radioactivity over the city of Detroit.

The AEC does not treat power plants lightly. Surveillance is intense during construction and afterward. All safety systems are multiple so if one doesn't work there is a backup.

The AEC so far has refused to permit construction of a plant in a city.

But Dr. Edward Teller, father of the hydrogen bomb, said he believes "a big nuclear plant 700 feet underground on Manhattan Island is safer than one 70 miles away on the surface."

The AEC contends the chances of any accident that would release radioactivity are so slight as to be virtually non-existent.

So far the power industry's safety record is perfect. But there aren't many plants and few have been operating more than a year or two.

In 1957, an AEC-commissioned study estimated that if a power plant released a large amount of radiation, loss of life would be in the thousands and dollar loss would be in the billions.

One expert now with particularly strong misgivings is David E. Lillenthal, first chairman of the AEC. Says Lillenthal:

"Once a bright hope shared by all mankind, including myself, the rash proliferation of atomic power plants has become one of the ugliest clouds hanging over America."

[From the Evening Star, July 24, 1970]
UNDER THE MUSHROOM CLOUD—3: EONS OF RADIATION AHEAD

(By Donald M. Rothberg)

A growing pile of nuclear garbage will be giving off deadly radiation 1,000 years from now.

Radioactive leftovers are an inescapable byproduct of atomic reactors that produce the radioactive elements for nuclear weapons and generate a growing share of the nation's electricity.

They include 80 million gallons of boiling hot liquid stored in 200 giant tanks, and more mundane items such as rags, clothing and machine oil that make a Geiger counter tick.

Much of the criticism of AEC handling of nuclear waste centers on these points:

Two major facilities, the Hanford Atomic Works near Richland, Wash., and the National Reactor Test Site at Idaho Falls, Idaho, are in areas of moderate earthquake activity.

While the AEC says it now has methods for converting liquid waste to a more easily and safely handled solid form, progress has been slow.

NRTS is located directly above the Snake River Aquifer, one of the world's largest underground fresh water sources. Some low level liquid waste containing only minute quantities of radioactivity is pumped into the aquifer.

There have been 11 leaks from tanks at Hanford—one involved 50,000 gallons—in 26 years. AEC officials say the liquid moved only 15 feet and couldn't possibly reach the water table. Some scientists aren't so certain.

The rapid growth of the nuclear power industry is causing a proliferation of privately operated nuclear fuel reprocessing plants, waste storage facilities and shipment of highly radioactive material on the nation's railroads, which average more than 15 derailments a day.

AEC scientists worry as much as anybody about nuclear waste disposal. They were going about their work with little public notice or outside interference until May 1966, when a National Academy of Sciences committee handed in a report that gave the AEC more than it asked for.

The Committee on Geological Aspects of Radioactive Waste Disposal, one of many outside groups that advise the AEC, concluded that "no existing AEC installation which generated either high level or intermediate level wastes appears to have a satisfactory geological location for the safe local disposal of such waste products; neither does any of the present waste disposal practices satisfy the committee's criterion for safe disposal of such wastes."

The AEC commented that the committee had gone beyond its original scope, received "relatively little information concerning AEC operations" and made recommendations that would involve spending billions of dollars.

The committee report sat in files for more than three years until Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, heard about it and demanded a copy.

He got one, along with the AEC comments and the agency's note that a new National Academy of Sciences committee had been formed to look into waste disposal. No member of the old committee was named to the new one.

Despite having "relatively little information," the old committee had presented the AEC with a remarkably detailed and lengthy report.

Among its observations were these:

"Although impressed by the competence and dedication of the NRTS staff in its effort to solve many vexing disposal problems, at the conclusion of its visit the committee departed with two unrelieved major anxieties.

(1) That considerations of long-range safety are in some instances subordinated to regard for economy of operation, and (2) that some disposal practices are conditioned on overconfidence in the capacity of the legal environment to contain vast quantities of radionuclides for indefinite periods without danger to the biosphere."

In discussing leaks from its Hanford tanks, the AEC notes that the liquid moved only 15 feet through the gray, hard soil, while the water table is 180 feet below the surface.

But the NAS committee described itself as dubious that radioactivity couldn't eventually be carried down to the water table "in the event of a rare calamitous flood."

About the same time it got the NAS report, the AEC was pushing for studies of the possibilities of earthquakes in the Hanford area. When Hanford was built during World War II, the primary considerations in choosing the site were its isolation and its dry climate. No particular consideration was given to the possibility of a strong earthquake.

Years later, when the first nuclear power plants were built, the AEC became earthquake conscious. Power companies were required to design plants to withstand a strong shaking and to conduct detailed surveys of sites to make sure they wouldn't build a plant right on a fault.

But the AEC's own installations didn't undergo the same review as power plants. It was suggested they ought to. In the mid-1960s a number of surveys were made of the Hanford area. All concluded that the chances of a strong earthquake were extremely slight.

Dr. G. W. Housner of California Institute of Technology did one of those early surveys and said in an interview that he concluded "it was not a region where we would expect strong shaking."

Two years ago Housner was asked to take another look at Hanford to determine whether the Hanford reactors were designed to withstand the maximum shock that might occur in the area. The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey rates Hanford as susceptible to moderate earthquake damage.

Housner recommended some changes but the AEC decided they weren't necessary.

The AEC says it is extremely unlikely that an earthquake could rupture one of the huge tanks at Hanford and send its radioactive contents spilling into the Columbia River seven miles away.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration is fighting a continuing battle with the AEC over operations at Hanford and NRTS. Officials of this Interior Department agency hope the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Presidential Executive Order 11238 will give them the muscle to win a confrontation with the AEC.

"We're starting to go to the mat with the AEC," said one official at the water pollution agency's Portland, Ore., regional office.

The act calls for improving water quality and the executive order directs federal agencies to lead such efforts.

But in its report on NRTS, the pollution control agency said:

"The Idaho Operations Office of the Atomic Energy Commission operates on the policy that water quality can be degraded to the upper limits of the public health standards for drinking water at the point of first use below their operations."

"Chemical and radioactive wastes have degraded the ground water beneath the NRTS," the report said. It recommended that the AEC stop pumping low level radioactive waste into the aquifer and that it end the practice of burying solid waste above it.

The AEC then notified the state of Idaho that it plans to stop burying solid waste over the aquifer, though not for ten years or more. AEC plans would send solid waste to

a repository it wants to establish in 1,000-foot-deep salt mines in Lyons, Kan.

Federal water pollution officials say they have yet to get permission to enter the Hanford installation and inspect the tank storage area.

They hope to eliminate Hanford's use of water from the Columbia River to cool reactors.

In 1966, federal water quality officials asked the AEC to halt this practice and install heat dissipation facilities Hanford. Nothing was done, they said.

Officials said they are more concerned about thermal pollution than with traces of radioactivity also found in the river and in shellfish at its mouth more than 200 miles from Hanford.

Preliminary results of studies now underway have shown that salmon, the most important commercial and sport fish in the river, are extremely sensitive to increases in the water temperature.

In answer to criticism that its vast store of liquid waste is particularly dangerous, the AEC says it expects to have converted all the liquid now in storage at Hanford to solid form by 1975.

But the growth of the nuclear power industry will greatly accelerate the generation of liquid waste. Walter G. Belter of the AEC's division of reactor development predicted in a recent speech that by the year 2000, there will be 77 million gallons of high level liquid waste in storage, only 3 million gallons less than is now in tanks.

The new fuel reprocessing industry is developing as a satellite of nuclear power plants. After about two years, the radioactive fuel elements in nuclear power plants lose their efficiency and must be replaced.

The so-called spent elements are extremely hot and highly radioactive. They are stored at the plant under water for three to six months to allow the short-lived radioactive elements to decay off and also to dissipate some of the heat. Then they are loaded into huge shipping casks for transport to a fuel reprocessing plant.

The only commercial plant now in operation is at West Valley, N.Y. Another is under construction at Morris, Ill.

The reprocessing plants have far greater potential for releasing radioactivity to the atmosphere than do power plants. Their normal releases of two radioactive elements—Krypton 85 and Tritium—are far greater than from power plants.

In addition, fuel reprocessing plants will become small storage depots for liquid radioactive waste. The liquid is generated when the spent fuel elements are immersed in acid and processed to recover plutonium and uranium. High level liquid waste remains.

The new Morris plant being built by General Electric Co., is designed to process the liquid immediately into solid form, a procedure that could solve the future liquid waste problems.

Most shipping of spent fuel elements to reprocessing facilities and potentially of solid waste to salt mines is via rail. Casks for holding fuel elements weigh 75 to 100 tons and are supposed to be able to hold up after a 30-foot drop onto an unyielding surface and 30 minutes in a 1,475 degree fire.

But the thick AEC regulations governing casks say nothing about the makeup of trains. While federal regulations prohibit putting unlike hazardous materials next to each other—such as radioactive material next to a load of explosives—there is no bar to putting them in the same freight train with a few cars in between.

Most of the 5,000 or more derailments of freight trains each year are minor. But in 1969 alone, 15 communities were evacuated after derailment of trains carrying carloads of hazardous materials.

There have been no cases where radioactive material has been involved in a major derailment.

But the railroads are leery enough of the prospects that some, including the Penn Central, refuse to haul spent fuel elements.

[From the Evening Star, July 25, 1970]

UNDER THE MUSHROOM CLOUD—4: QUAKE PERIL STIRS FEARS

(By Donald M. Rothberg)

Three things might halt plans for underground nuclear weapons tests on the remote Aleutian Island of Amchitka: diplomacy, law suit or gigantic earthquake.

Earthquakes are common on Amchitka. A shake just before the test scheduled for autumn 1971 could delay it. But far more damaging to Atomic Energy Commission's plans for continued use of the island as a test site would be a big quake right after the 1971 blast.

Testing could be curtailed if agreement is reached at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, or if a group of Alaskans who feel they are personally endangered by the tests win their contemplated law suit.

The earthquake issue was raised by a blue ribbon panel of scientists formed to report to the President's science adviser on the potential hazards of underground nuclear tests.

The panel headed by Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer, president of Stanford University, studied data compiled primarily by the AEC from previous tests, talked to AEC scientists, then, utilizing the expertise of its own members wrote:

"The panel is seriously concerned with the problem of earthquakes resulting from large-yield nuclear tests . . . New and significant evidence demonstrates that small earthquakes do actually occur both immediately after a large-yield test explosion and in the following weeks.

"The largest of the observed associated aftershocks have been between one and two magnitudes less than the explosion itself. However, there does not now appear to be a basis for eliminating the possibility that a large test explosion might induce either immediately or after a period of time, a severe earthquake of sufficient large magnitude to cause serious damage well beyond the limits of the test site."

The report went to the White House Nov. 27, 1968, about 11 months before the first of a series of large-yield nuclear tests was to go off on Amchitka.

The panel also gave its opinion of the earthquake potential at the three existing test sites:

"The proposed tests at the central Nevada site involve a greater risk of earthquake than those at the regular Nevada test site, since the more northerly portions of Nevada are more active seismically. Since the Amchitka area in Alaska is still more active seismically, the hazard of inducing an earthquake must be considered to be greater at that location than at either Nevada site."

The report disappeared into the White House. Preparations continued on Amchitka.

Pitzer called Donald F. Hornig, science adviser to President Johnson, and urged that the report be made public. But, as Pitzer recalled an interview, the White House was reluctant to do anything with the report because Johnson had less than two months remaining in office.

When Richard M. Nixon took office as President, Pitzer called his science adviser, Dr. Lee DuBridge, to urge public release of the report.

On March 29, 1969, Pitzer received a letter from DuBridge rejecting public release but saying there was no objection to individual members of the panel speaking out.

Pitzer told the American Chemical Society two weeks later, "I believe the risk that a damaging earthquake might be triggered deserves a much more substantial public hearing before tests are held at the new sites in central Nevada and the Aleutian Islands, which are seismically active areas."

Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, asked for a copy of the report. He was turned down, he said, because "they felt that it was secret."

Actually the report contained nothing classified.

Finally on Sept. 29, three days before an underground blast in the range of about 1 million tons of high explosive was to be set off on Amchitka, the Pitzer report was released.

The release was handled, in Pitzer's words, "in a rather peculiar way."

It was included, beginning on page 49, in a 59-page pamphlet that discussed Amchitka test preparations, safety, site selection, the environment and even a sea otter relocation program.

Despite congressional apprehension, the test went off on schedule. No earthquake followed. No radioactivity escaped. Things went better than the AEC had anticipated.

But Dr. Frank Press, head of the department of earth sciences at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a world renowned seismologist who was a member of the Pitzer panel, said: "We all would have bet that nothing would happen. The probability of something happening is small. The risk is very great."

Press pointed out that the AEC has said it plans to set off nuclear explosives of progressively larger yields. He said scientists don't know enough about earthquakes to know whether there might be a certain size shock from a nuclear blast which would trigger a major quake.

The greatest danger from an earthquake at Amchitka would come from the tidal wave it could generate. Press estimated it would take a quake with a Richter scale reading of 7.5 or 8 to generate a tidal wave large enough to cause damage in populated areas. The 1969 Alaska earthquake, one of the largest on record, had a Richter reading of 8.5.

An earthquake that large at Amchitka could send a tidal wave across the Pacific that would devastate coastal areas as far away as Japan.

The AEC answers that there are frequent large earthquakes in the Amchitka area and none has ever triggered a large tidal wave.

Even the Pitzer panel stressed that the possibility was slight. The report added that it does exist, however, and the need for testing should be evaluated with this in mind.

Two government seismologists for the U.S. Geological Survey said this month they found in a seven-year study that as many earthquakes occurred before underground atomic explosions as afterwards.

Their report in a scientific journal had been preceded last year by another report of three different scientists who concluded that underground explosions triggered significant earthquake activity.

Robert D. Jones Jr., manager of the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, which includes Amchitka, watches with growing frustration the coming of what he calls "the bomb people."

For years Jones has worked to make Amchitka and other islands in the chain more hospitable to the rare Aleutian Canada Goose, as well as to bald eagles, and other wildlife.

But the preparations for the 1971 test are eliminating the ground cover and driving off the birds, says Jones. Another factor is the noise and activity.

"I think the bomb people have lost the skill of walking," Jones said in a telephone interview from the refuge headquarters in Cold Bay. "They seem to have to go everywhere by helicopter."

Other Fish and Wildlife Service personnel are keeping a close watch on Amchitka and take a less gloomy view. They report that the eagle population actually has increased due to the more plentiful food supply represented by garbage.

"That's not true," responds Jones. "The eagles nesting there have been nesting for years. If they continue to harass those birds they will decline."

With its wildlife and susceptibility to earthquakes, why did the AEC settle on Amchitka for its test site?

AEC officials say the choice was narrowed to Amchitka and the North Slope in northern Alaska. According to Dr. Harry Reynolds of the Weapons section of Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif., the North Slope was eliminated because of the inhospitable climate, although it is seismically stable.

Maj. Gen. E. B. Giller, director of the AEC's weapons division, says another factor was ecological, particularly the presence nearby of caribou calving grounds.

But doesn't the AEC know enough already about detonating nuclear bombs—or devices, as it prefers to call them?

Is there any real need for more tests?

"You don't design a weapon and wonder if it will go bang," says Reynolds. The tests are "experiments, a series of experiments."

Not all the devices that the AEC makes go bang deep underground are weapons. Some are handled by the Plowshare program, the U.S. effort to find peaceful uses for nuclear explosives.

John S. Kelly, director of the AEC's division of Peaceful Nuclear Explosives, sees the use of nuclear explosions to release new energy sources as the most promising current Plowshare program.

Such experiments with natural gas and oil shale involve underground nuclear blasts in Colorado. They have popularized a bumper sticker among test opponents that advises: "Visit Colorado, Playground of the AEC."

There are problems, Kelly admits. The first natural gas stimulated by a nuclear explosion was radioactive to an extent that makes it unfit for use in homes. But Kelly is certain the radioactivity can be reduced in future shots.

Opponents of such programs worry that economics will dictate a relaxation of safety.

The two companies most involved in this program are CER Geonuclear Corp. of Las Vegas, Nev., and Austral Oil Co. of Houston, Tex. Three officials from these companies recently jointly wrote a paper called "Economics of Nuclear Gas Stimulation."

In it they said, "The two gas stimulation experiments performed thus far were so expensive they could not possibly be economic."

Opposition to the gas stimulation project known as Rullison in western Colorado led to the filing of a suit in U.S. District Court in Denver.

Everybody won a little bit. The project was allowed to continue with provision that proper safeguards be followed. But opponents were cheered by that part of the decision which gave them the right to sue a government agency whose activities they felt were potentially harmful.

One of the most ambitious Plowshare projects was the plan to build a new canal across Central America utilizing nuclear explosives.

The Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission will report to the President on the feasibility of the project by Dec. 31, 1970. Its report will omit any judgment on the possible use of nuclear explosives because the AEC was unable to get the funds for the tests needed to give the commission pertinent data.

Among the AEC scientists most disappointed by the lack of progress toward the canal is Dr. Edward Teller, the physicist dubbed "Father of the H Bomb."

Teller dismissed, in an interview, reports that the commission would reject the whole idea of a sea-level canal.

Kelly also is reluctant to abandon the idea entirely. But, he said, at this time "any decision would have to be without reliance on nuclear technology."

THE REAL MEANING OF PRICE AND WAGE CONTROLS

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, on the last day of July, Congress held an unusual Friday session to spend several hours in a most peculiar debate on a bill establishing new cost accounting standards for defense contracting, onto which had been tacked a rider empowering the President, by Executive order, "to stabilize prices, rents, wages, interest rates, and salaries at levels not less than those prevailing on May 25, 1970"—the date the bill was introduced. This would authorize full price and wage controls.

After a day of bewildering maneuver, the bill was finally passed by the astonishingly one-sided vote of 257 to 19, with six other Congressmen also paired against it. Thus only 25 Members of the House registered their disapproval of price and wage controls.

Most Members apparently assumed that President Nixon will not use the powers in this bill, except in a true national emergency. By and large, Democrat Members seemed to think they were embarrassing the President by passing the bill, while Republican Members were willing to leave the decision entirely up to him.

I trust that the majority of my colleagues, who believe that the President will not use the vast powers they gave him, are right. But certainly the lopsided vote for this bill is not going to make it any easier for the President to resist the growing pressures to try this fraudulent instant solution to our growing inflation crisis.

Increasingly frustrated by the apparent inability of their Government and economic system to put the brakes on rising prices, more and more Americans are being sold on price and wage controls as the answer. Even in the House debate, the comments of many Members suggested that either they thought price controls can actually stop inflation, or wanted the people to assume so.

On the contrary, our own experience and that of many other nations has shown that price and wage controls in a free country do not actually halt inflation, but merely compound the problem.

They add immensely to the cost of Government—the greatest single cause of inflation. Even with a bureaucratic army of would-be price enforcers, price and wage controls cannot be generally or uniformly enforced. Black markets flourished despite price and wage controls even during World War II, when American patriotism was at its highest pitch in modern times, and we were engaged in all-out war for our national survival, and legal prices and wages also

rose substantially. Now, with patriotism at perhaps its lowest ebb in all our history and disregard for law rampant, it is absurd to think that such controls could work without a total denial of freedom.

During the debate, some Congressmen attempted to blame our present inflation on the Vietnam war, conveniently overlooking the fact that nondefense spending now exceeds defense spending in our budget for the first time in 20 years, and that defense spending has been steadily trending downward ever since the regime of former Secretary of Defense McNamara while spending for welfare-type programs has been soaring.

Everyone should know by this time that inflation is inevitable without a balanced Federal budget. Yet when the final choice is made and votes are cast, there never seems to be enough who are willing to cut spending sufficiently to make the budget balance. So inflation goes on.

Price and wage controls will not work in a free country. But to a considerable extent they will work in a slave state like Communist Russia. If this is the only way we can think of to fight inflation, that could be its result. As Congressman H. R. Gross of Iowa said in the July 31 debate:

No President should be delegated the awful power to take over the economy and finances of this Nation without having declared an emergency and the reasons therefor. And no Congress should delegate to the President such untrammelled power without requiring such a declaration.

I am willing to give the President emergency powers, but I want him to tell the citizens of this Nation that there is an emergency that necessitates those powers. This bill is a monstrosity in that it holds out false hopes to the citizens of this Nation.

ARE WE GOING TO ABANDON SUSTAINED YIELD?

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, national forest management policy is rapidly approaching a state of crisis. The great public awakening now occurring in the field of environment is matched by growing pressure on the forests for more timber. Collisions already occurring between opposing interests in our forests foreshadow an impending major confrontation between conservationists and the timber industry.

The distinguished senior Senator from Wyoming (Mr. McGEE) has assumed a leading role in bringing public attention to the increasing threats to our national forests. An excellent article in the fifth anniversary issue of Colorado magazine documents Senator McGEE's efforts to force a critical reexamination of national timber policy. His succinct phrase, "Why should we make the Rockies like everywhere else, when everywhere else wants to be like the Rockies?" headlines the article and symbolizes his clear opposition to excessive cutting.

We are hearing from all sides these

days—via Presidential statement, task force report, industry newsletters, public land law review report, speeches by industry foresters and Forest Service personnel—ominous sounds of a call for increased cutting. Such tortured arguments as the "increased water runoff," "reduced fire danger," and even "increased oxygen supply" are raised in support of greater timber harvesting.

What lies at the hearts of this policy, however, is revealed in President Nixon's statement of June 19 which calls for levels of cutting adjusted to "anticipated swings in demand." In other words the businessman is to replace the forester as the chief determiner of cutting levels.

The President's statement followed release of a report by the White House Task Force on Softwood Lumber and Plywood. Presided over by then Budget Director Robert Mayo, the task force called for a new policy of increased timber harvest to meet housing market demands.

The same sentiment had been voiced several months earlier in a speech by Presidential Counsellor Bryce Harlow, before a timber industry convention in San Francisco. In conveying his sympathy to the industry representatives over the death of the notorious "Timber Supply Act," he promised that economic relief would be soon forthcoming: He said:

Tragic it is, but the fact is just unavoidable that as America deflates inflation, the first major industrial segment in the country to take the brunt of the contraction is always housing, which is your bread and butter . . . This has been the subject of repeated Cabinet and other discussions with the President, and, indeed, I report that we are exceedingly busy right now developing measures to alleviate it.

These measures which were busily being developed have emerged as the Presidential directive of June 19.

Obviously the Budget Director and the Presidential counsellor had their own concerns, and they were not those of the conservationists. But the fact that this economic stopgap measure has now become Executive policy is cause for alarm.

The entire policy shapes up as another dip into the natural resources till to bail an industry out of economic troubles. Previously set sound forestry cutting policies are to be altered to ease a short-term inflationary squeeze.

Senator McGEE has called for a hard look at this policy and at questionable forestry techniques, such as clearcutting, which economic pressures promote. The article, entitled "Your Forests, Their Timber," spells out his position and makes clear the urgency of the crisis in our forests. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

YOUR FORESTS, THEIR TIMBER

At first glance, Dubois, Wyoming, seems just like another small mountain town in the West. Ranches, motels, cafes, bars and curio shops lie cradled together in a gentle valley of the Rockies—all but walled in by a circle of red sandstone cliffs and picturesque snow-capped peaks.

There is the usual quaintness of any little Western town. It has a right angle turn in the middle of Main Street. A massive cement

grizzly bear welcomes the traveler en route to nearby Yellowstone National Park. The independent Dubois Telephone Exchange, Inc. has petitioned the Public Service Commission to initiate one-party service. And of course, there is the new institutional brick post office looking much too stiff for this casual back-country community.

It's a nice quiet spot, but the people are uneasy. For years, the timber industry has run Dubois (pop. 574) by the scruff of its neck. Everyone there knows it—and feels it—no matter what they do. Some, like dude rancher Les Shoemaker, fight it because they see nearby forests being reduced to rubble. Others, like logging company president Glavis Reed, support it because it gives the Dubois area another 75 jobs—his own included.

No one in Dubois can escape the awesome lumber mill. For a half mile alongside the main highway coming into town, great piles of sawlogs and towering stacks of 2x4 studs actually obscure the nearby mountains from view.

No less imposing is the company's rip-roaring fleet of fork lifts, cranes, straddle buggies, bulldozers, and log trucks—a throbbing diesel armada that annually removes some 50-million board feet of timber from the high-country forests. And often the mill's large teepee-shaped sawdust burner spills a steel gray pall of smoke across the entire Wind River valley—causing one bemused visitor at Shoemaker's well-outfitted CM Ranch to dub Dubois "the little Pittsburgh of the Rockies."

Drive up the curving, dusty roads that lead to the nearby US National Forest—public land, all of it—and the lumber industry takes on another face. After a steady climb through peaceful pine and meadow country, a sudden turn in the road discloses a barren tract of rutted subsoil, upturned rocks and the charred remains of what once was a beautiful forest.

The lumberjack will explain with pride that here is where his crews have "clear-cut"—an efficient, modern method of tree harvesting that has been a boon to the company cost accountants at the absentee home office back in New York.

But last summer, when Wyoming Senator Gale W. McGee (D) used the Congressional recess to poke around these parts, he saw such timbering practices on the National Forest in a little different light. Wyoming outdoorsmen and conservationists had been browbeating their senior Senator for years about the ravages of clear-cutting. When McGee saw the devastation first hand, it almost snapped his head off. Places where intensive logging had taken place were, he sharply reported, "disaster areas. They look like they had been pummeled by B-52 bombers, rather than cleared according to a rational policy of national timber management."

The timbermen have tried to soothe McGee and his kind with assurances that it won't look bad very long. Natural regrowth of new trees, they proclaim, is right around the corner. But down in Dubois, Shoshone National Forest Ranger Hal Wadley can unhesitatingly point to a map which shows some 16,000 acres in his district alone where no trees have come back—after 10, 20 and even 30 years of waiting for regrowth.

The lumbermen glibly respond with pleas for patience. Here in the Rockies, they explain, the growing season is short, the rainfall light, and the soil shallow. It takes time for Mother Nature to work under such severe conditions—and it may be more like 50 years before new trees start coming back in, and perhaps 150 before they look like a forest again.

By now the people are angry. Someone slams his fist on a bar and says, "What the hell do you mean—150 years? That's too damn long!" and he starts asking what's going to happen in the meantime—to the

land, the water, the wildlife, the recreation, and the natural beauty?

Wyoming's Republican Governor Stanley K. Hathaway is quick to try and sugar these anxieties. "Logging is important to the state's economy," he has stressed repeatedly. "Its benefits can't be overlooked—the cash value of the lumber, the jobs, the income, the economic progress."

"Since the state already has so much Wilderness," reasons the sagacious Governor, "it's foolish to make a fuss about cutting just a few stands of timber here and there. And besides, the lumber people know what they're doing—because, after all, they're trained professionals."

Not so easily overlooked is the fact that the "timber problem" might be more than a matter of "to cut or not to cut." While Governor Hathaway cheerfully stumps for the logging industry, there is every indication that the real economic future of the Rocky Mountain West lies not in lumber, but in the careful development for outdoor recreation.

And the recreation boom is big in Wyoming. Fifty miles west of Dubois, U.S. Forest lands join with the region's two great National Parks: Yellowstone and Grand Teton. Last summer, over four million sightseers came to marvel at this remarkable concentration of natural wonders. Nearly two million visitors were recorded in the region's three National Forests. And growing numbers of backpackers and trail riders are exploring nearby Wilderness Areas.

Each fall, thousands of big game hunters funnel into Wyoming seeking deer, elk, moose, bear and big horn sheep. And around the town of Jackson, just south of Grand Teton Park, a year-round land boom has skyrocketed prices as high as \$10,000 an acre, with a minimum purchase of ten acres.

When compared with recreation, however, lumbering brings quicker cash profits, and no long-term responsibilities. Logging is largely a cut-and-run operation; the big companies simply grab the good timber and get out. Then the U.S. Forest Service takes over and starts to undo the damage—and after clear-cutting, there's plenty of clean-up work to be done.

At best, clear-cutting is a swift, five-step method. First a Forest Ranger—often shadowed by a lumberman who is calling the shots—cruises a timber stand and marks what is to be cut. The area can be anywhere from a few acres to several thousand, and generally it's rectangular in shape for faster logging. Next, every tree in the specified area—usable or not—is toppled. Quickly the good logs are snaked out and trucked to the nearest mill.

Usually that's where everything stops—and the area is left looking like an abandoned junk heap. More often, however bulldozers mop up—scraping the remains into giant slash piles which are then burned. As much as 80 percent of a stand may go up in smoke. The Forest Service works with what's left—and most often that isn't very much.

Justification for this ten-thumbed procedure abounds—all with the nagging ring of shady half-truths, but spoken with conviction.

"Bark beetles will get the trees if we don't."

"Those trees are over-mature."

"We're preventing natural disasters."

"You have to have fire to pop open the cones and let out the seeds."

Senator McGee's response to these excuses was quick and to the point: "I don't think the Forest Service can explain away—with beetles or anything else—the devastation I've seen in Wyoming's high country."

The real reason behind clear-cutting is deceptively simple—dollar economy for the lumber company. It's much cheaper to saw headlong through an entire area than it is to selectively cut one tree here, and another there—preserving a sane semblance of natural woodland.

There may be sense in clear-cutting in

some regions of the nation. Land in the deep South and the Pacific Northwest will regrow trees to cuttable size in 25 to 40 years.

But in the Rockies it's different. Above Dubois, for example, most timbering takes place at elevations between 7,500 and 10,000 feet, where the severe sub-alpine climate permits only meager regrowth—and at a snail's pace. Noting that it takes between 135 and 300 years for new trees to again reach maturity, Senator McGee has bluntly concluded, "In the high country, when you talk about harvesting timber, you are really talking about wiping out a forest."

Often in the Rockies, new trees just won't regrow, so the timbered area remains sterile, or fills in with scattered patches of sage and thistle. Artificial reforestation is both costly and chancy. Besides, the Forest Service budget for this rescue mission is paltry. Faced with the 16,000 acres of barren, clear-cut land in his district, Forest Ranger Wadley has only the funds to work on 300 acres in 1970. In the past, the timber industry has been asked to help with replanting, but has declined to do so.

"Working with the logging companies," quipped one disgusted Forest Service Ranger, "is like sharing a cabin with a half-housebroken elephant."

Generally, however, the Forest Service has been content to serve as the unofficial trade association for the lumber industry. Money, time and effort are lavished on timber "management"; the agency's 1971 budget shows a whopping \$52 million outlay for timber—but only \$25 million for everything else.

Arty pamphlets about logging adorn public information racks in ranger stations, and road sign propaganda staunchly proclaims "America Needs Productive Forests." In Montana's Lewis and Clark National Forest, a desolate clear-cut area has been honored as a scenic "point of interest"—complete with an explanatory billboard.

In the years since passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the Forest Service has consistently favored Wilderness Area boundaries that would allow more logging. And Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff shares with many of his men the questionable integrity of supporting the misleading National Forest Timber Supply Act—a bill that noted conservation writer Mike Frome has called "a flimsy, raw attempt to play on the housing shortage and high lumber prices" in order to accelerate clear-cutting everywhere.

In contrast, the Forest Service is treating millions of recreation-minded Americans who really own the public forest lands with benign neglect. In 1970 not a cent will be spent on campground construction in the three Forests of northwestern Wyoming—even though the present facilities are skimpy and often overcrowded. Elsewhere in the Rockies, the campground situation is even worse with already established areas being closed to travelers.

Teton National Forest Supervisor, Bob Safran, resents the increasing number of summertime visitors on his land, and sourly grouches about it becoming "a bedroom for the National Parks." Seventy miles south, Bridger Forest personnel have been trying to move a large Boy Scout camp from the shores of a clear lake to a deadwater pond full of leeches. And throughout the Rockies, Service officials fashionably wall about hippies invading their domain—and compile aggressively negative statistics on the costs of campground repair and litter clean-up.

In truth, this benighted branch of the Department of Agriculture is saddled with one of the more idealistic and difficult mandates ever handed a public agency in the U.S. The landmark Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960 commands the Forest Service to equitably balance the use of its lands among recreation, livestock grazing, logging, mining, wildlife and watershed.

No one acre is expected to support all these uses—and if a certain area is specially

sued to a single use, then it should prevail. The main point is to achieve a nationwide balance while still getting the most from each area.

During its decade of existence, "multiple use" has fared well on paper but poorly in practice—mainly because the timber interests have bullied the Forest Service into upsetting the balance it is charged to maintain. As Senator McGee remarked, "There can be no multiple use of forests if there are no trees." And in many places in the Rockies, that's how it is.

The Fish Creek area in Wyoming is a case in point. Located in the National Forest country McGee toured last summer, the upper reaches of this once scenic stream rise up just under the Continental Divide. As it flows, the creek tumbles through a lush mixture of broad meadows, wooded ridges and undisturbed blocks of virgin forest. At least, that's the way it used to be.

Now a first class, gravel road penetrates the area—leading directly back to the huge U.S. Plywood mill in Dubois. Main logging roads push into every large stand of forest, and smaller access tracks branch out in all directions. About 50 percent of the area's trees are already gone—cut away in large geometric swaths up to 80 acres in size.

The logged land is now scarred and eroded. During the spring, heavy rains turn nearby streams coffee brown with mud and silt; often they flood. Then, in the summer, many dry up—and the area is the scene of miniature mountain dust storms. Obviously, fishing here is a sport of the past.

The Fish Creek drainage was also once a hunter's paradise. From 1960 to 1966, an average of 350 elk were taken there each year. Then the timber cutters came, and in 1968 less than 100 elk were successfully hunted. There is not only considerably less game, but also a real economic loss; in 1965, every elk killed represented \$718 pumped into Wyoming's recreational economy.

Still the frantic timbering continues. Leaf through one of the small local weeklies that keep Wyoming scattered communities in touch with themselves, and occasionally the outside world. As often as not, tucked away on a back page will be an inconspicuous two- or three-inch announcement: "National Forest Timber For Sale" reads the modest headline—and the notice below mechanically spells out details about the area to be cut, plus the procedure to follow in submitting bids. Already large stands of trees have been sold in advance for clear-cutting as far ahead as 1975.

Unfortunately, there is plenty of official support for this headlong sell-out of Wyoming's recreational future. Ever since he took office in 1966, Governor Hathaway has been a tunnel-visioned champion of solely monetary development. In the tired tradition of the late 19th century robber barons, his attitude has shriveled to a gleeful fixation on immediate dollar growth. By the Governor's standards, apparently, anything that brings a quick buck into the state economy is good—and represents progress. No matter that much of Wyoming's new industry pays far more to out-of-state stockholders than to local citizens.

In recent years, Hathaway has passed for a rash of projects which threaten to decimate the scenic and recreational value of Wyoming Dams on the Upper Green River, one of the original six streams proposed for the National Wild and Scenic River System; private land grabs that would eliminate winter range for thousands of deer; pollution standards variances that would make the state's pure air laws a judicial joke; ostrich-like do-nothingism in cleaning up the state's dirtied waters. And, of course, timbering.

To begin with, the Governor has adamantly opposed the classification of any new Wilderness Areas in the state—despite the unmatched abundance of Wyoming mountain country suited for such official designa-

tion. The prime reason behind his stand: by Federal Law timbering is prohibited in Wilderness.

Instead of clarifying his position, however, Hathaway has created and then attacked an imaginary enemy. He has ripped into "those radical preservationists who would fence the entire state," he has raised the alarmist spectre of a "conservationist takeover," and last summer at the Western Governor's Conference in Seattle he needled Forest Service Chief Edward Cliff, asking, "When are we going to stop looking for new Wilderness Areas? You could turn my whole state into a Wilderness and then nobody could make a living!"

More serious than his verbal assaults, however, are the Governor's actions. State officials and employees who have attempted to support recreational values have been muzzled. Many believe Hathaway has stacked Wyoming's Fish and Game Commission with parties insensitive to the worth of outdoor activities. And it's a fact that this Commission has forbidden certain Fish and Game Department officials to speak up in cases where recreation and wildlife are being threatened by commercial development.

When it comes to logging itself, Hathaway strikes a different note—praising the industry for its economic contribution to the state. But there's a side of timbering the evasive Governor doesn't mention.

At the end of a normal work day, Dubois area loggers will often gather at the Coffee Mill, a neatly kept roadside restaurant on the western edge of town. Sitting around in their beat up aluminum hard hats, these men talk freely about what it's really like to be tied to the timber industry.

Immediately it's apparent that the loggers feel a definite pride in their work. But here it's often hard to tell when a man is proud, and when he is trapped and making the best of a bad thing.

It was hell out there today, one of them says in a flat drawl. "We were cutting up near Union Pass, and the snow—its so damn deep, you dig down four feet before you start to cut. That's all we did most of the day—dig out trees. And who the hell pays us for shoveling snow?"

Another talks about his new chain saw—it cost him \$280—that quits after 25 trees, so he loses a chunk of his day's wages. And still another describes how last fall he was winged by a falling pine, and lost six weeks' work with a lame shoulder.

Finally, long after the others have left, one last logger remains—still sitting at the table, and absently fingering his coffee cup.

"Guess I started when I was about 16," he recalls, "first in Colorado, then up in Montana, and now down here. All my life. Use to be there was small companies, but they all got squeezed out. So we work for the large ones—they're mostly owned out-of-state, you know—and they take the big profit. The local man that does the hard work—he don't make out. I cut logs and it costs me plenty—saws, truck, parts, gas, oil and living away from home.

"And now they say we're getting another pay cut. Pretty soon we'll all be broke. But then at the rate we're going, there won't be any timber left to cut anyway!"

Hard facts support these feelings. Most Wyoming loggers work on the antiquated piecework scale, earning \$5.50 for every 1,000 board feet they topple. On a normal day a cutter will drop between 5,000 and 6,000 board feet—sometimes more oftentimes less. This adds up to about \$5,500 annually for the average Wyoming logger. Up to 20 percent of those on the state's lumber industry payrolls also spend varying portions of every year on welfare.

Yet, strangely, Governor Hathaway continues to insist on "jobs now" and "timber now"—supporting an industry with a dimming future which only brings \$9,000,000 into the state annually, and which em-

plys just 1,100 workers. Back in 1965, hunting and fishing alone stimulated close to \$60,000,000 of new revenue in Wyoming's economy.

Small wonder, then, that Wyoming Senator Gale McGee has jumped into the breach. A superbly conditioned outdoorsman with a genuine feel for the land, McGee is the most conservation-minded politician the Equality State has known. Most recently he has introduced two bills which would help protect the recreational and economic future of his state—before it is logged into oblivion.

The first bill proposes an enlarged Washakie Wilderness along the Continental Divide between Yellowstone and Dubois. The second act calls for a Bridger National Recreation Area along the western slope of the Wind River Range south of Jackson. If these recreational plans are approved, priceless lands will be saved from clear-cutting, wildlife will thrive, and large areas of National Forest land will be set aside forever for the people who own them.

For the time being, both of McGee's bills are bottled up in Senate committees—and neither are getting House support from Wyoming's lone Representative, Congressman John Wold, a political ally of the Governor and also a co-sponsor of the ill-fated National Forest Timber Supply Act.

Commenting about the forthcoming fall elections, one local sportsman has remarked, "It's a lucky thing for the Republican Party in Wyoming that the trees can't vote!"

Senator McGee's own direct efforts with the Forest Service and Department of Agriculture have fared better—but it has taken hard-nosed persistence to get results. When the Senator first criticized clear-cutting, Agriculture Secretary Clifford M. Hardin denied there was a problem—and curiously implied that McGee and his people ought to shut up. In round two, Hardin was a little softer and admitted that there might be some small difficulties, but certainly none that his trusty foresters couldn't handle.

Now round three is in its waning moments. McGee has asked for a moratorium on clear-cutting in the forests of northwestern Wyoming. And he has requested that an impartial, outside Blue Ribbon commission examine timbering practices in the state.

Hardin has counterpunched with the assertion that a stop to clear-cutting would be premature. But now the Forest Service has suddenly reduced all cutting in the region and announced that a panel of its own experts will spend this summer scurrying over the mountain-sides to study the area.

McGee remains unimpressed. "We got this far by yelling bloody murder at them, because they are wrong," he has said—and the Senator is still after a fair shake for the forests. The new Forest Service study panel bothers him—because it was appointed with no outside advice, because it contains no one from Wyoming, and because—as McGee puts it—"It's as if the judge, the jury and the prosecuting attorney were all from the same club—the US Forest Service! So we're guaranteed a rigged trial in advance."

Senator McGee isn't the only one hammering away at the Forest Service. Just recently the common people have gained some power to smoke the bureaucrats out of their self-protective dens. Early in 1969, the White River National Forest in Colorado announced a timber sale in a lush 17,000-acre woodland—eight miles north of the world-famed ski mecca of Vail on the edge of the Gore Range-Eagle's Nest Primitive Area. Sparkling East Meadow Creek splashes through the proposed timber cut sector—long a haven for riders, hikers, anglers and hunters.

When the Forest Service began advertising the East Meadow Creek sale, 12 residents of Vail, several conservation groups and Colorado Magazine were fast to oppose it. Efforts to discuss the matter with Forest Service personnel went nowhere and the

timber was quickly sold to Kaibab Industries, a large Western logging firm. Simultaneously, local rangers in the White River Forest told Vail businessmen, "Keep your noses out of our logging operations, or we'll make it damn hard on your plans for future ski area expansion!"

At that point, aroused citizens boldly sued the Forest Service, the Dept. of Agriculture and Kaibab in an effort to halt the cut.

The legal move was unprecedented, and from the start hardly a soul believed the people had a chance. The defendants, treating the suit like a pesky mosquito, moved briskly to have it dismissed. Those simple citizens, they argued, have no legal standing to sue the Government like this. We are the appointed experts—we know best—we are protecting the public. Besides, they gloomily predicted, to even allow such a case into court would stir up a horrendous wave of similar suits against government agencies. Former US Regional Forester David S. Nordwall went so far as to suggest that "we would be out of business" if the Forest Service did as the plaintiff asked.

U.S. District Judge William E. Doyle was unimpressed by the Government's plea. "No more horrors, please," the Judge warned Nordwall. And he briskly turned thumbs down on the defendants' "chicken little" approach—saying "I don't think the sky will fall if there's an adverse ruling . . . one little judicial decision is not going to cause a ripple in the mazes of bureaucracy." The motion to dismiss was denied.

On January 26, 1970, the East Meadow Creek suit went to court. The Government—joined by the logging industry—lowered its legal guns and boomed away in support of the timber cut. The people of Vail barked back, arguing that the scenic area was essentially wilderness and should be preserved as such.

A turning point in the litigation came when the plaintiffs entered as evidence 12 large color photographs of recent clear-cutting in the White River National Forest not far from East Meadow Creek.

Taken by Colorado Magazine in September, 1969, the pictures showed scene after scene of clearcut devastation. Visibly struck by these exhibits, Judge Doyle directly questioned Regional Forester Nordwall.

"Sir," he asked, "what do you think of this timbering practice?"

Nordwall hesitated, swallowed hard and replied, "Well, Your Honor, this is not a very good example of proper forestry."

The moment was crucial. Thereafter, the trial moved to a swift conclusion; then Judge Doyle deliberated almost a month before delivering his decision. On February 27 it came—an indefinite injunction against the defendants, ruling that not a tree in the area can be touched until Congress and the President study the area for inclusion in the proposed Eagle's Nest Wilderness.

The East Meadow Creek trial (now gaining fame as "The Great Chicken-Little Case") is a dramatic victory for the people who love their land. Former Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall praised the injunction, saying, "Now at long last maybe we will begin to put posterity ahead of prosperity."

Nationally known environmental lawyer Joseph L. Sax observed that "The great beauty of this suit is that it has forced the bureaucrats to come out from behind the officialdom of their reports and studies, and talk plainly to the people they are hired to serve."

And veteran Wyoming conservationist, Mike Leon, believes that, "Just the threat of a suit is going to prevent a lot of senseless damage." But, he adds, "only the people—all those who fish, hunt, camp, hike, . . . and enjoy the country—are finally going to save our trees from the Forest Service and the lumber barons."

So the battle must go on. The Government and the logging industry have appealed the East Meadow Creek decision. Colorado Rep-

resentative Wayne Aspinall has ominously hinted that his Public Land Law Review Commission will revive the National Timber Supply Act in an even more odious form.

Daily the logging industry demands more cutting on the public lands—while it overcuts its own private forests for export to Japan, and sells off the scarred remains at a profit.

In the Rockies, Forest Service officials continue to insist that clear-cutting is right. They talk re-forestation with the same curious confidence as the man who believed he could grow bananas on Pikes Peak. And they calmly soft-pedal the intensively logged wastelands that will scar the mountains high country well into the 22nd century.

Not long after Senator McGee returned from his examination of timbering practices in the National Forest last summer, he had the occasion to write a Wyoming resident about those trips, McGee had been asked, flatly, what he thought and felt about the clear-cutting he'd seen and what it meant. He had two basic observations to make:

"Haste for jobs and industry may finally result in no jobs and no industry.

"I believe we must mind our obligations to our children, and their children, and their children. The least we can do is give them something to work with. If you level the forests on the mountainsides, you're not giving these future generations any choice about their environment. So let us use drastic caution to preserve all our resources so the America of the future will have the freedom to choose for itself."

A GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in light of the most recent National crisis of the incursion of American troops into Cambodia, and in light of the Vietnam war in general, the very real possibility of one branch of Government dominating the other two branches of Government has emerged.

I would like to direct the attention of the House on a very perceptive and articulate paper written by one of my constituents, Miss Tara Bryan of Lafayette, Calif.

The letter, I feel, emphasizes the vital necessity for us, as Members of the Congress of the United States, to assert our constitutional prerogatives thereby creating a strong, effective, and viable branch of the Federal Government as our forefathers so veraciously intended it to be.

Her remarks follow:

A GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

The Legislative branch of the United States Government should have the ultimate role in determining our policy in Indo-China. The Senate majority feels that they do not have enough voice in the Indo-China police action. As stated in the Constitution of the United States the President's foreign policy is subject to approval by the Congress.

The Senate does not have enough voice in the Indo-China war. In March of 1969 the Senate recessed increasingly concerned over the Nixon Administration's emerging defense policy. There was a general uneasiness—enforced by the Vietnam war—over Congress's diminishing say in the use of United States military forces abroad.¹ Senator William

¹Footnotes at end of article.

Fulbright began a crusade against the executive power going unchecked in Indo-China. It now seems clear that there must be a better way than heaping all the troubles of Indo-China on the President's desk. The recognition of this fact has been sped along by the country's reaction to the Vietnam war. This war has brought a feeling of disillusionment with the executive powers and the problem seems to have arisen from a liberal overreliance on its strength. Johnson acted in 1965 without any genuine Congressional sanction and against his own promises to the populace.² Because of all the turmoil in the country and the government, Senator Fulbright pulled an old bill out that had been shelved in November of 1967.³ The *National Commitments Resolution*, was strongly supported by the Senate. It, in part, stated that in future "situations in which the United States is not already involved, the commitments of armed forces of the United States to hostilities on foreign territory for any purpose other than to repel an attack . . . or to protect United States citizens or property properly will result from a decision made . . . in addition to appropriate executive action, require affirmative action by Congress specifically intended to give rise to such commitment."⁴ Although this does not directly pertain to the Indo-China commitment it will most probably allow the legislature more voice in Indo-China as well as future policies.

The President's foreign policy is subject to approval by the Congress as it is stated in the United States Constitution. This check is designed to prevent a totalitarian government and to allow democracy. Our nation is run by a representative-democracy with our Congressmen and Senators as acting mediators between the people and the Executive branch of government. When the President acts without consulting the Congress the people are threatened with tyranny or disaster. The Cambodian involvement angered many in the nation because no one knew about its proposal until it was already under way. Congress was not aware of the Cambodian invasion until the people were informed. Many Congressmen were deeply insulted at not being confided in or consulted with. This is why limits must be placed upon the executive power. The report of the Foreign Relations Committee in 1969 warned against the "concentration in [the] national executive of unchecked power over . . . the disposition and use of the armed forces,"⁵ also that a "national commitment by the United States to a foreign power" can only be made with "affirmative action . . . by the executive and legislative branches."⁶ It is believed that it will be a long time before Congress would again so tamely provide a President with anything like the Gulf of Tonkin resolution—a virtual blank check which went mostly unchallenged in 1964. Vietnam seems to have been the ultimate in Presidential power in the twentieth century.

The Legislative and Executive Branches of the United States Government have joint responsibility and authority to formulate the foreign policy of the United States. The Vietnam war has been escalated and expanded by the executive powers for the last decade or more with little consultation with the people and their representatives in the legislature. If the war were "won" it would not be in any sense that can be understood. Under the guidance of President Johnson the war has become a powerful factor in the developing reaction against Presidential government.⁷ The Johnsonian version of military commitments in Vietnam made clear the lengths to which Presidential power could be carried. All that can be said with any certainty is that both at home and abroad, the President of the United States may not be quite as free as he was, he is at least under the scrutiny of the people. Through our Legislature it is necessary for us to act toward peace and reconciliation. As compassionate

citizens we can only hope that it is not too late to salvage what is left of Indo-China.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ "Congress: Fulbright's Revenge," *Newsweek*, April 14, 1969, p. 38.
- ² Tom Wicker, "The Presidency Under Scrutiny," *Harper's*, Oct. 1969, vol. 239, No. 1433, p. 93.
- ³ "Congress: Fulbright's Revenge," op. cit.
- ⁴ "National Commitments Resolution," *Congress and the Nation*, 1965-68, Vol. II, p. 83.
- ⁵ "Congress: Fulbright's Revenge," op. cit.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*
- ⁷ Wicker, op. cit.

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1. "Congress: Fulbright's Revenge," *Newsweek*, April 14, 1969, p. 38.
2. *The Constitution of the United States*, Article I; Section 8, Article I, Section 2.
3. "National Commitments," *Congress and the Nation*, 1965-68, Vol. II, p. 83-4.
4. "National Commitments Resolution," *Congress and the Nation*, 1965-68, Vol. II, p. 83.
5. *The San Francisco Chronicle*, Sat., June 27, 1970.
6. Wicker, Tom, "The President Under Scrutiny," *Harper's*, Oct. 1969 Vol. 239, No. 1433, p. 92-4.

101ST BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF
MRS. THEODOSIA SEARCY LOWREY

HON. JOHN L. McCLELLAN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, today is the birthday of a distinguished lady who was born in the State of Arkansas 101 years ago. She is Mrs. Theodosia Searcy Lowrey, whose father was James Bryant Searcy, a minister, educator, and editor. He was co-founder of Ouachita College in Arkadelphia, Ark.; first editor and co-owner of the Arkansas Evangel; Arkansas editor of the Tri-State Baptist Paper; and vice president of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention for 7 years.

Mrs. Lowrey received her early education in Arkansas and attended Blue Mountain College in Blue Mountain, Miss. A year later she married William Tyndale Lowrey, president of the college and son of its founder, Gen. Mark Parrin Lowrey.

For the next 45 years, Mrs. Lowrey was first lady in four colleges in Mississippi—Blue Mountain College, Hillman College, Mississippi College, and Gulf Coast Military Academy. She also was an administrator at Hillman College and was an instructor at the others. She received her B.A. degree at Blue Mountain, and at the age of 60 earned her M.A. degree from Mississippi College.

Mrs. Lowrey is now living in Greenville, S.C., with one of her daughters, Miss Sara Lowrey, who is a retired college professor, lecturer, and author. Her other children are: Capt. (ret.) Searcy Lowrey of Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Ruby L. Buchanan, Birmingham, Ala.; and W. T. Lowrey, Jr., of New Albany, Miss. Mrs. Lowrey is the grandmother of Congressman JOHN H. BUCHANAN, JR., of the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama.

Mrs. Lowrey is a registered Democrat and has voted in every election since women have been permitted to vote. She is still active in the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women. Although Mrs. Lowrey is no longer formally associated with a college, she maintains an interest in the field of education, tutoring youngsters and conducting research projects for her daughter.

Mr. President, my grandfather and my father were well acquainted with the Searcy family in Arkansas, and I recall having heard many favorable references to these earlier Arkansans and their high standing in the community.

I extend congratulations and sincere felicitations to Mrs. Lowrey on the occasion of her 101st birthday and hope she will enjoy many more birthdays in the coming years.

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS CAN
ACCOMPLISH MUCH IN IMPROVING
OUR NATURAL HERITAGE

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, while Congress was nearing completion of its work on a modest pilot program looking toward the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps, I received from Leo A. M. Brediger an outline of what might eventually be accomplished by young people in preserving and improving our natural heritage.

Mr. Brediger envisions a program in which all able youngsters ages 10 to 15 could participate, and his letter, which I wish to offer as part of my remarks, is worthy of consideration in the departments responsible for the proposed YCC:

BREDIGER GREENHOUSES & NURSERIES,
1301 Lincoln Way Northwest,
Massillon, Ohio.

Congressman FRANK T. BOW,
1718 Market Avenue N.,
Canton, Ohio.

HONORABLE SIR: I am a Florist, Nurseryman, Horticulturist and Naturalist by hobby.

Take all this child delinquency and soil erosion, forest fires, floods, pollution of air and streams and destruction of our woodlands by the ignorant public and school kids that do not learn to appreciate the beauty of nature and when our City takes over a woodland area to make a Park they pull out all wild flowers and destroy all scenic spots and plant a few petunias and call it a wilderness center.

All our streams and small rivers are never cleaned out and rivers are so full of dead limbs and rubbish that with a little rain they flood their banks. This should be taken up by the Federal Government. Put a boy's corps and a men's corps associated with the Army Engineers all boys coming home from the war and have no job to go to should be put in the Army Engineers to oversee the cleaning up of all this country side.

If you would start in the mouth of the Mississippi River and take 25' of soil from the middle of the stream and taper up to nothing at the banks and put this soil in the lowlands on each bank and raise these banks up so they would be above flood level then these people that live along the river give them an annual pay to maintain these parkways.

Follow up one thousand miles at this depth then the next thousand miles go down 20' and when you come to the large tributaries go down 10' and do the same process. Then small rivers and streams you could go down 6'. The small streams and creeks of about 10' wide go down 4' and widen these a few feet as this is where the floods start. People throw rubbish and all debris in these places and then start to clean the banks of the streams of all high grass that make pollution from swamp oak, gypsum, ragweed, poison ivy and nettle, this would stop your beginning of the pollution of air and streams.

Take boys from 10 to 15 yrs. of age to rake up these weeds and limbs in piles and then take boys 16 to 18 and have them to take these to a place to burn or plow in the soil. Take your Men's Corps under the supervision of Army Engineers to widen and clean these creeks and all woodland area should be cleaned 25' from all roads to stop forest fires. This would give kids nice fishing and boating and winter skating places as they have none now. Do not take boys more than one mile from their homes. Give boys 10 to 15 years of age 4 hrs. work each morning during vacation. This would teach them to keep these places clean and teach them the value of money which they do not know now. If you would pay these boys from 10 to 15 yrs. \$1 an hour, then boys 16 to 18 yrs. old \$1.50 an hour and men \$2.00 an hour, then to pay for this work, without taxing the already over taxed home owners, put on a National Sweepstakes program like Governor Rockefeller did in N.Y. State, but make tickets \$5.00 each. 1 million tickets in each series. Give 1/2 million prizes and 1/2 million to process each set of tickets. Put these in every Post Office in the Country. This would give you 4 million dollars for paying these people and make the winners tax free as they are paying 80% in this process now so let's try to put the Country in a better condition this way. Just like the floods and forest fires, they have in the State of California, this would eliminate these troubles.

Then take your Army Engineers and men's corps to these mills that are polluting our rivers and build small lakes or large ponds to catch all the acids and iron oxide and phosphorous, put sand bars in to filter these out and every three months clean these out and take this debris to open fields and with the acids of the soil would turn these to fertility.

I use 2 boys each year during vacation and teach them soil erosion, control planting and caring for these jobs. This would teach them to take care of our places of natural interest instead of destroying them as they do now.

I am a member of Stark County Historical Society which is doing a nice job on the part of The Old Ohio Canal at Canal Fulton, O. which was in a very bad condition, filled with rubbish and dead trees and weeds that it is an eye sore through most of the State.

I figure you could use 30 million boys during vacation time and 10 million men and your Army Engineers. This would be like putting a new industry in the Country.

ANTI-MONTANA BALLISTICS— AMB'S

HON. LEE METCALF OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, it might be useful to other Senators in connection with the debate on Safeguard authorizations and appropriations and as new sites are considered, to know something of the Montana experience as it

unfolds, so that Members may be, because forewarned, forearmed. It may be, but for the honor, we might all rather have walked.

The Montana experience is particularly enlightening because it illustrates the hidden effects of the Safeguard construction projects on the local communities which become the unconsulted hosts of nuclear missile emplacements. Aside from the questionable merits of the defense arguments, there arises the entire issue of the impact of a large population influx on these small communities.

Unfortunately, the Nixon administration is demonstrating here once again an incredible lack of foresight in planning for the dramatic changes Montana communities are expected to undergo. Typically, the local communities are expected to bear the Federal defense burden and are left to forage for some supposed source of Federal assistance to meet their greatly increased needs. The meager Federal attempts to plan for the expected population impact indicates an appalling lack of understanding of the problems involved.

The Army Corps of Engineers at the direction of the U.S. Army Safeguard System Command, has prepared a document entitled "Community Impact: Malmstrom Deployment Area" that—

First, presents studies to identify problems that can be expected to occur;

Second, provides information for dealing with problems;

Third, identifies potential sources of outside assistance to communities affected by the Safeguard project.

Mr. President, the report states that a population increase, some of which is temporary, will total about 13,000 persons in the communities surrounding the Montana installation, whose present population is approximately 75,000. It is an increase of over 17 percent.

The Army expects the population of one small city, Conrad, to double from 2,767 to 5,600. Ten percent of the increase is a result of highway construction impact. The school population is expected to go up from its current level of 1,154—elementary and secondary—students to a peak of 2,094 in 1973-74 in the same community. Expansion of schools and sewer systems to accommodate the added population will cost, the Army estimates, \$770,000, and added police and fire protection would amount to \$50,000 annually.

Mr. President, at subsequent times I hope to analyze individually the problems Montana communities will have as a consequence of Safeguard.

A first reading, however, makes plain the uncomfortable reality that the citizens in the Malmstrom Deployment Area, unless there is significant change in current policy, will bear far more than their fair share of the burden of this defense system whose deployment is a No. 1 priority for the Nixon administration.

The costs of expanding our communities to accommodate those required to build and man this high priority defense facility are a Federal responsibility just as surely as the system itself, and de-

fense appropriations should be increased accordingly. I intend to ask for them.

For example, it is ridiculous for Safeguard Command to advise Montana school districts to make application for funds for construction of schools under Public Law 815. Everyone in this Chamber knows that the appropriation of only \$15 million in each of the last 3 years for school construction for the whole Nation has left a backlog of \$236 million in unmet needs. The potential source of outside assistance for these additional needs, to which the Command has directed us, does not exist. We have run the course.

As Mr. Nixon insists on his priorities, we have entered the age of contradictions:

He will build the Safeguard but he does not offer low interest rate loans for housing to those doing the building and his monetary policies have increased rates in Montana to 9 percent.

He will expand our antiballistic missile system but he vetoed appropriations which would have given the school districts with Federal impact some money to handle current needs.

While willingly funding elaborate defense programs, because there must be more for defense, he vetoed a hospital bill, yet among the builders and supporters of defense systems in Montana presumably some will need hospitalization.

Big on law enforcement, the administration has money to become the world's policeman, but urges a smaller Federal share of assistance for domestic law enforcement, while his Safeguard Command says more policemen will be required in the Malmstrom Deployment Area.

He deplores water pollution but by veto and budget reductions defers construction of sewer systems needed now and requires a greater share of local money so that Federal taxes will go for Safeguard and MIRV and a defense loan to a falling railroad and cost overruns on defense contracts and other necessities.

Montanans in the impact area of the Safeguard are not only on target, they are singled out to provide facilities and services to support their vulnerability. They are treble taxed. They are learning what Mr. Nixon's priorities mean for them.

Mr. President, as time permits in the near future, I will take up item by item the dollar cost to Montanans of the Safeguard. I expect to discuss local taxation for costs of water and sewer systems, roads, law enforcement, and education facilities that will be required as a consequence of the impact.

I expect to discuss the questions of competition among communities for funds, already limited by the administration by veto and reduction in favor of an essential defense system for whose construction they would tax the honored communities several times over.

I will discuss the costly contrasts presented by the Nixon promises in his message on Indians. He said:

The Indians of America need Federal assistance—this much has long been clear.

But the reality is that once again they will stand in line.

I hope that as the Senate continues its consideration of expansion of Safeguard to other communities, Senators will find enlightening and useful discussions of the Montana experience.

THE MIRACLE OF THE VISTULA 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, of the wars that followed World War I as a result of the political changes it brought about, the Polish-Soviet campaign of 1920 is foremost regarding the size of the conflict and its historical importance.

Poland had just emerged from a 130-year period of partition. It was starting to form a democracy when the Bolshevik state mobilized to destroy Poland. The most decisive battle of the conflict was fought for Warsaw on the Vistula in August 1920. Conditions favored the Bolsheviks because of the strategic superiority of Soviet forces. A general offensive had been launched by Soviet Commander in Chief Tukhachevsky on the northern front. The Poles were outnumbered 2 to 1, the Polish left flank was broken, and masses of enemy cavalry poured into the gap, encircling the Polish line from the north. At this stage the Polish commanders were virtually powerless. General Sikorski writes:

It was generally felt that a period of tragic hopelessness had set in, during which the major part of the Polish Army was in retreat not unlike a rudderless boat on stormy seas.

This was the precarious situation on August 6 when Poland's commander in chief made the historic decision to shift the theater of the war to the Middle Vistula. His aim was to regroup Polish forces to screen Warsaw, which would bear the brunt of the assault. Soviet and Polish forces clashed August 14. The first day of the battle was a thorough failure for the Poles. But for the next few days General Sikorski successfully contended with the enemy, which at this time was three times stronger than his own forces. But fortune quickly turned against the Poles. The situation was described by Tukhachevsky:

The doom of the 5th (Polish) Army seemed inevitable. . . . Still their luck held. . . . In this absolutely monstrous and inconceivable situation the Poles succeeded not only in checking the offensive of the 3rd and 15th Soviet armies, but also in gradually forcing them back eastward.

In spite of the hopelessness of the Polish forces, General Sikorski mustered his troops for a fresh attack on August 10. The Polish counter-offensive moved with great ferocity, forcing a Bolshevik retreat. It swept away the Soviet screen and, by huge forced marches, managed to pierce the lines of retreat of the exhausted 16th Soviet army. The Poles took this Soviet division by surprise in the historic battle for the Warsaw bridgehead. The Bolshevik forces were gradually routed. One by one, the Poles attacked the lines of retreat of the remaining So-

viet armies. Turning defeat into victory, the Poles had foiled the Bolshevik invaders. The rest of the campaign was a matter of exploiting and extending the success on the Vistula.

Sikorski's ingenious military maneuvers deserve much of the credit for Poland's success. But considering the initial Bolshevik strategic advantage, the Polish military victory on the Vistula was a miracle. The battle is significant in the larger sense that it stopped the spread of Bolshevism threatened by the Polish-Soviet war of 1920.

According to the narrative of Soviet Commander Tukhachevsky:

There was not the slightest doubt that, if we had succeeded in breaking the Polish Army of bourgeois and seigneurs, the revolution of the working class in Poland would have been an accomplished fact. And the tempest would not have stopped at the Polish frontier. Like a furious torrent it would have swept over the whole of Eastern Europe.

In this sense, Poland's valiant victory on the Vistula rescued Poland and the rest of Europe from the threat of Bolshevism.

Mr. Speaker, in connection with my remarks on the miracle of the Vistula, I would like to include an article written by the Reverend Anthony J. Rozewicz, CSC, which appeared in the Polish-American, a weekly newspaper published in Chicago, Ill., widely read by the Polish-Americans of the United States.

The article follows:

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY—1920-70: MIRACLE
ON THE VISTULA

(By Rev. Anthony J. Rozewicz)

This year Poles in all parts of the world commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of an event which they poetically call "The Miracle on the Vistula."

What is the Miracle on the Vistula? The term itself is only a dignified epithet, but it signifies a momentous military achievement. It refers to that remarkable and totally successful Polish counter-attack which, fifty years ago, drove the Bolsheviks away from the banks of the Vistula river where they were entrenched close to the gates of Warsaw. Then with rapid succession, the enemy were ousted from all the territory previously gained by them in Poland.

Human calculations did not foresee such a swift, complete and glorious triumph as was actually accomplished. Other elements besides mere military strategy seem to have played a part in this extraordinary victory. It was won not by the Polish army, but by the Polish people. Every Pole in Poland at the time rose to the defense of his country. Even women, yes even mere boys and girls with rifles or any available weapon in hand, went to the front. Assiduously and without respite was Warsaw preparing to defend herself. In the midst of that antlike toil and commotion before an impending danger, the inhabitants of the capital, as well as of other parts of Poland, found time to call upon the Almighty for consolation and succor. The Poles are a religious as well as a brave nation. From churches everywhere throughout the land, devout prayers ascended to the Father Who is in heaven as also to the Blessed Virgin whom the Polish people cherish as Queen of Poland.

Skeptics may have smiled cynically at such comportment. Nevertheless, at the appointed hour the battle on the banks of the Vistula began. The Polish fighters carried it to the enemy. The result was a bloody clash and a victory that was swift, thorough and decisive. Within but a few days the Bolsheviks, beaten at every point, were demoralized and routed. Soon they sued for

peace. The poles are willing to ascribe that sudden and extraordinary triumph to a special providence of God in their behalf. Hence the epithet, "The Miracle of the Vistula."

THE HERO

The hero of the Miracle of the Vistula was a capable, saintly, brave and energetic young priest, Father Ignatius Skorupka by name. So dearly do the Polish people cherish his memory that legends attributing to him superhuman powers were heard concerning him.

Who was Father Skorupka? What did he do?

Father Skorupka was one of those upright and unusually gifted souls with a tremendous capacity for work. While the enemy were whetting their weapons on the banks of the Vistula, close to the metropolis of Poland, Father Skorupka vowed in his heart to frustrate their audacious ambition. With mysterious suddenness he rose like a giant to the defense of his country.

At a time when throngs of people from all walks of life including regiments of soldiers sought to approach the Sacrament of Penance, Father Skorupka's priestly zeal was taxed to the limit. Yet he seems to have been everywhere and doing everything. And wherever he went his presence was felt instantly. A new spirit entered into the hearts of men and women in his wake. Confidence was either restored or strengthened a hundredfold and a determination to resist the enemy to the utmost spread on all sides.

But the hero's deed which has signally immortalized Father Skorupka was to be achieved in the battlefield. Having been appointed chaplain in the army, Father Skorupka at once gained the unqualified confidence of the soldiers. Many of the frail youth serving in his company were his former pupils.

VOLUNTEERS

All were volunteers whom necessity transformed into warriors over night, if warriors we may call them. Father Skorupka familiarly called them "my boys." His only concern in their regard at that momentous hour was that trust in God and courage should not fail them; and when "his boys" were given the order to advance upon the enemy, Father Skorupka realized that the time for fulfilling his mission to its last detail was at hand. Attired in his priestly robes with the stole hanging from his shoulders, he was seen making his way to the forefront of his company. Then, containing his forward movement, he pointed with his left hand in the direction of the foe's trenches. In his right he held a cross lifted high heavenward. "His boys" witnessing that spectacle may have recalled the cross in the heavens and the inscription "Hoc Vincis" which in ages gone by inspired Constantine the Great to lead his warriors to the memorable victory which marks a turning point in the world's annals. But whatever may have been the sentiments of the Polish youths, reports from the battlefield assure us that when Father Skorupka, while thus leading "his boys" into action, intoned a prayerful hymn to the Blessed Virgin, the entire company took up the melody. It was a solemn moment. It was a consoling moment. Heavy and awe-stricken hearts relaxed and beat more cheerfully. Youthful, timid and trembling hands which never before wielded a weapon of war steadied and grew firm. Father Skorupka's undaunted courage, and his unshaken trust in God were visibly imparted to "his boys." Already they were following him with the thought that the "Queen of Poland" is at their side. They scented victory in the offing. They were inspired. No human power could stop that company at that moment.

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

But alas! a shell from the Bolshevik camp whizzed thru the air. A portion of it struck Father Skorupka in the head. He fell. The

damage thus done to the Polish forces was irreparable, but it availed the enemy nothing. Father Skorupka's mission already had been accomplished. The impetus that spelled victory already had been given. His gallant war novices kept on advancing, and though they suffered heavily, every objective planned for them by the military authorities was attained.

That company of fighters returned from the firing line tired and sorrowful yet triumphant. Three hundred of their number were either killed or wounded. Their beloved spiritual leader and hero was listed among the dead; and just as in life, on the battlefield, he was seen at the head of his company, so in death his name shines brightly at the head of those who sacrificed all for their country.

Just to what extent was Father Skorupka instrumental in bringing about the defeat of the Bolsheviks at the gates of Warsaw fifty years ago may always be a matter of conjecture. Military science or art may never credit him with anything more than uncommon bravery. Yet his avowed confidence in God, his indefatigable work among the civilians, as well as among the military units, followed by a display of the finest patriotism and bravery on the battlefield, may well have given that impetus which, when once put in motion, grew steadily stronger until its aggregate moral force became irresistible.

THIS IS YOUR LIFE—
FATHER BERNAT

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on April 19 I was privileged to speak at the testimonial dinner honoring the Rev. Michael C. Bernat, pastor of Sacred Heart Church in Wilkes-Barre on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his ordination to the sacred priesthood. I have known this dedicated clergyman for many decades as one of the outstanding priests in the entire Roman Catholic Diocese of Scranton.

An interesting feature of the souvenir booklet that marked the occasion was a fascinating account of the life and times of the Reverend Jubilarian beginning with the early immigrant days of his Slovak forbears in Olyphant. This trenchant biography is from the pen of a well-known Pennsylvania regional historian, Joseph G. Tomascik of Wilkes-Barre, a fellow-member of the Pennsylvania and Luzerne County Bar. It is a veritable microcosm of the great contributions of so many ethnic groups that settled in northeastern Pennsylvania after the Civil War.

Mr. Speaker, I was so moved by this biographical account that I thought the other Members of this House would enjoy reading it, too, and accordingly I ask unanimous consent to have it inserted in the RECORD under Extensions of Remarks.

THIS IS YOUR LIFE—FATHER BERNAT

Saris County, Slovakia is more than three thousand miles from the little industrial town of Olyphant in Northeastern Pennsylvania, yet these two widely separated localities on the map were to play significant roles in your life.

Settled in 1858, Olyphant was incorporated in 1877 as a borough and came to be known as "Queen of the Mid-Valley," a designation

which it proudly boasts even today. It was a focus of the great wave of immigration from Europe in the last half of the nineteenth century. Mining corporations in the area were avidly seeking laborers to work in the pits; some companies even sent agents to round up the oppressed peasantry, offer them jobs, and induce their settlement in the land of Columbia.

Saris County, in the Carpathian mountains of Eastern Slovakia, had long been under the heel of the oppressor, and after the death of Bishop Stephen Moyses and the decline of the Slovak Academy of Arts and Sciences in the eighteen sixties, the doughty Slovaks, seeking to preserve their religious faith and cultural heritage, began to cast eyes longingly beyond the seas. America beckoned, and immigrants came in the millions. Hundreds of thousands of them settled in Northeastern Pennsylvania, including Olyphant.

Your mother was Susan Basary and she came from the sleepy little village of Chminanska Nova Ves. The adjoining settlement was Jakuboviany, the home of your father, Joseph Bernat. But although the villages were contiguous, strangely enough, your parents didn't know each other in Europe. Your mother, accompanied by a cousin named Kropiak, settled in Tiger Valley, where she already had relatives who came to the Olyphant section in the eighteen seventies. Your mother was an excellent cook, having served in that capacity in the household of a nobleman in Europe. Her fame must have preceded her, because when Undertaker Prokopovitsch, who had his funeral parlor next to the Slovak Church of the Holy Ghost, heard of her arrival, he immediately secured her a position as cook in the family of a prominent Olyphant coal baron, where she was employed for several years until she met your Dad in 1882.

Joseph Bernat was a butcher by trade in the Old Country, and developed a fine local reputation as an expert in making klobasy and curing hams and a variety of other meats, so much in demand by the Slovak people. But he was restless, saw no future in his native village, and was willing to give up a thriving business to come to America to work in the mines, and eke out an existence free of oppression.

On his arrival in Olyphant, your Dad got a job with the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company, first as a common laborer and then as a miner. He was a peppery little fellow, quick to make friends, and must have impressed his superiors because after a few years in the pits he was promoted to repairman of coal cars where his mechanical skills, and facility in handling tools, served him in good stead.

Life was hard in the coal mining communities, as it was in Olyphant. But the drudgery of hard labor was frequently relieved by the numerous weddings and christenings in which the area abounded. These were great social events, and sometimes lasted for days. Friends and relatives came from miles around, from Dunmore and Carbondale, Forest City and Scranton, to relive their experiences and talk over old times.

At one of these christenings in the early eighties, the unerring aim of Cupid reached its mark. Joseph Bernat and Susan Basary fell in love. Imagine their surprise when they learned they hailed from adjoining villages in Saris County, Slovakia! They were married by Msgr. Zychowicz in Sacred Heart Church, Scranton, which was to become the church presided over by Auxiliary Bishop Henry T. Klonowski, your friend and classmate from the University of Scranton.

Your Dad meanwhile was looking around for means of supplementing his income as a car repairman. He was aggressive, thrifty, handy with tools, and soon became a carpenter in his spare time. He bought ramshackle dwellings and old company houses, and after making necessary repairs sold them

at a handsome profit. In time, he himself, became the owner of a double dwelling and three single houses.

For his family, your Dad selected the little residence at 125 Lincoln Street, a stone's throw from Holy Ghost Church. It was conveniently located and lent itself admirably to remodeling of the first floor. For by this time, Joseph Bernat had visions of opening his own butcher shop in America. In 1886 his dream became a reality, and 125 Lincoln Street became the site of Bernat's Butcher Shop. The family, which by this time had five children, lived upstairs. Joseph was the eldest, then came John, Andrew, Anna and Mary. All are deceased except Mary who is now Mrs. Stephen Stine, who lives in Devon in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Your Dad's business prospered to such an extent that soon he operated his own slaughter house, in the rear of the family residence. Bernat's Butcher Shop was not just a meat emporium, but a place where people congregated to pass the time of day, discuss politics, read letters from Europe, and make plans for organizing social clubs and fraternal societies which were to proliferate in the entire coal region.

Friday, January 24, 1896 was a day of bustling activity in the Bernat household. Your Dad told his assistant, John Brehovsky to mind the store, while he went upstairs to be with your mother. Housewives in the neighborhood came rushing over to lend their assistance, prepare the inevitable pots of boiling water, and lend a hand to the midwife. When the first cry was heard, the news spread like a prairie fire: "The Bernats have a baby boy." There was much rejoicing and Dad proudly handed out the cigars, while preparations went apace for your christening. Mom insisted on the name Michael, after the chief Guardian Angel, while Dad, suffused with the Slovak spirit and heritage, opted for Cyril, after one of the Slovak Apostles, St. Cyril, who with his brother Methodius brought Christianity to Slovakia in 833. As usual, there was a happy compromise, and you came to be known formally as Michael Cyril Bernat.

You had a happy and carefree boyhood, played with the children of other immigrant families, including those of Irish, Polish, Slovak, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and Russian origin as well as with some of the children of the mine bosses. You were aggressive and wiry, but not pugnacious, although you never ran away from a fight. You were especially adamant in standing up for your rights, and woe to anyone who dared to assail your ethnic origin! You felt strongly this was America, the great Melting Pot, and everyone should be judged on his own merits. Mother would whip you when you came home with a bloody nose, occasionally, but Dad was more understanding and tried to soothe and sympathize with you realizing that you needed to develop self-reliance.

At the age of six you were enrolled in Holy Ghost School, which was then staffed by Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Do you remember your favorite teacher? She was Sister M. Nathaniel, I.H.M., who got you interested in the intricacies of mathematics, a subject you didn't particularly like because baseball beckoned. Many times you were kept after school due to academic deficiencies, but under Sr. Nathaniel's tutelage you improved greatly as Sister realized your potential and eventually you came to teach trigonometry and were a thoroughgoing student.

In 1904, the best students were selected to serve as altar boys in Holy Ghost Church, and you were one of this elite group. You were an acolyte for Fr. Stas and Fr. Martincek, for whom you developed great admiration and respect. In fact, you were a special favorite of Fr. Stas, who took you under his wing, and it was due in no small measure to him that you determined at this

time to become a Priest. You served as altar boy until you finished elementary school, but you didn't hesitate thereafter to serve on your summer vacations from the Seminary.

All this time, you were developing into a fine athlete and baseball was your forte. You were a good shortstop, but also labored to improve your pitching arm. You were incessantly practising behind the butcher shop in your back yard, with the capable assistance of one of the daughters of your father's tenants. She was little Stella Miko, a comely black-haired girl who was a snappy ball player and a good athlete. She played the role of catcher and helped you develop an unerring pitch that served admirably when you went to college. Little Stella, now Sister M. Agatha, SS. C.M., has come all the way from Chicago to be with you at your 50th anniversary of ordination. This has been a lifelong friendship that both of you will forever cherish. Incidentally, when the new Sacred Heart School building opened in Wilkes-Barre in 1925, Sr. Agatha was among the nuns who staffed the institution, and instructed the students in calisthenics with dumbbells and other forms of exercise. She excelled in physical education and many of her students are present today at your anniversary dinner.

Your studies at Holy Ghost School improved so immeasurably that you were able to complete the eight grades in seven years, much to the consternation of your sister Mary and her friend, Mary Jakubov. They were a little jealous that you were able to catch up to them in school, and frequently taunted you. Mary Jakubov was to become Rev. Mother Plus, SS. C. M. You also remember fondly her little sister, Annie Jakubov, now Sr. M. Philomena, SS. C. M. who began first grade about the time you left Holy Ghost School. The Jakubov and Bernat families were neighbors and great friends.

In 1910 you entered the High School Division of St. Thomas College, now the University of Scranton, which was staffed at the time by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Remember Brother George? He was your favorite instructor. Your many, long conversations and extended discussions with him confirmed your determination to join the Ministry and served to develop in you a passionate love of learning.

Meanwhile you were becoming more useful to your father in the butcher shop. Your father had a walk-in icebox from which you would take the packages of meat ordered earlier in the week by his customers, and deliver them over the week-end. Your older brother Andy would do that on Fridays, while your chores were performed on Saturdays, when there was no school. You got to know all the people in the neighborhood as you performed your numerous chores. Remember the families to whom you made deliveries? They were the Glinkys, Jakubovs, Novajovskys, Prokopovitsches, Mikos, Nudelmans, Nalevankos, and the family of your Jewish merchant-friend Sigmund Spitz, in whose clothing store you were outfitted with your first long-pants suit. You were also not averse to helping your father carry into the ice box, the sides of beef brought to the store in meat wagons from various packers. Carrying sides of beef developed your muscles, much like carrying ice blocks did for Red Grange, the football star of a later era.

Meanwhile, you never gave up baseball. The sandlots of Lackawanna County abounded in ball games. Especially at Grassy Island or Soldier's Field, there was always some athletic activity in which you welcomed the chance to take part. Somebody gave you the monicker "Butch" and it was as "Butch Bernat" that your fame as a ballplayer spread throughout Lackawanna County, especially Olyphant and its environs.

You came to develop such athletic prowess that by the time you entered St. Procopius

College in Lisle, Illinois you were of professional stature and made the Varsity in your freshman year. You were a member of the Varsity baseball team for your entire four years at college. Remember Fr. Konicek? He was your coach, and also taught you Latin and foreign languages, two of your favorite subjects. One day, as you were returning to the clubhouse after a practice session, he said to you: "Mickey, how come you take to Latin so easily?" And you told him how from childhood, you became enamoured of the Slovak language, how later you dipped into the literature on your own, and took every opportunity to use it in daily speech with the many Slovak immigrants in the Mid-Valley, adding that the case structure was the same as Latin, and that was why you had a flair for foreign languages.

You had a fine career at St. Procopius, with good grades and a wide variety of athletic activity. This seemed natural to you, as you were grounded from childhood days in the Sokol motto: "In a healthy body, a healthy mind." Besides Fr. Konicek, your favorite professors were Fr. Cypryan Tomechko in chemistry, Fr. Thomas Vopatek, a superb linguist who tutored you in Greek, advanced Latin and Hebrew, and Fr. Hilary Jurica, in biology. Fr. Hilary was from Chicago, and you were often invited to his mother's house for a good Slovak meal, after attending a baseball game in Wrigley Stadium.

Will you ever forget what happened at your graduation from St. Procopius in June 1915? After the ceremonies, a messenger came to tell you that Charlie Commiskey wanted to see you. This was none other than the owner of the Chicago White Sox. Your fame as a baseball player was often talked about in the White Sox dugout. Unknown to you, you had been scouted for over a year thanks to Chick Shorten and Finners Quinlan, two White Sox players who hailed from Minooka, and whom you knew from the days you played against them when you were with the Olyphant Royals. Besides Shorten and Quinlan, you played against "Minooka Mike" McNally and Steve O'Neil, remember? At any rate, Charlie Commiskey stood in the reception room of your dormitory, accompanied by his beautiful daughter, possibly to supply motivation, and offered to sign you up as a White Sox regular for the magnificent sum of \$3,500 per annum. That was a princely salary in those days, and at first you were tempted to accept, especially after seeing his beautiful daughter, but you never forgot your determination to become a Priest. Besides, you were preparing to go to Seminary for further studies, so you politely declined the offer to become a professional baseball player and turned down the chance to join your erstwhile colleagues like Andy Miko (Stella's brother), Mike "Gazook" Gazelle, who went to the New York Yankees and Joe Schaute who pitched for the Cleveland Indians in 1914-1915. It was Schaute's sister, Mary, incidentally, who later bought the Bernat homestead after you prevailed upon your father to give up the butcher business in 1918. Members of the Schaute family still live in your old residence at 125 Lincoln Street.

You were now almost twenty years of age and quite a fashion plate. Your friend, Joe Miko, another brother of your former sidekick catcher, Stella, had earned a wide reputation in the Olyphant area as an excellent tailor. It became fashionable for the young dudes in Olyphant to eschew store clothes and go in for custom fittings. Like the other young men in the town, you too made a bee line for Joe's tailor shop when he became established, and thereafter your suits were custom made and always reflected the fine thread and needle art of Joe Miko.

In September 1915, you were enrolled as a student in Montreal at Grand Seminary

where you went to pursue your philosophical studies. You came under the influence of your favorite teacher, Fr. Archambaud, and association with him enabled you to perfect your studies, not only in philosophy but also in French and other foreign languages.

For your final years of theology you returned to Lisle and entered St. Procopius Seminary. Do you remember the telephone call you received from Bishop Hoban of Scranton, in 1920, a few days before Palm Sunday? He knew you were coming home for the Easter holidays, and requested that you see him on Monday. You were already a Deacon and on the appointed time went to see the good Bishop. He complimented you on your fine scholastic record and said that the people of Dunmore were anxious to have a full time pastor. Up until that time, Dunmore was merely a mission church served by the priest in Throop. There was a shortage of priests, and Bishop Hoban asked if you could accelerate your course work, so that your last two years of theology could be completed in fifteen months. He said that the Rector of the Seminary, Fr. Neuzil, agreed to this arrangement. By dint of severe application and unusual concentration you finally completed your theology studies as planned.

On your summer vacations from the Seminary you were accustomed to visit Rev. Joseph Murgas at his cottage at Lake Silkworth. You long revered and admired this Priest-Scientist and never lost an opportunity to be with him whenever possible. He loved to fish in the nighttime, and it was your custom to supply him with bait, row him out on the lake and join in the angling sport. Little did you dream that you'd ever be his curate, much less succeed to the pastorate he occupied in Wilkes-Barre.

Finally, the great day in your life came on Sunday, July 18, 1920, when Bishop Hoban ordained you to the Sacred Ministry in St. Peter's Cathedral at Scranton. You were immediately assigned as curate to Father Murgas in Wilkes-Barre where you remained for one month. By Labor Day, you were installed as pastor of the parish of All Saints in Dunmore where you remained until 1929.

These were fruitful years and you plunged with great vigor and enthusiasm into your work as Shepherd of Souls, adviser, builder, teacher and administrator. The parish as yet had no rectory, and in the interim you slept in the basement of the church, and when it was cold you snuggled up to the furnace. In the winter months, you stayed with the Pavel family a block away from the church. You were responsible for the priestly vocation of one of the Pavel sons. Meanwhile you supervised the completion of the rectory, and on December 23, 1920, it became your new home.

Within five years you drafted plans for a recreational center for the young people of the parish. This building was completed in 1925 behind the church edifice, and still stands as a monument to your concern for youth. In due time it came to be the social center of Dunmore, and was the scene of weddings, socials, dances and athletic games. You even founded a Glee Club and inspired the young people of the parish to become interested in Slovak folk music. You persuaded Margaret Fedor, a popular and well-known music teacher in the public schools of the area, to serve as director of the group. The concerts of the Glee Club held periodically in the parish recreational hall, were invariably sellouts, and the success of this endeavor assured the continued viability of the parish as a whole. Miss Fedor, who later became Mrs. Gillespie, is now the choir director of Holy Family Church in Scranton.

In 1922 you organized the All Saints Band, staffed mostly by members of the Dunmore Parish, supplemented by musicians of the surrounding towns. You secured the services of Mr. Jacob L. Small, a music teacher from Wilkes-Barre to serve as director. Do you re-

member the Corpus Christi parade in Scranton in 1925? It was a proud moment when you served as parade marshal, at the behest of Bishop Hoban, and marched at the head of the band on Lackawanna Avenue, attired in a black satin-faced frock coat with a high silk hat. The band was the hit of the day, and gave the event an unmistakable elan that made the parishioners of All Saints Church proud of their energetic and talented pastor.

In addition to your priestly duties, you took on the role of educator among young men in your parish who had the potential for becoming priests. Andrew Klobusicky was a bookkeeper with the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and though he had beautiful penmanship, his formal education stopped at the eighth grade. You tutored him in Latin and Algebra, and saw him off to the Seminary. He later became Fr. Klobusicky and at the time of his death was pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Swoyersville. Your friend Johnny Dzurko and his cousin "Lefty" Dzurko were two coal miners to whom you gave many private lessons to enable them to embark on higher education. Johnny became Fr. John Dzurko, now pastor of St. Joseph's Church on the Heights in Wilkes-Barre. Another of your favorites was John Tomasko who worked as a mechanic in the Scranton plant of Ford Motor Company. You prepared him for higher studies in Innsbruck, Austria where he was eventually ordained to the Holy Priesthood. He later became one of your curates and died at the age of 62 as pastor of St. Michael's Church in Forest City.

Through your entire priestly career, you were directly responsible for the vocations of 20 priests and 22 members of the various Sisterhoods, a remarkable and praiseworthy record of sacrifice, patience, industry and sustained enthusiasm for noble work in the Vineyard of the Lord.

In the Spring of 1929, Father Murgas, your friend and idol, and a great leader of the Slovak people who received world-wide recognition for his contributions to wireless telegraphy, died in the bosom of the Lord after 33 years of pastoral work in Wilkes-Barre. As a result of pastoral changes, you were assigned to Holy Rosary Parish in Ashley, where you spent twenty-six years, more than half of your priestly career. As befitted a vigorous young pastor, you summoned your vast organizing talents to help reduce the enormous debt with which the parish was saddled since the erection of the new church edifice in 1925.

In spite of the Depression years and widespread unemployment, you persevered dauntlessly, held your parishioners together, organized clubs and erected baseball fields and tennis courts on 25 acres of land leased from the Glen Alden Coal Company, near the present Ashley by-pass, for one dollar per year. You organized athletic teams and many of these were of championship quality. You transformed the old church building into a bowling center, and provided meeting rooms for lodges and various social events. Being a superb athlete you didn't hesitate in partaking of these games yourself, in addition to acting as coach and adviser.

In spite of your varied, and often fatiguing pastoral duties, you found time for dramatics and theatrical groups. You translated and produced extravaganzas like "St. Bernadette of Lourdes," and "Victim of the Seal of Confession." Proceeds of these productions went a long way in reducing the debts of the various parishes in which you served. In Ashley you translated into Slovak a dramatic work, "The Passion Play," and organized a bilingual repertory company based on the Oberammergau presentation, for its production in Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Hazelton. You communicated to the youth of your parish a new vigor and fresh enthusiasm that was the envy of your brother clergymen.

And all of this time you kept on teaching, for you realized that learning never stops. While in Dunmore you started conducting courses in the Slovak language and literature at the University of Scranton. In Ashley you expanded this undertaking and continued giving courses that attracted students from all parts of Northeastern Pennsylvania. Judge Selecky came from Glen Lyon, Judge Sirotnak from Throop, Peter Jurchak and Stephen Tkach from Dallas, Fr. Super from Pittston, and there were scores of others from Taylor, Scranton, Olyphant and Wilkes-Barre, including teachers and business people like Helen Ridzon, Mary Cooper and Mary Sterbinsky from Wyoming Valley.

Meanwhile your interest in fraternalism never left you. In 1927 in Dunmore you were host pastor to the national convention of the Slovak Catholic Federation of America, little realizing that thirty-seven years later, while stationed in Wilkes-Barre, you would again be host pastor to a much larger convention of the same organization when it met to commemorate the eleventh centennial of SS. Cyril and Methodius, Apostles to the Slovak people. This event was marked by one of the largest banquets held in Wilkes-Barre, when 834 persons literally jammed the dining facilities of the Host Motel. President Kennedy sent you a special telegram of greetings and good wishes. Remember?

In your diversified work, you were always first a pastor, but you were never just parochial. You expanded your horizons and took an active interest in civic affairs. You revitalized societies and were yourself a member and convention delegate of more than half a score. You served as Supreme Chaplain and President of the Appellate Tribunal of the Pennsylvania Slovak Union, and you were elected national chaplain of the Slovak Catholic Falcons. You became active in the Elks and the Knights of Columbus.

But all the while, you kept up your interest in academic work. You excelled as a linguist and translator, and with the late Msgr. John Puskar you translated into Slovak, Father Steadman's "My Sunday Missal," and the Rev. Joseph J. Baierl's work "Mirror of Confession and Communion For Children," not to mention at least six prayer booklets and liturgical works. The late Pope Pius XI, conferred on you a special citation for valuable aid rendered in the publication of the New Catholic Dictionary.

You were steeped in Slovak history and literature and you longed to visit the home of your ancestors in Slovakia. That occasion came in the summer of 1925, when, armed with a letter of introduction to authorities at the Vatican from Bishop Hoban, you set sail on the SS Belgenland for Europe and the Grand Tour. You visited not only the birthplace of your parents, but traveled through France, England, Switzerland and Italy where the highlight of your trip was a private audience with the Holy Father.

You worked unceasingly in Ashley at your pastoral, civic and fraternal duties, but the years were taking their toll and by the time of Pearl Harbor in 1941 you were so ill that an operation became necessary. Happily you recovered in time, but your baseball and strenuous athletic days were numbered. Your physician limited you to golf and only moderate exercises. You began to pace yourself and came through in fine style, becoming quite a golfer on the links of the Wyoming Valley Country Club.

After World War II you became actively interested in the Catholic War Veterans. You were the prime mover in organizing Holy Rosary Post No. 274, perhaps the most active veterans' organization in Wyoming Valley. You have continued to serve as Moderator from the time the Post was organized. In 1964 you received a special citation from

the National Commandant for your patriotic endeavors.

In 1930 a nucleus of your students in the University of Scranton approached you for assistance in organizing a group of young business and professional women. Helen Ridzon, Mary Cooper and Mary Sterbinsky of Kingston were the sparkplugs in this move, and when you loaned your organizing talents the Slovak Catholic Woman's Club of Wyoming Valley came on the local scene, and has continued to play a vital role in the civic, charitable and social life of Northeastern Pennsylvania for the past 40 years.

You continued your faithful service in Ashley until 1955, when, because of the death of Msgr. John Sobota, there were many pastoral changes and you were assigned to Sacred Heart Parish in Wilkes-Barre. You were now installed at the age of 60 as mediate successor to your idol, Father Murgas. The parish had a large school and a famed reading and psychology clinic, and you were determined to assure the maintenance of high standards. You immediately refurbished the school and convent, sponsored a Boy Scout Troop and organized a Bidy Basketball League. And while you no longer could personally engage in some of these sports yourself, you gladly acted as coach and moderator. Moreover, you added innovation in parish facilities, when you built a new outdoor swimming pool in the parish park in Dallas, one of the few such facilities in the area. The parish cemetery in Dallas also received your attention with the result that your parishioners can boast of one of the most attractive and dignified burial grounds in the Diocese.

All of the above factual material is an account merely of the outline of your career. Cold print can never reflect the warm friendships you made, the enthusiasm you communicated to those who were disheartened and discouraged, the spark of life you bestowed on the faltering, the upshoring you provided for disintegrating societies and groups, the lift you gave to the downtrodden, the encouragement you lavishly gave to the sick and the infirm. These are all things of the spirit, intangible, yet very real. So as you reach the milestone of fifty years of service in the Vineyard of the Lord, those who love you for yourself, admire you for your accomplishments, and are grateful for your many benefactions, rise up proudly and proclaim: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Ad Multo Annos!

O'DONNELL'S INSULT TO J. F. K.

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, one of our leading national magazines last week carried an excerpt from a book written by an aide to the late President Kennedy alleging that President Kennedy planned to get out of Vietnam in 1965 regardless of the circumstances at that time.

To say the least, this article has resulted in a rash of skeptical statements, the most noteworthy coming from Vice President AGNEW and our own leader here in the House, Congressman JERRY FORD. Even national columnist Carl Rowan, who served in the Kennedy administration, made the point that the article actually placed the late President in a very poor light, which was hardly the intention of the author.

In any event, an editorial appearing in the August 5, 1970, edition of the Peoria Journal Star raised some interesting points as to the reasons and motivations for the article and, indeed, the book from which the article was taken. I insert the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

O'DONNELL'S INSULT TO J. F. K.

The present "revelations" of Kenny O'Donnell, running hard to win the governorship of Massachusetts, that John F. Kennedy was shocked in 1961 and planned to "get out of Vietnam" then, fits the political dialogue of 1970 very well.

It doesn't fit the realities of 1961, 1962, and 1963 worth a hoot, however. In the light of actual events, it makes no sense at all and is an insult to Kennedy's memory.

It was President John F. Kennedy who went up and down the land condemning the doctrine of "mass retaliation" and "brinkmanship" in the Eisenhower administration, and calling for the necessity of building "conventional strike forces" to fight "brush fire wars" instead.

It was President John F. Kennedy who invented and brought into existence those two special personal pet creations—the Peace Corps and the Green Berets.

It was President John F. Kennedy who steadily raised the levels during his presidency from a mere 400 advisor-trainers and technicians under Ike to almost 20,000 men.

It was President Kennedy who presided over the creation of "conventional strike forces" and their development, and who shortly before his death earmarked the first full combat division for preparation to go to Vietnam.

It was President Kennedy and his group in the last year of his administration who engineered the military coup and the destruction of Diem that brought "their own boys" to power in Saigon—a process made crystal clear and openly reported before Diem's actual downfall and assassination.

That was our most blatant and brutal intervention in the internal affairs of South Vietnam in its entire history. It was not the act of a disinterested administration, planning to "get out."

Those are the uncompromising physical historical facts.

If President Kennedy did all these things while holding a conviction that we didn't belong there, that we ought to get out, and that this whole course of action was dead wrong, he was a criminal.

If he did these things against conscience and conviction simply because he thought it would be helpful in the next election, and after re-election he planned to reverse the policy, he was a ruthless, murderous trickster.

We don't believe it.

NEW LOOK AT USIA NEEDED

HON. ROBERT TAFT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Edward L. Bernays, in an article published in yesterday's Boston Sunday Globe, calls again for a new look at the U.S. Information Agency and the direction in which it is going. He is not alone in his desire to see USIA's operations revamped and redirected.

Last summer, at my request, my administrative assistant, Mr. Ron Aaron Eisenberg, prepared a report on USIA activities in several European cities. His

conclusions were very similar to those drawn by Mr. Bernays in the accompanying article.

I hope that my colleagues will find the following article of interest:

THE SLIGHTLY HOARSE VOICE OF THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

(By Edward L. Bernays)

(An urgent call for new directions and new dimensions for this important instrument of public diplomacy)

The testimony of experts at a House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee hearing 18 months ago to explore the future of United States public diplomacy produced the disheartening disclosure that the reputation of the United States was at its lowest point in the last 50 years.

In a worldwide survey I made and reported to the subcommittee, I found that people had lost faith in the ability of the United States to lead the free world. Public opinion studies of George Gallup Jr. and Lloyd Free, also reported at the time, disclosed ambivalence towards the United States. People deplored happenings in the United States. But they admired our strength, idealism and generosity, the desire of our people to do good and our scientific and cultural contributions.

The assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert Kennedy and the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Vietnam war depleted the reservoir of goodwill towards the United States. All over the world, people were shocked and disheartened at what they believed was the shattering of the American dream.

A more recent survey abroad by Gallup indicates that our troop withdrawals from Vietnam, somewhat reduced violence in the United States, the moon landing and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia have somewhat bettered the reputation of the United States globally, "not dramatically, but decisively."

In a more peaceful and stable world, there might be less urgency in meeting this crisis in international understanding. We have neither world peace nor stability today. Our present status in world opinion demands immediate action. Fantasies and illusions, prejudices and distortions must not be permitted to dominate attitudes of other people towards us.

THE UNITED STATES FIRST PRACTICED PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FORMALLY IN WORLD WAR I, AND BROUGHT THE WORDS OF PRESIDENT WILSON TO THE WORLD

A new powerful instrumentality is available to help achieve our goals of international understanding—public diplomacy. Public diplomacy aims to affect the relations of the people of one nation to another through the mass media and other channels of open communication. Previously, secret diplomacy, carried on by diplomats behind closed doors, dominated relations between one nation and another. Now publics everywhere have their say in helping determine foreign policy decisions. Public opinion expresses itself in public pressure to bring about the action it wants.

Governments now deal with other peoples through public diplomacy. The world has become a room and a whisper is conveyed to its far corners. The nations of the world have acted on this reality. They practice public diplomacy.

Public diplomacy is of increasing importance to us as a nation for several reasons. Governments all over the world have recognized that attitudes of one people towards another may rest on distortion, ignorance, prejudice or other false assumptions. If critical situations arose between our country and other countries, we might find that fantasy and illusion of its people governed their attitudes and actions toward us.

The communications revolution of the last

half century, through radio and television gave many people around the world instantaneous perception of life in other places. Events were brought to the eyes and ears, hearts and minds of millions previously unexposed to them.

With the communications revolution came an information explosion. With an expanding sense of the world around them, people read more, became more interested in the world. Greater curiosity provided millions of additional readers and viewers for public diplomacy.

The United States first practiced public diplomacy formally in World War I. The United States Committee on Public Information under George Creel, of which I was a staff member, was given this task. President Woodrow Wilson and the Committee were handicapped by slowness of communication, the non-existence of social scientists who could be depended on for guidance. The important work of such social scientists on international political communications as Harold Lasswell of Yale, David McClelland of Harvard and W. Phillips Davidson of Columbia was still in the future.

Attempts at public diplomacy were primitive, compared to today's resources. Yet the United States Committee on Public Information brought the words of President Wilson and his war to end all wars and to make the world safe for democracy over the heads of emperors and kings to the people. Despite handicaps, historians at the end of World War I wrote that words won the war.

After World War I, the arm of the government that had so tentatively but effectively carried on public diplomacy was abolished. Activity in this general area from 1919 to 1953 in the State Department, passed through many vicissitudes. In 1953 the Smith Mundt act, calling for an independent agency for public diplomacy, created the United States Information Agency. In that early Cold War period it emphasized counter-communist propaganda. Most non-communist countries believed that monolithic communism intended to take over the world.

Accelerating impact of the communications revolution, rising expectation of people everywhere, unsettled world conditions induced each succeeding administration to continue public diplomacy lest we become the victims of the imbalanced viewpoints of our neighbors. The United States Information Agency continued to function.

Our instrument of public diplomacy, the USIA, today is a huge organization, headquartered in Washington. Its global staff of over eleven thousand tells the United States story to the rest of the world. It telecasts programs to over 90 countries. Its 104 transmitters of the Voice of America beam over 1000 broadcasts in 36 languages via short and medium wave. It uses movies, books, printed matter and other media. It directs cultural activities through overseas missions and bi-national centers, operates 200 overseas libraries and reading program and supervises United States participation in international affairs and exhibitions. It conducts public opinion researches overseas and assesses for other departments of government the effect overseas of present and proposed policies. We taxpayers will, according to President Nixon's recent budget figures, pay \$194,917,000 for the United States Information Agency next year.

Unfortunately the promise of the agency has not been fulfilled. It is inefficient and ineffective. The Agency over the last years has been evaluated by Congressional authorities, by the United States Advisory Commission on Information, the watchdog agency set up by Congress, by scholars and by voluntary groups, such as the Emergency Committee for a Reappraisal of United States Information Policies and Programs, of which I am chairman.

On October 22, 1969, at the Overseas Press Club of New York under the auspices of the

Overseas Press Club Foundation and our Emergency Committee, an all day session of experts presented the case for a reappraisal of the Agency.

Some deficiencies of the Agency brought to light: The Agency puts too much emphasis on words and too little on policy. It functions as a huge mimeograph machine. Chester Bowles once said, "A good information policy can aid a positive policy, but cannot assist a mistaken one." Our foreign policy begins at home in domestic policy and action. After news is transmitted abroad, a civil rights riot in the South becomes a part of our international relations.

The Agency since its creation has had continuing problems of administration, programming, personnel, news distribution, public opinion research and of assurance of receiving adequate continuing support. After some fifty years, seventeen of them of independent existence, no fundamental operation assumptions and no defined objectives prevail.

THE USIA URGENTLY NEEDS NEW DIRECTIONS, NEW DIMENSIONS, NEW DUTIES, AND NEW EMPHASES

Neither the public nor the members of Congress, with exceptions, of course, understand clearly how vital a role the Agency could and should play in international relations.

The enabling act creating the Agency, which prohibits it from carrying on activities aimed at the American public, may be partly to blame. The lawmakers rightfully believed that a domestic program might be a danger to the country. The example of Goebbels propaganda in Hitler Germany was still fresh in their minds. With a Congress and public uninformed and apathetic, the Agency's objectives, budgetary needs, the qualifications its director remain serious questions, unasked and unanswered.

The Agency lives below the surface of public visibility. Without overt public support it is weakened and functions as if in a vacuum.

Sometimes the Agency's fear of Congressional criticism has diluted its program. The Agency is still mindful of the Joseph McCarthy period, when unjustified attacks upon it raised havoc in its overseas and domestic offices. And too many agencies interfere with the USIA, the State Department, the Pentagon and Congress itself.

Under these conditions, the Agency functions as a holding operation, often merely to advance the party in power.

The goals of the USIA have never been defined on a long range basis. Each of the seven Agency directors in the past seventeen years has defined his goals or the President has done it for him. None today knows what its future goals are. Are they to promote the flow of ideas about the United States to the world, to support current United States foreign policy? Are they to further goodwill for the United States, to provide counsel on public relations to the United States on foreign policy? Or are they to further the interests of the United States with the rest of the world or to balance distortions of attitudes to this country or to counter anti-U.S. propaganda? And what are the priorities and the relative importance of each of these?

Probably as a result of public apathy, the Agency's directors picked for the job have not possessed the qualifications they should have for this highly professional assignment. They were chosen because they were cronies of the President, able to get along with Congress, paid off political debts, were well known. The position requires someone who is a social scientist, student of world history, social psychologist, professional persuader, practitioner in the art and science of communication and administrator. Today's director does not have all the requisite qualifications.

The Agency today functions without professional knowledge of the art and science of communication or the culture patterns of target areas. In the use it makes of them, social sciences might as well not exist. The USIA functions on a horse and buggy basis in a jet age. Only a fraction of what is necessary is spent for public opinion research to ensure that the message is geared to its prospective audience. Dean Gerhart D. Wiebe of the Boston University School of Public Communication said bluntly of the Agency: "It talks too much and listens too little."

The experts' conclusions show indisputably that the United States Information Agency urgently needs new directions, new dimensions, new duties and new emphases. The Agency can only begin to fulfill its role after a clear redefinition of its objectives, its current needs and a thorough overhauling of operations. The Agency should participate fully in formulation of foreign policy. It should cooperate with social scientists in working out its strategy which should serve as a basis for its tactics.

In its new mission, greater emphasis must be placed on personal contacts of the Agency's staff, on effective liaison with other government departments, on much more public opinion research abroad and more use of available research. A stable budget and better personnel training are needed. And of course, a qualified professional should head the Agency.

Public diplomacy is fraught with many hazards. We must tap the social sciences. We know one people views another simplistically. False stereotypes often dominate attitudes. The media in one country tend to emphasize stereotypes to their constituencies. Effective international political communication requires special knowledge and skill. A one-way mimeograph operation may have the opposite effect intended. Overseas information programs some years ago, without benefit of public opinion research, bragged about our electric refrigerators and vacuum cleaners and created envy instead of goodwill.

Recommendations for a thorough going reappraisal of the Agency by a Presidential Commission have come from responsible knowledgeable quarters: the Subcommittee on International Movements and Organizations of the House Foreign Affairs Committee chaired by Congressman Dante B. Fascell, the United States Advisory Commission on Information, the watchdog commission, chaired by Frank Stanton, president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. In their last report they said, "How are the two hundred million of us to assure the thirty-three hundred million of them that we are on the right path and that it is wide enough for all to travel?"

"Eventually if not now, it must be through knowing each other, then trusting each other. And if eventually, why not now?"

Numerous newspapers: the McClatchy newspapers of California, the New York Daily News, the Los Angeles Times have editorially supported this reappraisal.

Congressmen have introduced bills in the House calling for a reappraisal by a bipartisan Presidential Commission, among them Dante B. Fascell (Fla.), John A. Anderson (Ill.), Robert Taft, Jr. (O.), J. Glenn Beall, Jr. (Mo.), Daniel Button (N.Y.), Howard Pollack (Alaska), George Andrews (Ala.), and Samuel N. Friedel (Md.). But because of public apathy these bills have languished.

In the United States Senate, Joint Senate Resolution 157 was introduced by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright, and is now pending. It calls for a Commission to Study Organizational Reforms in the Department of State, the Agency for International Development and the United States Information Agency and to recommend the most efficient and effective means for the administration and

operation of the United States programs and activities in the field of foreign relations.

The commission is to consist of twelve members, eight of whom are not government officials and to be appointed by the President: two Senate members appointed by the President of the Senate and two representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House. The appropriation is for \$500,000.

This Resolution, number 157, deserves the support of forward looking Americans. It should bring about the results the country needs. The proposed Commission should focus public opinion on the failings of the present USIA and its deficiencies and should recommend a new setup. The close association of the President with the Commission should assure that at long last the culture time lag we have been suffering from is eliminated. Then the USIA can function professionally and efficiently in the field of public diplomacy to improve our international relations and increase trust and understanding between the United States and the rest of the world.

A BILL TO NAME THE WEST BRANCH RESERVOIR IN OHIO IN HONOR OF THE LATE MICHAEL J. KIRWAN

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill to name the West Branch Reservoir in Ohio in honor of our late and beloved colleague, Michael J. Kirwan.

This project, the latest to be completed specifically to serve his congressional district, would become the Michael J. Kirwan Dam and Reservoir.

I do not need to tell anyone in this House about our late colleague's devotion to the development of the water resources of the United States. Virtually any dam, lock, flood control, or irrigation structure in the country might well bear his name, for he had a part in the development of all of them during the past two decades.

The project that I propose to rename in his memory was authorized in 1958 and construction began in 1962. The dedication was held on October 20, 1968, with Mr. Kirwan present for the ceremonies.

West Branch and projects like it were conceived as antipollution projects long before pollution became the battlecry of the people and press of the United States. A principal purpose of West Branch is to store water for low-flow augmentation. Working in tandem with other similar reservoirs in the watershed, this reservoir supplies the water needed to carry off industrial waste and reduce water temperatures at times when normal river flow is low.

A copurpose of this and the other reservoirs is flood control in the Mahoning and Ohio River Basins. The comprehensive system of dams which Mr. Kirwan did so much to create has reduced substantially the damage done during periods of flooding and will continue to provide these benefits to the people of our area for generations to come.

The dam is an earth-fill structure, 9,900 feet long with a maximum height of 83 feet above stream bed. The reser-

voir has a total storage capacity of 78,700 acre-feet covering 2,650 acres during normal summer seasons.

I sincerely hope that this legislation may be considered in the near future.

THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1970

HON. ED JONES

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. JONES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, although the Agricultural Act of 1970 which passed the House last week was not all I had hoped it would be, I am pleased that a majority of the Members of this body saw fit to support the Agriculture Committee's recommendations. I had hoped that our Nation's farmers would receive a better program, but considering the temper of the times and mood of Congress, I do not see how a better bill could have been passed.

The Committee on Agriculture worked long and hard and engaged in many hours of agonizing debate before agreeing on the provisions of this bill. As a member of that committee, I know that every sentence, almost every phrase, of this bill was the subject of very careful consideration if not controversy. This painstaking labor took place over a period of 19 months, during which the committee held some 130 open meetings, hearings, and executive sessions, and 27 night meetings with the Secretary of Agriculture. Thus I am especially pleased that the whole body has seen fit to accept the committee's proposals.

Representative W. R. POAGE, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and Representative PAGE BELCHER, the ranking minority member, did an outstanding job of forging a consensus bill from widely divergent views. Without the leadership of these two gentlemen, as well as that of the various subcommittee chairmen, the prospects of getting a suitable bill would have been greatly diminished. All of these men are to be commended for their work in blending idealism with pragmatism in this piece of legislation.

It appears that support payment limitations were destined to be imposed this year. Although I feel that such limitations are unwise and wrong, the committee's \$55,000 limitation is certainly preferable to the proposed \$20,000 limit which was wisely defeated. A limitation at the lower figure would have disrupted the delicate balance of supply and demand which has been achieved by our successful support programs of the past. The result of such an imbalance would almost certainly be higher consumer prices.

The true beneficiary of the House's action in passing this bill will be the American consumer. I regret that legislation could not be passed this year which would further benefit the farmer, but half a loaf is better than none at all. This is a lesson that farmers learned long ago.

VIETNAM WINDOW DRESSING

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in the judgment of most experts on Vietnam, the war there cannot be ended by total victory for one side and total defeat for the other. Yet President Thieu obviously will continue to press for that result just as long as the United States makes it possible for him to do so. And President Nixon seems unwilling to cross President Thieu. This leaves us with no hope of a peaceful settlement. Meanwhile, the killing goes on, week after week.

Under these circumstances, the appointment of Ambassador Bruce, admirable a diplomat as he is, to the Paris talks is nothing more than window dressing.

I include herewith a column on this subject written by the able and perceptive columnist, Joseph Kraft. This column, which appeared in the Washington Post for July 5, was written even before President Nixon's recent statement that he would oppose not only an imposed coalition government in South Vietnam but a negotiated one.

The column follows:

VIETNAM WINDOW DRESSING

(By Joseph Kraft)

President Nixon has scored an undoubted coup in bagging David Bruce as his negotiator at the Paris peace talks. But negotiating out of Vietnam requires a new formula as well as a new negotiator.

Most of the elements available for a new formula were ruled out by the President even as he announced the Bruce nomination on the Wednesday night TV interview. So it is hard to take the new emphasis on negotiations as anything more than a move to gain still more time for winning the war—a peace offensive.

Ambassador Bruce combines all the assets required for the task. Hardly anybody knows that he has been desperate for something to do since he stepped down from the London embassy in 1968.

But everybody knows that he is a skilled and experienced diplomat. Almost everybody knows that he is a Democrat. Many people know that he has long been skeptical about the war. So it will seem that if anybody could bring off a negotiated settlement, the man is David Bruce.

But, in fact, negotiations have not been stalled because the wrong man was in Paris. On the contrary, the deadlock arises because the two sides have mutually exclusive positions.

For the other side the big issue is the Saigon government. Hanoi has been fighting for years, at terrific cost, to get a friendly regime in South Vietnam that might eventually move toward a unified Vietnam.

The present regime headed by Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu is a bitterly anti-Communist military government that opposes any compromise settlement. So Hanoi insists that a precondition of negotiations is some change in the Thieu regime. The United States is sustaining the Thieu government by its military presence. So Hanoi further insists that a precondition of negotiation is an American commitment to total withdrawal of United States forces at some future date.

These two points comprise the big hang-up in the negotiations, and theoretically

there is room for maneuver around the deadlock. It is possible, for instance, to change the Saigon government now by bringing into the Thieu regime persons eager for a compromise settlement. But President Nixon, in his Wednesday telecast, indicated that any change in Saigon would be left "up to them." And President Thieu has recently been making it very clear that he wants no part of any change.

As to troop withdrawal, the other side might accept an informal arrangement whereby its military actions would be scaled down, provided the United States also scaled down its actions and accepted the principle of total withdrawal. But the President insisted Wednesday on a formal agreement for mutual troop withdrawals. And he refused to concede the principle of total American withdrawal by some specific date.

The logic behind these adamant stands is not much in doubt. Mr. Nixon and his chief foreign policy aide, Henry Kissinger, have long argued that the other side could be brought to change its negotiating position under military pressure. The President seems to believe that the Cambodian operation has put him in a commanding position of strength. Indeed, in his telecast he unblushingly likened the Cambodian operation to such decisive turning points in World War II as Stalingrad and the Normandy landings.

What this means is that Mr. Nixon is looking for a settlement that leaves the Saigon regime in control. He is asking for what amounts to capitulation.

Maybe he will get it—in which case he will have scored a truly rare triumph. But the leaders of North Vietnam have shown themselves to be hard, mean, brutal and fanatical men. They have never yielded in the past without getting major concessions in return. They must now see rich military pickings opening up in Cambodia and in the northern parts of South Vietnam. So the prospect is not that they will roll over and play dead. It is that they will take a very harsh position in the fighting and in the negotiations.

No doubt the President will then be able to represent their toughness as an unreasonable refusal to consider fair offers. No doubt those of us who have been skeptical of his Vietnam policies will be made out to be skunks at a garden party. No doubt the President will win more time from American opinion for the military operations he considers necessary to shore up his Vietnamization program. And that means an American presence in the Vietnam war for years and years and years to come.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK ABBO

HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply saddened to learn of the tragic death Monday of my friend, Frank Abbo. He was a true gentleman, and his constant good humor and friendliness could be counted on by the employees and patrons of the Roma Restaurant and by his many friends.

Frank Abbo came to this country from Italy in 1912 and began to learn the restaurant business. He was a self-educated and a selfmade man in the truest American ideal. Throughout the years he worked hard, continued to learn, and in 1933 opened the Roma Restaurant which has become a landmark in the Capital.

Mr. Abbo's life personified what makes this country great—that dedication and energy can overcome all obstacles.

His civic achievements, his business ability and, most of all, his spirit of goodwill and love of life made Frank Abbo one of Washington's and the Nation's most outstanding citizens. We will miss him very much.

A ROMAN GENERAL'S OPINION OF
"MILITARY CRITICS"

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 6, 1970

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, we all know that history repeats itself. For example, the following article seems to apply, if not better, to today's critics of the military as it dealt with those during the Roman Empire. I am sure our colleagues will find the article enlightening and interesting:

A ROMAN GENERAL'S OPINION OF "MILITARY CRITICS"

Lucius Aemilius Paulus, a Roman Consul, who had been selected to conduct the war with the Macedonians, B. C. 168, went out from the Senate-house into the assembly of the people and addressed them as follows:

"In every circle, and, truly, at every table, there are people who lead armies into Macedonia; who know where the camp ought to be placed; what posts ought to be occupied by troops; when and through what pass that territory should be entered; where magazines should be formed; how provisions should be conveyed by land and sea; and when it is proper to engage the enemy, when to lie quiet. And they not only determine what is best to be done, but if any thing is done in any other manner than what they have pointed out, they arraign the consul, as if he were on trial before them. These are great impediments to those who have the management of affairs; for every one cannot encounter injurious reports with the same constancy and firmness of mind as Fabius did, who chose to let his own ability be questioned through the folly of the people, rather than to mismanage the public business with a high reputation. I am not one of those who think that commanders ought at no time to receive advice; on the contrary, I should deem that man more proud than wise, who regulated every proceeding by the standard of his own single judgment. What then is my opinion? That commanders should be counselled, chiefly, by persons of known talent; by those who have made the art of war their particular study, and whose knowledge is derived from experience; from those who are present at the scene of action, who see the country, who see the enemy, who see the advantages that occasions offer, and who, like people embarked in the same ship, are sharers of this danger. If, therefore, any one thinks himself qualified to give advice respecting the war which I am to conduct, which may prove advantageous to the public, let him not refuse his assistance to the state, but let him come with me into Macedonia. He shall be furnished with a ship, a horse, a tent; even his travelling charges shall be defrayed. But if he thinks this too much trouble, and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not, on land, assume the office of a pilot. The city, in itself, furnishes abundance of topics for conversation; let it confine its passion for talking with its own precincts,

and rest assured that we shall pay no attention to any councils but such as shall be framed within our camp."

ONE-MAN SENATE COMMITTEE
MAKES 1-DAY VISIT TO UVALDE,
TEX., BECOMES AN EXPERT AND
REPORTS SOME TOTALLY FALSE
INFORMATION

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include an article which appeared in the July 26 issue of the Houston Chronicle.

The article follows:

LATIN SITUATION IN TEXAS CALLED BAD
AS BLACKS

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Walter F. Mondale, Chairman of the Senate Equal Educational Opportunity Committee, says problems of Texas Mexican-Americans are "just as bad if not worse" than those he's seen in black communities.

Mondale, a Minnesota Democrat, recently made a 3½ day unannounced unpublicized trip through Texas, Louisiana and Alabama to "gain a better understanding of the feelings and direction of (desegregation) problems on the scene."

ACADEMIES CHECKED

In addition to Texas, where he checked on Mexican-American educational opportunities, Mondale visited Prattville, Ala., and Homer, La., to learn more about "the creation and expansion of private segregated academies."

"The problems of Mexican-Americans in Texas are just as bad or worse than those I've seen elsewhere in black communities," Mondale said. "The same patterns of discrimination, hostility and retribution exists in both."

The senator spent July 16-17 in Uvalde and San Antonio.

At the Uvalde Home of Mrs. Frances Ibaria, mother of one of the Mexican-American students who participated in a walk-out against the Uvalde public schools last spring, Mondale met with 30 Mexican-American students who participated in the walk-out and their parents.

WHAT SPARKED STRIKE?

Discussing what led to the walk-out, he learned that 61 percent of the students in the Uvalde public school system which consists of three elementary, one junior and one senior high school, are Chicanos and that there are no Mexican-American administrators, school board members or counselors. Only 16 of the 170 teachers are Chicanos.

"The school system has never produced a Mexican-American doctor, dentist or Army officer," Mondale said, because "the majority of the students do not speak English well and the local board refuses to provide bilingual education."

The language barrier makes it difficult for the Chicanos to take so-called intelligence tests and therefore 95 percent of the children are put into "retarded classes" (special education classes), the senator said.

PROGRAM CANCELED

After one session, a sensitivity training program was canceled by the superintendent of schools, he said. School counselors discourage the Mexican-Americans from applying for college and tell them instead to learn vocational skills "because they are Mexican-Americans."

Mondale expressed outrage that 600 stu-

dents who walked out because of "the unbearable school situation" were flunked although many had excellent grades and only missed 27 days which "did not exceed the state's absenteeism standards."

Also, the school board refused to talk to the students about their grievances until after they went back to school for 10 days. The strike was still in effect when school let out for summer.

Parents involved in the boycott lost their jobs, Mondale maintained.

FRUSTRATION GREAT

"The Chicanos' sense of frustration, outrage and animosity is as great as I've seen anywhere," he said.

While in Uvalde, Mondale said he did not visit with members of the school board or other officials because he had a Texas Education Agency report—"a fairly objective report"—and had been briefed previously by a representative of the Civil Rights Commission who had observed the area.

In a private home in San Antonio, Mondale met with public school teachers, administrators, and college professors from Trinity University, St. Mary's College and Our Lady of the Lake College.

MOVIE OF BOYCOTT

A home movie made of the Uvalde school walkout by a member of the community involved in the boycott was shown.

Mondale recalled that the film showed Capt. A. Y. Allee of the Texas Rangers shouting and slapping a Mexican-American boy who was singled out of the boycott line by the Ranger. According to an aide to Mondale, the student stood with his hands in his pocket talking to the Ranger quietly when he was slapped.

In a meeting the next day with the president and the superintendent of San Antonio's Edgewood School District and several lawyers from the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund, Mondale discovered a "peculiar situation." Although the Edgewood school board and its officers are Mexican-American, their hands are tied financially, Mondale related.

FIFTEEN SEPARATE DISTRICTS

San Antonio has 15 separate school districts, each supported by revenue from within that district, the senator said.

"Low-income housing continues to be built in this district and their tax base in disappearing," he added. "They are in a financial bind which makes it difficult to provide equal education."

Jose Gonzales, a Mondale aide who arranged the Texas visit, said Mondale went to the Edgewood district because "problems of inequality of educational opportunity go farther than mere integration of bodies."

NO SCHOOL AVAILABLE

"Six-hundred units of subsidized housing are going up right next to a school in Edgewood's district which is already full," Gonzales said. "They have no school to put the poor children in and no money. Is that equal opportunity?"

Mondale admitted the desegregation problem is "not just a Southern one," but is found in "northern and Western communities as well."

But he said "the Mexican-American educational problems are tragically ignored today."

MONDALE'S REMEDY

As a remedy for the desegregation ills, Mondale said he is "convinced the hope for successful integration will depend on a clear and unequivocal expression of leadership by the President, not the continuance of the inconsistent and erratic behavior of the Justice Department and the President as evidenced in recent conflicting statements."

Also, Mondale said a "full faith policy of enforcement by the Justice Department and

the use of legal tools of the Health, Education and Welfare Department is needed."

Mr. Speaker, if the news article is correct—as I assume it is—I am constrained to disclose some woefully false and misleading conclusions which the report contained. I will pinpoint but a few of them.

The Senate report, as contained in the news story, states:

"The language barrier makes it difficult for Chicanos to take so-called intelligence tests and therefore 95 percent of the children are put into 'retarded classes' (special education classes)," the Senator said.

The truth: Less than 4 percent of the Mexican-American children were placed in special education classes.

On behalf of the Mexican-Americans in Uvalde, and all others concerned, I resent this false and degrading picture that is made of the Mexican-Americans who attend school there and who are, by and large, alert, capable, and meet normal standards applicable to all students, regardless of race.

The report states very few Mexican-American teachers are employed in the Uvalde system, indicating a policy of discrimination.

The truth: The school board at Uvalde has for years sought qualified Mexican-American teachers. When openings were available they have hired practically every qualified applicant.

The Senate report contains this:

School counselors discourage the Mexican-Americans from applying for college and tell them instead to learn vocational skills "because they are Mexican-Americans."

The truth: In a school system which contains more Mexican-Americans than Anglos, 51 percent of the vocational students are Anglo-American.

Under the same subject, the one-man report falsely indicated a walkout of 600 students for 27 days before the last session ended did not exceed the State's absenteeism law.

The truth: The State law requires 165 days of attendance. Local schools operated for 176 days.

Here is another one: The report states:

Parents involved in the boycott lost their jobs, Mondale maintained.

The truth: A local survey has been unable to locate a single parent who lost a job.

The Senate reported that Ranger Captain A. Y. Allee had mistreated a Mexican-American boy. The movie referred to speaks for itself. What is overlooked is that the ranger was there to protect the striking students as well as others. And according to all reports Captain Allee did a commendable job in that respect.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of other errors in this report on an obviously publicity-oriented trip with political overtones. I will cite one more.

The report solemnly confirms:

The school system has never produced a Mexican-American doctor, dentist, or Army officer . . .

The truth: Absolutely false. Without citing example, I will include a copy of a letter dated July 27, 1970, written to

the Senator by a Mexican-American who graduated from Uvalde High School. The letter follows:

PASADENA, TEX.

HON. WALTER F. MONDALE,
Chairman, Senate Educational Opportunity
Committee, U.S. Senate, Washington,
D.C.

SIR: I have just finished reading an article in the Sunday issue (July 26, 1970) of the Houston Chronicle. The article is entitled "Texas Chicanos 'Just As Bad As Blacks'" and was written by a member of the Chronicle's Washington Bureau.

In this article you are quoted having made the following statement, "The Uvalde School System has never produced a Mexican-American doctor, dentist, or Army officer because the majority of the students do not speak English well." I question the veracity of this statement!

Yes, your statement is untrue because I am a product of the Uvalde School System. Upon my graduation from Uvalde High School I attended Texas A&M University graduating in 1951 with a degree in Civil Engineering and a 2nd lieutenant commission in field artillery. I served in Korea and was promoted to 1st lieutenant after being in the service 13 months. These facts contradict your statement that the Uvalde School System has never produced an Army officer.

The one or two days you spent in Uvalde investigating the school walkout problem does not make you an expert either in solving their problems or in the educational history of that city. Next time someone makes a statement to you on a controversial topic, do not take it to be the gospel truth until such statement is verified to be a fact. Otherwise people familiar with the facts will not place too much truth in future statements made by you.

Concerning speaking Spanish being an educational handicap, I did not begin speaking English until I started first grade in school. I have two nephews that, like myself, have always spoken Spanish at home and are working their way through college. One of them will graduate next month from St. Mary's University in San Antonio with a degree in mathematics and a field artillery Army officer's commission. My other nephew will begin his junior year in September at Texas A&M University in Nuclear Engineering.

My nephew attending Texas A&M University was salutatorian in his high school graduating class. In addition to working, both nephews are receiving financial assistance from the Texas Education Fund which is available to any high school graduate who would not be able to attain a college education otherwise.

During my years at high school and Texas A&M my grades in English were higher than the grades made by most Anglos who had been speaking English all their lives.

I am not naive enough to think that there are no injustices being committed against people of Mexican extraction in Uvalde, but that is no cause to criticize an educational system which is available to all who wish to concentrate in education instead of politics.

Like myself, there are many Mexican-Americans that have graduated with degrees in teaching, pharmacy, or engineering. All of them are products of the school system you are being so critical of but have very little knowledge about.

Sincerely yours,

FERNANDO MARTINEZ, P.E.

Mr. Speaker, again I must defend my constituents against this gratuitous at-

tack upon their intelligence and their capabilities. Mexican-Americans are proud people, and their children do well in the schools. They need encouragement and understanding, not the type of provocative approach, which woefully underrates their capacity for advancement, which is contained in this report.

It is really rather sad and pitiful that these gross inaccuracies were reported. But it is understandable. The one-man committee which went to Uvalde to study Mexican-American relations, with particular reference to a recent school boycott, did not find time to consult with local school officials. Could that omission have been because of fear the officials might provide the type of information that was not desired?

LETTER FROM BISHOP ARMSTRONG

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is a letter which I received from Bishop Armstrong of the United Methodist Church:

DEAR Mr. JACOBS: I do not know if this kind of letter helps or not. Last fall, following his Harrisburg speech, I wrote Vice-President Agnew a letter criticizing the speech and urging him to call a halt to his purple rhetoric. Some weeks later I received a printed reply from his office thanking me for supporting his position. I wrote again. I have not heard from that one. . . .

As you know, Congressmen Hawkins (California) and Anderson (Tennessee) were members of a twelve-member group that recently returned from Southeast Asia. They visited the Con Son Island prison and reported on the widespread use of "tiger cages" there. Their description of the inhumane treatment of political prisoners has raised questions around the world.

Early last summer I was a member of the U.S. Study Team on Religious and Political Freedom in Vietnam. Our report of findings, entered in the *Congressional Record* on June 17, 1969, detailed and documented the physical abuse of non-communist critics of the Thieu-Ky government. Let me ask you, in the light of this recent "revelation", to go back and carefully read our earlier report.

Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem has said, "If . . . reports are accurate of the mistreatment of prisoners, then the government will take steps to redress the situation and order the abolition of the 'tiger cages.'" More than a year ago Richard Dudman (the *St. Louis Post Dispatch* correspondent who was released last month by communists in Cambodia after being held for five weeks) and I sat in General Khiem's office (he was then Minister of Internal Affairs) and described the findings of our team's visit to Con Son Island as well as to other prisons and detention centers. He expressed "official concern" and said if there was truth in what we said, steps would be taken "to redress the situation." Nothing was done!

Whether we like it or not, the present Saigon government is a military police state, dependent upon our continued presence to stay in power. It closes down newspapers, persecutes disabled war veterans, students and Buddhist monks, disallows any talk of a coalition government—and imprisons and

tortures its political opponents. Nearly 50,000 Americans have died for that regime.

Let me plead with you to forget the catchwords and phrases: "dove", "hawk", "radical", "southern", "Republican", "Democrat", "party loyalty" and "support the president"—and deal with the facts of the matter.

One of the reasons the word "immoral" is often linked with the war in Southeast Asia is because, as we seek to fight communist oppression, we have identified with, apologized for and empowered a corrupt military dictatorship. How much longer will we pretend that black is white?

Washington is where the crucial decisions are being made. The American people are at your mercy.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

CONGRESSMAN MIKE HARRINGTON REPORTS TO YOU

HON. MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, this week I am sending to my constituents my second newsletter since I have been in office. This newsletter will reach almost one-half a million people. The views which I have expressed in the newsletter are very similar to those which I have expressed numerous times on the floor of the House during my term in office concerning the relevancy of the Congress. I have discussed some of the efforts which I have made to awaken the House to the need for congressional reform, as well as other issues of vital concern to myself and my constituents. Interspersed within the newsletter, I also included photographs depicting my daily activities in Washington.

With the thought that it might interest our colleagues, I include its full text in the RECORD:

CONGRESSMAN MIKE HARRINGTON REPORTS TO YOU

It is nearly four months since my last newsletter. You may recall that in that newsletter I expressed my own questions about my role as Congressman. The additional four months in the job have led me to a reasonably firm assessment of what I can do and how it should be done.

Congress as it is presently structured puts extraordinary emphasis on seniority and hence limits the practical results which a freshman Congressman may achieve. The system should be changed, and further on in this report, I discuss my efforts in that direction. But even within the existing framework, it's possible to take an active part in the legislative process.

I have filed 8 bills of my own and I have co-sponsored 71 others. Co-sponsoring is an effective way for a group of members with a common objective to formally band together to indicate from the start that their bill has support.

The list of bills is too long to recount (I am happy to send it to anyone upon request), but let me characterize their thrust.

I have aimed at funding higher levels of social security, of urban housing programs, of medical and educational programs. While recognizing the need to curb federal spending so that inflation might be slowed, I am convinced that needs of this kind do not pro-

vide the appropriate places to cut when we are spending \$80 billions—almost half our budget—on military expenditures.

I have supported efforts to reorient our foreign policy, particularly to prohibit expansion of the war in Indochina. I filed resolutions similar to the Cooper-Church amendment and the Repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin resolutions. Neither, nor anything like them, has yet succeeded in passing the House despite their approval in the Senate.

I have introduced the Fisheries Development Act, a bill which Senator Kennedy introduced in the Senate; it seeks modern solutions to some of the difficult problems facing our fishermen.

Concern with our environment continues to be a matter of high priority. In addition to backing broad efforts in this direction, I have filed a number of quite specific bills—a bill to prescribe low-emission exhaust vehicles for government purchase, a bill to help insure disposal of scrap automobiles, a bill to limit exhaust on automobiles, a bill to provide manufacturers with low cost loans for pollution abatement, a bill to include municipalities under the 1899 Refuse Act, and others. Most recently I introduced a measure to limit coastal dumping of dangerous wastes. This bill has been heard before the subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the committee chairman assures me that a bill—perhaps mine—concerned with coastal dumping will be reported to the floor shortly.

No one should have any illusions about how much legislation ultimately is made into law. Of all the bills I have introduced or cosponsored, one is now law—a measure which aids criminal rehabilitation. The overall rate of success in passing legislation is only 3% of total bills introduced, and most of these bear the name of the committee chairman hearing the measure.

But legislation is only one aspect of the job. Equally important is to use the Congressional office to create a public dialogue on national issues.

To this end I have tried to express my views as candidly and as often as possible. On weekends I have been available in the district for speaking engagements and have averaged three and four appearances weekly. These meetings are invariably open to questions and an exchange of views.

I have also used the floor of the House to speak on major issues, and while I cannot say that members of the House break attendance records to listen to me, certainly the response to my remarks both by Congressmen and the media has again confirmed my conviction that Congress provides a forum for exposure of major issues.

In addition, I have sought to voice my views to the press and radio and television and frequently in the Congressional Record. The newspapers of the district have been cooperative in reporting on my votes and on my views. More than 100 press statements have been released from my office since last October, statements which generally reflect a point of view on national issues, statements which I hope invite consideration and response, not necessarily agreement, on major problems.

In the same vein, letters from constituents on national issues have been answered with more than perfunctory "Thank you for your views." I conceive of this exchange between citizens and their elected representative as another opportunity for dialogue.

Using the Congressional office in this manner derives in large part from my observation that Congress operates in quite appalling isolation.

So much of Congressional business is carried on in small committee rooms and through the control of powerful committee chairmen that many members, and the body

as a whole, year after year shut out the major issues of our times. Certainly in the past four months we have seen unfold issues of dramatic significance to all of us: Cambodia, the Mid-East crisis, Kent State and student unrest, an on-going inflation, a declining employment rate, and rampant pollution. Yet the House of Representatives, for example, debated the Cambodian invasion for less than an hour, and well after the event. And only four hours were given to discussion of the massive ABM defense system.

Quite clearly I do not share the view that a Congressman can best operate quietly from the cubbyhole of his Washington office. Long records of success have been developed from this formula if staying in office is reckoned as the yardstick of success. I don't think it is.

To the contrary, Congress through its failure to take public postures on major issues, to expose itself, to become vulnerable to public opinion, has lost its relevance to the 1970's and that destroys most yardsticks of success in my view. Our men are still dying in Indochina, we have not suggested remedies for the social needs and health needs of our poor and our elderly, the racial inequities of our land are unsolved, our housing needs are unmet, and the litany of areas in which Congress has responded sluggishly goes on.

Of course you may well ask if raising the level of intensity of concern gains positive results.

I hope so, and I think so.

In two instances my own experiences generate reasonable grounds for believing in this course.

First, I think I have been able to contribute to current efforts to revitalize and reorganize the House of Representatives so that seniority and secrecy will be curtailed. The bill now being considered by the House is the first reorganization bill in 24 years, and already major changes opening the action of Congress to more public disclosure—record votes, for instance, for teller votes—have been voted. My own involvement has been in terms of co-sponsoring amendments, of speaking frequently for the need for House reform, and using such research capabilities as I have to present a strong case for revision of the seniority tradition.

Second, I have been able from this office to press for a more realistic and honest assessment of our pollution problems. My use of the 1899 Refuse Act to call attention to statutory violations of polluters has been publicized nationally, and as a result we have sent information to nearly three hundred inquirers representing 30 states.

I suppose that if I conceive of my role as being one of bringing national problems to your attention and getting you to understand that not enough is being done by Congress, then by this very approach I confess a basic optimism about the democratic process. Of course, I am concerned that if we do not act more promptly and effectively the inevitable result will be disillusionment and further alienation on the part of young and old.

But strangely enough, after having said this, I have really come to believe that out of all the divisiveness, out of the self-doubt which is so manifest in the nation today, out of the stark shortcomings which we are beginning to recognize more bluntly, will come a new maturity.

I think the nation is becoming more introspective, more self-critical, and that the strength of exposure, of dialogue, and discourse will result in a higher level of performance from public officials.

FIVE KEPT BUSY AS OMBUDSMEN

My office continues to be busy in its function as an ombudsman, an intermediary between individuals and their federal government.

Most of this work is handled directly out of my office in the Salem Post Office building. We have five staffers and several volunteers here in the district working on these and related district problems. Our "case" correspondence averages 200 letters a week.

May I emphasize that constituent service is a function of my office as a federal employee, and that it is handled on a completely non-partisan basis. Too often citizens confuse this work with an old time concept of "doing favors." That's not our job. We have found that local citizens have very real problems—a social security check may not come on time, sickness in the family needs to be related to a family member in the service, the draft board has mislaid or misunderstood some documents, a federal aid program is confusing—these areas are where my staff and I can be of assistance. Call us at 745-5800 or write to me.

In this connection we always welcome volunteer workers, particularly typists.

MIKE WRITES PRESIDENT ON MIDEAST

The Mideast, as the President has recognized, continues to be the area containing the greatest potential for disaster.

It is desirable that the United States use its power to achieve lasting peace and to guarantee the territorial integrity of the states in that area.

Recent initiatives by the United States afford some degree of optimism that all parties involved are becoming increasingly aware of the grave potential for disaster to which the heightened military activity points. The latest proposal of the United States has provided the most hopeful signs of a peaceful solution.

In the interim, however, I have urged as I have in the past that the balance of power in the Mid-East must be maintained. In the face of greatly expanded Soviet-Arab aircraft strength, I joined with 221 colleagues in the House in writing the President on June 10 urging that the U.S. provide Israel with additional supersonic jet aircraft.

Here is a record of my votes in the House of Representatives on major legislation since I took office last October:

Amendment to prohibit use of U.S. troops in Cambodia after June 30 without Congressional approval: Yes.

Authorization of more funds for supersonic transport (SST) plan: No.

Family assistance plan, a major revamping of the U.S. welfare system: Yes.

Health and safety standards for coal miners and compensation to victims of black lung disease: Yes.

Extension of the Voting Rights Act and lowering voting age to 18: Yes.

Department of Defense Appropriations, including funds for Indochina war: No.

Overriding presidential veto of HEW appropriations, including increased funds for education: Yes.

President's Executive reorganization plan: Yes.

Overriding presidential veto of funds for hospital construction: Yes.

Resolution for joint Congressional committee on environment: Yes.

Improvement of garbage handling by providing grants for solid waste disposal facilities: Yes.

Clean air legislation authorizing nationwide air quality standards and testing of auto emission control devices: Yes.

Approval of greater cutting of timber in national forests, opposed by conservation groups: No.

Providing additional funds for home mortgage market: Yes.

Postal Reform—Establishes Government-owned corporation and provides for pay raise for postal workers: Yes.

Social Security—provides cost-of-living increases in benefits and amends Medicare to provide broader coverage: Yes.

WHAT IS ACADEMIC FREEDOM?

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I wish to insert in the RECORD the notes from which the eminent scientist, Dr. Edward Teller, used when speaking before the Scranton Commission on Student Unrest, July 23, 1970. Dr. Teller's remarks should be mandatory reading for every citizen of our great country:

WHAT IS ACADEMIC FREEDOM?

The scholastic record does not show that Senator Edward Kennedy is a great expert on education. Yet the Senator was among the first to be called by the President's Commission on student unrest. He expressed himself with considerable clarity: There will be no peace in our universities as long as there is war in Vietnam.

This opinion is shared by many. In fact it probably will be used by student radicals as their slogan in September. But there are two weak points in this statement.

Student unrest has become a world-wide phenomenon. The painful political problems of the United States—Vietnam and integration—are probably not the real causes of the trouble. Nor is it likely that the solution of these questions will provide a cure.

The second weakness is more simple and more basic. The difficulties of our universities should not be linked with politics. If our system of higher education is to survive, a separation of politics and education is required. This is fully as important as the separation of church and state.

There has been much talk about academic freedom. Unfortunately there has not been enough thoughtful discussion of this subject. If, as it now seems, our academic establishment (to use the unpopular expression) is to be transformed into a political pressure group (to employ an even more provocative phrase) not much will remain of academic freedom. I suspect that this is precisely what the "New Left" wants to accomplish.

One straightforward meaning of academic freedom is: A person willing and able to learn should have a chance to learn; a person willing and able to teach should have a chance to teach. Strikes at universities are incompatible with these simple principles.

A student has a right to make up his mind on what is relevant to himself. He does not have the right to determine what is relevant to his fellow student.

Last May a group of students invaded my class on physics and demanded (in a peaceful manner) that I discuss Southeast Asia. The patient backing of the chairman of our physics departments to uphold—at least for the time being—the right of my students to study and the right of their teacher to teach. Will the President's Commission uphold this right in an unambiguous manner or will the political offensive of Senator Kennedy force Governor Scranton to play the futile game of Neville Chamberlain.

But there is more involved than the concept of academic freedom.

If one wants to learn and to teach, one has to know the truth—an impossible task. To approach truth one has to have an open mind. It is incredibly difficult to leave prejudice behind. It is most difficult not to be influenced by my own prejudices, some of which I am not aware of. At the same time I am immersed in the prejudices of all my fellow scientists and in the prejudices of the impressive multitude of the academic community.

Hence, we must insist on complete free-

dom of speech—freedom of discussion. We must not be deterred by contradiction, by ridicule, and least of all, by the influence of those who wield power and control the purse-strings.

Hence, we must insist that a professor should have tenure. He serves truth and the telling of truth and he cannot serve any other master. This is the credo of academic freedom.

But any freedom has its natural limitations. The search for truth must be sharply distinguished from the call to action. In order to develop and to defend intellectual values we should renounce active participation in politics.

A student or a professor is also a citizen. As such he should vote and he may exercise his right of political advocacy. But he should step outside the university to do so.

I want to insist that the most thoughtful among the Communists should be accepted in the academic community. It the great Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitzyn should come to America I would welcome him in any educational institution.

But neither re-armament nor withdrawal from Southeast Asia, neither help to Israel nor concrete steps leading to peaceful coexistence with Russia should be advocated from an academic platform.

If a professor should take the extreme position to strike against his university, his tenure and his guarantee of a life-long professorship should be automatically cancelled.

A university is a citadel of learning. The right to teach and to learn must be defended against any challenge from militant or nihilism.

The university must not become a sanctuary of the political guerrillas who want to destroy the fabric of our democratic society.

A LOOK AT THE CONSUMER'S STAKE IN LOWER AIR FARES THROUGH GROUP CHARTER FLIGHTS

HON. ABNER J. MIKVA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. MIKVA. Mr. Speaker, the problem of inexpensive group charter airline flights is one that touches many Americans. These group flights allow many Americans of limited financial means to enjoy the pleasures of both domestic and foreign vacations at prices below those of the often prohibitively expensive commercial airlines. New regulations now under consideration by the Civil Aeronautics Board, however, would limit the availability of such flights to the American consumer.

I believe my colleagues will find informative a report written by Mr. Shelby Southard of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. in support of lower air fares through group charter flights, and opposed to the new CAB regulations. Mr. Southard and the Cooperative League have long been in the forefront of the battle to protect the interests of the American consumer. His article follows:

A LOOK AT THE CONSUMER'S STAKE IN LOWER AIR FARES THROUGH GROUP CHARTER FLIGHTS

(By Shelby Edward Southard, Washington, D.C.)

Many consumer organizations have brought the advantages of low-cost charter flights to their members by arranging for group travel

at about one-half of the cost of an individual ticket on a scheduled flight. On June 2, a number of groups attending the Consumers Travel Conference in Columbus, Ohio, learned how these tour bargains could be made available to more organizations.

On the plus side, the President recently announced a new International Air Transport Policy, which calls for uniformity and simplification of charter rules, and states that "charter services have been useful in holding down fare and rate levels . . . they can provide low-cost transportation of a sort fitted to the needs of a significant portion of the traveling public."

On the minus side, and seemingly to fly in the face of the President's policy, the Civil Aeronautics Board is pushing for restrictions on low-cost travel which, if adopted, would sharply curtail inexpensive study and vacation charters.

At this point, Congressional action would seem to be the only hope consumers have for breaking this impasse between Administration policy and the rules of an independent regulatory agency.

Given this situation, it behooves all of us to let Congress know where we stand on this issue.

The Federal Aviation Act calls for "the promotion of adequate, economical, and efficient service by air carriers at reasonable charges, without unjust discrimination, undue preferences or advantages, or unfair or destructive competitive practices."

Despite this, one segment of the aviation industry—the charter specialists who offer low-cost transportation—is threatened with proposed CAB rules and regulations that would sharply curtail the popular low-cost charter concept that was authorized by an Act of Congress. Many well-known American voluntary organizations—such as cooperatives, fraternal groups, trade unions, senior citizens, study groups of students and teachers, etc.—that now provide inexpensive travel programs for their members, would also be severely restricted under the proposed CAB rules.

The right to travel is a strongly-held American belief. And charter airlines—known as "supplementals"—have brought transportation to Americans at lower costs than have ever before been available.

America's airline industry has two classes of travel—individually-ticketed, regularly-scheduled service over set routes, and group charters. Under the charter rules, each flight operates under a separate agreement in which a group hires the plane for a trip to a destination of its own choosing. Thousands of fraternal groups, employee organizations, professional societies, consumer organizations, unions, and social clubs have enabled their members to enjoy such vacation wonders as Europe, the Caribbean, Hawaii and the Far East because charter travel brought the cost within range of modest budgets.

CONGRESS RECOGNIZES THE NEED

Charter specialist airlines were granted permanent operating authority by Congress in 1962. Ever since, these airlines—flying the same planes as scheduled airlines under the same federal safety regulations—have offered a new dimension in air transportation, bringing such trips within reach of moderate-income Americans.

In 1968, Congress recognized that the supplemental airlines had "become solid, responsible, safe and profitable business entities." It extended their authority to include a completely new type of charter, the inclusive tour (ITC). At that time the Assistant Secretary of Transportation said: "The supplemental carriers have provided the benefits and experience of air transportation to people who otherwise might not have traveled by air. The supplementals have provided a new degree of competitive endeavor which the scheduled airlines have been unwilling or unable to initiate despite encouragement by the (Civil Aeronautics) Board."

Here are some of different kinds of charter services:

Single Entity: A contracting party pays the entire cost of a plane-load charter. Examples include athletic teams, "incentive" travel for company sales personnel, etc.

Affinity: An organization charters the plane and the cost is prorated among the members making the trip. This type of charter is governed by numerous regulations that limit eligibility to individuals (and their immediate families) who are bona fide members of social, religious, fraternal, education or employee associations, not organized primarily for the purpose of travel.

Inclusive Tour (ITC): Full or split-load charters to a tour operator who organizes and promotes the tour and arrange the charter. Clients pay the tour operator. CAB must approve the tour, which must have three stopping points and last at least seven days. The cost to the client must include all hotel accommodations and surface transportation and be at least 110 percent of the lowest available individually-ticketed scheduled fare over the route.

WHAT CONSUMER GROUPS SAID

In 1968 during Congressional hearings many consumer, trade union, agricultural, fraternal, cooperative and senior citizen groups filed statements or testified in favor of having the Civil Aeronautics Board revise and update its charter regulations. They proposed to broaden low cost jet air travel and bring it within reach of many more Americans who cannot now afford to fly.

In this they were supported by testimony from the President's Consumer Advisor, Miss Betty Furness, who pointed to the need for preserving competition. Her successor, Mrs. Virginia Knauer, also spoke up for the consumer interest in a letter earlier this year to the inter-agency task force working on a new international air travel policy—with what effect is not yet clear.

Charter fares average 50 percent lower than individually-ticketed coach fares on scheduled airlines. This proposal would make it possible for many more people to plan vacations and study tours to different parts of the world by giving them access to charter travel.

In its desire to simplify the rules and to make low cost travel available to even more Americans, the supplemental airlines suggested a number of changes in the now 11-year-old affinity group rules. Key points are summarized here:

Expand the definition of "immediate family" of a charter passenger to include all his dependents, all members of his household, and close relatives.

Permit "special event" charters for groups, such as to the annual Rose Bowl.

Allow charters to members of automobile associations, who are already knowledgeable about safe, insured, and low-cost land travel.

Permit the sale of up to 20 percent of the seats on a charter flight to friends of members of the chartering group.

Permit married students on a charter study tour to take members of their immediate families along with them.

RESPONSE OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

But the Civil Aeronautics Board, rather than clarifying and simplifying its rules to broaden the opportunities for low cost charter air travel, now proposes to restrict it even further. Its proposal would eliminate many presently eligible groups from chartering trips for their members.

If the proposed rules are adopted, many clubs and organizations will find that they have taken their last modestly-priced vacation tour. And once the travel market has been given entirely over to the scheduled airlines it would not be long before their international price-fixing cartel—the International Air Transport Association (IATA)—would push international air fares upward. It has been demonstrated that only the

availability of low cost fares through the charter airlines brings IATA-set fares down.

The public has long demanded low cost travel. But only when charter flights helped answer this demand did IATA come up with new group fares of its own. Some of these fares were designed only to deter groups from flying the charter airlines. Last year, at the very time they were announcing new lower-priced group fares, the IATA airlines also raised individual ticket prices by eliminating the traditional five percent discount on round-trip tickets. A CAB examiner recommended rejection. He was over-ruled by the Board.

Instead of clarifying its rules, CAB has proposed arbitrary standards to determine who may use affinity group charters. A large percentage of charting organizations would automatically be ineligible for charter travel. Such long-established groups as the American Bar Association, the National Education Association, the Knights of Columbus, and B'nai B'rith would not be allowed to plan vacation charter trips for their members.

ORGANIZATIONS WITH MORE THAN 20,000 MEMBERS EXCLUDED

They would be denied this right because they have more than 20,000 members. In trying to screen out groups whose only purpose is to offer low cost travel (and which already are ineligible), the CAB has selected an arbitrary size to determine whether or not an organization is a bona fide "affinity group." A large organization that accepts a few too many members—no matter how well qualified—would find itself disqualified. Thus the government wishes to regulate voluntary organizations rather than airlines.

IATA, which never has encouraged low cost group travel tried to limit group sizes back in 1963. At that time the CAB refused to accept an identical membership size restriction on the grounds that it was adverse to the public interest.

In its stated desire to assure that only bona fide groups take advantage of charter travel, the CAB now proposes a number of other rule changes that would curtail the public's right to low cost travel. These changes are couched in phrases that suggest a belief that many persons who "should be" traveling as individuals are members of large organizations for the sole purpose of obtaining cheap fares.

Chartering organizations, under the planned rules, would also be limited to a total of 2,000 seats in a calendar year. This is equal to eight charters on a modern plane such as a stretch DC-8, and fewer on the new jumbo jets. It would not matter whether the trips were for college students planning to study abroad, for football fans with tickets to a Bowl game, or for vacationers wishing to attend EXPO '70. A large group simply could not charter more than 2,000 seats in any one year.

It should be noted that waivers may be sought for any of the charter rules. But since there are no clear-cut, objective standards covering such requests, members of charter groups would be allowing CAB staff members—who are elected by no one—to determine which of them may exercise their Constitutional right to travel.

Some of the other ways in which the CAB proposes to identify those groups which are qualified to charter seem equally strange, if not capricious. Groups which have more than one class of member with different dues rates would automatically be disqualified. Thus, the National Press Club would no longer be allowed to plan its annual members' charter to Europe. Organizations that elect officers and directors every three or four years instead of every two years, or whose officers are elected by the directors rather than directly by the members, would also be barred, no matter how reputable these groups might be. Agricultural and marketing cooperatives would no longer be allowed to schedule charter trips for their members because of the nature of their business.

RULES THREATEN TO MAKE CHARTER TRAVEL DIFFICULT

Most intelligent persons, before embarking on a major trip, would expect to know not only where the airplane was going, but also where they would stay and what they would see and do while on their vacation. One of the proposed new rules would bar an assisting travel agent from sending descriptions of available land tours to organization members until after they have signed up for the charter flight. The consumer would have to put his money on the line for the flight without knowing what the full costs would be for the tour.

Nor would travel agents be allowed to help small and inexperienced groups in preparing their required passenger lists. Organizing a charter trip would be made much more difficult, even when a group is clearly qualified. In the face of rising costs of printing, postage and office work, the CAB intends to place a limit of \$4.00 per passenger on the amount of administrative expenses allowed for organizing a trip. Present rules do not limit these expenses, but do require that receipts be filed if they are over \$750 per plane load.

Under another planned rule, financial risk for acceptable groups would be greatly increased because they would not be allowed to solicit their own members until after a charter contract has been signed. Making it more difficult for organizations to provide charters for their members, another rule would ban solicitation across chapter lines. This would eliminate many small chapters of "charterworthy" organizations now able to fill a plane with their own chapter's members and those of the same organization in nearby chapters. Thus, CAB would restrict the very small as well as the very large groups.

With larger jets already in service, it is more difficult for chartering groups to fill a plane. When jets replaced smaller piston planes, the CAB recognized the problem and allowed up to three separate affinity groups—with at least 40 passengers each—to charter a single plane. The three group limit in a 400-seat jumbo jet would require the average group to have more than 125 members traveling together. In its proposed regulations, the CAB indicates it is willing to consider a relaxation of the three group limit, but does not clearly say it will.

During the heavy tourist season, one out of every five transatlantic travelers flies by charter. The present rules invite evasion, and are virtually impossible to police effectively because of the legitimate desire of people with modest means to seek the lowest fare.

COMPETITION HELPS HOLD DOWN FARES

The acceptance of charter travel has clearly established the public demand for additional low cost air transportation.

Where foreign airlines once dominated the transatlantic charter market, U.S. supplementals have contributed to a dramatic reversal in the trend. Their share of the charter market has climbed from 17 percent in 1963 to 50 percent last year, part of America's successful attempt to stop the gold flow from leaving our shores. During the same period, the total U.S. airlines' share of this market rose from 20 percent to 65 percent. The scheduled airlines benefited from the growth of chartering, increasing their share from 5 percent in 1962 to 15 percent in 1969, a three-fold increase.

Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe last year cited competition by the supplementals as being "largely responsible" for transatlantic air fare reductions which were announced in November, 1969 by IATA member airlines.

Secretary Volpe said: "It seems certain that they (the supplementals) have demonstrated a clear public need for their services.

In the past they have accommodated a lower income market of people who would not otherwise be traveling abroad. And now, threatened with more widespread supplemental operations, the scheduled IATA carriers have been compelled to lower their group fares to a competitive level."

The Senate Commerce Committee, in a 1968 report, said the supplementals are "a permanent and integral part of the national air transportation system. They have actively promoted the airline charter business to the point where it is a growing means of travel for American citizens who otherwise would have been denied the opportunity to take low cost vacations by air."

HOW COMPETITION IS BEING STIFLED

Only six percent of Americans have ever been abroad and only 50 percent have ever traveled by air. Despite the vast untapped millions of potential passengers anxious to travel, the world's scheduled airlines and the foreign governments who control them have not been content to compete openly in the marketplace. They have consistently tried to eliminate low cost charter travel through restriction of landing rights at foreign airports, predatory and often discriminatory pricing, and archaic rules governing who may charter a plane.

Scheduled airlines are now using new low group rates (subsidized by increased regular fares) in a concerted effort to drive U.S. charter airlines from the skies. If they are allowed to succeed, they will have eliminated the only challenge to their monopolistic rate-setting system.

The president of one foreign scheduled airline said of the supplementals: "They cater to the cheapest possible traveler and thus lower the yields of the domestic tourists industry." There is a strong suspicion that if IATA succeeds in eliminating the supplementals, scheduled carriers would find it "necessary" to considerably increase their excursion and group fares and turn up their noses at the "cheapest possible traveler."

With most members of IATA government-owned, it has been easy to make the drive political as well as economic. Some European carriers have been successful in pressuring their governments to restrict landing rights for supplementals.

But who really suffers by this economic warfare? First, of course, the traveling public, which either pays more or is limited in its choice of destination.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON AVIATION POLICY

The consumer clearly has a stake in low-cost air travel. This right must be assured by Congressional enactment of a national aviation policy. This policy must recognize the concept of a total U.S. air transportation system that includes both the scheduled airlines, which specialize in individually-ticketed service, and supplemental carriers, which specialize in group transportation—charter flights at low fares. Such a policy, backed by U.S. government support for charter airline rights abroad, would broaden the base of the market to include millions of moderate income travelers who fly infrequently or not at all.

At the same time, what is urgently needed is a simplified, easily understood set of rules which would make low cost charter travel available to as many Americans as possible. Simplified, fair and easily enforceable rules would discourage cheating by the public. Group travel is in itself a restriction that it clearly distinguishable from individually-ticketed fares. This simple criteria would preserve the distinction between charter or group services, on the one hand, and individually-ticketed scheduled services, on the other.

Instead of proposing rules that deprive millions of Americans of charter flight opportunities, the government should adopt a policy and rules that make charter trans-

portation more widely available, and on a more equitable basis for all Americans. In a nation where equality of opportunity is a national goal, the right to travel should not be abridged by arbitrary and irrelevant standards such as the size of an organization, or the date on which it elects its officers.

The entire U.S. aviation industry will be better served if our regulatory agencies adopt rules that keep air travel from becoming the exclusive preserve of the rich, the expense-account business traveler, and the jet-setter.

THE CONSERVATIVE SOLUTION

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, the younger generation is becoming increasingly more alarmed about the complex and confusing problems facing this country, and this is good.

Recently, John J. Calderbank, an 18-year-old youth who lives at 205 Sparkling Brook Drive in Bristol, Tenn., gave a speech before the Bristol Host Lions Club entitled "The Conservative Solution."

In view of the fact that I share so many of his views, I would like for others to have the opportunity to read the text of his excellent speech. Therefore, I would like to submit his words for readers of the RECORD:

THE CONSERVATIVE SOLUTION

It must appear strange that someone as young as I has come here this noon to speak to you on "conservatism," but at no other time in this country's history has the need for conservative solutions and the need for the return to conservative principles been greater.

We are living in the most troubled of times. As this nation approaches the 200th anniversary of its independence, never before has the assault upon some of its most cherished institutions and traditions been more intense or more violent. Never before have the rights of the individual as a political and social entity been more usurped by the encroachments of an ever-expanding and ever-inefficient bureaucracy.

Certain politicians, intellectuals and members of the press have for years gravely distorted the true meaning of conservatism. These people have tried to show conservative solutions and conservative principles to be repressive and out of date. In recent years, this false liberal fabrication of conservatism has become so strong in some sections of our country that often people, in agreement with conservative principles, remain silent or run the risk of being branded "reactionary"—to use one of the New York Times' more printed clichés.

The time has come in this country to dispell the distorted image of conservatism, and silence those who brand conservatism "out of date." It is time to replace the useless, wasteful and inefficient liberal bureaucracy that pervades government at every level with the conservative alternative—the conservative solution.

The basis of the conservative solution rests upon three premises. The first is the implementation of the true meaning of conservatism into government, government policy and those elected and appointed to run the government. Conservatism is simply a devotion to the restoration and development of our tradition that places the freedom of the individual to seek his fulfillment and sal-

vation as a central principle in our social order. In other words, the individual should be free, within the law, to use to the best of his ability his own initiative and genius to attain goals, and provide the best possible livelihood and well-being from the fruits of his initiative for himself and his family, without fear of government interference or restriction upon his initiative or profit goals.

The second premise is based upon the embodiment into law of the conservative meaning for the term "freedom of the individual." This phrase has been abused and taken out of context recently, as evidenced by some Supreme Court rulings of late. Many times certain politicians, members of the academic community and of the press justify the usually violent and intimidating tactics of the radical and liberal-left with this phrase. But, as part of the conservative solution and as American Conservatives understand it, the phrase means that the individual has a right to be free from coercion, so long as one does not interfere with the freedom of others, and does not give aid to the destroyers, foreign or domestic, of the social order upon which this freedom is based.

The best way to introduce the third premise of the basis of the conservative solution is to tell you about a cartoon I saw in a recent edition of the *Bristol Herald Courier*. The cartoon was entitled "The Small Society." It pictured two cartoon characters leaving the capitol building. One turns to the other and says, "I haven't seen a copy of the Constitution in years." The other replies, "Well, maybe it's out of print." This cartoon indirectly indicates the root cause of the permissiveness in law today that has allowed the upheaval and turmoil to occur. We have ignored the greatest document of democracy ever written by free men—the Constitution.

We have elected congressmen and we have tolerated judges who have ignored the Constitution while enacting laws, or have substituted their own expanded meanings for what the Constitution actually says while interpreting the laws. The third premise is, therefore, the strict interpretation of the Constitution.

The conservative solution, however, must be taken to every generation of America, especially its younger generation who has too long endured the tirades of the liberal-left. Those of you who believe strongly in conservatism as I do, or even those of you who agree only in part with its principles, must take this message to the voters who have the power to change what is. We must elect congressmen who agree with conservative principles, and have these congressmen appoint judges who will interpret the Constitution in a strict manner—thus alleviating the permissiveness in law that infects our society.

Too long people in this country have endured the programs of liberalism, whose mistakes and failures are piled high in Washington, and the effects of these failures which are felt throughout the land. Too long people in this country have been exposed to only one side of the political spectrum.

This can best be seen in a personal experience of my own. I recently attended the summer orientation session for entering freshmen at the University of Tennessee. During the part of the session allotted to representatives of various political organizations on campus to come and speak to the entering freshman about their organizations, representatives of liberal and leftist groups were there in abundance. Representatives of conservative groups were conspicuously absent.

This must stop! Conservatives must not allow the public, especially the young, to hear from one side. Conservatism must be uppermost in everyone's mind so that we may once again live in a country where the victim of crime has more rights than the criminal; where business can operate with-

out the bureaucratic restrictions placed upon it by government; where individual initiative and the desire to work themselves out of poverty will be instilled in the minds of our nation's poor, instead of using the liberal approach that states the government owes the poor a living. We must elect congressmen and senators who are brave enough, and willing to forego political expediency to enact laws that will once again make our streets safe and make our campuses cathedrals of learning instead of show-places for violence, intimidation and anarchy; where the theories of individual initiative and less government instead of more government will be predominate in the minds of our politicians as they solve our problems.

This is the conservative solution—using the three premises of the basis of the conservative solution in approaching and solving problems, the problems will be solved and solved properly.

As a conservative, I cannot ask you to again foot another \$15 billion federal welfare bill as you did in 1969—when the result of this vast expenditure of money was longer welfare roles and shorter payrolls. When there is an alternative, a better alternative, I cannot ask you to accept the status quo. We must begin to realize in America that, if the present liberal bureaucracy is permitted to continue and to expand as it is, individual initiative and our free enterprise democratic system of government will become things of the past!

BUFFALO COLLEGE STUDENTS BUILD OWN CLEAN-AIR AUTO

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, at a time when there is considerable unrest and criticism within and without our colleges and universities, I am delighted to be able to report some very progressive and community-minded activity upon the part of students at the State University of New York College at Buffalo.

A team of students is intensely concerned about our Nation's pollution problem. More important—they are doing something about it.

I had the honor to be on hand the other day when these students unveiled their "clean air automobile." They built it themselves and are entering it in a 3,700-mile "race" from Boston, Mass., to Pasadena, Calif.

There are about 70 entries in the race and the Buffalo vehicle is the only one being entered from within our State's higher education system.

The Buffalo project is a student activity from the beginning to end. Some other entries, I am told, have had professional and commercial help and involved expenditures of tens of thousands of dollars. One car reportedly cost \$28,000.

FINANCED FULLY BY STUDENTS

Buffalo State College's entry involved a cash outlay of \$2,500, provided in full by the College Student Association. It is expected to cost another \$2,500 to finance the cross-country trip and the same association is providing those funds, too.

The cash outlay does not include, of course, any allowance for donated parts,

expertise or the 2,700-man-hours of intensive labor put into the project by the eight students and three faculty advisers.

Whether or not the Buffalo State College entry wins the race—and I hope sincerely that it does—the eight students and their advisers will have shown what can be done by action in place of words.

Each of these students and teachers is to be commended highly for his or her initiative and sticktuitiveness.

As Student Coordinator John Schifferle said:

This is a student-oriented program and we think it demonstrates student concern for the environment.

We are trying to express our concern for the ecology, not by rioting or demonstrating, but by using our technological knowledge to help solve today's pollution problems.

I think it's our way to show the public that college students are concerned in a positive way and encourage them to work with us.

To this pollution conscious team, I say congratulations and the best of luck in your coast to coast venture.

Mr. Speaker, as part of my remarks I include two articles and an editorial from Buffalo newspapers:

[From the Buffalo Evening News, Aug. 7, 1970]

BUFFALO STATE TEAM IS ALL SET FOR START OF CLEAN-AIR AUTO RACE

A pollution conscious team of eight students today unveiled the Buffalo State University College entry in the cross-country Clean Air Car competition.

It's a snug totally rebuilt 1961 convertible that its sponsors say will travel 320 miles on eight gallons of liquid propane gas available at costs well under conventional fuels.

Most important, however, they estimate it will reduce pollution emissions of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitric oxides by significant amounts, and yet provide trouble-free freeway performance.

John Schifferle, project coordinator, emphasized that "this is a student-oriented program and we think it demonstrates student concern for the environment."

WORKED SINCE JANUARY

"We are trying to express our concern for the ecology, not by rioting or demonstrating, but by using our technological knowledge to help solve today's pollution problems.

"I think it's our way to show the public that college students are concerned in a positive way and encourage them to work with us in this fight."

Dr. Myron E. Lewis Jr., director of the Technology Division, said the team has worked since January—the last 24 hours—without sleep—to have the car ready.

The 3600-mile competition sponsored by Cal Tech and MIT starts Aug. 24 in Boston and will end seven days later in Pasadena.

70 CARS TO TAKE PART

Mr. Schifferle said Buffalo area residents will have an opportunity to see the cars as they pass through this area during early evening hours Aug. 24 en route to Toronto.

He said the tentative route includes the mainline Thruway, Youngmann Hwy. to the Niagara section of the Thruway and across the Rainbow Bridge. About 70 cars, starting at one-minute intervals, will participate in the race, including two from Cornell University and a \$28,000 University of Toronto car.

"The big expensive cars don't phase us a bit," Dr. Lewis said. "We were given \$5000 by the College Student Association and our interest is in economy and safety."

GAUGES EASILY VISIBLE

Besides the built-in pollution controls, the team said the car includes such safety factors as built-in fire extinguishers that are triggered automatically and a frame that collapses downward instead of trapping passengers.

It also has a series of easily visible gauges and warning systems.

Asked about maintenance, Mr. Schifferle said use of propane gas means oil changes are 20,000 miles apart and spark plugs last 40,000 miles. He said propane fuel costs about 20 cents a gallon in this area, and only 11 cents a gallon in the south.

TEAM MEMBERS NAMED

The car carries an eight-gallon propane tank, enough to carry it 320 miles or about 40 miles a gallon. He said the car would travel about 55 mph. Its equipment, he said exceeds 1970 federal safety standards.

Team members who will take part in the race are: Mr. Schifferle of 5921 Transit Rd., East Amherst; Kelly M. Brown, 107 Heath Ter., Kenmore, who had charge of the transmission; Robert Dein Jr., 233 Paradise Rd., East Amherst, the power plant; James Ertel, 254 Wheeler St., Tonawanda, the body, and Kenneth Rodgers, 8001 Allen Rd., Porter Corners, an assistant.

Other students who worked on the team are Robert Early, 235 N. Harvest St., Williamsville, Francis Henn, 806 Highland Ave., Kenmore, and Gary Linneborn, 230 Mt. Vernon Rd., Snyder.

[From the Buffalo Courier-Express, Aug 8, 1970]

STATE COLLEGE ENTRY IN 3,700-MILE CLEAN AIR CAR RACE IS UNVEILED
(By Edward S. Wiater)

Buffalo State College's entry in the coast-to-coast clean air car "race" was unveiled on the school grounds Friday and from all indications the "resurrected" 1961 Austin-Healey Sprite will be a real tiger in the competition.

The "race" is actually more of a rally to show that clean running cars are practical and safe. It will start Aug. 24 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and terminate Aug. 31 at California Institute of Technology after a wheel of 3,700 miles.

BUILT FOR \$2,500

The local entry is one of 52 cars in the run. It is the only one from the State University system and may be the only entry from the state depending on developments at two other schools which at one time signified a desire to enter the test.

State's car was built at a cash outlay of \$2,500 given the team by the College Student Assn. Another \$2,500 provided by the CSA will be used to finance the cross-country trip.

The cost does not include any donated items, expertise or 2,700 man hours of work put in by a team of eight students and three faculty advisors.

50-HORSEPOWER PLANT

The car is a four cylinder "job" with a 50-horsepower plant capable of pushing the car up to 85 miles an hour. It will use liquid propane gas for fuel from an eight gallon tank and is expected to give from 45 to 50 miles per gallon.

The orange-colored tiger is the result of the labors of students Kelly M. Brown, Robert Dein Jr., Robert Earley, James Ertel, Francis Henn, Gary Linneborn, Kenneth Rodgers, coordinator John Schifferle and faculty advisors Dr. Myron E. Lewis, Terrence J. Trudeau and Gordon E. Fuffner.

"REAL TIGERS"

The unveiling was done by a CSA team of Miss Susan Hills, president; William Field, treasurer, Ralph Kurland and Peter Dayton,

vice-presidents and Class of '71 President Miss Sharon Raimondi.

Stanley Makowski, confidential aide of Mayor Sedita, gave the race team two statutes of visons, the city symbol, to be presented to officials at Cambridge (home of M.I.T.) and at the Pasadena finish line.

Schifferle said his crew demonstrated that a practical car with low pollution emissions can be built for the mass market next year. He also pointed out that State's entry is the only car in the competition entirely financed, engineered and built by students.

It was learned that other entries were backed by sums of up to \$30,000 and have had the help of technicians from the big car manufacturers. This news failed to dampen the spirit of those who know what the State team accomplished. They were buoyed by a remark made by a local car buff who said: "You've got a real tiger there and with a little bit of luck you could go all the way."

[From the Buffalo Evening News, Aug. 6, 1970]

BUFFALO'S "CLEAN CAR" ENTRY

State University at Buffalo will unveil tomorrow its student entry—evidently the only one from any New York State campus—in this month's coast-to-coast "Clean-Air Car Race." Here is an occasion for a little unabashed "home team" rooting in a stiff national competition.

Giving up their summer jobs, the State College team of technology students have devoted themselves full time in some 1600 hours to redesigning and converting a 1961 Austin Healey Sprite. They hope this will confirm their belief in a liquid propane engine as a safe answer to auto-exhaust pollution.

Demonstrating the performance of various pollution-reducing fuel systems is of course the purpose of a competition that has attracted some 70 cars. But what is unusual about the Buffalo State entry—unlike many of the fancy autos with industry bankrolling—is the fact that it is exclusively financed and sponsored by the students themselves through the students association.

Thus, in a time of widespread student complaining about the values of our society, these inventive students are not just bemoaning the automobile's threat to the environment but are working hard to find constructive remedies.

FARM SUPPORT LIMIT

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have had many requests as to Lloyd Bentsen's position on some sort of a farm support limit. I am inserting in the RECORD a letter that Mr. Bentsen wrote to Mr. Don Anderson concerning this problem:

JULY 14, 1970.

Mr. DON ANDERSON,
L. D. Anderson Farms,
Crosbyton, Tex.

DEAR DON: Thank you for your letter and information on payment limitation.

As a practical matter I think we all realize that Congress will not pass a farm bill this year without some sort of farm support limit. It appears that a compromise is in the making that would contain a support limit within the range of \$55,000. This will probably resolve the issue as fairly as it can be resolved at this time, so I would support this limit.

I am asking Bill Jenkins of my staff to arrange a meeting with your group at the earliest possible time.

Sincerely,

LLOYD M. BENTSEN, JR.

BRIGHT DAY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, an article appeared in today's Wall Street Journal which cannot help but brighten the day of any conservationist.

It described a plan under which Arizona cottongrowers are using selective uses of pesticides and a "scout" program to control the pink bollworm, a pest particularly harmful to cotton. The result is indeed an important one—a decrease in the overall use of pesticides. This is helpful to the farmers who are saving money, and it is of great benefit to the environment.

The results to date have been, we are told, "gratifying to the growers, if not to the sellers of pesticides." They are also gratifying to those of us concerned about the effects which the heavy use of pesticides have on our environment.

Mr. Speaker, the article appears below:

ARIZONA COTTON GROWERS FIND SELECTIVE USE OF PESTICIDES BOOSTS YIELDS, TRIMS COSTS

(By Hal Lancaster)

SAFFORD, ARIZ.—Cotton growers here in Graham County, are sharply reducing their use of pesticides under a "cotton scout" program that could have nationwide implications for ecology as well as agriculture.

For the past two years, 90% of the county's growers, banded together under an organization called the Pink Bollworm Committee have discarded regular, wholesale spraying of their fields in favor of more selective applications at irregular intervals. The results have been gratifying to the growers, if not to sellers of pesticides.

In 1968, the member growers of the Pink Bollworm Committee spent \$199,000 on pesticides. After they adopted the selective program, their 1969 spending on pesticides (together with the cost of the scout operation itself) plunged to less than \$37,000—with yields actually increasing from the previous year. Exceptionally good weather was an important factor in the increase, however.

The Graham County effort revolves around the use of "scouts" supplied by the program's manager, Mike Pursley. The scouts, mainly high school students, are trained by the extension service of the University of Arizona to identify and locate pink bollworms and other pests. Then they are sent in pairs to scan the fields of the committee members weekly. When they report a certain level of infestation in the fields, and only then, the affected areas are sprayed.

UNUSUAL RESULTS ACHIEVED QUICKLY

Similar scout programs have been under way for some time in Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and other states. Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and other states, Arkansas is believed to have the biggest program, with about 150 scouts working fields scattered over much of the state. If the Agriculture

Department has its way, scouts will be popping up over much more of the country soon.

James Brazzell, chief of the methods development branch of the Agriculture Department's plant protection division, says:

"I believe you can get savings on pesticides of anywhere from 25% to 75%, though it's difficult to cite any general figure because every field is a different story and every season is different. But we are extremely interested in these programs and are looking into assisting them to get started in several states."

The Graham County project, which is a private effort and not sponsored by the Agriculture Department, is noteworthy in that it has achieved unusual results in a short period of time. It had its origins in 1968, when the pink bollworm—"a tough little old pest to get," according to program manager Pursley—was chewing its way through Arizona fields at a rate alarming to growers. The Graham County farmers organized their committee and dug in for a long battle.

After consultations with the state extension service, they adopted a crash program of mass spraying at regular intervals. "It worked," says Brooks Daley, a grower and chairman of the committee. "We didn't have a real infestation of pink bollworms." But the spraying also wiped out beneficial insects that help control others destructive to cotton. "By the end of 1968, we found we were getting eaten up," says John Sears, county agent for the extension service.

INDUSTRY IS RILED

So the next year, the committee adopted Mr. Pursley's scout program. Members that year had only 5,500 acre-treatments (one acre sprayed once) compared with 78,000 in 1968. "This is the best thing for avoiding ecological disruption," says Leon Moore, an extension service entomologist who is the program's adviser. "It brings the use of pesticides into a need basis."

The clear implication of the program's result—that pesticide marketers have been overselling growers in the past—riles the industry in Arizona. "The program isn't any different than what we had been doing with our own checkers working the fields. We don't believe in spraying every week just because it's nice to spray," says Jack Wooley, president of the Arizona Agricultural Chemicals Association.

"The word we got around the fields was that the university said the company checkers were biased," says Mr. Wooley. "This was a slap in the chemical industry's face." He says the industry's main complaint is that the university intruded "in competition with free enterprise, going up there and promoting this." The university, however, says it has been acting only as a consultant and trainer of scouts.

In the meantime, Graham County's three main pesticide sellers have suffered sharp declines in sales. One has all but abandoned pesticides and is relying on feed supplies for most of its revenue. Also, under the new program, the bollworm committee is buying what pesticides it uses under a single contract embracing all member growers, who farm nearly 13,000 of the county's 17,000 acres in cotton. The business goes to the lowest bidder. Previously, farmers contracted with suppliers individually.

Mr. Wooley, who says the agricultural chemical suppliers aren't taking any action because "we don't want to fight," says that the startling contrast between 1968 and 1969 pesticide use by county members of the committee is due in large part to the university-recommended crash, mass spraying program in 1968.

The committee concedes that members

used less pesticide in 1967 than in 1968, though figures are lacking. But they are convinced they are saving a great deal of money. "I left it up to the pesticide people and I used more in 1967, when we didn't have that big a bollworm problem, than I did in 1969 under our own program," says committee chairman Daley. "Well, they want to sell their product. I'm more confident in the program we have now."

REMARKS OF GEN. CHARLES L. SOUTHWARD

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following remarks by Maj. Gen. Charles L. Southward, commanding general of the District of Columbia National Guard. The remarks were delivered at a recent OCS graduating class held in Washington, D.C.:

REMARKS OF GEN. CHARLES L. SOUTHWARD

Greetings: Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, members of class XIII. DCNG OCS: It is a personal pleasure for me to substitute for our speaker today and to congratulate you on your accomplishments. Our guest speaker had to cancel out suddenly, so I'll use this opportunity to make a few remarks.

You've had an interesting year and can be proud that you satisfactorily met a new challenge in training in an overseas area—Puerto Rico. This is a first for the DCNG and classes XIII and XIV can be proud of this effort.

As 2nd Lts, you graduates will take on a new set of values. For maybe the first time you will put the welfare, safety and consideration of others before your own desires. The men you lead are patriots and will expect much from you and I know that you will do your best to be good leaders and look out for their interests.

You young men have sought greater responsibility and have succeeded where others of your generation have evaded the challenge for a commission. In today's world you might be called a "square."

"Square," another of the good old words, has gone the way of "love" and "modesty" and "patriotism."

Something to be snickered over or outright laughed at.

It used to be that there was no higher compliment you could pay a man than to call him a "square-shooter."

The adman's promise of a "square deal" once was as binding as an oath on the Bible.

But, today a "square" is a guy who volunteers when he doesn't have to.

He's a boob who gets so lost in his works he has to be reminded to go home.

A square is a guy who doesn't want to stop at the bar and get all juiced up because he prefers to go to his own home, his own dinner table, his own bed.

He hasn't learned to cut corners or goof off.

This person we call a "square" gets all choked up when he hears children singing "My country, 'tis of thee . . ."

He even believes in God—and says so—in public!

As 2nd Lts you will appear differently to different people.

To the 1st Sgt you will be a pink-cheeked young man whom he will take under his wing to teach you "the ropes". The lieutenant who learns to profit from this opportunity is rewarded the first time he gets a sincere and unqualified "yes sir" from the "old sarge."

To the unit commander you will be a green officer and another headache along with his other problems. However, he will not hesitate to assign you at least a dozen projects—all due yesterday. And amazingly the job gets done. The good commander will channel your youthful zeal into productive effort and he will provide the experience and guidance you need in your development.

To your wife or girl friend you will be Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Gallahad and King Arthur all rolled into one. In your uniform you will stand little taller, and a little prouder than you do in your civilian attire. The pride that you will gain from the admiration of your wife or girl friend will sustain you through many rough periods.

To yourself you may feel a bit of MacArthur—a touch of Ike—some of Patton's dash. All of these great leaders once stood on this same threshold as new Lts and aspired to the greatness of men they admired. To aspire to greatness is a sure sign of potential and if you keep your sights high, and work hard, you can go as far as you dream. When you rest, you rust.

During the Revolutionary War, Baron Von Steuben wrote the following instructions for the Lt in Washington's army:

"He should endeavor to gain the love of his men, by his attention to everything which may contribute to their health and convenience; He should often visit them at different hours: inspect into their manner of living: See that their provisions are good and well cooked, and as far as possible oblige them to take their meals at regulated hours. He should pay attention to their complaints, and when well founded, endeavor to get them redressed: But discourage them from complaining on every frivolous occasion."

Those instructions are as current today as they were almost 200 years ago. The lieutenant is a potential leader at this stage of his career. Teddy Roosevelt said "the best executive is one with sense enough to pick good men to do a job—and restraint enough to leave them alone while they get it done." We believe that we in the DCNG have picked the best of our young men to commission as lieutenants—they will get the job done if we, the senior officers, have the wisdom to help them when they need it and to leave them alone when they don't. In this class could be our future battalion or group commanders, the CG DCNG or if they go on active duty a future Army Chief of Staff. I'm sure you know that the recently retired chairman, Joint Chief of Staff, General Earl Wheeler, started his career as an enlisted man in the DCNG.

In closing, I wish to express my admiration for your determination and hard work in completing the course, my welcome to you to the commissioned officers corps, and my best wishes for your continued progress and advancement.

THE PLIGHT OF THE SOVIET JEWS

HON. LEONARD FARBSTEIN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, on March 31 I addressed this House in an

effort to bring to its attention the ever-increasing plight of the Soviet Jews. Indeed, to seek support for the efforts of Soviet Jews to secure exit visas from the Soviet Government, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 563, which condemns the U.S.S.R.'s treatment of its Jewish population.

Since my introduction of that resolution the plight of the Soviet Jews has not decreased. Their sufferings are undiminished. Unfortunately, because of a virtual news blackout on this subject imposed by the Soviet Union, the seriousness of their situation is kept from the freedom loving people of the world. Therefore, I am inserting in the RECORD Mr. Paul Robinson's perceptive article, which does much to present to the world the true proportion of the crisis involving the Soviet Jews:

THE CRIME OF THE CENTURY

(By Paul Robinson)

It is no great revelation that the Russian government lacks even a modest share of compassion, hunger, a sense of justice or the courage to be challenged. But even as shallow as those traits are, they are abundant compared to the Soviet's total lack of imagination. For years, the Russians have been telling the rest of the world, quite seriously too, that some glorious peasant in the people's republic was responsible for the invention of practically everything from safety pins to Coca Cola. When more modest, but slightly peeved Americans and Englishmen pointed out that their own countrymen had come up with the inventions that have had the greatest impact on modern civilization, the Russians simply smiled dully and went on pounding out the propaganda for anyone who could not put their fingers in their ears.

But that exhibition of the Soviet's insensitivity to reality and the honest facts has been easily toppled by the present surge of fabrication connected with a mythical hijacking attempt by a handful of emigration-minded Soviet Jews. According to the level of the current purge being carried on in Russia, especially in the city of Riga where many Jews live, it would seem certain that these "malcontents" had not only attempted to destroy the entire Soviet air force but had also been planning to free all the satellite countries and depose Nasser just for laughs. Jews are being rounded up by the Soviet secret police at an alarming rate, most of them for the famed Soviet crime of being related to someone who has just been prosecuted.

A TOTAL FABRICATION

There is no question in Western political circles that the hijacking of a Russian airliner by a tiny group of Jews (and non-Jews who the Kremlin wants to prosecute on any charge it can trump up) is a fiction created in the heart of Moscow by headline-conscious propagandists. The story was aimed at the American market which has become slightly less shocked at the increasing rate of airline hijackings in recent months. American audiences would easily swallow the dramatic episode, thought the Kremlin, since the plane "re-routings" are common enough here.

But what the Russians did not count on, and appear to have no imagination to foresee, is that when anyone tries to break their way out of the Iron Curtain, it's news here, very big news. And the idea that a group of Russians—not Poles or Czechs or Hungarians—were trying to hijack a plane to fly out of Russia became a major source of interest and wonder in the West. So it has not been unusual that Western observers

have watched all the emerging details of the story, plus put together a few facts that the Kremlin has not supplied, and come up with a pretty accurate idea of just what the Russians have been up to.

A JOB—BADLY DONE

Basically they have done a poor job. Well, that is understandable—they have trouble enough getting the truth straight so that when it comes to producing an entire fiction from beginning to end, there are a few loose threads sticking out.

In essence, the Soviet Union has sought to put an end—as heavy-handed as possible—to the growing unrest in the captive Jewish population. Thousands of Jews caught in the Russian squeeze against Jews and Israel, have voiced their desire to emigrate to the Jewish state. Nothing could be further from the ambitions of the Russian leaders. There are at least three million Jews trapped in Russia relegated to levels of second- and third-class citizenship. They are not permitted to practice their religious beliefs, they have been denied even the study of Yiddish as a language of their families, and have been forced out of nearly all positions of responsibility or professional practice on the fictitious pretext that some member of their family—no matter how far removed or even nonexistent—has done something to "slander the state" and cause suspicion to fall on all Jews.

The complications caused by the Jews who have voiced their objectives of emigrating to live and build the land of Israel has nearly panicked the Kremlin. As a result, there have been series of fictions promulgated by the Russians against their Jewish inhabitants. The latest is the hijacking scheme. As a result of the original story, in which two Jews were reported to be about to board the fateful plane, more than a score have been rounded up and charged with crimes relating to the story. Their personal property, such as it is, has been seized, their homes were stripped bare by the secret agents, their rights as even the lowest citizens have been denied, and these unfortunate Jews are charged with crimes that are as deadly as they are untrue.

NO CHANCE FOR EMIGRATION

The desired result of the Big Lie technique in the hands of the Soviets is to put a stop to the supposed "rush for visas" by the three million Jews. In all honesty, the greatest portion of those Jews have been so intimidated and weakened by the years and the ferocity of the Soviet anti-Semitism that there is likely to be little rush for emigration permits. Too, few Jews would believe it could happen. And judging by the events that the Kremlin has caused to take place, they are pitifully correct. But the Soviet oppressors will not be satisfied until the last remnant of idealized freedom is erased from the Jewish community. And so they are engaged in the current "hijacking" purge. A good excuse to further weaken the Jews has never been passed up by the Soviets.

But it will never be that all of the Kremlin's machinations will always go against the Jews successfully. As a revolutionary force within the Soviet Union, the Jews do not constitute even a petty nuisance. The fact that the Kremlin has been unable, however, to destroy the ethnic identification of the Jews in Russia after all these years of torture and cruelty is the essential strength of the Jews—and they can and will defy all the Soviet purges and propaganda. The basic Russian fear of the strength, or ability, or wisdom of the Jew has kept the Jews from successful assimilation into Soviet life. As a result of the mistrust, the Russians have served the greater purpose of keeping the Jews an ethnic entity, strong in the convic-

tions of faith and education in its history. The pride of the Soviet Jews has been weakened and nearly crushed, but never dispelled. And it will remain intact long enough to see its emergence from the Soviet prison to arrive in the Holy Land.

The weakness of Russia is that it relies so heavily on lies and deceit. Its historians spend their time trying to justify fabrications and rewriting the facts to suit the ends.

It is the responsibility of the Western nations, until such a time as they finally move to free the captive peoples of the Russian empire, to make known all the falseness and inherent weakness of the Soviet regime. If other nations do nothing to expose the baseness of Russian subversion, then they are guilty of aiding and abetting the Kremlin's crimes against humanity.

REGULATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL AIR CARRIERS

HON. ANCHER NELSEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Speaker, there has recently come to my attention a paper prepared by the supplemental airlines scoring the Civil Aeronautics Board's proposals to increase its efforts to enforce the difference established by Congress between the scheduled and supplemental airlines.

The distinction between the operations of the supplemental carriers and those of the scheduled carriers was set forth by Congress in 1962, when that body decided that it was in the national interest to maintain an air transportation system that met the basic air transportation needs of the Nation as a whole—a system that operated 12 months of the year and served small as well as large communities. Congress recognized the scheduled airlines as the part of the system that filled those requirements.

At the same time, Congress recognized that it was in the public interest to have another port of the system that offered charter service to the public—that supplemented scheduled services. That role was assigned to the supplemental carriers.

The international air transportation policy statement recently issued by the President clearly reasserts the different roles of the scheduled and supplemental carriers and emphasizes that this distinction be maintained. The policy statement says:

"Scheduled services are of vital importance to air transportation and offer services to the public which are not provided by charter services. Only scheduled services are expected to offer regular and dependably frequent schedules, provide extensive flexibility in length of stay, and maintain worldwide routes, including routes to areas of low traffic volume. Substantial impairment of scheduled services could result in travelers and shippers losing the ability to obtain these benefits. Accordingly, in any instances where a substantial impairment of scheduled services appears likely, it would be appropriate, where necessary to avoid prejudice to the

public interest, to take steps to prevent such impairment.

In its recent proposals to strengthen its air carrier charter regulations, the CAB is quite properly serving notice that it intends to be more vigilant in the future in carrying out the directives set forth by Congress in 1962 and reasserted by the President's recent air policy statement.

The critics of the CAB seem to have missed this point.

IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1970

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I am sending a newsletter to concerned citizens in my district regarding recent developments in Washington related to improving the environment in which we live.

The text of the newsletter follows:

NEWSLETTER

There have been some significant developments related to our national policies in respect to our environment since I last made a report on this subject. I wish that I could report that these developments reflected a strong commitment on the part of Congress or the Administration to move ahead sharply with broad new authorities or standards that would bring about immediate or drastic improvements.

RECENT CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Clean Air Act.—The House of Representatives recently extended the Clean Air Act for another three years, increasing the spending level to a total of \$725 million over a period of three years. Current spending has been about \$95 million per year. Attempts to strengthen the law were all defeated. These included allowing states to establish emission standards stricter than Federal levels, authorizing HEW to control fuel additives, banning internal combustion engines by 1978, and the elimination of "economic feasibility" as one of the considerations that are used in establishing emission standards for new stationary sources of air pollution. The Senate has not acted on this bill as yet.

Solid Waste Disposal.—The House has also recently extended the Solid Waste Disposal Act for an additional three years, directing the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make a thorough study on economical means of recovering useful materials from solid waste, uses of such materials and the market impact of such recovery; appropriate incentive programs, including tax incentives, to aid in solid waste disposal; reasonable changes in existing production and packaging methods to reduce the amount of solid waste; and reasonable methods of waste collection and containerization. Authorization is also provided to establish demonstration projects on techniques developed through this research, and to make grants to states and local governments for improvements in solid waste disposal practices. Funds for these purposes increase from \$83 million in fiscal 1971 to \$216 million in fiscal 1973. The Senate Public Works Committee reported its own version of this extension in late July, and this bill is on the calendar awaiting Floor action.

Joint Committee on Environment.—I was a cosponsor of a bill which the House approved this summer that would establish a new committee in Congress, composed of 11 Representatives and 11 Senators. This Joint Committee on the Environment would study and review environmental changes, their effects on population, communities and industries, and the need for private and public planning and investment in housing, water resources, oceanography, pollution control, food supplies, education, automation, fish and wildlife, forestry, mining, communications, transportation, power supplies, welfare and other services and facilities. It would not have a legislative function and would not duplicate efforts of other committees, but would make recommendations to the Congress that would be acted on by legislative committees. The Senate has not acted on this bill as yet.

Youth Conservation Corps.—A very interesting experimental program has been passed by both the House and Senate—over the objections of the Administration—which would, in the House version, establish a pilot program called the Youth Conservation Corps to employ 3,000 youths aged 16 to 18 in conservation work during the summer. This program is designed both to provide jobs and to give youths an opportunity to learn about conservation and natural resources at the same time, and would be administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

Environmental Education Act.—I also cosponsored this new plan, which the House has just recently approved, and I believe it shows a great deal of promise. This bill authorizes a 3-year, \$45 million grant program in environmental education. Funds would be used to begin such programs in elementary and secondary schools, develop curricula in environmental studies, train teachers, public service personnel, government employees, and business leaders, and develop adult and community environmental education programs. A 21-member Advisory Committee on Environmental Education would be appointed by the Secretary of HEW, and the Committee would include, by law, at least 3 ecologists and 3 students.

LEGAL RIGHTS AGAINST POLLUTERS

I recently added another proposal to the package of bills I have sponsored during the 91st Congress dealing with the environment. This bill would give ordinary citizens a new "standing" in Federal courts and administrative agencies. If passed, citizens would have the right to sue polluters for damage to the total environment rather than on the narrow basis of specific economic damage to themselves, as at present. Judiciary Committee hearings were held in the House on this plan early in August.

PRESIDENT SUBMITS REORGANIZATION PLANS DEALING WITH ENVIRONMENT

At the last meeting of my Scientific Advisory Panel, we had a good deal of discussion revolving around the bill which had been introduced in Congress proposing the establishment of a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA). The criticism by the Panel generally centered on the fact that there were no provisions for funding studies and research, or for policing pollution. The bill proposed an independent agency that would administer and coordinate the nation's civil marine and atmospheric programs.

President Nixon recently announced that he plans to establish NOAA by Executive Order. Under the reorganization powers given to the President he can, in the interest of more efficient administration, reshuffle jurisdiction within the Executive branch. This

does not provide for any new programs or authority.

Instead of making NOAA an independent agency, the President's plan places it in the Commerce Department. It places existing offices under a single umbrella, including the Environmental Science Services Administration, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the Office of Sea Grant Programs, and a number of other programs.

In my opinion, this reorganization accomplishes little except better coordination of existing programs and the major thrust of the agency will be concerned with exploitation rather than conservation. NOAA should begin operation early in September unless Congress should veto the plan. This appears doubtful.

SEPARATE AGENCY TO POLICE POLLUTION

Simultaneously, the President sent another reorganization plan to Congress. This would establish the Environmental Protection Agency—an independent agency consolidating all major programs now in existence for combating pollution. Again, because the President's powers are limited to reorganizing current programs, no new protection is provided. I would say, however, that this agency is probably the vehicle which will be given authority in future efforts to strengthen Federal controls over pollution.

The EPA will be comprised of the Federal Water Quality Administration, certain pesticide research programs from the Interior Department, the National Air Pollution Control Administration, parts of the Environmental Control Administration and the Food and Drug Administration, pesticides registration authority of the Department of Agriculture, the standard-setting functions of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Federal Radiation Council's functions, and certain research authority of the Council on Environmental Quality.

According to the President's message, NOAA and EPA would be expected to work together closely, as well as with the Council on Environmental Quality. An additional 60 days on top of the usual 60 days for Congressional review was provided in the EPA plan, which would bring it into being early in November if Congress does not disapprove.

NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY NEEDED

During the past six months I have been conferring with some of the most outstanding environmentalists in the state of California. Our purpose has been to approach the problems of the environment from an overall basis. We established a Scientific Advisory Panel, and with the help of this Panel, I authored and introduced H.R. 17190, entitled the Comprehensive Land Use Act of 1970.

This bill is designed to ensure the orderly development and use of land throughout the nation in such a way that the needs of all local jurisdictions—including abutting cities, counties and states—and the nation at large, as well, will be taken into consideration in developing any parcel of land.

Urban sprawl, environmental decay, dying cities, and other ills of our society are, in a large part, caused by the lack of adequate planning and foresight in predetermining the land needs of our country.

The bill proposes a National Council which would set forth the land priorities and needs of each region which is created under its auspices. It also utilizes a Federal-state revenue sharing concept in returning to the states a portion of their corporate and personal income taxes derived from those states for the purpose of implementing land development plans after approval by Regional Councils.