

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

U.S. DEFENSE

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in two recent issues of the State newspaper, of Columbia, S.C., contain editorials on defense issues which should be of interest to the Congress.

On Friday, August 28, an editorial entitled "North Atlantic Treaty Must Be Kept in Force" warned our leaders against allowing our defense in Europe to be weakened through preoccupation with problems in Southeast Asia.

On Sunday, August 30, an editorial entitled "Russian Missile Growth Threatens U.S. Defense" pointed out the accelerated pace of Soviet arms development.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these two editorials be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY MUST BE KEPT IN FORCE

American preoccupation with the chaos in Southeast Asia is both understandable and essential, but the United States must never lose sight of its even more crucial involvement with the security of Western Europe.

That thought comes forcibly to mind as Vice President Agnew moves about on his important mission to the Far East. While he is properly assuring our allies in that part of the world that the United States intends to keep its commitments to them, let us hope that Washington maintains an even greater determination to stand firm against Communist aggression in Europe.

In specific terms, this means the continuation of America's strong role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. There is an alarming tendency, both in this country and abroad, to discount NATO's importance under what seem to be rather stabilized conditions in Europe.

After all, the argument runs, the Russians have not acquired any additional territory in Europe since 1949, and hence the need for NATO's existence may be diminishing. This line of reasoning overlooks the basic fact that Russia's containment with the European "iron curtain" is due primarily to NATO, not to any lessening of Soviet dreams of continental (and ultimately worldwide) domination.

Americans and Europeans alike need to be reminded of Russia's westward expansion at the close of World War II. When the United States and its western allies were demobilizing their vast armies, the Russians stood fast in the territory they had seized from Nazi Germany. Not only did the Soviets hold what they had taken, but they engineered a series of coups in bordering lands and succeeded—through force or the threat of force—in converting them into Russian satellites.

Not until the Soviets had brought Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and finally Czechoslovakia into the Communist fold did the free nations of western Europe undertake positive action to halt the aggressive expansion. It was then that NATO was formed to provide a shield against further encroachments into the Atlantic world.

Building upon small mutual security pacts already in existence, NATO developed into a 15-member alliance which rimmed Russia from Norway on the north to Turkey on the south, with the United States and Canada as trans-Atlantic members of the pact. The member nations, in effect, decided to "choose up sides" before the outbreak of any further aggression.

By doing so, they effectively stopped the Russian territorial drive toward the west. But there is danger now that the very success of NATO may prove its undoing. On both sides of the Atlantic there now are persons, in and out of government, who feel that NATO has served its purpose and should be dismantled or at least substantially downgraded militarily.

We would be the last to suggest that NATO's non-military role should not be enlarged. Indeed, the Atlantic Treaty embraces the mechanism for considerably more economic, political, and social cooperation than has yet been achieved.

But NATO's value to world peace lies primarily in its military strength. While the United Nations has floundered, while other pacts such as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization have languished an lapsed, and while individual nations throughout the world have been subverted from within or without, NATO has remained an unyielding bulwark against armed Communist aggression in the crucial arena of Western Europe.

Now 21 years old, NATO must not be allowed to lapse into inertia or repose on grounds that it has achieved its mission. Its mission is the same today as it was in the beginning—keeping the Russian bear from swallowing any more European victims.

RUSSIAN MISSILE GROWTH THREATENS U.S. DEFENSES

Defense Secretary Laird's announcement of the latest Soviet missile test was scarcely unexpected. Experts have known for months that the Soviets were close to perfecting multiple re-entry vehicles (so-call MIRVs). Confirmation is bad news all the same.

Worse news still is the probability that this new weapon will be targeted at America's defensive missiles, all that stand in the way of a successful first-strike. Our own anti-ballistic missile system, in its infancy, will be no use until it is deployed. Even then, it will provide the most limited kind of protection, and limited protection is not good enough.

The test of whether a nation dares risk a first strike is the target nation's capacity to retaliate. If enough defensive missiles can be taken out early, damage to the aggressor falls within acceptable limits. It seems clear enough that the MIRVs the Soviet Union tested over the Pacific last week are designed to achieve this result.

Of course, there are imponderables, too. Nobody knows what the Russians consider acceptable damage, to begin with. Then, too, the United States has the Polaris fleet, soon to be equipped with the devastating Poseidon missile. Underwater launch-pads are difficult to eliminate, even with MIRVs.

What is clear enough, though, is the accelerated pace of Soviet arms development. Individual politicians may have their doubts as to the wisdom of a U.S. defense budget of \$80 billion—New York Mayor John Lindsay last week called it "wrong for ourselves, wrong for our children, and wrong for the nation"—but Russia's undiminished drive toward preeminence leaves Washington little choice.

There remain, to be sure, the SALT talks, which hold out some small promise of a

satisfactory arms limitation agreement. What critics of U.S. defense spending forget, however, is that the American spenders have Soviet counterparts. Until a satisfactory arms limitation agreement can be reached, it is nonsense—maybe even demagogic—to prattle about the wrongness of spending huge sums for national defense.

KLEPPE COMMENTS

HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, at this time I include the text of my September 1970 newsletter to my constituents of the west district of North Dakota.

KLEPPE COMMENTS

VIETNAM

When President Richard M. Nixon assumed office in 1969, he inherited a war which had been escalating for eight years with no apparent end in sight. He quickly reversed the past policy of increasing our troop levels by beginning a gradual withdrawal of American troops and Vietnamizing the war.

In the past year, with our withdrawal program under way, we have witnessed an unrelenting attack on the President's handling of the war by his congressional critics. What are the facts concerning Vietnam? Let's look at the President's record since taking office.

When President Nixon took office, our troop level was 535,500.

As of today, the President has reduced our troop level to 399,500, with a promise to further reduce troop levels by May, 1971, to 284,000.

Our combat fatalities are at their lowest level since 1966.

It is clear that President Nixon is pursuing a policy that will lead to American disengagement while allowing the people of South Vietnam to remain free from outside aggression. I have been a consistent backer of our President's search for peace, not only in Vietnam but in avoiding any future "Vietnams." I am against tying the President's hands in the defense of our troops as many in the Senate attempted to do.

Congressional critics of the President's Southeast Asia Policy—those who call for an immediate withdrawal of all American troops—seem unconcerned about the fate of nearly 1,600 American prisoners-of-war. The President has strongly stressed the fact that the welfare of our POWs will be a major topic at the peace table in Paris.

As the President continues to extricate us from Vietnam, some of the very Senators who helped lay the groundwork for our involvement there are now masquerading as "doves" and "peace" candidates. Let the records show that all Americans of good faith are for peace, not just any select group of Senators.

STUDENT UNREST

As we begin a new school year, I am hopeful we will have a peaceful one. I am concerned that Congress still has not passed any significant legislation dealing with disturbance on our college campuses.

The revolutionaries on our college campuses who desire to destroy our educational system are small in number. The vast majority of our students are not bent on revolution and have not lost faith in the system.

While realizing that the students who are working within the system to change it represent the best of our traditions, we must remember that violent protest by the radical minority can never be justified. A line must be drawn between the actions which seriously disrupt a college and those students who wish to pursue their educations. Violence in any form, in any measure, under any circumstances, is not a legitimate means of protest—it can no more be tolerated in the university community than in the community at large.

Far too many of our college administrators, news media, and elected officials have sought to excuse the violent actions of the radical few who seek to destroy the system, while attempting to place blame on the system itself.

We must realize that an attack on our educational system is an attack on the very foundations of truth and learning, two of the very foundations upon which our great nation is based.

Bills I introduced, H.R. 18262, extend present restriction of log exports from Federal forests beyond 1971, H.J. Res. 1313, amending Constitution to lower voting age to 18, H. Con. Res. 681, establish Joint Committee to conduct a study and investigation of Federal Meat Inspection Act, including foreign plants which are approved for shipping meat to the United States.

CRIME

One of the greatest threats to our personal freedoms today is crime. Every person who fears to venture out of his home at night, every woman who dares not walk the streets alone at night in our cities is, in a sense, experiencing a loss of freedom because of the fear of crime. The fear of crime is a very real thing throughout our nation, and justifiably so.

From 1960 to 1969 crime rose 122%. This meant an increase in murder (up 46%), robbery (up 144%), rape (up 84%), and aggravated assault (up 86%). It meant enormous increases in that portion of organized crime which delivers hard drugs to scores of thousands of addicts, many of whom rob and kill to finance their habit. The 162,177 narcotics users arrested in 1968 (compared to 9,836 in 1960), were both criminals and victims of crime.

As a Presidential candidate and as President, Richard Nixon asserted that respect for law is the cornerstone of a free and well-ordered society. Law enforcement in the Nixon Administration has been given top priority. Conditions that create crime, the fear of crime, and the crime itself, were passively accepted for too long in the 1960's. President Nixon has recreated a climate of concern for law enforcement and orderly progress.

To date, the President has proposed thirteen major crime bills. More than eighteen months have passed since this legislation was proposed and the Congress has passed but one bill, the D.C. Crime Bill. This was a much needed piece of legislation that includes court reform, bail reform, and gives our law enforcement agents the much needed tools to combat crime in our Nation's Capital. The twelve other crime bills have remained stalled in Congress for far too long. The time is long overdue to pass this much needed legislation to combat crime. These stronger laws are needed, let's pass them.

Every citizen of this country has the right to justice. Let's consider the rights of those who don't break the law as well as we protect the rights of those who do. Rioters, criminals, and organized groups who flaunt the law and destroy private property must be dealt with strongly.

How I voted. For retaining "freedom of choice" amendment regarding membership in postal unions, in Postal Reform bill. Passed.

For S. 2601, District of Columbia Crime Bill. Passed. For H.R. 16916, appropriations for Office of Education. Passed. I later voted for overriding the President's veto. Passed. Against H.R. 16595, authorizing appropriations for National Science Foundation. Passed. For referring H.R. 17548, appropriations for Independent Offices and HUD back to committee for further reductions. Defeated. I later voted against overriding the President's veto. Defeated. For conference report on H.R. 15733, Railroad Retirement Act. Passed. For H.R. 18546 Agriculture Act of 1970. Passed. For H.R. 18434, to revise provisions of Communications Act of 1934, relating to political broadcasting. Passed. For H.R. 18253, to increase availability of guaranteed home loan financing for veterans. Passed. For conference report on H.R. 17619, appropriations for Department of Interior. Passed. For conference report on H.R. 14705, to extend and improve Federal-State unemployment compensation program. Passed. For H.R. 17880, Defense Production Act. Passed.

DISNEYLAND SHOWS THE WAY

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, last month an invasion of hippies and yuppies forced the closing of Disneyland when they became unruly and endangered the lives of other visitors. The park police, aided by the police from several of the nearby communities, moved in without delay and got the situation under control quickly and without injury to anyone. The Santa Ana Register of August 8, 1970, carried an editorial on this which I believe sums up the situation and the lesson to be learned from the intelligent handling of the problem. The article follows:

DISNEYLAND SHOWS THE WAY

The Disneyland flag yet waves o'er the land of free enterprise fun and the home of happiness. And hooray!

Orange County owes much of its progress to Disneyland and to the courage and enterprise of its late founder. But today it has another debt that may possibly be hidden in the wake of the emotional shock waves created by hoodlums at the park Thursday.

Disneyland gave the world a lesson Thursday. It protected its property, provided for the safety of its patrons, exhibited great patience and tolerance and came out not only with its dignity intact but standing even taller for its courageous, intelligent handling of an apparently impossible dilemma.

The fact that the disturbance at Disneyland was checked quickly is a tribute also to well-drilled police agencies who were ready and able to handle a situation far more serious than this one became.

There will be no opportunity for the unruly mob to cry "police brutality" and whip up any sympathy even from those misguided people who might still insist the youthful disruption is merely protest against war.

It will be recorded that those following the pattern of the Communist organizers of the revolution have made a grave strategic blunder in taking on Disneyland.

What ever schemes may have been spawned in these dissidents' minds, they

were not calculated to gain any support from otherwise sympathetic people.

The pot-smoking, narcotic-using mob exhibited a complete disregard for innocent people who could easily have been injured, even killed in a wild stampede.

There were little children, elderly people and invalids out for a happy day at Disneyland Thursday, and the hippies would have subjected them to the horrors of a battlefield.

So now they have been stripped of all pretense. They were not challenging the Vietnam involvement; they were not defending an allegedly innocent in some prison cell; they were not challenging the giant Bank of America because "it finances war machines" or any of their other fantasies.

They were nothing more than destructive animals who have been coddled, pampered, excused and tolerated, and they were trampling on the rights of decent individuals to enjoy themselves in peaceful pursuit of happiness.

We wish we could state that the enemy has been repulsed and that peace will ever reign. But Orange County may as well face it—free enterprise and private property will be attacked again and again, and the time for appeasement is over.

The proper function of government is the defense of human life and property. Stern measures by delegated police authority may properly be demanded by those who pay for the service. And it also is proper to defend oneself and his property. And Disneyland has shown the way.

OPENING UP JAPAN

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, as this Congress prepares to move in the direction of protecting some U.S. industries from foreign import, it is important to keep in mind that our exports are of importance in our economic position. A recent editorial in the Wall Street Journal described the new opportunities for trade with Japan.

I think that my colleagues should be aware of these developments and I submit this editorial for their consideration:

OPENING UP JAPAN

It may surprise some people to learn that, in the past half dozen years or so, wages and prices have been rising much faster in Japan than in the U.S. Japanese inflation—consumer prices have risen 45% since 1963, compared with 26% for the U.S.—helps to explain why Japan is progressively opening its huge market to more foreign goods, companies and investment.

The latest move in this direction will make 323 more business categories, including banking, securities, machine tools, department stores and supermarkets accessible to direct foreign capital investment, Japan's important auto industry will be opened to foreign investment in April of next year, instead of October 1971 as originally planned.

It's true that Japan is in part responding to pressures from other countries, and it also may be true that the Japanese are trying to dissuade the U.S. from moving toward protectionism. But Japan also appears to have recognized that more competition will be good for the nation's consumers, as well as for the health of its economy.

In the process Japan is providing fresh opportunities for businessmen of the U.S. and other countries. They are opportunities that could be withdrawn if the U.S. now reacts by heading in exactly the opposite direction.

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, JULY 1970

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

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

FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, JULY 1970

Total civilian employment in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of the Federal Government in the month of July was 2,980,350, as compared with 2,981,866 in the preceding month of June. This was a net decrease of 1,516, due primarily to reduction in temporary census employment, offset by increases in regular seasonal employment and summer employment of the "disadvantaged" under youth opportunity programs.

Executive branch

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch in July totaled 2,942,516. This was a net decrease of 1,596 as compared with employment reported the preceding month of June.

Total employment in civilian agencies of the Executive Branch for the month of July was 1,729,414, an increase of 4,509 as compared with the June total of 1,724,905. Total civilian employment in the MILITARY AGENCIES in July was 1,213,102, a decrease of 6,105 as compared with 1,219,207 in June.

The civilian agencies in the Executive Branch reporting the largest net increases were Agriculture with 4,989, Post Office with 4,232, Interior with 2,903, Department of HEW with 2,364, Transportation with 1,380 and Veterans Administration with 1,229. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in Commerce Department of 14,524 (including a decrease of 6,606 in temporary employees involved in taking the 19th Decennial Census).

In the Department of Defense the largest decreases were reported by Air Force with 5,080 and Navy with 2,703, partially offset by an increase in Army of 2,187.

Total Executive Branch employment inside the United States in July was 2,729,948, a decrease of 2,458 as compared with June. Total employment outside the United States in July was 212,568, an increase of 862 as compared with June.

The total of 2,942,516 civilian employees of the Executive Branch reported for July 1970 includes 2,545,286 full time employees in permanent positions—a decrease of 7,290 from the preceding month of June. (See Table 2 of accompanying report.)

The Executive Branch employment total of 2,942,516 includes some foreign nationals employed abroad, but in addition there were 102,991 foreign nationals working for U.S. agencies overseas during July who were not counted in the usual personnel reports. The number in June was 104,159.

Legislative and judicial branches

Employment in the Legislative Branch in the month of July totaled 30,917, an increase of 50 as compared with the preceding month

of June. Employment in the Judicial Branch in the month of July totaled 6,917, an increase of 30 as compared with June.

Disadvantaged persons

The total of 2,980,350 reported by the Committee for July includes 67,104 disadvantaged persons employed under federal youth opportunity programs, an increase of 7,747 over the preceding month of June. (See Table 4 of the accompanying report.)

SUMMARY OF FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT COSTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970—ENDED JUNE 30, 1970

For many years the Committee, in its statement accompanying the monthly civilian payroll cost for June (the last month in the fiscal year), has compared the annual cost with the totals for previous years. The following comparison continues this practice.

The cost of civilian employment in the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Branches of the Federal Government in fiscal year 1970, ended June 30, totaled \$27,261,000,000. This was \$2,761,000,000 higher than in the preceding fiscal year; and it was an all-time high. At the same time, average employment for all three Branches for the full 12 months of the fiscal year decreased 2,349 compared with average employment in fiscal year 1969.

Payroll for the Legislative Branch in fiscal 1970 totaled \$338,000,000, an increase of \$51,000,000 over the previous year. Payroll for the Judicial Branch in fiscal 1970 totaled \$89,000,000, an increase of \$14,000,000 over the previous year.

Executive branch

Within the Executive Branch payroll in fiscal year 1970 totaled \$26,834,000,000, an increase of \$2,696,000,000 over the previous year. The following tabulation shows Executive Branch payrolls, broken between civilian and military agencies, for fiscal years 1960 to 1970.

ANNUAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR CIVILIAN PAYROLL IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH—FISCAL YEARS 1960-70

[In rounded amounts]

Fiscal year	Civilian agencies	Defense Department ¹ (civilian employment)	Total
1960	\$6,804,000,000	\$5,760,000,000	\$12,564,000,000
1961	7,546,000,000	6,026,000,000	13,572,000,000
1962	7,898,000,000	6,318,000,000	14,216,000,000
1963	8,659,000,000	6,603,000,000	15,262,000,000
1964	9,297,000,000	6,818,000,000	16,115,000,000
1965	10,043,000,000	7,102,000,000	17,145,000,000
1966	10,875,000,000	7,732,000,000	18,607,000,000
1967	11,727,000,000	8,668,000,000	20,395,000,000
1968	12,919,000,000	9,395,000,000	22,314,000,000
1969	13,840,000,000	10,298,000,000	24,138,000,000
1970	15,621,000,000	11,213,000,000	26,834,000,000

¹ Excludes pay for foreign nationals not on regular rolls (\$390,000,000 for fiscal year 1970).

Civilian employment in the Executive Branch during fiscal year 1970 averaged 2,958,364 as compared with 2,961,640 in fiscal year 1969. This decrease of 3,276 reflects inclusion in 1970 of an annual average of about 32,300 temporary 19th Decennial Census employees.

The average Executive Branch employment total of 2,958,364 for fiscal year 1970 includes an average of 2,592,549 full time employees in permanent positions; the total of 2,961,640 for fiscal year 1969 includes an average of 2,623,472 full time permanent employees. This was a decrease of 30,923 in average full time permanent employment.

The following tabulation shows average civilian employment for the Executive Branch, broken between civilian and military agencies, for fiscal years 1960 through 1970.

AVERAGE CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY FEDERAL AGENCIES IN EXECUTIVE BRANCH—FISCAL YEARS 1960-70

Fiscal year	Civilian agencies	Defense Department ¹ (civilian employment)	Total
1960	1,320,032	1,054,740	2,374,772
1961	1,323,567	1,037,356	2,360,923
1962	1,373,485	1,058,676	2,432,161
1963	1,417,937	1,063,720	2,481,657
1964	1,434,104	1,042,552	2,476,656
1965	1,443,376	1,024,482	2,467,858
1966	1,500,349	1,074,080	2,574,429
1967	1,605,919	1,234,474	2,840,393
1968	1,654,973	1,280,853	2,935,826
1969	1,655,976	1,305,664	2,961,640
1970	1,694,157	1,264,207	2,958,364

¹ Excludes foreign nationals not on regular rolls (averaging 109,237 for fiscal year 1970).

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I would like to include a tabulation, excerpted from the joint committee report, on personnel employed full time in permanent positions by executive branch agencies during July 1970, showing comparisons with June 1969, and the budget estimates for June 1971:

FULL-TIME PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT

Major agencies	June 1969	July 1970	Estimated June 30, 1971 ¹
Agriculture	83,425	83,114	85,300
Commerce	25,364	25,424	26,700
Defense:			
Civil functions	31,214	30,118	31,000
Military functions	1,225,877	1,120,343	1,110,100
Health, Education, and Welfare	102,941	102,958	105,100
Housing and Urban Development	14,307	14,640	16,000
Interior	58,156	59,243	61,100
Justice	35,106	38,648	39,100
Labor	9,723	10,220	10,800
Post Office	562,381	565,700	585,000
State	24,658	23,527	23,400
Agency for International Development	15,753	14,329	14,400
Transportation	60,386	64,597	70,300
Treasury	79,982	86,599	93,500
Atomic Energy Commission	7,047	6,981	6,900
Civil Service Commission	4,970	5,194	5,500
General Services Administration	36,176	36,268	36,800
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	31,733	30,454	30,600
Office of Economic Opportunity	2,856	2,349	2,500
Panama Canal	14,731	14,593	14,900
Selective Service System	6,584	6,656	6,500
Small Business Administration	4,099	3,984	4,100
Tennessee Valley Authority	11,987	12,718	13,300
U.S. Information Agency	10,500	9,959	10,100
Veterans Administration	147,606	149,136	150,200
All other agencies	26,200	27,534	28,900
Contingencies			15,000
Total	2,633,762	2,545,286	2,597,200

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

"SALTING THE PEACE DOVE'S TAIL"

HON. JOHN J. RHODES

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial, the Los Angeles Times discusses how the SALT negotiations ap-

pear to be moving toward a limited but highly significant arms agreement. This is indeed encouraging, but, as the Times points out, we must judge the intentions of the Soviets not only by any possible arms limitation agreement, but also by their behavior in the Middle East and their willingness to negotiate a mutual reduction of force in Europe.

As we are all interested in the progress of the SALT talks, I request consent that "SALTing the Peace Dove's Tail" be printed in the RECORD.

SALTING THE PEACE DOVE'S TAIL

(ISSUE: If U.S.-Soviet agreement on a missile freeze is indeed achieved, will it be a reliable guide to Russian intentions?)

Far more rapidly than anyone thought possible when negotiations got under way last fall, the United States and the Soviet Union appear to be moving toward a limited but highly significant strategic arms limitation agreement.

The so-called SALT negotiations, the second round of which ended in Vienna last week, have been shrouded in unusual secrecy. Conference sources report, however, that the American representatives presented an "outline" under which both countries would freeze strategic weaponry at roughly present levels.

The proposal is said to envision the placing of an overall numerical ceiling on each nation's arsenal of intercontinental ballistic missiles, missiles fired from submarines and long-range bombers. Each government would have some latitude in dividing its total among the various types of strategic delivery systems.

The Soviet response, it seems, is encouraging. As a result, there is considerable optimism that the two great powers may actually be able to agree on a draft treaty when the talks resume in Helsinki in November.

Considering the crying need in this country for a resetting of our national priorities, an arms control agreement of the sort indicated is to be devoutly desired from the American viewpoint. Students of Soviet affairs are prepared to believe that the Kremlin interest is genuine, too.

The Soviet investment in armaments is, after all, far more lopsided than our own. Military spending is running at about the same level as ours—but from a gross national product only half as large.

Unfortunately, however, the fact must also be faced that a successful outcome to the SALT negotiations will not necessarily produce a safer world.

The Soviet's intentions must be judged not only by their posture on a missile freeze but also by their behavior in the Middle East and their willingness to negotiate a mutual reduction of force in Europe.

Reports that the Russians moved SAM-3 missiles to the Suez Canal, after promising Washington that they would not do so, constitute a disturbing reminder of the Kremlin's capacity for duplicity.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONEST WORKMAN WHO TAKES PRIDE IN WHAT HE DOES

HON. GERALD R. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, the usual product of a national columnist is a commentary on a major news

development or a behind the scenes report of what goes on in private political circles. It was refreshing, therefore, to read Andrew Tully's "Capital Fare" column of August 20, 1970, and discover a tribute to labor—a tribute to the honest workman who takes pride in what he does and renders an honest day's work for his pay. America has much need of men like Will Dennison, as he is described in Andy Tully's column. It is men of this breed who built America and made it great. It is appropriate, therefore, that Andy Tully's tribute to Will Dennison, admirable workman, be given wider dissemination. The Andy Tully column follows:

KNOCK ON OUR DOOR ANYTIME (By Andrew Tully)

WASHINGTON.—Perhaps the subject will be contemptuously marked trivial in this capital of the cosmic, but for that very reason a personal note seems mandatory as a salutation to Wilfred Dennison of Oxon Hill, Md., one of the last of a splendid breed. Dennison is testimony that a few of us have not capitulated to the mod theology that an honest job is an ignoble gesture to the system.

Will Dennison is a small building contractor. He toils in a business that does not enjoy universal affection among householders, especially in this unhappy-go-lucky age. The individual forced by circumstance to hire help for the driving of a nail or the laying of a brick habitually dons the air usually worn only for a stroll to the guillotine.

Thus, when the conversion of an unused porch into a room to accommodate the roughhousing of two boys became imperative, I faced the ordeal with craven foreboding. Nothing good could come of the project, and the cost would strain the pocketbook of a Kennedy.

I greeted Will Dennison with icy reserve, not to say hostility. He was a contractor; that was enough. True, he arrived with credentials notarized by a favorite neighbor, but are even friends expert on such an arcane subject?

But there was nothing else for it. The job had to be done to reduce the rate of attrition on the rest of the house. Gloomily, the contract was awarded to Will Dennison of Oxon Hill. And, almost at once, something wonderful started to happen.

I had received cynically Will's pledge that the work would start on a certain date. To my astonishment, he and his helper, Bill Ashby, arrived on the appointed day—not to sit around over cups of coffee and think about the project, but to have at it.

Down came the porch screens, to be piled neatly in the driveway. Within a few days, the porch had been extended and the studding put in place. The Dennison-Ashby team not only seemed to know what they were doing, they eschewed drawing me into any discussion of the procedure, an unheard-of attitude in this time of the whimpering constructionist. They listened respectfully to my impractical suggestions, but never sought them out.

More, they proved themselves veritable Renaissance Men of the building trade. When the roofer failed to appear, they did the shingling and guttering. They painted. The carpeting man declared coldly he could not cover the floor until fall; Dennison and Ashby put it down. They brought in two of the best bricklayers in the Western Hemisphere, youthful Bob Sealock and Ernie Miller, also of Oxon Hill, whose contribution was a work of art.

But, tarry. Besides all these wondrous things, Dennison and Ashby performed every little "while-you're-here" odd jobs the mis-

tress of the manse could conceive. They fixed a closet door in a bedroom, a battered screen door, the master's desk. They altered a bookcase and moved it into the addition. They even bolted into place a new basketball basket.

"I can't charge you for this stuff," said Dennison. "I'm not in that business."

Finally, incredibly, they finished the job on time—indeed, a few hours ahead of the deadline. And before they left—I hope for some earthly reward in a cool and quiet tavern—they cleaned up and raked up and swept up every last sawdust-grain trace of their stay.

Will Dennison and Bill Ashby and Bob Sealock and Ernie Miller will never make it in this world we've made. They're too square. But they can knock on this door, anytime.

WILL YOUNG AMERICA DESTROY ITS HERITAGE?

HON. JOHN E. HUNT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, amidst predictions of continued violence and disruptions as the Nation's colleges and universities open their doors for the fall semester, I believe the editorial reprinted below contains a message that all students who are in school to learn should heed. It is no mystery that a very small but organized and vociferous militant minority can raise havoc and, as experience has taught, has been able to cause enough commotion to appear to speak for all students in the academic community.

I commend the following editorial to your attention which appeared in the Indianapolis Sunday Star of July 19, 1970:

WILL YOUNG AMERICA DESTROY ITS HERITAGE?

Although less than 10 per cent of American youth has been participating in the violent, senseless protests about their own colleges and universities, there is a growing danger that the noisy, militant leaders of America's young revolutionaries will lure more and more students to their cause.

The vast majority of students are serious-minded young people striving to get an education. They have, so far, refused to enter into "the gory glee" of hell-raising on the campus. But no leadership among the silent majority of students has arisen to challenge the revolutionaries.

The president of the student body at a large state university was elected by a vote of 1,013 to 323. Only 1,300 of 23,000 students voted in that election. They simply weren't interested in the militant program of the radical leaders. However, the student who was elected president claims that he represents the entire student body and demands a voice in board of regents meetings despite the fact that 90 per cent of the students wanted no part of his program.

Unless the students who believe they go to college to get an education rather than to start a revolution begin very shortly to organize and challenge the revolutionaries on the campus, they may find they have waited in silence while their precious heritage of freedom and opportunity has gone down the drain in a blazing, destructive, senseless revolution led by leaders who don't know what they want or what they would do with it if all their demands were granted. They want a noisy voice in everything but beyond that they know not what they are shouting about.

A sober observation about America's youth recently came from England where the editor of the London Daily Telegraph declared that no generation of young people ever had as great a heritage of freedom and opportunity as today's American youth.

Under the caption "Revolt of the Pampered," the editor of the Telegraph wrote:

"America is a victim of its national myth. It entered history proclaiming the rights of man. Its Constitution is aimed at fostering freedom at all costs. Its young have been brought up largely on an educational theory which attaches supreme importance to self-expression. Is it odd that it should lead the world in rebellion or that its volunteer forces should sometimes lack the virtue of unrelenting discipline? Yet the marvel does defy explanation. Why should America's student youth, living in a country that enjoys freedom and prosperity in unprecedented degrees, turn all its righteous anger not against the despotisms that rule most of the rest of the world, but against America itself?"

A TRIBUTE TO HENRY A. BARNES

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the late Henry A. Barnes was deeply concerned with traffic safety on our highways and streets. In fact, he devoted his life to the smooth and safe flow of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. No more fitting tribute could be paid to Henry Barnes than to proclaim September 16, the anniversary of Mr. Barnes' death, as National Traffic Safety Day.

"The meek may inherit the earth—but not in New York."

Henry Barnes, who served as New York's traffic commissioner, used this modified maxim to explain why he has gone out of his way to acquire a reputation as a Pier Six brawler. His tough tactics, combined with a judicious use of public relations, were a key element in his effort to end this city's traffic jam which, although one of the Nation's worst, is not untypical of the problem in other cities.

Before he could do anything about the traffic jam, Mr. Barnes was convinced he had to cut through the city's tangled bureaucracy. And in his quarter-century of battling both city traffic and bureaucrats, Mr. Barnes learned that neither problem will yield to a mild-mannered man.

So within weeks of his arrival in town in 1962, he was jousting not only with city officials but with UN diplomats, doctors, Fifth Avenue merchants and women drivers. He even took on vinegary Robert Moses, a city planner, park developer and bridge builder who long ago began using Mr. Barnes' formula for dealing with governmental redtape.

With city officials, Mr. Barnes fought for the money he says he must have if he was to unclog New York streets. "They won't give me the money because I'm a nice guy; if anything it'll be because I'm not," he said.

He was right. He succeeded in jacking up his department's operating budget some 10 percent.

Before New York hired him away from

Baltimore, the Maryland city in an 8-year period had been persuaded to boost his operating funds by 400 percent. His traffic efforts in Baltimore were impressive enough that New York offered him \$27,500 a year. But his reputation as a traffic man goes back as far as 1937 when he became traffic engineer in Flint, Mich.

Ten years later Mr. Barnes went west to Denver to head its traffic department. There he introduced Denver pedestrians to the "scramble" system, now common in many U.S. cities. It allows pedestrians to cross in any direction they choose while all traffic lights are red for a few seconds. The system, which Denver promptly labeled "the Barnes dance," also frees motorists making left-hand or right-hand turns from competing with pedestrians who no longer are allowed to cross on green lights.

IDEAS FOR NEW YORK

So when Mr. Barnes arrived in New York, at age 55, he had a reputation for getting things done. Besides scrappiness and a flair for publicity, he also soon demonstrated he had ideas for what ailed New York. Convinced the city is falling miserably to get the best possible performance out of its network of streets, Mr. Barnes came up with a plan which had helped in Baltimore: Electronic traffic signals hooked into computers.

In essence, the electronic system adjusts the timing of lights to accommodate the changing volume of traffic on a grid of streets. It does this by feeding into a computer data on the flow of traffic in the area and also the amount approaching the area. A Bureau of Public Roads official notes:

You sometimes get cars waiting at a red light while there's no traffic going through the green light.

An electronic system seeks to spare the motorist this frustrating experience as often as possible.

The results can be startling. Mr. Barnes maintained. In Baltimore it normally took motorist 45 minute in peak hours to negotiate 4 miles of one congested artery. After Mr. Barnes installed an electronic system, the trip took 17 minutes. Moreover, each lane of traffic handled three times as many cars per hour as formerly.

How much did Mr. Barnes accomplish in New York?

When Mr. Barnes arrived the city's traffic department was on a 5-day-week and a 9-a.m.-to-5-p.m. day. He immediately put the department on a 7-day week and a 24-hour-a-day operation. He also found there were only two radio-equipped vehicles in his entire department. Today there are over 100.

Mr. Barnes liked to man a radio himself—in the department car in which he is driven to work daily. Cruising along Queens Boulevard, he would spot a signal light which is out of synchronization. "This is Car One," he would intone into the radio microphone, as he reported the deficiency. He noted with satisfaction that 2 minutes later the dispatcher has rebroadcast the report of the faulty light to the maintenance superintendent for the district. "He's probably on his way there right now," said optimist Barnes.

For the first time, at a few busy intersections, New Yorkers were experiencing "the Barnes dance." Mr. Barnes has even tinkered with lower Broadway, the scene of ticker tape parades for public heroes from Charles Lindbergh to John Glenn to the Mets. He made it one-way, and unsnarled traffic on the thoroughfare to a considerable extent.

As any local motorist will testify, New York has never been able to keep up with the seemingly routine task of painting traffic lines on its streets. The Barnes remedy: New paint machines which did in 3 hours what used to take 3 days.

Almost anything a traffic man does will get him into trouble with someone. Consider a Barnes suggestion to let buses roll on city expressways. This riled Robert Moses, credited as the man chiefly responsible for New York's network of parkways. He suggested the newcomer from Baltimore was ignorant about parkways and should "stick to his dances." He said parkways were for leisurely traffic—not buses.

Mr. Barnes purred in the public prints:

I agreed heartily, some of the most leisurely driving in the world takes place on the parkways here—about 5 miles an hour in peak periods. Cars bumper-to-bumper and fender-to-fender, and they will be as long as Mr. Moses insists on the outmoded concept of trying to move cars, not people.

Once the feud began, both men tore into each other with zest. At one point Mr. Barnes sharply criticized traffic planning for the New York World's Fair, a project Mr. Moses headed:

I suspect the first man to start home from the fair in 1964 may well pass the last man on his way to the fair in 1965.

ATTACK ON DOCTORS

Doctors and diplomats also felt the Barnes lash—for allegedly abusing their parking privileges. Mr. Barnes said that in 8 years doctors had received 50,000 tickets but had drawn suspended sentences on 35,000 of them because county medical societies had backed the doctors' statements they were on emergency calls when ticketed. But Mr. Barnes suggested the truth was doctors' wives frequently had the cars when they were ticketed. This moved the president of the New York County Medical Society to observe there are more than 1,000 woman doctors in New York. "I am sure they all wear high heels and park near Macy's while on calls," retorted Mr. Barnes.

Mr. Barnes also launched an attack on women drivers in general:

When a woman driver puts out her hand you never know whether she's feeling to see if the window is open, drying her nail polish or making a turn.

All these blasts, of course, drew public attention to traffic, which was just what Mr. Barnes had in mind.

The Barnes technique of presenting himself as a volatile high explosive apt to go off at any time in anyone's face succeeded in improving things here in New York.

To illustrate the problems Mr. Barnes faced, consider the city's need for off-street parking, Mr. Barnes said:

We're besieged constantly by pressure groups wanting off-street parking facilities in their areas.

And he admitted that politically the boroughs of Brooklyn and the Bronx outvote Manhattan, "so we've put more off street parking facilities there than in Manhattan where the parking problem is the worst."

GRASS AGAINST GARAGES

He also was fully aware of the political dynamite in building an offstreet parking lot or garage anywhere "if you have to move a single family or a single business." So he looked for city property he might convert to parking areas and hit upon the idea of underground garages in city parks. New Yorkers miss this innovative pipe-puffer. They even miss the "Barnes Dance."

TRAVIS PORT SQUADRON— BEST IN AIR FORCE

HON. ROBERT L. LEGGETT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. LEGGETT. Mr. Speaker, in a few days in San Francisco, the 60th Aerial Port Squadron of Travis Air Force Base in my congressional district will officially be presented the U.S. Air Force Award as "the outstanding aerial port squadron in the U.S. Air Force."

Col. Charles A. Neundorf and Chief M. Sgt. John Breen are certainly to be congratulated for their outstanding logistics management.

I would include in the RECORD at this point a story from the Vacaville, Calif., Reporter which points up the world record accomplishments of the "60th of Travis":

TRAVIS PORT SQUADRON—"BEST IN AIR FORCE"

TRAVIS AFB.—Selection of Travis Air Force Base's 60th Aerial Port Squadron as "the outstanding aerial port squadron in the Air Force" was announced this week by General Jack J. Catton, commander of the Military Airlift Command (MAC).

The command earlier picked the Travis port as best in MAC, enabling the squadron to be judged in Air Force world wide competition, where it was named winner in the outstanding aerial port category. Presentation of the USAF award will be a highlight of the National Defense Transportation Association convention to be held next month in San Francisco.

The 22nd Air Force commander, Major General William G. Moore, Jr., said, "May I join MAC by extending my personal congratulations and appreciation to the 60th Military Airlift Wing and the 60th Aerial Port Squadron for this outstanding accomplishment."

Brigadier General John H. Germeraad, the wing commander, congratulated members of the aerial port squadron and other personnel of the 60th Military Airlift Wing who contributed to the achievement. The squadron is commanded by Colonel Charles A. Neundorf, who recently succeeded Colonel Clayton J. Johnson.

A succession of achievements in both 1969 and 1970 led the base's aerial port unit to its latest award. Long accustomed to handling the bulk of passenger and cargo traffic routed through military airports in the continental United States, the squadron notched

an all-time high in passenger volume for the month of July, 1969, when a total of 127,321 people were processed through the Travis port.

The distinguished visitors lounge alone served 18,836 travelers, including dependents of servicemen killed overseas, released prisoners of war, USO entertainers, and dignitaries including Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, and Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

In the area of cargo airlift, pallet utilization on Logair missions was nearly doubled, increasing from 60 to 99 per cent. The wing unit was chosen for tryout of a program known as "First In, First Out," or FIFO system of shipment priority. This led to the pilot data conversion for the new system and a recommendation for its adoption at other aerial ports.

The squadron earned a MAC PRIDE award for the expeditious handling of more than 6000 tons of hazardous cargo, and during the same period reduced delays on passenger flights to one for every 3000 aircraft handled.

A sub-unit of the squadron, its combat operations section gained recognition for enhancing the command tactical image and building interservice teamwork. The unit directed airdrops for 2,600,000 pounds of cargo, and completed 623 personnel jumps without a single parachute malfunction.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY ANSWERS QUESTIONNAIRE ON FIREARMS LEGISLATION

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, those who favor repeal of the reporting requirements under Federal gun control laws for .22 caliber ammunition—and there are many of us—take comfort in a response by former Vice President Hubert Humphrey to a questionnaire to candidates on firearms legislation in his State. A 1970 questionnaire submitted by the Committee for Effective Crime Control in Minneapolis contains these questions on firearms legislation:

1. Do you favor firearms registration?
2. Do you favor the requirement of an owner's license to possess a firearm?
3. What restrictions, if any, would you place on the ownership of handguns by law-abiding sportsmen and citizens?
4. What restrictions, if any, would you place on ammunition for firearms?
5. Do you favor repeal or amendment of the Gun Control Act of 1968? Why?
6. What additional firearms legislation, if any, do you believe should be enacted on the federal level?
7. If you wish, please add comments on your record or comments of a general nature.

Mr. Humphrey, now a candidate for the Senate, answered in the following manner:

Hubert H. Humphrey (Democrat) (Waverly, Mo., 55390).

RESPONSES:

"1. No. 2. No. 3. None. 4. I am in favor of repeal of the registration of rifle and shotgun ammunition and I believe that that repeal should now be extended to ammunition for the .22 rifles. 5. I have indicated that I favor certain amendments to the Gun Control Act of 1968 in my answer to question 4. However, I believe that before we give seri-

ous consideration to either a major amendment or repeal of the Gun Control Act of 1968, that we need more experience in operating under the act to determine its advantages and deficiencies. 6. and 7. In the past, particularly during the emotional period following the tragic deaths of Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy, many restrictions and limitations were proposed on the use and ownership of guns and ammunition. I supported some of these at that time. Since then, based on reflection and careful consideration of present existing federal legislation and more recent data, I have come to certain other conclusions.

First, I must stress that I am now and always have been vigorously opposed to any sort of federal confiscation of firearms possessed or owned by law-abiding citizens and sportsmen.

I would not support any federal legislation that could lead to confiscation.

I would insist that safeguards against confiscation be written into any federal law dealing with arms in America. With that ironclad proviso understood, if elected to the Senate, I would carefully consider and examine with an open mind several options concerning hand-guns only.

If it could be demonstrated to me conclusively that some form of registration law for hand-guns only would reduce the coincidence of crime in America, I would consider voting for such legislation.

If the weight of evidence indicated that local option "permit-to-carry" hand-gun laws would more rationally serve to reduce crime in America, I would support that alternative.

If the weight of evidence showed that hand-gun registration law would not effectively reduce crime, I would be content to let present laws stand, with the exceptions that I have noted in answering the prior questions.

Finally, as my friends all know, I am an avid and an active sportsman. I was raised in the midst of bird country in South Dakota—Doland—and grew up with guns and hunting. Likewise, I enjoy trap and skeet shooting. My wife, three sons and son-in-law are all hunters. We, like so many others, do not want any law or legislation which would deny us the opportunity to own and use our guns for purposes of recreation, hunting, or sports club shooting.

This is a distinct about-face for the former Vice President. It will be recalled that he was a strong advocate of harsh antigun laws during his tenure as Vice President. It is refreshing to note that he has now joined forces with those who believe law-abiding Americans have a right to possess firearms.

SKILLFUL JOB BY NIXON

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, with the concern of the Nation and of the world on the situation in the Middle East, we are all grateful that steps, no matter how tenuous, have been taken toward peace. We are all hopeful that the Arabs and the Israelis will abide by the ceasefire and that meaningful talks will take place.

In a "Skillful Job by Nixon," the Des Moines Register recognizes the role

played by the President in bringing these nations to the conference table. I include this editorial in the Record:

SKILLFUL JOB BY NIXON

"Though it should not be forgotten that any common thinking between the United States and Russia on the Middle East is the artificial and fragile product of a local war that is getting out of hand, the evidence of Russia's present readiness for a settlement is too strong to miss the chance of trying to build on it," said the London Economist last week.

One reason for believing the Soviet Union is serious about Mideast peace is the fact that the orthodox Israeli Communist party, Rakach, as well as another Communist group in Israel, came out in favor of the cease-fire.

The continuing hostility between China and Russia, the pressing demands for internal economic reform in Russia and, most important, the danger of nuclear war with the U.S., apparently have led the Russians to an "understanding" with America on the Mideast.

No one should be euphoric about this arrangement, which is tenuous, and which may not lead to real peace. But it is a large improvement over the situation which existed before, and President Richard M. Nixon deserves credit for a skillful piece of diplomacy in bringing the countries to this stage.

Nixon kept his nerve and his poise during weeks of inordinate pressure on him from Israel and American Zionists to provide more warplanes to the embattled Israelis. He stood fast, while evidence accumulated that the Russians were stepping up their arms aid to Egypt and increasing the number of Russian military advisers. He did not lose his sense of balance when the evidence was clear that Russian soldiers were taking part in the defense against Israeli air attacks.

Nixon prides himself on his experience and understanding of foreign affairs. On the basis of the performance of his Administration in the Mideast crisis so far, we believe this pride is justified. Nixon, Secretary of State Rogers and White House Adviser Henry Kissinger together evidently made a good appraisal of Russian positions and actions. Their use of intelligence reports and diplomatic contacts showed a mastery of the art of foreign relations.

In accomplishing the cease-fire and bringing the warring parties to the verge of negotiations, Nixon has not abandoned Israel to the wolves. He holds in reserve the capacity and willingness to provide Israel with the weapons which will maintain the balance of power in the Mideast. This has been the Administration's stand all along.

But he has been able to check the bombing and the artillery fire across the Suez canal for a time at least to make another try for peace.

ABM SYSTEM TESTED

HON. JEFFERY COHELAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. COHELAN. Mr. Speaker, last week with predictable fanfare, the Department of Defense announced the ABM system worked. When the entire statement was analyzed a clearer picture emerged—one ICBM aimed over the test island was intercepted, well no, passed close enough to be considered intercepted. Unfortunately, the announcement left some conspicuous voids.

First, the "one on one" situation of the test will not be replicated in the strategic situation that is anticipated for use of the ABM—numerous missiles and decoys. The forte of the ABM is supposed to be the ability to discriminate between real warheads and the decoys and chaff. As I have pointed out on numerous occasions, the entire system—the two sets of missiles—Sprites and Spartans—the two sets of radars and a yet to be completed computer and computer program that is to coordinate this weapons system—is not near operational status.

Second, should the system become operational—something that is extremely doubtful—the system could be overwhelmed by the existing Soviet arsenal, a fact admitted by none other than the Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird.

The continuation of the debate over the ABM even with the new variation of "bargaining chip"—still bespeaks a considerable amount of unnecessary expenditures. I have never opposed continued testing of the system, but I have been consistent in my opposition to premature deployment.

My position is based not only on my intensive personal studying of the issues but my early involvement in the early 1960's when as a member of the Research Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, I investigated the Nike-Zeus program, an early predecessor of the current ABM. At that time, there was extreme pressure to go ahead with deployment of the Nike system and only through pressure from the Congress, reinforcing elements within DOD that such a rash decision was avoided.

Central to all decisions about strategic weaponry, and the ABM in particular, as the underlying assumptions about the current strategic balance. Most strategic planners agree that the current stability is based on mutual deterrence—mutual fear if you will. The central assumption is that one nation would not launch a preemptive first strike—unless that strike would not allow the opponent to sustain it and deliver a second strike that would inflict unacceptable damages on the initiator of the conflict. Currently both the United States and the U.S.S.R. operate under the assumption that each has a second strike capability. The current balance of terror is still the underlying reason for the strategic balance.

To go ahead with complex defensive systems or with quantitative increases in offensive missiles leads to costly and increased expenditures with little increase in security. Indeed this could result in the perception asymmetry.

It is for this reason that I have followed the SALT talks with the hope that some rationality in strategic weaponry can be interjected. Still it is difficult, if not impossible, to see how the deployment of the ABM is a bargaining chip—when it is more logical to assume that the Soviets would be impressed with a system that works.

The New York Times had a recent editorial on the test of the Spartan missile. I commend it to the readers of the RECORD:

SALESMANSHIP FOR SAFEGUARD

The Pentagon announcement, replete with photographs, of the first interception of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) by the Spartan antimissile missile undoubtedly gave some newspaper readers this week the impression that an important forward step in nuclear defense had been taken. The feat appeared to constitute new evidence that the controversial Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system would work. Unfortunately, there is no warrant for the impression that the development is either new or dependable proof of the Spartan's effectiveness.

An almost identical diagram, showing an ICBM fired from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California being intercepted over the Pacific appeared on page one of The New York Times on July 20, 1962, above a news story which said:

"WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Army's Nike Zeus defense missile intercepted the nose cone of an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile today high over Kwajalein Island in the Pacific. It marked the first time that an intercontinental missile had been intercepted by a United States antimissile missile."

This was a real "first," eight years ago. Yet, even then, it was not especially remarkable. Earlier that year, Defense Secretary McNamara had told a Senate committee that the interception could be virtually guaranteed because "it is such a simple test." Ultimately, after the Nike Zeus had intercepted target re-entry vehicles in ten out of fourteen tests, it was abandoned as inadequate. It could not discriminate between warheads and decoys in a mass attack.

Safeguard, by contrast, is being deployed before adequate test. That is one of its more controversial aspects. The long-range Spartan antimissile, which has had eleven successes in fifteen shots, is better than Nike Zeus, but no more able to distinguish warheads from decoys. The more important, short-range Sprint antimissile—designed for high-speed close-in interception after the atmosphere has separated decoys from warheads—has had only 22 successes in 41 tests.

True, nobody has ever doubted that Spartan and Sprint antimissiles can eventually be made to work. The technical controversy about Safeguard centers on whether the system as a whole will achieve what has been claimed for it. Several former Presidential science advisers have warned of the danger of "catastrophic failure" of the whole system the first—and only—time it is used in anger. Neither the giant computers nor, more important, the "software" data to be fed into them have been constructed or tested in the immensely complex task of large-scale missile defense.

The radar, opponents assert, is above ground and vulnerable to direct attack as well as to blackout from nuclear explosions. Moreover, any ABM system can be overwhelmed if the missiles shot at it in salvo outnumber the antimissiles it can fire in response, a danger that will grow in the era of offensive missiles with MIRV multiple warheads.

In any case, the more important arguments against Safeguard are not technical at all. A more stable Soviet-American nuclear balance and a safer world can be achieved if, instead of building light ABM systems on both sides, the two superpowers agree to abandon ABMs entirely—a course mentioned by both sides in the preliminary rounds of the strategic arms limitations talks (SALT), but not pursued vigorously by either. Even if such an agreement cannot be reached, there are serious reasons to doubt that Safeguard deployment will be a wise or effective step. The Kwajalein test last week, despite its Pentagon build-up, answers none of these doubts.

COMMUNIST PARTY, NOT JUST
ANOTHER POLITICAL PARTY

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, Angela Davis, an admitted member of the Communist Party of the United States of America—CPUSA—and darling of the liberal press, is now on the FBI's 10-most-wanted list. She is charged with first degree murder in the vicious killing of Judge Harold Haley. Miss Davis' action has once again brought to light the true nature of the Communist Party so aptly characterized by Whittaker Chambers in his superb book "Witness."

The Communist Party despite occasional pious statements to the contrary, is a terrorist organization.

Many older Americans have forgotten what the party actually is and many young Americans were never taught about it in the first place. Most of us have not seen the numerous slaughters which have taken place at the hands of the various Communist parties. We have not witnessed, except occasionally through some reference in the press, the massacres of Crimean Tartars, the Volga Germans, the Kulaks, the Polish officer corps in Katyn Forest, the Hungarian Freedom Fighters, the Chinese people, the Tibetan people, the North Vietnamese people in 1954-57, the South Vietnamese people currently underway, or any of the other appalling acts of Communist carnage. Dr. Stefan Possony, senior fellow at the Hoover Institute, estimates that there have been at least 100 million deaths, directly or indirectly attributable to the Communist drive for global conquest. Today the terror is with us at home.

To protect the citizens of the United States from the fate which has befallen so many others, we need two different but complementary systems. We need a strategic defense system opposing the military might of the material and directing base of the Communist parties, the Soviet Union. We also need an internal system opposing the military party of the Soviet Union, the CPUSA. Neither defense system is adequate without the other.

Since many Americans have forgotten what the Communist Party is, I am reproducing here several of the findings of the U.S. Congress adduced after 4 years of the most intensive study and consideration. These findings are written into law and form the base of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950.

SEC. 781. Congressional findings of necessity.

(1) There exists a world Communist movement which, in its origins, its development, and its present practice, is a world-wide revolutionary movement whose purpose it is by treachery, deceit, infiltration into other groups (governmental and otherwise), espionage, sabotage, terrorism, and any other means deemed necessary, to establish a Communist totalitarian dictatorship in the countries throughout the world through the medium of a world-wide Communist organization.

(2) The establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in any country results in the suppression of all opposition to the party in power . . . and results in the maintenance of control over the people through fear, terrorism and brutality.

(4) The direction and control of the world Communist movement is vested in and exercised by the Communist dictatorship of a foreign country.

(9) In the United States those individuals who knowingly and wilfully participate in the world Communist movement, when they so participate, in effect repudiate their allegiance to the United States, and in effect transfer their allegiance to the foreign country in which is vested the direction and control of the world Communist movement.

(15) . . . The Communist organization in the United States . . . and the nature and control of the world Communist movement itself, present a clear and present danger to the security of the United States and to the existence of free American institutions, and make it necessary that Congress . . . enact appropriate legislation . . . designed to prevent it from accomplishing its purpose in the United States.

Many of the most essential provisions of law which followed this congressional finding have been knocked down over the years by misguided Supreme Court decisions. Disintegration of our society has closely paralleled the undermining of all our internal security laws. It is essential that we erect these barriers again in our own defense. There is presently a bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee, S. 12, cosponsored by Senator MURPHY, which would go a long way toward filling the gaps which have been created in our internal defense system. Without strong public sentiment manifested for this bill, it will never be passed.

RHODESIA IS ALIVE AND WELL

HON. ODIN LANGEN

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, there are unfortunately many misconceptions about Rhodesia. In recent weeks I have attempted to dispel some of these myths. Rhodesia is not "a threat to world peace." She plans to conquer no one nor declare war on any State. She is not trying to subvert the governments of other Nations. She is neither backward nor isolated as some wrongly believe. To shed additional light on this subject, I am inserting at this time into the RECORD a newsletter by the Friends of Rhodesian Independence. Their observations make for some interesting reading:

ANTI-RHODESIA SANCTIONS TOTAL FAILURE—
NEW NATION BOOMING AND FUTURE SECURE

For nearly five years Rhodesia has been the object of intense persecution intended to bring down her independent government. Several British frigates have patrolled the East African coast during that time to enforce the sanctions. Britain even refuses to honor Rhodesian postage stamps—a petty and clearly illegal position equal to her vindictive and bald piracy in regard to Rhodesian property.

A few examples of the total failure of sanctions are easily provided:

In 1969 total earnings from employment of Rhodesia's 235,000 Whites and 4,800,000 Blacks rose by 9% from 461 million to 502 million Rhodesian dollars. (An American dollar is worth 70 Rhodesian cents.)

Average annual earnings of Blacks increased by 3.5% last year and for Whites, Asiatics and mixed races increased by 5%. The disparity points to the low profitability of agriculture and mining—the two industries hurt most by sanctions; thus it is evident that sanctions have hurt most the race they were supposedly invoked to assist!

In 1969 the Gross National Product of Rhodesia jumped 14%—the best jump of any year since 1956.

For the first time since sanctions were imposed in 1965, Rhodesian exports increased in 1969—by a full 23% over 1968.

Insulation from the falling economy of the West has resulted in far slower inflation and lower interest rates than are to be found in the United States.

Almost anything can be purchased in Rhodesia, usually at prices under those in the U.S. Unlimited quantities of gasoline are available. Most goods for sale are manufactured in Rhodesia, including such unlikely items as potato chips, dog food and matches. The country is virtually self-sufficient.

WILD WEST IN MINI-SKIRTS

Rhodesia today resembles nothing so much as the American West of a hundred years ago. There are fantastic reaches of virgin land; incredible untapped natural resources; new cities springing up and wild beasts and friendly natives aplenty. Fitting in perfectly with this vast potential of wealth is a highly intelligent and determined race of pioneers ready to fight to the death for their land.

This is the greatest resource of all in Rhodesia: its people. Mostly of English stock, they have retained the best of their heritage and represent the best of their race. They are a handsome Nordic breed; a self-willed, good-living, friendly people who would not tolerate a low standard of living for themselves any more than their stylish women would wear a low hemline.

Their kids are healthy, disciplined, well-scrubbed and wear pert uniforms and short hair to school. The decadent influences which are destroying a generation in America, England and other Western nations are harder to find in Rhodesia. Drugs and pornography are suppressed.

The Rhodesians are both ready and able (one would say almost eager) to defend their way of life; make no mistake about it. The clear and present danger to their survival has honed in them a proper will to survive; this is their greatest asset and their enemies' greatest obstacle.

Should Rhodesia be invaded, the invader would be confronted by at least 60,000 trained, tough fighting men capable of forcing the highest price for their land. About half of this defense force would be Black. And of course thousands of South African and Portuguese volunteers and, for that matter, volunteers from all over the world, including America, would rally to the defense of this noble little country. Any invader had better have at least a quarter of a million well-trained and equipped troops. The dreams of such sinister outfits as the tax-exempt Carnegie Foundation for International Peace that the job can be done for less are a delusion of wishful thinking.

Hastings Banda, leader of Malawi, one of the Black African states friendly to Rhodesia, says, "There is not a single state in Africa which can raise an army to face the army of South Africa—even to face the army of Rhodesia alone." This is a fact dismal to the communists and liberals but which they may as well accept. Rhodesia is definitely on the map to stay, even if the bigoted establish-

ment press and the corrupt governments of the West refuse to acknowledge it.

In fact, it is generally agreed that, if it wished, Rhodesia could eliminate its neighboring communist state of Zambia in a two-week campaign. But Rhodesia already has more than its share of Blacks.

THERE ARE PROBLEMS

Rhodesia, of course, has problems but they are not the ones that the liberals eagerly hawk to the suckers who believe the mendacious "free press" in America. Perhaps Rhodesia's most minor problem is a shortage of capital—but a slower pace of development can only, over the long run, help a sound expansion. Her rulers had best be careful about who they accept capital from and should count their blessings in that Rhodesians, thanks to sanctions, have the opportunity to retain control of their natural resources and industries.

Externally a great problem has recently come to light with the large-scale incursion of Red China into central Africa. This important news has been totally suppressed in America. The Chinese Reds are not only training Black guerrillas in Tanzania, allegedly to be used to drive the White man from Africa, but they are building a 1,500-mile railroad from Dar-Es-Salaam (Tanzania) to Ndola (Zambia). The highly efficient Rhodesian intelligence service estimates that at least 10,000 Chinese have already been brought into Tanzania and Zambia to work on this project and more are arriving every day. Rumor has it that as one compensation for building the railroad the yellow Reds are to receive a land grant of one mile on both sides of the track.

This, as well as much additional evidence of Chinese interest in central Africa, poses a serious problem not only to White Rhodesians but also to all Black Africans, for the Chinese can have only one aim in view—settlement of their surplus population through colonization. And this—if they are successful—will certainly mean extermination of those who occupy land they covet. Chinese have no earthly use for Black labor.

GREATEST PROBLEM

By far the most pressing problem facing Rhodesia is, of course, race. This is a problem bound to get worse as times goes by. It is not that relations between the races are bad; they are, in fact, quite good—far better, for example, than in the United States. The problem is really for the future and can be appreciated by comprehending the relative disparity in population increase. Because of the very generous and humanitarian treatment of the Blacks by the Whites the African population is increasing by 3.4% per year whereas the White population is increasing by less than 1%. White immigration is unlikely to solve the problem for the short run and cannot for the long run and although taxes today are much easier on Rhodesians than they are on Americans (Rhodesian taxes were lowered last year) eventually a welfare problem can develop which will even make the gargantuan American dole seem puny by comparison.

THE ENEMY WITHIN

A problem in some respects even greater than the race problem is the possibility of Rhodesia's capture by the international bankers. The *Herald*, Salisbury's big daily, is owned by the Argus group, the London-based publisher whose Leftist-oriented papers (with one exception they own the English-language papers in South Africa) compare to the worst that America has to offer.

But the *Herald* is not as important in the Leftist scheme as are certain international financiers. Operating in flamboyant style in Rhodesia is the Anglo-American Corporation,

one of H. F. Oppenheimer's innumerable fronts. The enigmatic Oppenheimer is playing for big stakes. A confirmed Leftist who financially backs Leftist and world government causes, Oppenheimer is one of the top international capitalists in the world. His vast wealth includes a monopoly on the S.A. diamond mines, 41% of all gold mining in S.A. and great holdings in all other minerals found in the rich deposits of southern Africa, as well as virtually every other industry of the area.

Cheap labor is what Oppenheimer craves and he finds a liberal, do-good pose convenient for this as well as to mask his sinister international connections. Oppenheimer and his breed are no friends of Rhodesia and if they gain the upper hand—or even a great amount of influence, such as they have attained in S.A. under Vorster, Rhodesia's survival will be made more difficult. Not all Rhodesians recognize this threat; indeed, they welcome the capital that Oppenheimer has to invest. He is presently buying up many of the mines that were closed by the sanctions, presumably at reasonable prices. No wonder that, as a loyal elder in the international council, he approves of sanctions. What better way can there be to lower the prices of mines and raise the price of their products? The practical Rhodesians realize that marketing "illegal" minerals is no problem for the man who controls the markets. And the fact is that Rhodesian chrome, lead, copper, etc. mines are operating at full blast. The only practical effect of sanctions in regard to chrome, for example, is that sanctions have increased its price by \$10 per ton. Oppenheimer cannot be unhappy at that.

THE BIG PICTURE

The most vivid impression that many Americans will derive from the Rhodesian panorama is that if Americans in general were as aware of the threats to their survival as are the Rhodesians, America could certainly survive. In fact, it is not at all improbable that Rhodesia and South Africa—composed of men and women who realize that they are fighting a war for their survival—will outlast an America composed in good part of the unaware and apathetic. An event which could trigger the final fall of America, Britain, France and most other nations in the world—an international money crisis—would find Rhodesia and S.A. relatively secure in their splendid isolation, their currencies backed by gold and their economies unneeding of what the rest of the West has to offer. In such an extremity—which seems only a matter of time—Rhodesia and South Africa would emerge as a major power bloc.

TOURS ARE IMPORTANT

It is well for people of the United States to have an understanding of Rhodesia and South Africa free of the lying bias of the "free press" and the opposite is also true. The best way this can be accomplished is through the National Coordinating Committee, Friends of Rhodesian Independence, which has now announced that it is expanding its program of tours. One may read endlessly of the friendliness and generosity of the Rhodesian people; of the breathtaking and stupendous magnificence of Victoria Falls; of the thrill of seeing hundreds of wild game *au naturel* in the 5,000-square mile Wankie Park; of the clear Rhodesian nights and wonderful climate; but only by a visit there can one really comprehend its reality. As for the Rhodesians, visits from sympathetic Americans are wonderfully invigorating, giving out as such visits do to the lies spread by their own few hawkers of despair. They will tell you how much their American friends do for their morale. As a more practical matter, tours provide some American exchange, which is much sought after for purposes of trade.

WHAT MY COUNTRY'S FLAG MEANS TO ME

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, recently, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Dee, publishers of the Greenfield, Mo., Vedette newspaper, conducted an essay contest on the subject, "What My Country's Flag Means to Me." The readers of the newspaper were invited to enter the contest. When the essays were received, they were printed in the Vedette and the winners selected by a vote of the paper's readership.

I commend Mr. and Mrs. Dee for their desire to encourage respect for our national emblem, and to use their newspaper as an outlet for the people of Dade County to express their own personal feelings.

The following six essays were judged to be the winners in the Greenfield Vedette essay contest:

[First Place Under 18—Miss Deann Hargis, Greenfield, Mo.]

The American Flag is an emblem of a living country for which I have great respect and reverence. It represents the highest ideals of individual liberty, justice and equal opportunity for all. Not only does it represent these, but also freedom, independence, security, protection, education, progress and prosperity.

It makes me proud to see that people respect and care as much about the flag as I do by displaying the flag at their homes and business places on holidays. That is just a few of the things the flag means to me.

Deann Hargis, Age 14, Greenfield, Mo.

[Second Place Under 18—Miss Melinda Blankenship, Dadeville, Mo.]

The flag stands for America the place where I live. The place where I can go to school and Sunday school. Where I can learn the colors of the flag are read white and blue and all of those colors are very pretty to me.

Melinda Blankenship, Age 6, Dadeville, Missouri.

[Third Place Under 18—Miss Dixie Hawks, Lockwood, Mo.]

When I think of what our country's flag means to me, I always think of Francis Scott Key, when he was composing the Star Spangled Banner, that "Long may it wave, O'er the Land of the Free, and the Home of the Brave."

We are living in times when we are having protest, strikes and riots, and our laws are weak, but I am proud that we have a law that is strict when our flag is disgraced.

To our Service men I say Thank you to fight for our country so our flag can keep flying, and when they lay down their lives for our country, they can feel proud that our National flag of red, white, and blue is presented to their family.

Dixie Hawks, Greenfield Freshman.

[First place over 18—Mrs. Maurine Davidson, So. Greenfield, Mo.]

To me our Flag means America from her humble beginning of brave men and women who gave her birth, to present America in her strength and glory. It is our heritage from those who fought, bled and died to keep us free. It is a lump in my throat and tears of pride and joy everytime I hear, "The Star Spangled Banner" or see the flag unfurled. It is anger and pity for any one who desecrates or falls to defend it. It is thankfulness to God for permitting me to

live under its protective broad stripes and bright stars.

Maurine Davidson, over 18.

[Second place over 18—Mrs. Clyde Birch, Greenfield, Mo.]

The Stars and Stripes portray the hopes, dreams, toll and bloodshed that bought the freedom I enjoy today. In them I see the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, the compassion of Abraham Lincoln, the valor of the Unknown Soldier. I see Faith seeking expression in a new world, Hope crossing the ocean in an emigrant ship. I see a land of plenty ready to share with a hungry world, a land of freedom willing to fight for a shackled mankind.

Our country's flag symbolizes the best that imperfect man has been able to accomplish in the history of this imperfect world.

Mrs. Clyde Birch (over 18).

[Third place Miss Connie Hawks Lockwood, Mo.]

Our country's flag is representative of the ideals which have made America the greatest nation in the world.

Our flag serves as a symbol to all men. For a foreign man it may be the symbol of a helping hand. To an enemy it may be the symbol of fear of the world's strongest armies. To the American the flag is a symbol of the privileges granted to all Americans.

With every privilege is a duty. The greatest privilege our flag offers is that of being a free citizen in a free society. Thus it becomes my personal duty to see that the flag is shown no form of disrespect. The flag grants each American the opportunity to be a good citizen. When we Americans forget the ideals represented by our flag we will no longer be free citizens in a free democracy.

Connie Hawks, Age 21.

COMMITTEE FINDS NO IMPROPRIETIES IN ORIGINAL AWARD OF CONTRACT TO GENERAL ELECTRIC

HON. R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, a procurement competition conducted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the design and construction of two applications technology satellites in April of this year resulted in the announcement of the award to the General Electric Co., Valley Forge, Pa. The other competitor, the Fairchild-Hiller Corp., Germantown, Md., protested this award.

Because of the unusual situation resulting from this protest, the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations inquired into the basic facts about the source selection, and the General Accounting Office also completed a study on the matter. The GAO concluded that established award selection procedures were not followed and that the procedures actually followed were defective.

In response to GAO's recommendation that the proposed award be reconsidered—even though no improprieties were found—Dr. Thomas O. Paine, NASA Administrator, appointed a top-

level committee of NASA officials to reconsider the selection of GE for the ATS procurement.

This specially appointed committee, after considering the award, has reversed the selection and decided the contract should be awarded to the Fairchild-Hiller Corp., strictly on the subjective basis of what it feels are technical superiorities.

In taking this action, the committee clearly refuted false and erroneous charges raised by Fairchild-Hiller that price leaks and other irregularities took place. Specifically, NASA's ATS Procurement Review Committee states that the so-called technical transfusion issue had no effect and that neither firm appeared to have a significant edge as an innovator.

The committee further points out that 1 week's difference in submission time of proposals, while it may have permitted Fairchild-Hiller to reduce its bid by perhaps a few hundred thousand dollars, was not critical. It concluded, in fact, that neither company's proposed bid provided a valid discriminator in the selection of a contractor, because of the small difference in estimated costs proposed by each company.

At the same time, the review committee also states in its report of August 26, 1970, "that it is highly improbable that a cost leak of Fairchild information to GE actually occurred because of the normal security procedures employed by NASA, the very limited time in which a leak could have taken place, and the inherent difficulty of making last-minute revisions in matrixed cost proposals."

The NASA review committee, moreover, upheld the prior analysis that cost savings to NASA proposed by GE are real and are based on sound and acceptable accounting methods.

I think it appropriate that the record show clearly and irrevocably that these charges leveled against the General Electric Co., are unfounded and baseless. A respected and valued member of the industrial community, GE has participated successfully in more than 50 percent of the space programs of the United States. It has compiled an enviable and deserved reputation that should not be impugned in the heat of competition.

I feel that the accusations, while raised in good faith, were triggered in the disappointment of a lost contract bid. It is regrettable that this entire incident occurred.

The attack on GE was unwarranted. The review committee substantiates this. And the record should show this.

WHY CRIME SKYROCKETS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, while there have been some indications that the rate of increase in crime has been lessened, the harsh facts are that crime is still

one of our major domestic problems. Now that the District of Columbia crime control bill has been approved, it is to be hoped that the Congress will soon take affirmative action on the balance of the administration's crime fighting proposals.

An editorial appearing in the August 30, 1970, edition of the Peoria Journal Star entitled "Why Crime Skyrockets" does an effective job in rebutting some of the excuses and rationalizations which are offered from some quarters when discussing reasons for the scandalous crime rate in this country. I ask that the editorial be placed in the RECORD at this point:

WHY CRIME SKYROCKETS

(By C. L. Dancy)

A good many people are no longer entranced by the lovely logic used to persuade them that the "crime problem is really a poverty problem," or that "the real problem is that our correctional institutions are lousy."

There are folks who want to look at everything they can find except the criminal, himself.

People generally know perfectly well that the problem of poverty is not a modern phenomenon. They know that "lousy correctional institutions" are not an invention of the Mid-Twentieth Century. They have been around—and much worse—for a long, long time.

And sky-rocketing CRIME is a modern phenomenon.

The increase in cancer has been traced to the increase in cigaret smoking. What similarly accounts for the increase in crime? What has changed comparably?

The change that has accompanied the zooming crime figures is well known to all of us and has made headlines hand-in-hand with rising violence for years.

It has been the series of legalistic ruling that have increasingly crippled police action, and increasingly crippled effective prosecution, and increasingly crippled meaningful sentences in the courts.

The "sociological" or whatever-it-is pre-occupation of the courts has reverberated from the U.S. Supreme Court in Washington to the changed practices of the Police Magistrates in Peoria.

When a crime is committed, the police today have a much tougher time because they have had to be more concerned with such complications as whether a lawyer is present before they can ask a question and their own tippy-toe conduct than with finding out the facts.

When they do get evidence, they have a tough time getting the case prosecuted. State's attorneys are swamped. The "modern" rulings make it twice as difficult for them to make a case because these rulings force them to run through a maze of obstacles while opening broad highways and great freedom of action to the defense.

When they do prosecute, they have a tough time getting a conviction in court because so many trials have become a game of seeking technical gimmicks out of the vast selection provided in past court decisions whereby a fellow can escape justice without bothering about the facts as to guilt or innocence.

Then, when there is a conviction, it is hard to get a penalty that amounts to anything. The Supreme Court finches from its solemn duty when that duty is harsh—and finds any gimmicky excuse in sight to overturn the death penalty, for example.

The lower courts finch, in turn, from those matters where duty is harsh and express and act with more sympathy to the present predicament of the criminal before

them in court than to the actual and innocent past victim of the crime—or future victims, either one. (After all, the crime itself takes place outside the judge's presence, and doesn't "touch" him as deeply as the caught criminal now "in trouble.")

This isn't a pleasant way to look at the situation, and we live in an era where many people insist that we have become so enlightened and so clever that we can always find a pleasant way to solve problems.

But, it seems to us, the "contrived explanations" about the "root causes" of crime simply are not theories or conclusions that are consistent with the physical evidence.

The increased handicaps and complications placed in the way of police, prosecution and punishment as related to the accompanying rise in crime IS consistent in terms of fitting the physical evidence.

It is basic in law, we thought, that relating the theory of the crime to the physical evidence is the best test of truth—not the ingenuity or oratorical skill of the lawyer in closing argument.

How about applying such principles to these theories of what causes the increase in crime—and applying them in a re-examination of many of the new "principles" and practices that have been instituted?

Most of them, it seems to us, were introduced to solve imaginary problems that didn't exist, while exacerbating the massive problems that DO exist and ARE growing!

Let's make our theories follow the physical evidence for a change.

VINCE LOMBARDI

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, we are all saddened at the loss of Vince Lombardi, especially the people of the Green Bay area who knew him so well.

As is well known, Vince Lombardi took over the Green Bay Packers at their lowest ebb and rebuilt them into the most successful professional football team in history.

However, as is pointed out in the following editorial from the September 3 issue of the Green Bay Press-Gazette, the people of Green Bay remember and appreciate Vince Lombardi for more than his football genius:

THE LIVING LOMBARDI LEGEND

The untimely death of Vince Lombardi in the prime of his career as a professional football coach and business administrator takes from the sports scene one of its most dynamic and colorful personalities.

Although his death was not unexpected because of the well-founded but unofficial reports of his deteriorating physical condition following two operations, it still came as a shock. Those who have followed Mr. Lombardi's career certainly felt that here was a man of indomitable will who just would not be felled by a physical ailment. And yet his final illness came with devastating and relentless suddenness and to a man who had so prized physical fitness in himself as well as others.

The details of Mr. Lombardi's success in his chosen vocation are well enough known to require no detailed repetition here. Above and beyond that record, however, was the motivating force, the man's philosophy, which must be equally remembered for its impact on those around him as well as those who did not directly come within that

sphere. That philosophy centered on man's striving for perfection within himself. Mr. Lombardi saw failures along the road toward that goal as prods to success, but he recognized success as having its own built-in obstacles toward the effort and dedication necessary to prevent backsliding.

Mr. Lombardi was a hard taskmaster on the football field because he saw no other way to win. He could understand human failures while demanding perfection. He often was less critical when failures occurred than when success was achieved through less than the complete use of an individual's talents whose complete fulfillment he saw as an obligation. The one human failure he could not forgive was shirking from dedication to reach a goal, even one which seemed beyond human reach.

"Football teaches that work and sacrifice, perseverance and competitiveness, selflessness and respect for authority are the things one must possess if he is to achieve," he frequently said. He saw those qualities also as necessary in man's day-to-day life and as national goals. In evaluating today's national problems he said that "the struggle America faces today is a struggle for the hearts and souls and minds of men" in that "we must walk the tightrope between the consent we must receive and the control we must exert" in accepting the exercise of authority rather than its condemnation.

It was during his coaching tenure in Green Bay that Mr. Lombardi put to the test his belief that loyalty, teamwork, Spartanism with sacrifices and what he called "heart power, not hate power" were the touchstones to success. The result: in nine seasons as head coach, Mr. Lombardi led the Packers to five league championships and two Super Bowl championships. What is sometimes forgotten about him in those successes in football is that he also participated as a leader in many fund-raising efforts for charitable, health and educational organizations. He brought to such participation the same all-out effort which marked his coaching genius.

Green Bay has good reason to be thankful to Mr. Lombardi for taking the Packers from the bottom of the NFL to the heights which may never be matched again by any team in the continuity of their success. In turn, Green Bay provided him with a glittering opportunity to put into practice all of the tenets of his philosophy which he had shaped during his many years as a high school, college and professional coach, primarily as an assistant.

A legend in life, Mr. Lombardi will go down in the history of professional football as one of its greatest coaches and administrators. Just as significant will be the influence he had beyond the football field in his constant emphasis on and the need for man to exercise to the fullest the virtues of loyalty, effort, dedication, appreciation for the dignity of the individual and respect for authority properly and validly exercised.

The man has died but the Lombardi legend will live.

CARLISLE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
BAND A CREDIT TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, on a previous occasion I took the floor of the House of Representatives to advise this body that the Carlisle Senior High School Band of Carlisle, Pa., had, in late July, won the high distinction of

being declared the champions of the World Music Competition held at Kerkrade, Netherlands.

This superior performance of the Carlisle Senior High School Band has won the applause and commendation of hosts throughout the land, and I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an extract from the Evening Sentinel, Carlisle, which summarizes the accomplishments of this band during its performance at Kerkrade.

In addition, I would also like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD copies of telegrams sent to the band by President Richard Nixon and Governor of the State of Pennsylvania Raymond P. Shafer.

The Carlisle Senior High School Band is a credit to the United States, the State of Pennsylvania, the city of Carlisle, and to the youth of America. Hats off to a superb musical organization.

The material follows:

CARLISLE HIGH BAND WINS FIRST PLACE

The award-winning Carlisle Senior High School Band has won many laurels over the past years, but an announcement received here over the weekend appears to be the climax to any award yet earned by the local group.

Directed by Clyde M. Barr, the CHS Band walked off with three first places, two with honors, in their divisions at the World Music Festival in Kerkrade, The Netherlands, over the weekend.

This is the competition to which the band has directed its attentions during almost a year of planning, and for which they initiated a successful \$70,000 fund campaign.

The band participated in the contest at Kerkrade both Saturday and Sunday and the news of the top awards brought far-reaching acclaim throughout the entire Carlisle district.

EARN HIGH POINTS

On Saturday, the CHS band earned 325 of 360 possible points for its initial first place with honors in the concert division. Before the band left last week, the concert division was felt by many to be the weakest portion of the band's repertoire.

In obtaining 214½ of 240 points, the band received first place in the parade division yesterday.

The second first place with honors was garnered by the high school band when it earned 175½ of 180 points in the show division. The show division is like a football half-time program.

A festival judge told Kurt Wilson, news correspondent with the band, that the show division total is the highest number of points ever recorded in the world music festival's history.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 5, 1970.

Mr. CLYDE M. BARR,
Band Director, Carlisle Senior High School,
Carlisle, Pa.

DEAR MR. BARR: The Carlisle Senior High School Band's brilliant success at the World Musical Festival must surely be as gratifying to you and to all of the citizens of Carlisle as it is to me. The triumphs that matter are never easy ones, and you and your students deserve a warm round of applause from all of us for your achievements against the strongest competition. I would like to add my congratulations to the many others you and the Band will be receiving in the days ahead.

With every good wish to you and to each member of the Band.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, August 22, 1970.
The Carlisle High School Marching Band,
Carlisle, Pa.

GREETINGS:

Your outstanding success in international competition has been brought to my attention and I want to extend congratulations on winning three top prizes!

Your fine performances in the music festival and concert tour have brought much credit to Carlisle and to our Commonwealth. You have also brought much credit to your generation and have helped to show the world that, like you, the vast majority of young Americans are useful and productive citizens.

I know that the many months of preparing for the trip and then seeing it come to fruition, followed by the distinguished honors you have received, are things you will always remember with pride and satisfaction.

Welcome home.

RAYMOND P. SHAFER,
Governor.

THE RAPE OF THE GOOD EARTH

HON. JOHN L. McMILLAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I take great pleasure and pride in having an opportunity to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of a sermon recently delivered by Dr. S. George Lovell, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Conway, S.C.

I know that all the Members of the House are interested in soil conservation and we continuously use our best efforts to protect our soil.

Of course, we are interested in environment and pollution which ties in with soil conservation.

I hope every Member of the House will take a few minutes of their valuable time to read the sermon delivered on May 14, 1970, by one of the most distinguished Baptist ministers in the United States.

Dr. Lovell has traveled widely throughout our country and is well prepared to speak on this subject.

The sermon follows:

THE RAPE OF THE GOOD EARTH

It is reported that one of our astronauts from outer space, looking at the bleak, waterless, lifeless wasteland of the moon and then looking back at the green-blue verdant beauty of the earth said to his companion, "It is sad to think that that lovely planet with all its life-giving beauty is being raped, ravished, and ruined by the insatiable greed of sinful man."

This is Soil Conservation Sunday throughout the land and the churches have been called upon by the Soil Conservation Service to call to the attention of our people that life on this planet can be destroyed not only by the quick flash of a nuclear blast but also by much slower and much more cruel methods: the slow starvation of a human race that didn't have gumption enough to conserve, build up and pass on to unborn generations the stuff on which all life depends: the "good earth."

In recent months the attention of the nation has been called to the necessity of saving our environment. College students, high

school students and other interested citizens throughout the land a few weeks ago held rallies over the country in observance of "Earth Day." This renewed interest in the earth has been brought urgently to our attention by experts on the subject who tell us that unless we reverse the trend of pollution, erosion, and destruction of our environment, we have only about thirty more years to survive. We are grateful to those people of insight and dedication who are trying to arouse public interest in the salvation of the earth. After all, from what the astronauts tell us, this is about all we have to live on. There is nothing "out there" that even gives promise of sustaining human life. We are prisoners on this little planet called earth; it is getting more crowded every day and more polluted too, and we had better take serious action to save it—now. Or else, there won't be any need for a nuclear war. In a few years we will all be dead in our own garbage.

Now I know that sounds over-stated and you can accuse me of being an alarmist if you want to. I am but passing on to you what is being said by knowledgeable people who ought to know what's going on. The Soil Conservation Service has been saying this for years but nobody paid much attention. Now, there seems to be at least a disposition to hear and I hope, to heed. It is a case of survival.

There are some who say "It could never happen here." Well, all we can say is, it has happened in the past. It has happened to people who were as highly civilized as we are. And they were warned and did not heed. And we don't seem to be able to learn from history.

Have you ever wondered why the great cities and vast populations of the Bible Lands no longer exist? Why the archeologists are not digging up these cities from beneath the dust and rubble of a thousand ages? In 1939 the United States government asked this question and sent one of our leading soil scientists to find out. Dr. Walter C. Lowdermilk and his party found Mesopotamia, the rich cradle of civilization, literally covered with ranges of silt and garbage piled beside the ancient irrigation ditches. Great cities were buried deep beneath the blown sand and eroded soil. An entire civilization, dead and buried by the greed and shortsightedness of its own citizenry. There were broken remnants of abandoned irrigation systems, dried and caked beds were all that were left of deep flowing streams, and where there had been verdant forests there was now only barren desert and rocky waste. In this great valley which had once supported thirty to fifty million people in affluence and plenty, now only four or five million people live in poverty. From his findings, Dr. Lowdermilk reported the conclusion that man's failure to be a good steward of God's gifts to mankind was the direct cause of the waste and desolation that he had witnessed.

From Mesopotamia we went to Israel. How wonderful the report of the spies Joshua and Caleb must have sounded to Moses and the Children of Israel when that country was first described to them as "a land flowing with milk and honey." The great cedars of Lebanon which were felled to construct Solomon's Temple are evidence of the soil's fertility. The grapes that grew so large that it took two men to carry one cluster is probably an exaggeration of the overly enthusiastic spies, but it does point out that this land was exceedingly fertile. This is not so now. The great forests are gone and in their place are barren, rocky hills. Only recently has Israel made an effort to re-forest the hills. Dr. Lowdermilk reported that this land of "milk and honey" was so devastated by man that over half the original topsoil had been washed into the sea and that it could, in fact, only support about one-third the population of Roman days.

Of course, the process did not take place overnight. It took centuries to do it, but it was finally done. The process was well under way in Jeremiah's day when he reported:

(Jeremiah 12:10-11)

"Many shepherds have ravaged my vineyard and trampled down my fields,
They have made my pleasant field a desolate wilderness,
Made it a wasteland, waste and waterless,
to my sorrow.

The whole land is waste, and no one cares."

Before Dr. Lowdermilk left the Holy Land, he was asked to make a radio broadcast in Jerusalem in which his findings would be summarized. Pondering what he might say he wondered if Moses might not have added an eleventh commandment had he been forewarned of the calamity to befall the Promised Land. So he opened his broadcast with these words: "If Moses had anticipated what we have seen in this land, the wastage and pollution of the good earth, due to the greedy and suicidal agricultural practices of the people, he doubtless would have been inspired to deliver an eleventh commandment and it would have been like this: "Thou shalt inherit the holy earth as a faithful steward, preserving its resources and productivity from generation to generation; thou shalt protect thy fields from soil erosion and thy hills from over-grazing by thy herds, so that thy descendants may have abundance forever. If you shall fail in this stewardship of the land, your fertile fields shall become sterile stones and gullies and your descendants shall decrease and live in poverty and vanish from the face of the earth."

When we listen to Jeremiah and Dr. Lowdermilk we understand that this raping and ravishing of the good earth has been going on for many, many years in the past. Before our very eyes are dried bones and bleached skeletons of once great civilizations who could not learn the lesson of Stewardship and suffered the consequences. The question is: Are we any smarter, any wiser? I doubt it. The evidence indicates that we are not.

Let us take a look at the present. Nearly every major newspaper and magazine and broadcasting network in the nation has publicized in recent days the disturbing news that the good earth is over-populated, over-polluted, and heading for destruction. The air is full of soot, the rivers are full of suds, the land is full of garbage, the oceans are full of leaking oil and sewage, plants and animals are full of DDT and the human race is full of stupid, greedy people who couldn't care less.

We have used pesticides indiscriminately, and have succeeded mainly in creating a new breed of resistant pests, interfering with the reproductive process in animals on earth, and most dangerous of all, killing off our marine life from which 70% of our oxygen supply is obtained. We have killed Lake Erie, and are in the process of killing Lake Michigan. And I know any number of lakes and streams where I was brought up, where any barefoot boy with earthworm and a bent pin on the end of a string could catch prize fish and today those same lakes and streams would kill an earthworm if he stuck his foot in it. I know lakes where preachers used to baptize great numbers of converted people but today the only people baptized there are those who are ready immediately for heaven. And if you don't believe in the "Population Explosion" go to the Little Pee Dee on Saturday afternoon.

A little ago our young people gathered at Coastal Carolina on Earth Day and decided to clean up the highway from here to Myrtle Beach. It was at best a gesture, but a good one, to call attention to the garbage with which we threaten to cover ourselves. They picked up several truckloads of beer cans and other garbage. That was just a few weeks ago. Already the garbage is back, just as thick as ever. The ruin and rape of this earth still

goes on by stupid people who can't seem to get the message, who don't understand that we are destroying our only home.

Let us take a quick look at the damage already done in this country by soil erosion alone. Gone forever are fifty million acres that were once fertile fields; another 100 million acres have lost from fifty to seventy-five per cent of their topsoil. This is an area big enough to support sixty million people. It is hard to imagine what a hole that would make in our country; if that amount of acreage were removed completely from one locality it would consist of the combined areas of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky and South Carolina. We are losing enough topsoil to cover 150 million acres a foot deep. We are losing annually the equivalent of 12,500 forty-acre farms. And I don't need to tell you how important that topsoil is—for it is the topsoil which is literally the "stuff of life." What we call "dirt" is one of the most intricate and delicately balanced mechanisms in existence. In it are all the chemicals necessary to animal and human health, and they are present in just the right amounts. Our civilization rests literally on nine inches of topsoil to which Nature, if left alone, would add one inch about every four hundred years. Yet how quickly and how greedily men sacrifice thousands of years of God's handiwork for a few years of profit. For a quick buck, we have stripped our forests, polluted our streams, poisoned our air, destroyed our topsoil. This is sin. This is the worst kind of sin. And the Bible warns us: The wages of sin is death. We will reap what we sow.

What then is the answer? I think the answer to this sin is the same as the answer to any sin: we had better repent—which means—change our minds and hearts and get right with God. We had better bring this thing into the arena of the spiritual. It is basically a theological problem, based on man's total disregard of his responsibility to God and his fellowman. The sin is the sin of Greed. I think people know well enough the methods to be used to save the soil: crop rotation, terracing, contour plowing, and strip-farming, re-forestation, permanent grass, water conservation, winter cover, etc. But knowing what to do and then doing it is another thing. I think we know now what has to be done to save the earth, but whether we are willing to pay the cost and take immediate loss for long-term gain, I don't know. I can't be sure man has enough religion to save himself. Knowing what to do is worthless unless people are motivated to do it. The necessity for positive action finds emphasis in the words of Jeremiah: "The whole land is laid waste and no one cares."

Jeremiah put his finger right on the sore spot: No one cares. Unfortunately, it is a grim prophecy which has become a frightening reality in the United States of America. The answer then is basic: Can our people be persuaded to love God and His earth and His kingdom more than they love selfish gain and greedy profit? Is man to live by the principle of grasp and greed or the principle of give and serve?

Jesus put his finger on it long ago when he said to his disciples something they have ignored and refused to hear: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and other things will be given you." What happens to this world will be determined in the long run by our attitude toward it. Will we use it and its resources for our selfish gain or for the glory of God? That is basic. That is the choice Jesus thrust bluntly on his disciples. Today the choice must be made and in a hurry. Will we exploit this earth for our pleasure and comfort and power which will last for a little while and let future generations look out for themselves, or will we conserve God's good gifts and pass them on to the next generation improved and enriched? That is the question—and it is a religious question.

The prophet Jeremiah described the spiritual poverty of Israel by painting this graphic picture of the land that had been made desolate and laid waste by people who did not care. The time has come for serious Christians to ask themselves some serious questions.

Do you really care? What comes first in your life? Is it self first—and God and His Kingdom on earth second? If that is the way it is, then no wonder the earth is being destroyed. Is it possible for us to reverse that order—like Jesus told us it must be done? Is it too late for us to be Christians now? Have we waited too long? Or can we at last put God and His Kingdom on earth first—and in so doing become the Saviors of the world?

Jeremiah said: "If, in spite of this warning, you do not heed, then for very anguish I can only weep and shed tears." You are destroying your only home and I cannot help it.

THE STATE OF THE CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, on August 14 and again on September 2, I called upon this administration to demand that the Soviet Union and the Egyptians dismantle the missiles which have been placed in unprecedented numbers along the cease-fire zone.

The administration at first refused to recognize Israel's evidence of the cease-fire violations by the Egyptians and Soviets. During those critical 2 weeks when the United States refused publicly to acknowledge those blatant violations, Egypt with the help of the Soviets continued to install batteries of missiles in place while America stood silent on this critical issue.

Now, having acknowledged these violations, the administration refuses to demand the dismantling of the missiles and instead, simply calls upon the Soviets and the Egyptians to halt further construction. Unfortunately, this indecisiveness on the part of the administration has caused the Egyptians and Soviets to move more boldly than they might otherwise have been able to move and have created the highest concentration of missiles on earth.

Israel has a gun at her head with the new balance of power created by these newly placed missiles. It seems to me that the only way that the vital peace talks can again be started is by the dismantling of these missiles. Israel has been placed at such a disadvantage that she would indeed be foolish to agree to continue the talks under these coercive circumstances. The decision by our Government to sell replacement phantom jets to Israel does not respond to the missile crisis precipitated after the cease fire.

I insert at this point in the RECORD an assessment of the strength of the missiles placed by the Soviets and the Egyptians during the cease-fire in violations of that agreement. The article is as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 6, 1970] MASSIVE DEFENSE FOR EGYPT SHOWN IN U.S. PHOTOS

NEW YORK, September 5.—Secret U.S. reconnaissance pictures show that the Russians and Egyptians have taken advantage of the Middle East cease-fire to provide Egypt with the most massive anti-aircraft system ever created, it was reported today.

Time magazine said although the United States conceded last week that the Egyptians had violated the cease-fire by bringing more missiles into the 32-mile-wide standstill zone, it did not disclose that these Soviet surface-to-air missiles (SAMs) constitute "only the first line" of defense.

"While Israeli Phantom fighter-bombers remain confined to the other side of the Suez Canal, the Soviets and Egyptians have installed a vast complex of radar-directed anti-aircraft missiles and artillery behind the cease-fire zone," Time said.

The magazine said the actual count was not known, but American officers believe the number of missiles involved is "in the hundreds, but less than 1,000."

In addition to "36 SAM-2s sneaked into the cease-fire zone," Time said SAM-2s and the more sophisticated SAM-3s, some manned by Russian crews, "are deployed in scattered batteries in a 50-mile-thick belt that arches from the Alexander on the Mediterranean southward some 180 miles to the Gulf of Suez," Time said.

"Missile batteries have also been set up around major Egyptian airfields," the magazine said.

Time said Pentagon experts were frankly impressed by the arsenal of Soviet missiles and quoted one officer as admitting: "The U.S. couldn't match it. We don't have the equipment."

The magazine said there also was evidence that some of the missile batteries were being fortified with concrete revetments to protect them against bombing.

"Furthermore," the magazine said, "in order to confuse Israeli intelligence analysis, Soviets and Egyptians have bulldozed scores of dummy sites that can quickly be converted into active missile installations."

ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVASION OF POLAND ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions I have called the attention of this body to the significance of the observance of the anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939. Unfortunately, this House was not in session on this date which is of tremendous importance to all Americans because it commemorates the day upon which World War II was launched. To those of us who are grateful for a wide circle of Polish-American friends, it is even more important, for it marks the day when independence and freedom were snatched away from the Polish people. It marks, too, the day upon which Hitler's forces began a systematic program of murder and destruction so vicious and so ruthless it has never been surpassed in the history of mankind.

The people of Poland joined their military forces to battle against this invasion by the Nazi war machine but the

military power of Hitler was more than a match for them. Even though they were placed in virtual servitude, the Polish citizens continued to fight back against their oppressors. They fought clandestinely with what meager weapons they could obtain. They fought openly with thousands of their finest soldiers going into battle side by side with the military forces of those nations allied against the Nazis.

The glorious record in which Polish fighters distinguished themselves will stand forever as an example of courage and heroism. The free world will always be indebted to the Polish Army for the role played in the Battle of Britain, at Narvik, in Africa, in France, in Belgium, in the Netherlands, and in Italy.

But, Mr. Speaker, as we join with Polonia worldwide in honoring the memory of the gallant Poles who fought and died to preserve their freedom and the freedom of the world, we should give careful thought to the welfare and fate of the Polish people today.

Today our sympathies are again stirred as we think of the plight of the freedom-loving people of Poland. Tragic as was the period of enforced slavery under the Nazis, the similar bondage suffered under Soviet domination has been equally painful.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot escape being mindful of the deep debt of gratitude we Americans owe to the Polish people for their magnificent contribution made to our life and to our culture. From the glorious deeds of our Revolutionary War heroes of Polish birth to the day by day acts of public service and devotion of our country by the thousands of American citizens of Polish birth or heritage, we are indeed indebted to them.

Let us use the opportunity we have today to show our Polish friends the depth of our friendship and the extent of our concern for them. Let us take immediate and forceful action to restore every possible item of their lost independence. Whether it be in making final determination of Poland's western frontier or the expansion of our economic and cultural relationships, let us demonstrate with positive action our affection for the people of Poland.

The least we can do is to assist our friends in Poland to resolve her borders which I have long advocated. Twenty-five years after the Nazi surrender in 1945, Poland's western boundary on the Oder-Niese line is truly an accomplished fact. I am completely convinced that the time has come to establish permanently the western boundaries of the Polish nation. I feel that to permit the uncertainty of these boundaries to continue, we force the Polish people to prolong the acceptance of unwanted dependency upon the whims of Moscow. I feel strongly that the United States can no longer delay but must force the acceptance of the Oder-Niese line as soon as possible. This conviction is held by many Polish leaders with whom I have talked. The great Polish American Congress, which is constituted of the leadership of our patriotic Polish-American organizations, took positive action this August to seek the accomplishment of this important objec-

tive. Public opinion polls and statements of responsible West German leaders leave no doubt that the majority of West Germans are reconciled with the necessity to recognize the Oder-Niese boundary as a precondition to political and economic stabilization of Europe.

Let us convince our Polish friends of the sincerity of our affection and our respect for them by employing the utmost of our diplomatic and political resources to achieve this goal. Let us prove to the people of Poland that the bonds of Polish-American friendship are far stronger and more enduring than are their ties with the Soviet Union.

As we seek the finalization of Polish borders, we should give also our utmost support to the current efforts being made by the governments of West Germany and Poland to normalize their political and economic relationships. A successful realization of these objectives would enhance the political stability of Europe and go far to improving the well-being of both Poland and West Germany.

Mr. Speaker, with the urgent need for the discharge of these obligations now before us, we in this body would do well to remind ourselves of the great contribution which the Polish people and the Polish fighters have made to our enjoyment of freedom and independence. We would do well to rededicate ourselves to the task of seeing to it that the people of Poland likewise can enjoy to the fullest these blessings of self-determination and freedom from fear or oppression. This is particularly essential for the new generation of Poles born since 1945 in the territories restored to Poland by the victorious allies.

FARMERS' STORY

HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, Representative CATHERINE MAY of Washington, through her membership on the House Agriculture Committee, has been closely related to the agricultural problems of our Nation. She has spoken often and well for the producer of our country. I want to share with my colleagues the comprehensive approach that was taken by Representative MAY which has been editorialized in the Grand Forks Herald. I commend it to all of my colleagues for their study:

FARMER'S STORY

The farmer isn't getting his story across to the city people, according to Rep. Catherine May, R. Wash. But no one can say that she isn't trying to do her bit for the farmer.

A congresswoman may seem an unlikely spokesman for the farmer, but Mrs. May is an eloquent one. A former teacher and radio personality in Washington, she recently addressed a meeting of the American Agricultural Editors' Association in Washington. Here are some excerpts from her speech:

"The farmer is the real protector of consumers, but the farmer has not been able to get his story across to the public. Urban

people are simply unaware that the farmer is just as concerned as they are about the widening spread between the basic price of food at the farm and what it is when the shopper fills her shopping cart.

"... When you look at the record of our farm production and how the farmer has increased his productivity the average American should be thankful—and proud of our farmers. The result of this productivity is that the average American family is spending only 16.5 per cent of its income after taxes for food today. A year ago this was 17 per cent, and 20 years ago it was 22 per cent.

"The ability of American agriculture to feed and clothe the 300 million people who will inhabit the United States by the year 2000 can be assured only if the farmer receives a return sufficient to use efficient modern equipment, meet his labor costs, and use the necessary fertilizers and other aids. In other words, we have to pay 1970 prices for what he needs in 1970 to go on farming.

"Few people realize that a minimum investment of \$100,000 is necessary just to acquire the land and machinery, and other items to farm efficiently. A \$200,000 investment is necessary if the farmer is to house, feed and clothe a family of four and provide an education for two children.

"Consumers are going to have to face up more to their responsibilities to the farmer—the responsibility of looking beyond the price tag to understand a little better where their food actually came from before it got into the can, and the how and why of its costs and availability."

Mrs. May feels that if people in the city and suburbs come to understand the farmer's economic and productivity picture, they will agree that the farmer is the real consumer's protector. And she is doing her best to get that story across.

TRIBUTE TO TOM L. EVANS

HON. RICHARD BOLLING

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, 8 days ago my close friend and campaign manager for more than 20 years, Tom L. Evans, died in Kansas City, Mo. Tom Evans was a truly extraordinary man whose contributions to his fellow men and to his city, State, and Nation will never adequately be reported. Tom preferred to do good quietly. He not only did not seek credit for his work but he actually avoided that credit. To others went the accolades. To him doing the job was the only thing that mattered.

I include herewith the obituary which appeared in the Kansas City Star of September 2 and the editorial which appeared in the Star on the next day:

CLOSE TRUMAN FRIEND DIES

Tom Lynn Evans, longtime friend of Harry S. Truman and former owner of the Crown Drug company and KCMO broadcasting company died of cancer last night at Baptist Memorial hospital. He was 74 years old yesterday.

The founder of Crown drug stores began his career dishing up sodas and running errands in the old Frank Barnes drugstore at Twenty-sixth street and Prospect avenue. The popular establishment was near the 10th ward Democratic headquarters, Mike Pengdast's club.

It was in that neighborhood in those days of Democratic Goats and Rabbits here—not Democrats and Republicans—that Evans and young Harry Truman became friends. In later years Evans was to work tirelessly raising money for Mr. Truman's county presiding judge, Senate, and vice-presidential campaigns.

It is said that when Mr. Truman became a U.S. senator he asked his friend to take over his job as Jackson County presiding judge and tend to some important unfinished business.

Evans refused, and Mr. Truman remarked many times later, "It's the only thing I ever asked of Tom Evans that he wouldn't do for me."

Several years later Mr. Truman called Evans to Chicago to help him not get nominated for the vice-presidency. Senator Truman, Evans, and several others were in a strategy session when the Senator received a very important telephone call.

Mr. Evans thought the voice on the other end of the line might be F. D. R.'s, because when the Senator returned he announced he would seek the vice-presidency.

"Now you fellows go out there and see to it that I don't get beat," Truman ordered.

Mr. Evans, who served as Truman's campaign manager that time, later recalled raising \$33,390 for the campaign, of which \$11,961 was sent to the Democratic national committee and \$16,228 was spent on the vice-presidential race.

In the years when Truman was President, Mr. Evans freely roamed throughout the President's private quarters and was referred to as the "mystery man" with whom the President often swam in the afternoons.

Although he was never a political appointee, Mr. Evans remained an intimate friend of Mr. Truman's and visited with the former President in his Independence home almost weekly the last few years.

Mr. Evans was active in raising funds for the Truman Library and in planning the building. He was treasurer of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute, a board that raises money to aid students who wish to come to study Mr. Truman's private papers.

A native of Larned, Kans., young Evans fulfilled his boyhood goal of becoming a pharmacist, then continued to hold his certification, explaining recently, "You never know when I'll have to go back to soda jerking."

Mr. Evans, Clive C. Payne, John S. Watkins, and C. Morris Watkins joined together in 1923 to found the Crown Drug Company. The Watkins brothers pulled out for smaller operations after a few years, but Mr. Evans remained with the operation until his retirement as chairman of the board in 1950.

He was married to Mamie Lou Webster, a childhood sweetheart who worked across the street from the old Barnes drugstore in a hemstitching company. Their home is at 6820 Ward parkway.

Well known for his superb fund-raising talent, Mr. Evans served in various Democratic campaigns, civic promotions, and bond elections.

He was chairman of campaigns for U.S. Rep. Richard Bolling in 1949 and 1963 and chairman of the finance committee of the Democratic party here in 1948.

Mr. Evans was a former board member of the Gas Service company, the Hotel President, the Red Cross, the Kansas City Crime commission, St. Joseph hospital, and the Gallup Map and Stationery company.

He was chairman of the executive committee of KCMO.

He was a member of the Kansas City club, the Saddle and Siroin club, the Advertising Sales and Executives club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mission Hills country club.

He recently received a 50-year membership pin from the Ivanhoe Masonic lodge.

He leaves, besides his wife, a son, Richard W. Evans, 317 West 115th terrace; a daughter, Mrs. Ella Mae Buchanan, 208 West 116th; a sister, Mrs. Ethel Bair, Long Beach, Calif., and six grandchildren.

Services will be at 10:30 o'clock Friday at the Stine & McClure chapel; cremation. Friends may call from 7 until 8:30 o'clock Thursday night at the chapel. The family requests no flowers and suggests contributions to the American Cancer society or the M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston.

THE MANY SIDES OF TOM EVANS

As a teen-ager on Kansas City's East Side, Tom L. Evans thought he would be content with the quiet, comfortable life of a drug-store pharmacist. But that would never have been enough for one of his varied, forceful talents—even if he hadn't met a young political aspirant named Harry Truman at Mike Pendergast's Tenth Ward Democratic club. It was the beginning of a lifelong friendship that led Tom Evans to high places, but always in a behind-the-scenes capacity.

Business success he won long before the Truman political career soared. A driving pharmaceutical salesman, he became a founding partner in the Crown Drug chain which at one time included 500 stores. Later came the venture into radio and television, building KCMO into a major radio-TV operation here.

His vigorous skill at fund-raising kept him in constant demand for civic and political causes. His most notable efforts were for Mr. Truman as county presiding judge, U.S. senator and vice-president, plus a key organizational role in the launching of the Truman library in post-White House days.

But through the years his efforts turned in many directions, working for the 1947 citizens bond drive, for the Red Cross, Chamber of Commerce, the crime commission and charities. He once described himself as "a man who has to plunge all the way into anything I do" and he was several times hospitalized as much by overwork as any specific ailment.

Many times he was offered, or mentioned for, public posts, from a high Washington assignment to mayor, city manager and councilman. He accepted only one—ward chairman. During the Truman presidency when he moved in and out of the White House almost as a family member, observers labeled him a "mystery man," unable to accept that he was simply an old and trusted friend with whom Mr. Truman liked to talk things over—a valued asset to presidents or anyone.

IN THOREAU'S FOOTSTEPS— MOUNT KATAHDIN

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to an article entitled "Call of the Wild—In Upstate Maine," which appeared in the Sunday, August 16 edition of the New York Times.

Modern technology, coupled with a sophisticated urban orientation has created an atmosphere of fast-paced production and achievement for modern man. This is all well and good, for by

this achievement, our country has been able to meet the needs of its citizenry.

But the pressure of such production and achievement has brought about a desensitization in the life of man and he now searches for a place, a haven somehow "natural," untouched by his civilization.

I am proud to say that Nathaniel Nitkin has found just such a haven in the State of Maine. There is something awesome and at the same time peaceful in Mr. Nitkin's description of the primitive wilderness he found there.

In this complicated, complex, and often times contrived existence, there is something very relieving about realizing that man has something left that is unspoiled and beautifully natural. I commend Mr. Nitkin's article to my colleagues:

CALL OF THE WILD—IN UPSTATE MAINE

(By Nathaniel Nitkin)

NEOWADNEHUNK, MAINE.—Only moose could have made those fresh tracks on Russell Pond Trail in Baxter State Park. While we peered through the tall spruces, we heard the loon's haunting cry, voicing the lonely wilderness.

Our base at Katahdin Stream Campground had an alarm clock: Every day, a whitetail deer patrolled the camp at sunrise. A black bear swaggered through York's Twin Pine Camps with a militant chip on his shoulder, but we declined the challenge. A beaver scouted Nesowadnehunk Stream in daylight. We saw predators flying at such a furious pace that we can report only tall ends of bobcat, red and gray fox, pine marten and coyote. A few of the Newfoundland caribou transplanted on Mount Katahdin's tableland are seen now and then by campers.

"Most of them walked back to Canada," a local Mainer asserts.

Here in the wilderness of northern Maine, where we had come to climb the 5,268-foot Mt. Katahdin—the highest mountain east of the Mississippi—footpaths connect streams and ponds teeming with wild brook trout of distinguished lineage. Some of the trails probe dark, cool woods; others ascend Katahdin and its satellites.

Everywhere noise is at a low key; brooks babble faintly over stones and swaying evergreens sweeten the air.

The southern edge of this 201,018-acre park, which is about 75 miles north of Bangor, is approached by taking the highway that pierces Maine's heartland, Interstate 95. Leave the pike at the Medway interchange and drive State Route 157, to Millinocket. Beyond this lumber town, the high-speed road becomes a country lane and, after 20 miles, a hard-surfaced tote road branches off to enter the park.

Manitou Katahdin dominates Baxter. This mountain, raised from the earth's womb millions of years ago, is time-worn to its granite roots. The Ice Age sculptured the couloirs, cirques, ravines, crags and ridges that give the mountain its character.

MONARCH AND ITS RETINUE

This monarch rates a retinue of satellite mountains, the prominent peaks being Double Top, The Brothers and Traveler Mountain. North beyond Katahdin's northwest basin lies Wassatquoik Valley, an amphitheater beneath spruces, and streams and ponds.

But south and north of Katahdin are worlds apart. To the south, the mountain slopes gently at first, then soars in a dizzy arc, leveling at a plateau, The Tableland, from which arise Baxter Peak and its consort Pamola. Baxter's north face is craggy. It forms a ladder of sheer precipices rearing toward Pamola.

Years ago, I climbed Mt. Katahdin with a cocker spaniel for company, but a few ill-bred dogs committed every crime an undisciplined mutt can and the park is now off-limits to dogs.

The original tote road branching off State Route 157 was a trail enlarged to car width; it began at Tongue Pond and wove its way through the woods. You had to guide your car over bumps, around roots and rocks, and feel rear wheels dig into soft ground. Today the road is shorter, hard packed and less wearing on automobiles. Nevertheless, it is still little more than a glorified path, with clearings on sides here and there so that when cars meet, the one nearest a clearing has to pull off to let the other pass.

This road passes Abol Campground—Henry David Thoreau's Aboljacknagesic—and then the larger and older Katahdin Stream Campground. Beyond these public campsites, dirt tote roads branch off toward private sporting camps such as York's Twin Pines at Dacey Pond and Bradeen's at Kidney Pond, and two more public campgrounds on the park's western border, Nesowadnehunk and Sourd-nahunk. It is advisable to telephone a reservation from Millinocket.

The angler will find sporting camps whose backyards are trout-rich ponds; you may fish anywhere—if you have a Maine license and use a flyrod.

The isolated ponds are most promising. They are at trail's end, deep in the woods where a pair of legs is the only serviceable transportation. One such is Lost Pond, whose path begins at Dacey Pond. Other good waters are Deer, Draper, Grassy, Lily Pad, and Rocky Ponds. The private camps are on Dacey and Kidney Ponds. The best times for pond fishing are sunrise and evening. Morning and afternoon, try your luck in white-water streams.

GOOD SPOT FOR LUNKERS

Anglers will be interested to know that the bottom of Big Niagara Falls is a good spot for lunkers, the average trout measuring 12 inches. It is no place for novices. You cast streamers or wet flies from a high boulder and work the lure into pools where wild and wily squaretails hide. The Falls are on the Appalachian Trail, about a mile south of York's Twin Pines at Dacey Pond.

In the south end of Baxter Park, two trails scaling Katahdin are the Hunt-Appalachian Trail, and the Abol Trail that parallels Thoreau's ascent. These footpaths are rough, rugged, and strenuous.

The secret is to toughen up on the spot. Whether you pitch tent or are a sporting-camp guest, lock your car and forget you have one. Go on paths and explore the wilderness. When you feel your legs grow supple, follow the Appalachian Trail south past Dacey Pond, past Big and Little Niagara Falls to West Branch Penobscot. And return afoot.

WORKING YOUR WAY UP

Next tackle some of Katahdin's retinue of lesser mountains. The trail up Sentinel Mountain begins near York's Twin Pines. Another good hike goes up Double Top, 3,600 feet high; the path starts at Bradeen's Camps at Kidney Pond.

Now you are ready for Katahdin.

The Hunt Trail begins at Katahdin Stream Campgrounds. It is five miles long as the crow flies, if the crow soars to an altitude of one mile. Start as early as 7 A.M. if you can, but not later than 8 A.M. to be back at camp before nightfall. Add dry woollens and windbreaker in your rucksack to survive biting Arctic nor'westers above timberline.

It never matters how many times we scale Katahdin. Each climb is always a fresh adventure. I have been up there 10 times and still look forward to more. I know men and women who have been up and down Katahdin so many times that they have lost count.

The Hunt Trail is recommended for first

time up. It is the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail. The first mile is deceptive. The trail is broad and rises gently through a cathedral of tall hemlocks and spruces. Here you'll see whitetail deer gliding through woods. A red squirrel may follow you, scolding loudly.

Katahdin Falls is the first break. It crashes and booms over an Ice-Age-created hanging valley. On windy days, spray veils the lookout ledge, making it slippery.

FRANTIC STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

The trail narrows and steepens sharply. Standing hemlocks give away to a shorter variety that carpets the rocky soil with deep green. The soil thins, and roots tumble over one another in the frantic struggle for existence.

Whenever you pause, you see land stretching for miles until lost in the blue haze of horizon. Lakes and ponds listen through a woodland bed without end. It seems to be a vast primeval forest.

Up you climb, up and up, until suddenly trees surrender to the wind and become twisted dwarfs as you near the timberline.

Above is a tremendous desolation of boulders, stark and naked, like a harsh planet-scape from a Chesley Bonestell painting. These giant boulders make or break the climber; he has to scale over flat-faced rocks, squeeze through cracks, squirm up chimneys and zigzag around the most impossible stones. The rockscape ends in a couloir with a sharp-edged ravine rearing up, almost vertically, to the Tableland.

The Tableland is a dry tundra of stones and moss and arctic plants such as grow only in Ungava (Labrador) and Greenland. Following the trail, you'll pass Thoreau Spring, which is dry in summer. The mountain blueberries carpeting the plateau are delicious. A hike across Tableland and up a hill leads to Baxter Peak.

Although it is a temptation, the hiker should not linger too long at the peak for he must be back at camp before nightfall. The area is like an Arctic wilderness.

The other trail, the Abol, begins near Abol Campground. It was Thoreau's trail, as he wrote:

"This course would lead parallel to a dark seam in the forest, which marked the bed of a torrent and over a slight spur . . . at last we reached an elevation sufficiently bare to afford a view of the summit, still distant and blue, almost as if it were retreating from us . . . the mountain seemed a vast aggregation of loose rock as if some time it rained rocks and they lay where they fell. . . ."

Whenever I camp at Baxter for a spell, I prefer Wassataquoik Valley. It is where the Maine woods are greener, where the streams sparkle brighter, where a fresher breeze blows, where wildlife is wilder.

Maine fishermen are always ready to drive to Baxter and plunge into Wassataquoik when trout season officially opens.

To reach Wassataquoik, they take Togue Pond road from State Route 157 beyond Togue Pond to Roaring Brook Campground. There they lock their cars and backpack seven woodland miles to Russell Pond Campground. This strenuous hike is the reason there's a lot of elbow room in Wassataquoik.

CAMPGROUND AT ROAD'S END

There is another more accessible site, an auto campground. Follow the Katahdin tote road all the way north and east to South Branch Pond's side road. The campground is at road's end.

Wassataquoik Stream and its tributaries rate high as trout waters. South Branch Ponds should also be good. However, check with the district ranger about restricted Nesowadnehunk waters. Every one of these pools is fly-fishing-only waters.

Moose and deer forged the network of Wassataquoik trails and because of that, hiking

on them is much easier than at the south end of the park. These paths lead to unsurpassed lake and mountain scenery.

There is a well-marked connection path between Russell Pond and South Branch Ponds and other footpaths lead to Wassataquoik Lake, Six Ponds, Katahdin's great Northwest Basin . . . and to the Lookout.

The Lookout is less than two miles from Russell Pond. From there you see, in a full circle, mountains, ravines, gullies, couloirs, wooded valleys, ponds, streams, and lakes forging an unspoiled wilderness.

THROUGH POGY NOTCH

To the north, you look through Pogy Notch flanked west by Pogy and South Branch Mountains and on the east by the long, rolling peaks of Traveler Mountain. Northwest, you'll catch a glimpse of Chamberlain Lake at the south end of Allagash National Wilderness Waterway. West is Wassataquoik Lake and southward, the peaks of Katahdin. Eastward lie the twin mounds of Sable Mountain.

On all trails you will see glacial droppings ranging from tiny pebbles to giant boulders that the Ice Age Labrador Glacier brought from the Far North. Between them grow lichens and tiny alpine plants.

South of Wassataquoik, Chimney Pond Campground is special for those mountaineers who like to scale precipices. For, from Chimney Pond, Pamola's mighty crags rear almost perpendicularly to its peak, and then the climber goes along Knife-Edge to Baxter Peak.

As a final fling, when you leave the park, drive a short distance westward of State Route 157 to the lookout parking lot atop Nesowadnehunk Deadwater. There you'll see the full majesty of Manitou Katahdin with all its peaks, ravines and ridges.

REBIRTH OF AMERICAN SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

HON. EDWARD A. GARMATZ

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, there is pending in the other body a bill which is designed to give a new birth of vitality to the American merchant marine. The program which President Nixon submitted to the Congress and which was the subject of extensive hearings before my committee passed the House on May 21, 1970, by the overwhelming vote of 307 to 1. There is no doubt but that something had to be done to reverse the decline in American shipping. This new legislation should go a long way in that direction.

However, what has occurred in recent years that has gone almost completely without public recognition is the emergence of new personalities in the American shipping field. These newcomers are men of courage, ingenuity, and resourcefulness. They have committed their companies to vast sums of private capital at times when others felt that the industry involved too many risks and uncertainties. One such man is Ran Hettena, president of Intercontinental Bulk-tank Corp. and director of Overseas Shipholding Group, Inc. In paying tribute to the contribution which Mr. Hettena and his company are making to the rebirth of American shipping and ship-

building, it gives me great pleasure to insert in the RECORD today a speech made by Mr. Hettena following the recent launching of the SS *Overseas Alaska* at Sparrows Point Yard of Bethlehem Steel Corp. in Baltimore, Md.:

SPEECH BY RAN HETTENA

In some ways a ship launching is like a wedding party. At this point in the proceedings the bride has stayed behind to change, and the rest of us have come here to exchange congratulations and reminiscences.

One reminiscence that occurs to me—and possibly to some of you who joined us here at our earlier tanker launchings—is that the atmosphere a few years ago was more suggestive of a hasty elopement than of a dignified formal wedding.

What was most notably missing on those earlier occasions were the bridesmaids—those many sisters and cousins of the *Overseas Alaska* that we saw today in various stages of construction at Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Sparrows Point yard.

This occasion, then, gives me some pleasure, not only because we of Overseas Shipholding Group are launching one of our own ships—our 35th—which brings OSG's total deadweight tonnage to 1,100,000—but because U.S. shipbuilding is showing many other signs of vitality.

Since we were among the first to see the need for—and the economic viability of—new tanker tonnage, this spreading activity is particularly gratifying.

One of the things that is most worthy of note is that some sectors of the American Merchant Marine have recently displayed health and vigor within the framework of existing laws. New initiatives by the President and by Congress should further promote U.S. flag shipbuilding and operation. We welcome these initiatives, for it is clear that American flag shipping could not survive—let alone prosper—in competition with lower world costs without some form of protection or subsidy.

We hope, however, that existing and proposed incentives will not obscure an equally important fact: There already exists a vital and profitable role in U.S. commerce for private, unsubsidized shipping, notably, in our view, in the tanker trades. Today's launching is part of our testimony to that belief—a testimony backed by many millions of dollars of venture capital.

Our investment plans encompass more than the *Overseas Alaska*. This is, in fact, our fourth launching at this yard since 1968. Our fifth Bethlehem-built tanker, the *Overseas Arctic*, scheduled for delivery a few months from now, will bring our U.S. tanker fleet to 9 vessels aggregating about 414,000 DWT and representing an investment of \$110,000,000. Our nine tankers constitute about one-fifth of all new U.S. tanker tonnage (including oil company ships) delivered in the last ten years. The effect of our tanker expansion program has been to reduce the average age of our tonnage to about 5 years, compared with 17 years for all U.S. tankers.

Now, how did we get there?

On January 1, 1966 there were approximately 18 million deadweight tons of new tanker construction under contract with the shipyards of the world. Of this 18 million, only 36,000 tons—represented by a single vessel—was under contract in the United States. These figures surely carried a clear message: Our industry did not believe that modern, efficient tankers could pay their own way in the U.S. trade.

Nevertheless, early in 1966, we entered into negotiations with Bethlehem Steel for the first of three 37,000 DWT tank ships. And even before we took delivery, we had com-

pleted contract arrangements for two additional 62,000 DWT vessels.

Following our course—and possibly influenced by it—many other owners began placing orders for new tankers. Since January, 1968, twelve tankers aggregating 567,000 deadweight tons have been delivered by American yards, and as of May 1 of this year there were another 21 tank ships of 1,541,000 DWT on order. Thus, the last two-and-one-half years have seen a remarkable upsurge in what many people regard as a declining industry. All together, some 33 tankers, aggregating about 2 million deadweight tons and an investment of well over a half a billion dollars, have been delivered or ordered.

Let me note in passing that our friends at Bethlehem Steel have contributed mightily to this upswing. Last year they delivered 6 tankers totalling 227,000 DWT or about 60% of the year's new tanker tonnage.

What accounts for this reversal in a long-term downward trend? In our case it came through a reexamination of the conventional wisdom. Being in the shipping business, we naturally wondered about the economic foundation of the view that new tankers could not operate profitably. We undertook some quantitative analyses and projections.

The results were quite surprising, not only to us but also to some government people. I recall the surprise—almost the disbelief—of a well informed Congressman when we disclosed our plan to build unsubsidized vessels. Happily, however, Maritime Administration officials became convinced that our outlook was sound and deserving of their support.

For our study showed with some certainty that a U.S. tanker shortage was in the making. Assuming a conservative growth curve, we found that by 1968 the minimum non-peak demand for tanker tonnage would be barely met by maximum utilization of existing vessels. And by 1968, more than two-fifths of the U.S. tanker tonnage would be over 22 years old with the overall average age exceeding 17 years.

Offsetting this inexorable aging process, as I have said, was the prospective addition of only one, lone 36,000 ton vessel.

What conclusions reasonably flow from such data? Since transportation costs make up only a small fraction of delivered petroleum prices, the need for tankers was not likely to abate. Therefore, newer, larger, and more economical vessels would obviously find themselves in a favorable competitive position. For in a competitive environment, the key to a successful shipping operation lies in frequent and sustained increases in vessel productivity through new construction and utilization of new technology. Such productivity jumps are precisely what is needed to counteract the effects of rising wages and other costs.

As I have already indicated, other shipping companies have come to similar conclusions and taken similar actions. We welcome them aboard.

Another influence, which undoubtedly carried great weight, was the rapid development in the last few years of Alaskan oil exploration. The new tanker requirements deriving from this development supplement our earlier projections. For in 1966, at the time of the calculations to which I have referred, commercially significant oil deposits had not yet been discovered on the North Slope.

There was, to be sure, an important trade from Cook Inlet. We are proud of the fact that our *Overseas Rebecca* initiated the transportation of Alaska crude from Cook Inlet to the U.S. West Coast, and is still the largest vessel in this service. During the first half of 1970, we had three tankers in the Alaskan trade, transporting some 70,000 barrels a day of crude oil, or about one-

third of total Alaskan petroleum movements.

These figures will rise substantially when North Slope oil begins to flow to market. And so, we expect, will our participation. The *Overseas Alaska* and *Overseas Arctic* are intended for this service and will help us maintain our leadership in it.

It will be some years, of course, before Alaska's oil transport requirements reach their peak, and our vessels have therefore been designed for flexible adaptation to other routes. The 62,000 ton tankers are capable of navigating the Panama Canal fully loaded and can be accommodated at all important oil ports on both coasts.

As many of you are aware, some environmental problems will have to be overcome before the resources of Alaska's oil-rich North Slope can be fully utilized. Without doubt these problems will be solved because America needs this oil. For if we assume only a 3 per cent growth rate in our petroleum consumption—a very modest figure indeed—the United States will require by 1980 over 14.2 million barrels of crude oil per day. If we further assume that existing import controls will be continued, foreign and domestic crude sources will be able to deliver only about 12 million B/D. This will leave a shortage of at least 2.2 million B/D. Many estimates of this shortage run much higher.

Unless our society is resigned to economic stagnation from our inability to increase energy supplies, we will seek, and we will find, sound and economical means for bringing Alaskan oil to market without upsetting the ecological balance. And however this is done, more modern and efficient tankers will be needed.

Granting these premises, and knowing as we do that both domestic and international shipping must expand in an increasingly industrialized world, we look forward with confidence to a bright future for the business in which we are engaged.

Today's launching of the *Overseas Alaska* is a token of that confidence.

We thank you for joining us today.

THE ROLE OF OUR UNIVERSITIES

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I know that all of us have been concerned about the universities of this country in the coming school year, and whether or not universities themselves should be taking public positions on military, economic, and social problems. Many of us have wondered whether or not teaching, scholarships and learning are the real missions of the universities.

I know in my own polls that I make in the university areas, I get a wide divergence of opinions on all military, social, and economic problems. It is extremely difficult for me to believe that the president of the university speaks for the university. There simply is not that kind of unanimity in a society as sophisticated as is found on most university campuses.

I attach herewith a letter written by Lawrence Fertig, a trustee of New York University, to Dr. James M. Hester, president of the university, and the reasons therefore. I feel sure many of my col-

leagues would like to read this thoughtful letter, which appeared in the August 16 issue of the Chicago Tribune:

AN N.Y.U. TRUSTEE TELLS WHY HE QUIT

(NOTE.—Following are excerpts from a letter which appeared in the National Review magazine.)

DR. JAMES M. HESTER,

President, New York University.

DEAR JIM: This is a very difficult letter for me to write, because I have long admired your dedication to New York University. But I now find myself in profound disagreement with so many of the recent policies and statements of your administration that I feel obligated to state my position to you and the other members of the board of trustees.

I realize that my objections to N.Y.U. policies would apply to many universities in the United States. The situation at N.Y.U. is not unique. In the face of actions and attitudes on the part of faculty and students which seem at times hysterical, and often anti-intellectual, members of the governing boards of trustees have, in my opinion, remained too silent. There is the ultimate responsibility for conducting the affairs of the university. In too many cases they have not met that responsibility.

To illustrate one basic disagreement, I direct your attention to the ruling by the university senate that the Reserve Officers Training Corps be banished from the campus of New York University. Many students and faculty wish to continue the R.O.T.C. as a voluntary organization, and are willing to give up academic credits for such a course. In refusing to permit even a no-credit, voluntary arrangement, N.Y.U. let it be known that it does not wish to be closely associated with the defense of the United States. This is to me a serious matter.

RECALLS OXFORD OATH

There is a frightening parallel between such action by American colleges and the now famous [or rather infamous] Oxford Oath prior to World War II, when the students of Oxford University asserted that they would refuse to fight for king and country. Adolf Hitler knew how to interpret such weakness. He set his war machine in motion because he believed that Britain would never fight. We can only devoutly hope that the totalitarian dictators in Europe and Asia today will not follow a similar course of action.

Another matter which I find extremely disturbing is your recent statement on Viet Nam and Cambodia. You acted for New York University and invited some 37 college presidents to sign a document in behalf of their own institutions. This letter to President Nixon criticized United States policies in Viet Nam and Cambodia and strongly urged speedy withdrawal.

By no stretch of the imagination could the signatories of this letter be considered as individuals apart from their institutions. The weight of the document could be ascribed only to the fact that everyone signing it represented the university which he heads. In fact, the New York Times, in its report, said "the signers represented many of the nation's largest academic institutions . . ." Thus New York University, among others, is on record as taking an official position on a military and political matter of national importance.

Now, I do not believe that a university—any university—has a right to become embroiled in public issues of political, military or economic importance. The university is not a monolithic institution with a single point of view. It is a community of scholars dedicated to research and teaching. It encompasses many, many points of view.

I assure you that many members of your board and thousands of your faculty and students do not agree with your point of

view. When you speak for the university you speak for everyone in it. I submit that you cannot speak for those who disagree with your point of view.

As individuals, of course, members of the administration, faculty and student body have the right to express themselves on any matter. But not the university—for no one can commit the institution itself to a public policy that does not relate clearly and directly to the curriculum or to educational facilities at the university.

WARNS OF DANGER

Consider for a moment the grave danger involved when New York University takes a public position on a highly controversial matter. It arouses resentment among large segments of the public, of officials in Washington and in state offices. You may, of course, believe that on a particular matter public opinion will support you, but such a judgment is irrelevant.

Once the university begins to take a public position on military, economic or social problems it can no longer claim immunity from violent reactions on the part of those who disagree with its policies. Thus the very foundations of the university are undermined.

As an activist political organization the university may not be entitled to tax exemption. Above all, by taking an activist role in public affairs the university leads the American people to believe that its role is not scholarship, the transmission of learning and the search for truth, but rather activism for special causes.

In view of my fundamental disagreement with policies now being pursued, I am compelled to herewith submit my resignation as a member of the board of trustees, a position I have held for 18 years. I assure you I do so with deep regret, and in the hope that New York University may yet continue to build on its reputation of the past as a leading institution of higher learning devoted to free discussion and the pursuit of truth.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE FERTIG.

NEW YORK.

INVESTIGATE JUDGE TEHAN

HON. H. R. GROSS

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, the involvement of Federal Judge Robert E. Tehan of Milwaukee, in the affairs of an Indiana real estate firm have interested me in the past and, I believe, deserve close scrutiny by the Justice Department.

Recently, Mr. Owen W. Crumpacker, an Indiana lawyer familiar with the case, wrote to Attorney General Mitchell requesting such an investigation of Judge Tehan's activities, and I now join him in that request.

I include for insertion in the RECORD at this point Mr. Crumpacker's letter to the Attorney General and a memorandum outlining the history of this case:

CRUMPACKER, ABRAHAMSON & REED,
September 8, 1970.

HON. JOHN N. MITCHELL,
Attorney General of the United States,
Justice Department, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MITCHELL: By this letter, I am requesting an investigation by the Depart-

ment of Justice into the conduct of Federal Judge Robert E. Tehan of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in connection with the illegal distribution of substantial funds belonging to the Woodmar Realty Company of Hammond, Indiana, and other acts of malfeasance.

In excess of \$500,000 was disbursed through checks drawn on the Gary National Bank at his instance. All of the checks were countersigned by Robert E. Tehan as Special Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana, Hammond Division. Judge Tehan presided in the Hammond Federal Court for 11 years by virtue of an assignment given him by the Chief Judge of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals.

The proceedings, a reorganization, had already pending 17 years when he was assigned to this case. Specifically, between March 15, 1968 and May 16, 1969, Judge Tehan countersigned approximately 275 checks on a trustee's account in the Gary National Bank. All of the Woodmar Realty Company's cash assets were disbursed by virtue of these checks. Distribution was made pursuant to a fraudulent scheme originated by the original trustee's attorney, Carl A. Huebner. Huebner was disbarred by the Indiana Supreme Court on April 29, 1954, having been found guilty on 82 specifications of misconduct, all relating to frauds perpetrated upon courts.

The one-half million dollars in cash was what was left of \$2,341,970 in real estate which the Woodmar Realty Company owned when the proceedings were instituted on January 13, 1941. Not a single creditor or stockholder received a dime.

Judge Tehan has been identified as the federal judge who received attention on the floor of the United States Senate on April 16 of this year for neither paying federal income taxes nor filing returns for eight years prior to his appointment to the federal bench. Senator John Williams called for either his retirement or his impeachment. In culminating the Huebner scheme, which carried political overtones in scandal-ridden Lake County, Indiana, Judge Tehan deliberately flaunted and refused to obey two mandates of the Court of Appeals. His flagrant misconduct in this regard confirms the fact that his disregard for law prior to his appointment continues in the discharge of his judicial duties.

The fears that the Woodmar Realty Company held in 1959 and 1960, when mandate suits were filed to compel him to act, were called to the attention of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1961 in a request for an investigation into Judge Tehan's conduct in this case, but no action was taken. The failure to investigate encouraged Judge Tehan to become more bold.

Trust assets have been distributed, knowingly in many instances, in payment of forged and non-existent claims—without hearings or proof. For example, two of Huebner's colleagues received \$65,000 through 62 checks made payable to various and sundry persons appearing on a mailing list. They were endorsed by the two colleagues who are attorneys and deposited in an "escrow account". The real recipients of the funds are not disclosed by the court records.

Unless these matters are investigated and appropriate action taken, the corrupt conduct of Judge Tehan, as demonstrated by the records, will continue to grow into even more gross abuses—if that is conceivable.

As a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court, who has represented the Woodmar Realty Company during the 28 years that its assets were in Federal Court custody, I will be very glad to assist in whatever way you deem it appropriate.

Very truly yours,

OWEN W. CRUMPACKER.

MEMORANDUM

(In the Matter of The Woodmar Realty Company, A Corporation Debtor, United States District Court, For The Northern District of Indiana, Hammond Division, Reorganization #3151 (Honorable Robert E. Tehan, Of Milwaukee, Presiding))

A distinguished jurist once commented that the history of the Chandler Act (corporate reorganization) contains many sordid chapters.¹ The Woodmar Realty Company reorganization by a Hammond, Indiana, Federal Court reveals "so dreadful a story of judicial dereliction"² that it is impossible to find a sequel. On January 13, 1941, when reorganization proceedings were instituted, the Woodmar Realty Company owned in excess of a square mile of subdivided, fully improved, business and residential lots valued at \$2,341,970³ in the southeast section of Hammond, Indiana, a city of 120,000. After twenty-eight years of "reorganization"⁴ and on May 19, 1969, *Milwaukee Federal Judge Robert E. Tehan*, undertook to enter an order almost sounding the death knell of the Woodmar Realty Company by ordering the residual assets after fees and expenses, consisting of \$48,903.81 in cash, deposited in the Federal Registry at South Bend. Judge Tehan was assigned to the Woodmar case by *Chief Judge F. Ryan Duffy of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit* in December of 1957 after the case had been pending almost seventeen years. Under Judge Tehan's order the forty-four patient stockholders, consisting of elderly widows or children of the incorporators, received nothing.

The founder of the Company and its first President, Roscoe E. Woods, died on the witness stand in the Federal Court in Hammond on May 29, 1951 during hearings on fee petitions filed by the Court-appointed fiduciaries. He was succeeded as President by his widow, Helen M. Woods, who is now eighty years of age and still attempting to earn a living as a real estate broker in Hammond.

The complete loss of \$2,341,970 in assets through the twenty-eight year administration of a Federal Court trust is difficult for Mrs. Woods and the surviving stockholders to understand. This is particularly true in view of the fact that after prolonged hearings in 1951 and 1952, they successfully forced removal of ten out of eleven court appointed fiduciaries and forced the denial of their fee claims totalling approximately \$287,000 and, later, won their first two appeals. In reversing the then District Judge Luther M. Swygert, the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago held, in February of 1957, that the Woodmar Realty Company was a party in interest in the proceedings and, notwithstanding the existence of a court appointed trustee, had the right to defend the trust assets against hostile, adverse, special improvement bond lien claims.⁵ Again, in November of 1960, the Court of Appeals, by a two-to-one decision, the then Chief Judge F. Ryan Duffy, also of Milwaukee, dissenting, reversed Judge Tehan's refusal to approve 105 settlement stipulations between Woodmar and the holders of defaulted City of Hammond special assessment bonds. The Appeals Court's opinion stated that there were in fact but two adversaries, the lien claimants and the Woodmar Realty Company, and that, after the disposition of the lien claims, the balance of the depleted fund would become the property of Woodmar.⁶ Woodmar could settle or litigate.

Had Judge Tehan complied with the opinion and mandate of the Court of Appeals, the Woodmar stockholders would have received a minimum of approximately \$80,000

through the 105 settlements alone. The trustee had \$460,677.70 on hand at that time. The four creditors claimed only \$7,600.60 and three were willing to compromise. According to the trustee's "auditing study", the total sums potentially allocable to all of the 300 lien claimants was \$400,659.11. The 105 settlement stipulations got rid of one-third of the lien claims and three of the four creditors at a total cost to the trust of, roughly, \$38,000.⁷

Before their removal in 1952, the court appointed trustee, Charles L. Surprise, and the trustee's attorney, Carl A. Huebner, had sold all of Woodmar's lands consisting of 1585½ improved lots and 12 unsubdivided blocks. A substantial portion of the lots were bought in at bargain prices by a building corporation formed by the trustee's sales agent, S. C. Ennis & Company, and two other fiduciaries, attorney Donald C. Gardner and his client, Richard F. Zilky, in violation of criminal provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.⁸

Woodmar's early success in defeating the \$287,000 in fiduciary fee claims (or 3/5 of the then cash assets of \$491,988.56) and a distribution scheme with reference to the residue, which rewarded the improvement bondholders⁹ and ignored stockholders, was largely attributable to featured news coverage of the hearings in the local press. While selling Woodmar's real estate in the Federal Court, the trustee, Charles L. Surprise, and the trustee's attorney, Carl A. Huebner, along with several members of the court appointed bondholders' committee, and its counsel, became involved in a million dollar fraud perpetrated against the City of Hammond.

The Porter Circuit Court at Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1948, voided \$958,000 in judgments taken against the City of Hammond on defaulted outlawed, special improvement bonds issued in the 1920's. Surprise, Huebner, Gardner, Zilky, and other managers of the Woodmar Reorganization were simultaneously picking up the City of Hammond special improvement bonds at a few cents on the dollar and filing so-called "class" suits against the City. They, likewise, filed claims in the Woodmar reorganization on the same defaulted outlawed improvement bonds. The trustee, Surprise, and his attorney, Huebner, did not contest the validity of the lien claims including those they filed or those filed by the bondholders' committee.¹⁰ The findings of the Porter Circuit Court were introduced in evidence in the Federal Court at the fee hearings.

As a result of frauds perpetrated on the City of Hammond and the state courts, the trustee's attorney in the Woodmar case, Carl A. Huebner, was disbarred by the Indiana Supreme Court.¹¹ C. Ballard Harrison and Donald C. Gardner, also Federal Court appointed fiduciaries, suffered the same fate. Trustee Surprise, Carl A. Huebner, Gardner and Harrison (Assistant U.S. Attorney in Hammond), were indicted by a Lake County, Indiana, Grand Jury in 1948. They retained their fiduciary status in the Woodmar reorganization until December of 1952 when the fee hearings were given notoriety in the local press.

Notwithstanding the decimation of the fiduciaries by the state courts, the Woodmar stockholders' successes in the Federal reorganization were momentary. On the "temporary" resignation of Carl Huebner, as trustee's attorney, the court appointed a Gary attorney, Herschel B. Davis, to act with Carl Huebner's brother and law partner, Arnold. When the trustee, Surprise, was removed, the court appointed a new trustee, Walter McLean, who re-employed Davis. The original distribution scheme, conceived by the first trustee's attorney, Carl A. Huebner, was revived, with minor alterations, by Davis, with the assistance of a former fiduciary, attorney Floyd R. Murray.

Following Woodmar's first successful appeal, the reorganization was assigned to District Judge W. Lynn Parkinson at Lafayette, Indiana, who promptly proceeded to permit Woodmar to defend the trust against the special improvement bond claims—the first adversary hearing on a claim in 16 years. He also entered orders authorizing Woodmar to settle lien claims. Trustee McLean, and his attorney, Davis, were ordered to step out of the way. Judge Parkinson was elevated to the Court of Appeals in August of 1957 before he could enter findings.

When Milwaukee Judge Robert E. Tehan conducted his first pretrial conference in the case in Hammond on January 23, 1958, he was confronted with a simple problem.¹² The parties agreed that he could decide the claim already submitted on the record made before Judge Parkinson in July of 1957. The proceedings remained in abeyance, however, while Carl A. Huebner unsuccessfully sought readmission to the Indiana Bar¹³ and Woodmar filed three mandate suits in the Court of Appeals to get action from Judge Tehan. Judge Parkinson mysteriously disappeared in September of 1959. His body was found in Lake Michigan in early January of 1960. Judge Tehan's first rulings followed. On January 19, 1960, he entered an order disapproving the 105 settlement stipulations (although none of the parties objected to them) and on February 11, 1960, he vacated the orders previously entered by Judge Parkinson authorizing settlement negotiations. All Woodmar's request for hearings on lien claims were denied. Judge Tehan's orders rejecting the settlements were reversed on appeal but he wouldn't comply with the mandate of the Court of Appeals. Not another city of Hammond improvement bond lien claim was permitted to be either settled or tried. The distribution scheme, discarded by Judge Parkinson pursuant to the mandate of the Court of Appeals in the first appeal, was resurrected by Judge Tehan. Trustee McLean and Herschel Davis resumed full activity.¹⁴ After a series of "pre-trial conference" and "summary judgment" orders and opinions, entered intermittently over another six years, the plan was "in all things approved" by an order entered on February 10, 1966.

The execution of the distribution plan pursuant to Judge Tehan's order has created further problems. From the time that Chief Judge Duffy assigned Judge Tehan to the Woodmar case in 1957, through May 19, 1969 when \$48,903.81 was deposited in the Federal Registry at South Bend, not a single alleged special improvement bondholder lien claimant appeared (or was required to appear) in court to prove up a lien. Over two-thirds of the lien claimants, who either filed proofs of claim on improvement bonds, or upon whose behalf or in whose name proofs of claim were filed, were either dead or nonexistent (corporate claimants) at the time trustee McLean and Judge Tehan signed distribution checks payable to persons or corporations appearing on a mailing list furnished by the trustee's attorney, Davis, and put them in the mail.

A significant example is shown by the check drawn by the trustees and Judge Tehan payable to Darwin S. Luscher, Claim No. 62, in the amount of \$1,746.83 dated March 15, 1968. The check was deposited subsequently, to the account of Darwin F. Luscher in a Seattle bank over the signature of one Janet Fields. The Woodmar Realty Company had furnished Judge Tehan and Attorney Herschel B. Davis with convincing evidence that Claim No. 62 and 325 in the name of Darwin S. Luscher were forgeries and that the trustee's then attorney, Carl A. Huebner, did the forging. The Indiana Board of Law Examiners following an eight-day hearing in the Supreme Court Cham-

Footnotes at end of article.

bers in Carl A. Huebner's re-admission case, found that he was continuing to practice in willful violation of the disbarment order entered on April 29, 1954, by the Supreme Court. Among other reasons for denying re-admission, the Board found "The evidence in this hearing now shows further that the Applicant signed or forged the name of Darwin F. Luscher, in the style of Darwin S. Luscher, on two separate claims in the Woodmar bankruptcy, photostatic copies of such claims being State's Exhibits Nos. 22 and 23." (Woodmar Claims No's. 62 and 326) Woodmar's counsel, in August of 1959, forwarded copies of the records and documents of the Board of Law Examiners with reference to the forgery of the Luscher claims to Judge Tehan and Herschel B. Davis with the request that the violations be reported to the United States Attorney in accordance with Sections 3057 of the Bankruptcy Act.¹⁵ Neither Judge Tehan nor the trustee's attorney acted upon or acknowledged receipt of the letters and documents.¹⁶

Who actually received the distribution checks cannot be ascertained from the court records. For instance, trustee McLean drew a check, countersigned by Judge Tehan, payable to Northwestern Investment Company in the amount of \$1,092.65. As Judge Tehan was repeatedly advised, this company had been formed in 1939 by C. Ballard Harrison, who acted as its president, as a device for speculating in defaulted improvement bonds with the then deputy county treasurer, Robert Wilhelm.¹⁷ The corporation had been dissolved for many years. Edmond J. Leeney and Floyd R. Murray, who also represented Donald C. Gardner in the criminal proceedings in the state courts, got the check from the trustee's attorney, Davis, and endorsed and deposited it in a new opened "Leeney-Murray escrow account" in the Mercantile Bank of Hammond. Leeney and Murray received, endorsed and deposited an additional sixty-one checks totaling \$65,000 in the same escrow account.

In approving the distribution plan and awarding Herschel B. Davis \$120,000 in fees, Judge Tehan overruled both Woodmar's and the City of Hammond's objections, and refused to permit the introduction of any evidence or cross-examination of Davis. He called on attorney Edmond J. Leeney who made the following oral recommendation from the jury box:

"Well, Your Honor, I haven't read Mr. Davis' petition, except to know that the number of days, I think, that were put in all together were about 800. I am pretty much familiar with what work he did from time to time, and I know that at one time Mr. Murray and I were carrying the burden here when a previous judge would not permit him to do anything in the case, and that from then on Mr. — when Mr. Davis — as Your Honor took over, Mr. Davis was permitted to go ahead and the Trustee, and I know that all during the time it has been Mr. Crumpacker's aim to defeat all these claims." (Transcript, October 22, 1965).

Earlier in the proceedings, Mr. Leeney's co-counsel, Floyd R. Murray, advised the court:

"If the Court makes an order distributing this money by the bond, this Court is not going to know who the holders of half of these bonds are at the time the order is made, I don't believe, because in the rolls I foreclosed I don't know the holders of half of them, and I made considerable effort to locate them." (Transcript Vol. 12, pages 2400-2401).

Now that the Woodmar stockholders are finally released from the Federal Court trusteeship, after 29 years, they intend to find out who actually got the net cash from the sale of their valuable lands.

The \$2,341,970 valuation of January 18, 1941 was actually ultraconservative. The

rapid increase in the market value of the lots in the 1940's and 1950's was ten-fold. This circumstance was an important factor in the prolongation of the Federal Court control of the Woodmar Realty Company. The fiduciaries, though publicly criticized in the local press and hampered by state courts in the late 1940's and early 1950's, enjoyed a bonanza in land transactions while Woodmar's hands were tied.

APPENDIX

In September of 1956, the then Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago, F. Ryan Duffy, of Milwaukee, consulted with District Judge Luther M. Swygert with regard to Judge Swygert's disqualifying himself in the Woodmar case. In the Fall of 1957, Judge Duffy refused Woodmar's request that Judge W. Lynn Parkinson be reassigned to the case. Judge Duffy assigned Judge Robert E. Tehan of Milwaukee instead. Both Judge Duffy and Judge Tehan maintained offices in the Federal Court building in Milwaukee, Judge Duffy commuting to Chicago, Chief Judge Duffy headed the panel in the Court of Appeals in each of the first four original actions in Mandamus filed against Robert E. Tehan in the Court of Appeals by the Woodmar Realty Company, original causes 12883, 13118, 13121 and 13123. Judge Tehan represented himself (successfully). Judge Duffy wrote an impassioned dissenting opinion when the Court of Appeals reversed Judge Tehan's orders respecting the settlement stipulations. In his dissenting opinion, Judge Duffy mis-uses the "Judicial Notice Doctrine", "Judicial Notice", by an Appeals Court, has always been looked upon with suspicion by lawyers who, properly, are confined in their presentation to matters contained in the record—"not judicially noticed" dehors the record. In June of 1961 in affirming Judge Tehan's dismissal of the removal petition, the Court of Appeals acted upon "judicial notice" instead of what was plainly and distinctly alleged in the removal petition itself.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Dickinson Industrial Site v. Cowan (1940) 309 U.S. 698, 60 S. Ct. 806.

² Franklin Riter, ABA Delegate from Utah, August 1, 1961.

³ Report of Trustee Concerning Financial Condition Of Debtor as of Jan. 18, 1941.

⁴ A Chapter 10 Proceeding is designed to rehabilitate a corporate debtor. It can have no other purpose. S.R. 11783, p. 44.

⁵ In re: Woodmar Realty Co. (C.C.A. 7, 1957) 241 F. 2d 768.

⁶ In re: Woodmar Realty Co. (C.C.A. 7, 1960) 284 F. 2d 815 (The 300 lien claims were similar in nature in that they were based on various City of Hammond improvement bonds issued in the 1920's to contractors for installation of pavement, sewers, etc. They were not Woodmar's contractual obligations. They were payable through assessments against Woodmar lots and lots of other owners also benefited.)

⁷ A sample settlement, Nondus Thrapp, is as follows: "That upon approval of this stipulation and the assignment, the Court shall enter an order directing the Trustee Walter A. McLean to issue a draft on the Trustee's account in the Gary National Bank in the amount of \$75.00 payable to Nondus Thrapp, Granite Falls, Washington."

⁸ After Hon. Luther Swygert, Donald C. Gardner's associate in eleven state court foreclosures on City of Hammond improvement bonds was appointed to the District Court bench in October of 1943, the plan of reorganization consented to by Woodmar's stockholders in May of 1941 was abandoned. The fiduciaries found it more lucrative to sell the land themselves. S.R. 11783

⁹ In Major part, the court-appointed fiduciaries who had secretly purchased the de-

fault bonds to benefit by the reorganization. Non-disclosure of ownership was necessitated by the *fee forfeiture provision* of the Bankruptcy Act. (par. 249)

¹⁰ They ignored the 90 day bar date for filing claims entered by Judge Slick on Jan. 24, 1941 (R. 11783, p. 20) and failed to file objections to lien claims pursuant to the order of Nov. 22, 1941.

¹¹ One of the 82 specifications of charges for which Carl Huebner was disbarred was perjury in the Woodmar case on May 10, 1951 before Judge Swygert in connection with his purchase of \$3,000 in 1441 improvement bonds for \$200 from Folber-Patterson agency in Fort Wayne.

¹² At a pre-trial conference in Lafayette, Indiana, attorneys Floyd R. Murray and Edmond J. Leeney volunteered to try, as a "test" lien claim, the intervening petition of Ruth Julius, et al. Judge Tehan agreed to follow the law of the case as established by Judge Parkinson.

¹³ Indiana Senator Vance Hartke recommended former Woodmar Judge Luther M. Swygert to the Court of Appeals. At a confirmation hearing before a Senate sub-committee, Judge Swygert stated he signed a written recommendation for Huebner as "an act of compassion". (Transcript of Senate Hearing of September 22, 1961).

¹⁴ Participation by Trustee McLean and, particularly, Trustee's attorney, Herschel B. Davis, was a necessity, from Judge Tehan's standpoint, to consummate the plan to distribute Woodmar's assets to holders of City of Hammond Improvement bonds. He dismissed Woodmar's petition to remove McLean and Davis, again without permitting a hearing on the merits.

¹⁵ The Criminal Code provides: "Section 3057. Bankruptcy Investigations. (a) Any referee receiver, or trustee having reasonable grounds for believing that any violations of the bankruptcy laws or other laws of the United States relating to insolvent debtors, receiverships or reorganization plans has been committed, or that an investigation should be had in connection therewith, shall report to the appropriate United States Attorney all the facts and circumstances of the case, the names of the witnesses and the offense or offenses believed to have been committed. Where one of such officers has made such report, the others need not do so. (b) The United States attorney thereupon shall inquire into the facts and report thereon to the referee, and if it appears probable that any such offense has been committed, shall without delay, present the matter to the grand jury, unless upon inquiry and examination he decides that the ends of public justice do not require investigation or prosecution, in which case he shall report the facts to the Attorney General for his direction." Title 18, U.S.C., Chap. 203, Section 3057.

¹⁶ Judge Robert E. Tehan's disregard for Criminal Laws adopted by Congress is reflected by articles appearing in the Chicago Tribune under date of April 18 and 19, 1970 wherein it is reported that he didn't file Federal Income Tax Returns or pay Federal income taxes during 8 years while a member of the Wisconsin Legislature before being appointed Federal Judge (1949)

¹⁷ Robert Wilhelm was in charge of collections and payments of defaulted City of Hammond improvement bonds.

Letters from Floyd R. Murray to client Russell Julius disclosing The Common Practice of Bribery in the Hammond Office (Woodmar's Exhibit No. 60) were introduced in evidence before Judge W. Lynn Parkinson and the record was submitted to Judge Tehan. Wilhelm was removed as Postmaster in Hammond following 1947 and 1948 disclosures of his activities in the bond fraud case.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT SPEAKS OUT

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, for some years a public opinion poll has been an annual feature with me and I find it extremely helpful and useful. Tabulation has now been completed on the thousands of cards returned to me. Up until the first of September cards continued to come in at the rate of 50 to 100 per day and even now they still continue at a slower rate. At final count, upward of 25,000 Sixth District residents had responded to the poll and today, the first day of the session following the recess, I wish to submit the returns. The following table gives the results, in percentages, of those who answered "Yes" or "No" to each question:

	Yes	No
1. Do you think President Nixon has charted a good course to end the Vietnam war?	81	19
2. Should the voting age be lowered to 18?	38	62
3. Do you favor continuation of draft deferments for college students?	42	58
4. The administration estimates 5 years and \$110,000,000,000 needed to deal with pollution. How should this be financed? (percentages do not add to 100; many checked 2 or more).		
(a) Tax credits to private industry?	33	
(b) Special tax on business and individuals?	12	
(c) Cut other Federal programs where possible?	42	
(d) Some equitable combination of all the above?	55	
5. Do you favor the expulsion of students in tax-supported schools who, by intimidation or violence, upset normal academic routine, disrupt university life and cause destruction of property?	94	6
6. In the fight against crime, would you favor:		
(a) Making bail bond more difficult for repeated offenders?	97	3
(b) The "no knock" principle in serving search warrants?	50	50
(c) Legislation insuring speedier trials?	97	3
7. What should we do in the future if a nation friendly to us is threatened?		
(a) Whatever aid is needed, including troops.	27	73
(b) Arms and equipment only, except if United States is attacked.	52	48
(c) Arms and equipment only.	13	87
(d) Stay completely neutral.	8	92
8. This is admittedly a troubled and unsettled time for the world and for our country. Nevertheless, does your basic belief in the American Republic, its institutions and our way of life remain firm and steadfast?	98	2

A FEW BRIEF OBSERVATIONS ON WHAT THE RETURNS DISCLOSE

Several thousand of the returned cards included comments written on the cards, or letters written to go with the card itself. These comments were very revealing and together with the tabulation, provide an interesting view of the present thinking of the Sixth Congressional District.

First. On Vietnam, a heavy majority believes that President Nixon is taking a proper course in Vietnam. Only 9 percent failed to answer "Yes" or "No." A few of the letters said all troops should be withdrawn immediately. Many were critical that the President was not pursuing a more vigorous course, including bombing North Vietnam and the harbor at Haiphong, but these generally approved the overall present strategy.

The Washington—District of Colum-

bia—Post for September 5, 1970, summarized the present situation in Vietnam which possibly reflects the reason for this approval. I quote directly from the story, headed "Battle Deaths Off Since Cambodia":

Since the June 30 U.S. pullout from Cambodia, 34 per cent fewer GIs have been killed in South Vietnam than in the two months immediately preceding the April 28 incursion. Furthermore, compared with July and August of 1969, American combat deaths during the same two month period this year reflected a 61 per cent decrease.

Since Cambodia, the number of enemy ambushes is also reportedly down by about 85 per cent.

At the moment, authorized U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam is about 402,300. This is 141,000 below the peak in May 1969.

By October 15, at least another 18,300 are to be withdrawn . . . the actual reduction may exceed the target by 1 or 2 per cent as it has in the past.

Second. Lowering the voting age was decidedly opposed. The 18-year-old vote was passed by the Congress and signed by the President but is still to be tested for its constitutionality in the courts. I asked the question primarily because if the courts do hold that such a law is unconstitutional, then the matter will probably come up again on a constitutional amendment. This will need a three-fourths majority of the individual States. Then Indiana may be faced, sooner or later, with this question. If the poll results represent Indiana's general feeling, then our State will probably vote about the same as Oregon, where voters recently defeated a referendum to lower the voting age.

Third. Continued draft deferments for college students were firmly defeated. The mood of the comments on this question seemed to be "who serves, if not all serve?"

Fourth. Comments accompanying the pollution question clearly demonstrate there is a strong and growing interest in this matter. Special interest was shown and has been shown even before the poll by youth. Also, during the last few months, I have met with youth groups and received a large number of letters and petitions from school classes.

There is no doubt about it, pollution is everyone's business. But it is a serious business. Prof. Norman F. Ramsey, of Harvard University, recently wrote:

College students, while throwing empty beer cans along the side of the road from their maladjusted and fume-producing automobiles, indignantly blame the military-industrial complex for its indifference to the human environment because the establishment pollutes the atmosphere with its factories and power plants and permits the manufacture of automobiles with internal combustion engines.

Returns indicated that the same difficult question plaguing Congress as to who shall pay for pollution remedies is also bothering the public. The answers were not wholly conclusive, but apparently the public would not object to an additional tax for the purpose if equitable distribution of the financial burden was made.

Fifth. Sixth District voters are heartily sick of campus disruption. The comments on campus violence were bitter in the extreme. Only 10 percent failed to

answer this question with a "Yes" or "No" and this indicates the depth of concern.

Apparently college officials are becoming aware of this feeling, and there are a number of school administrators adopting a very hard line against future demonstrations. With colleges back for the fall term, one college president after another is taking a strong stand against more trouble. More often than not, reading some of these men's statements, I cannot help but think of Captain Bligh reciting His Majesty's Naval Regulations on Mutiny to the crew of HMS *Bounty*. There is no doubt such actions on the part of college presidents will meet with strong public approval.

Sixth. Crime is and will continue to be a major issue until our land is safe, at all times, in all places, for everyone. There was no doubt at all about tightening bail bond procedures; many commented there were too many examples of persons on bail committing even more serious crimes.

Speedier trials received much mention; "Justice delayed is justice denied" is certainly true. The present court backlog is a blot on our legal system, and I noted frequent reference regretting that although two new Federal judges were recommended for Indiana, Congress blocked this increase.

Opinion on the "no-knock" principle was evenly divided, but by far the largest percentage of "No Opinion" was on this question. Thirty percent failed to check "Yes" or "No." Admittedly, this provision, recently incorporated into a new District of Columbia crime bill, did not have exposure to be a truly national question at the time.

In essence, it permits police, after obtaining a court order, to enter a residence without knocking. This was bitterly attacked; one minister in the District of Columbia told his congregation they should shoot if this happened to them. However, when the bill was before the Senate, Senator TYDINGS of Maryland, a man known as a liberal Democrat, pointed out that arguments against no-knock, on the grounds it was unprecedented, were false:

This fiction cannot stand up to facts, to the record, plain for all to see; not only do a vast majority of the states clearly permit no-knocking in the limited circumstances set forth in the conference report (on the bill); not only has this practice been approved by the Supreme Court of the United States—but also this very body, the U.S. Senate, approved what was basically the same no-knock provision without a single dissenting vote in S. 2869 in December 1969, and in the Senate-amended S. 2601, in March 1970.

To the charge that no-knock meant increased danger of shoot-outs, Senator TYDINGS replied:

Shoot-outs, violence, death, occur more frequently when the police signal their presence and purpose, and give a dangerous suspect time to get a weapon—not when the police can take the dangerous suspect by surprise before he can arm himself to shoot. We need only reflect on the recent, publicized case of the local bank robber, Billy Austin Bryant. Bryant killed two FBI agents at the door of his wife's apartment after the agents identified themselves as police.

Seventh. In spite of Vietnam, we are not an isolationist country; returns on the future-foreign-policy question make this clear. A surprisingly large 27 percent approved of aid, including troops, to a friendly country under attack; an overwhelming 92 percent decisively rejected any absolute neutrality. Between these fell the majority seeing the need for arms and material but no troops unless and until the United States itself is attacked. Many, I must note, checked both a "No" against neutrality, and a "Yes" on "no troops unless the United States is attacked" question. This should be heeded by any aggressor. We are not withdrawing from the world.

Eighth. In many respects, the final question was the most important of all. Only 2 percent failed to answer. This question was phrased and aimed to get at the very core of public sentiment.

There are, indeed, few times in our past history when internal strife was coupled with external threats to such a degree. And, I venture, probably at no time before have we ever had such vicious rending and tearing at our social fabric by so many of our own fellow citizens.

I had been apprehensive that these constant, swinish attacks against our country had possibly begun to erode our faith in the freedom and dignity of man, to which our country is committed by origin and heritage and deed, and of which our country is also the last great citadel of strength.

In the words of Lincoln, I had wondered "whether that Nation, or any Nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure."

It has seemed that everyone with an ax to grind first whetted it, then took great delight in crashing it full into the very trunk and roots of the tree of the Republic. For some time now it has been actual open warfare, with no holds barred, and the ultimate aim has been crucifixion, collectively, of our 200 million citizens on a cross of guilt and shame.

But, by the highest affirmative of any question on the poll—98 to 2—these false premises and accusations have been rejected. Indeed, like a flash of lightning and crack of thunder following utterance of a hideous and unspeakable blasphemy—a good parallel, I think—the doubters and would-be destroyers have been put on notice that their carping is in vain.

We must remember that the greater we become, the higher our standard of living, the stronger we are in preserving this freedom and dignity, the greater the efforts of our enemies at home and abroad to destroy us.

So for the balance of my remarks, I am taking this last question, using points and issues raised in the letters that commented upon it, and shaping it around what our answer, today, could be to one of our greatest statesmen and patriots.

Who? To a man who became when our Republic was young, and who has remained, ever since, an example of our most eloquent and outstanding spokesmen for faith in, and preservation of, the Federal Union: Daniel Webster.

"NEIGHBOR, HOW STANDS THE UNION?"

It is legend, it is folklore, but it is one of the most moving and stirring of all those tales which live in the misty fringes of American annals. Go, it is said, to Daniel Webster's grave; stand by it; call him by name: "Daniel Webster—Daniel Webster."

And if you listen, the wind will blow and the trees will toss their branches about, and the voice that once thundered thundered through the halls of Government will speak:

Neighbor, how stands the Union?

When you answer, you will respond to the man whose speech in defense of the Union in the Senate on January 26, 1830, has been called by the historian Samuel Eliot Morison:

The greatest recorded American oration, thrilling to read even today in cold print, when the issues with which it deals are long since settled by men who followed in 1861 the standard that Webster raised in 1830.

Curious footnote to history, here; Morison goes on to add, about the speech's concluding sentences, in his monumental "Oxford History of the American People," that:

That peroration, declaimed from thousands of school platforms by the lads of the coming generation, established in the hearts of the Northern and Western people an emotional, almost religious conception of the Union. It became something that men were willing to fight for. One of its earliest readers was a dreamy youth on the Indiana frontier named Abraham Lincoln.

And no doubt Lincoln remembered the closing words of Webster when he heard of the attack on Fort Sumter:

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

So answer him carefully, says the legend, for if he does not like or is disturbed by your reply, he will rise out of his grave. But if you can answer him in this fashion:

Daniel Webster, the Union stands as she should, rock-bottomed, iron-bound and copper-sheathed!

Then he will reply "Thank you, neighbor, all is well" and the wind will cease and the trees no longer toss their branches, and Daniel Webster will be at peace.

Abraham Lincoln solemnly warned us that we cannot escape history. We can can we escape our responsibilities and our duties to those who have gone before, no more than we can escape these same responsibilities and duties to those who will come after us. We can betray neither betray neither the past, nor the future, by what we do in the present. So what would we say, today, to Daniel Webster's spirit? Just how does the Union stand?

"BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS—INWARDLY THEY ARE RAVENING WOLVES"

We have plenty such; let us look at two prime examples; remember, they are our fellow Americans. The first, by the chairman of the department of history at the University of Rochester:

Today, for the first time, the country faces a massive breakdown, manifested in every section, class and stratum, in faith in its ideals, institutions and prospects.

And this, by the chairman of the Urban Coalition Action Council:

I believe that virtually all of us have failed in our duty as Americans. . . . And while each of us pursues his selfish interest and comforts himself by blaming others, the nation disintegrates.

Now, to me, this sort of noxious swill is political and social carrion-eating of the most repulsive degree. Having pronounced their own form of last rites over what they see as the prostrate corpse of the American Republic, they then turn on this same inert body and proceed to rend it with ghoulish enthusiasm. This is a repulsive enough sight to their fellow citizens, and, as is becoming rapidly evident, it is having the same effect abroad. For instance:

From Die Welt, printed in Hamburg, Germany; an article entitled "Hating America—the World's Favorite Pastime":

Ironic that anti-Americanism should be nurtured by American self-criticism! . . . Self-criticism in the U.S.A. has begun to look like self-laceration. America as the model, as the hope of the world? That idea, alive fifteen years ago, now makes people laugh in most American universities and throughout much of the upper class. . . . The self-hate of many Americans is giving West Europe's cultural intelligentsia grounds for new arrogance.

From the London Spectator; an article entitled "The Last Best Hope":

The famous plug for the American experiment made by Abraham Lincoln is today in the minds of a great many Americans an example of a false prophecy. . . . But I am too old to change my belief that the United States is the last best hope of earth (underscoring in original). . . . I don't quite see American society collapsing or the United States fragmented really if not formally by 1976 when it will celebrate its two-hundredth birthday.

From Commentary magazine, September 1970; a review by a British college professor of Cornell Professor Andrew Hacker's book "The End of the American Era":

For (Hacker) the United States is in the grip of a disease which is fatal and which has reached a terminal stage. . . . Hacker believes there has been a collapse of the national psyche. . . . Critiques of America like Hacker's strike me as dubious—as narrowly self-regarding. . . . I still believe that Andrew Hacker and other American pundits see their difficulties too narrowly and too masochistically. . . . Future prospects for the United States and for the West generally are somewhat forbidding, but no darker than often in the past, and a great deal brighter than for the hundreds of millions of the wretched of the earth in other continents. What we need is to be alarmed enough to face our collective responsibilities, but not to be scared out of our wits.

So, having lost their faith in their homeland, they have become fearful, these men, which is the logical next step in the deadly and disastrous process that has torn down nation after nation, culture after culture, civilization after civilization. Without faith, there is nothing to sustain them against the ominous terrors of the dark and the unknown that seem to close in upon them. And their enemies watch and wait, happily contemplating the day when this loss of faith, and growth of fear, has shattered

the core and will of those they would destroy and the gates will open to the barbarian without a struggle.

It was not in the open fight we threw away the sword.

But in the lonely watching in the darkness by the ford.

The waters lapped, the night-wind blew, Full-armed the Fear was born and grew, And we were flying, ere we knew, From panic in the night.

Thank God I—I also—am an American!

Herodotus, Father of History, was born 500 years before Christ. In his writings we find this observation, made 25 centuries ago yet as new and as timely today as it was to him then:

This, however, I know: that if every nation were to bring all its evil deeds to a given place, in order to make an exchange with some other nation, when they had all looked carefully at their neighbors' faults, they would be truly glad to carry their own back again.

So, then, what does this figure mean, when 98 percent steadfastly vow, in the face of all that has gone before, of that which is hurled at them now, and in full knowledge of what is yet to come, that their faith in our Republic, its institutions, and its way of life is firm and steadfast?

It means we can proudly and nobly answer Daniel Webster. If I were called upon to speak for my fellow citizens, I would phrase my words something like this:

"Judge us for yourself, Daniel Webster, but before you do, hear us out, view our record.

"The fiery furnace of our Civil War melted the factional metals of North and South in the same crucible. When it had cooled, when the dross was skimmed away, from this crucible came an alloy of national duty and responsibility and will of a strength and brightness and temper never seen before, and never to be seen again, among the nations of the globe.

"The continent was tamed and cleared; the new Nation arose. Amidst all this, from somewhere, there came a new heart and soul for our Republic. To its shores came the homeless, the persecuted, the outcast, the despairing, of the Old World. They fled misery and despair; they sought—and found—hope.

"Open of heart, generous at times to a fault, but tough in mind and resolute in spirit—we needed these qualities, and more, when the grinding burden of world power was suddenly thrust upon us in 1917. But we did not shrink from it.

"Your Union was sorely tried in the thirties, when depression stalked the world and ground men into the dust. We vowed it would never come again, for us or for our posterity. It hasn't, and it won't.

"Then, when our hopes of 1917-1918 were destroyed, when aggression and terror wheeled again across the world, we met the challenge like men and wasted no tears over what might have been. And when it was over, and the flags of battle were furled, we freely poured out billions of our treasure to our war-torn allies and, yes, to our former enemies, to build once more their ravaged lands and lives.

"We have turned our backs on the

false gods of the Left—Communism; and the false gods of the Right—Fascism. Ours is a government of laws, not men. But since men, and not angels, nor prophets, make these laws, and administer them, they are by their very nature imperfect, as all things made by mortals must be.

"Yet we strive, always, upward. You knew, and knew well, the same type of turmoil we now face within our borders. In your time, as in ours, the most violent attacks on our Republic, on our Union, came from our own fellow citizens. We respond to our tormentors and detractors as you did to yours, in your very words: 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!'

"And we still have our faith, Daniel Webster! We believe, and we always will, in the heritage that you and others gave us. We strive to so bear ourselves that generations to follow will believe in us, as well. Let the mighty stream that is the real force for good in our Republic never be choked with the debris of doubt and despair; let it never dry at its source, let it never cease to flow!

"And, again, like you, we will repeat your words when you spoke at the dedication of the Bunker Hill Monument; we will repeat them like a catechism, like a vow, not out of pride, not out of chauvinism, but out of trust, confidence and hope: 'Thank God! I—I also—am an American!'

"So, Daniel Webster, what is your judgment upon the Union?"

And I know what his answer would be: "The Union stands as she should, rock-bottomed, iron-bound and copper-sheathed. Thank you, neighbor. All is well!"

EDGAR HIESTAND

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, on August 19, the world as I know it was diminished by the passing of my friend and former Congressman, Edgar "Eck" Hiestand of California. He served the people of California and the United States and served them well; he continued to work for them after he retired.

During his tenure in Congress, Eck was known as an individual of integrity, responsibility, and unlimited energy. He was a moving force in the formation of "The Response Committee" in 1958, along with 14 other House Republicans. They were low in seniority, but high in party enthusiasm and theirs was an effective voice in the House. In an organized fashion, they countered Democratic charges against the GOP from the House floor.

Eck served on the Banking and Currency Committee and worked hard to prevent the deterioration of our economy; we could have used his knowledge and wisdom during the past decade.

During his later years, Eck cofounded the San Fernando Valley Business and Professional Association, of which I am

proud to be a member. He also traveled extensively around the State, speaking to literally hundreds of various civic groups, seemingly without ever tiring.

Eck was a friend to all who knew him and first and foremost, he was a friend to America. He will be sorely missed.

ECONOMIC OPTIMISM MAY BE
PREMATURE

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, as election time draws near, the administration's economic predictions grow increasingly cheerful. Spokesmen cite a recent cooling in the rate of inflation as the basis for such optimism. Recently, the Vice President even went so far as to say that all the talk about a recession was merely a myth.

While everybody these days is eager for good economic news, there is still much room for public skepticism. Inflation cannot be simply talked away. The facts indicate that the administration's optimism is, to say the least, premature. In a recent speech in Madison, Wis., the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Paul W. McCracken, indicated that he recognized the realities of the economy when he said we may be faced with "an unduly protracted period of excessive slack and unemployment."

The long-term inadequacy of the administration's restrictive fiscal and monetary policies to deal with the current inflationary trend is pointed out in a recent article by the business and finance editor of the Washington Post, Hobart Rowen. The article shows how the predicted reordering of national priorities has not been accomplished and why this failure has served to contribute to a stale economic outlook. Needed cuts in defense spending have not resulted in subsequent shifts into peacetime expenditures.

All the administration's forecasts have not yet put the economy back together again.

The article follows:

LOOKING AT THE ECONOMY WITHOUT ROSE-COLORED GLASSES

(By Hobart Rowen)

Leafing through the accumulation of Nixon administration speeches and statements last month on the condition of the economy, the returning vacationist finds one dominant theme: self-congratulation. The economic downturn, the Nixon men say with satisfaction, is at an end; inflation has been cooled (or, at least, the rate of inflation is subsiding); labor efficiency is increasing; and there is probably a broad upturn in the offing.

The Vice President, in a guest column in this newspaper, went so far as to say that recession talk was a myth, and that things were now happily breaking the administration's way. One newspaper, reprinting Mr. Agnew's economic commentary, headlined it: "Spiro Says Everything's Coming Up Roses." But it is clear from the government's own statistics—and even from a close reading of some of the speeches—that there is not yet very much to crow about. It seems a reasonable assumption, with an election in the offing,

that the White House has been pressing hard to put a rosy hue on skimpy evidence.

For example, White House aide George Shultz (who knows better) got a great deal of mileage out of one month's statistics showing slightly reduced wholesale price pressure, and Assistant Commerce Secretary Harold Passer then read too much into the July set of so-called "leading" indicators.

Everybody—not just the administration's politicians—is eager for good economic news. But the stubborn fact is that after adding in every favorable crumb of statistics for the past month, the economy is still running 4 per cent below its capacity, unemployment is still 5 per cent (and threatening to go higher), and the rate in inflation at the consumer level is still an unacceptable 5 per cent.

Paul W. McCracken, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, has done his best—in a reasoned, academic way—to make the administration's case that the adjustment has been mild and that there is "some evidence" that a mild expansion "may be resuming." But he has been candid enough to say, as well, that the task ahead is very great because economic performance continues to be far below potential—and the nation's basic capacity to produce continues to grow.

If the nation fails to boost demand sharply, McCracken said recently in a speech at Madison, Wis., we may be faced with "an unduly protracted period of excessive slack and unemployment." What McCracken was trying to convey (and this was not highlighted in any of the daily press reports of his speech) was that a below-par economy is in prospect for all of 1971, with unemployment still ranging around 5 per cent or higher, not dipping toward 4 per cent until 1972.

That's a new "game plan"—if you remember the administration's first "game plan," a gentler hand was going to contract inflation with unemployment never even hitting the 5 per cent mark in 1970; the average, in fact, would be held to 4.3 per cent.

But inflation proved to be tougher to handle than Mr. Nixon and his advisers thought, and the policy screws were turned tighter than had been planned. So the "progress" that is hailed in the canned statements by the Vice President, Treasury Secretary David Kennedy and Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans is mostly wishful thinking. The patient's temperature may have been reduced from, say, 103 degrees to 102 degrees (and he hasn't passed away). But the evidence of infection persists. The economic doctors are aware that the patient is not back to normal weight. They hope there will eventually be full recovery. But it will take time—and in the process, a further physical toll.

Curiously, the administration has ascribed to the two-year decline in defense activity a share of the blame for the economic decline—especially a "displacement" of 1,000,000 jobs. This has been a recurrent theme of administration propaganda ever since the President's June economic speech.

There's no denying that war-connected spending has been cut sharply, and the Nixon administration deserves more credit for this than its political opponents want to give it. Military prime contracts, for example, are at their lowest level in nearly five years, or since just after the Johnsonian escalation of the Vietnam war.

This typifies, the administration is fond of saying, a "re-ordering of national priorities." Okay, that's fine: but if the priorities have been re-ordered, why haven't the men and the unoccupied facilities been shifted into nonwar activities? In other words, what the administration is using as an excuse for the downturn is really a critique of its own lack of planning. There could have been offsets to lowered defense outlays. "When they blame reduced Pentagon contracting for un-

employment," says a Democratic critic, "it's like a guy giving up candy and then complaining that he's skinny."

What is really needed at this point is less attention to the latest statistical wiggle, and action to promote a faster rate of real growth for the economy. There appears to be little prospective impetus from stronger capital goods expansion (in fact, the latest official government survey now points the other way), or from a consumer spending binge (individuals seem disposed for the time being to save more). And the Federal Reserve is still fearful enough of inflation to resist McCracken's behind-the-scenes pressure for more stimulus from monetary policy. The main expansionary thrust is coming from a growing federal deficit.

If things continue this way, the economy for a long time will be essentially flat—it will do no more than creep upward sluggishly, with a growing multibillion gap between actual and potential production. The most one can hope for is that the election will come and go quickly; then, perhaps, the occasional irreverent public comment or criticism that formerly punctuated the administration's outpourings may return. At the moment, the internal skeptics—who are still present—raise their doubts in private.

ORDEAL IN THE DESERT

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the lead editorial in today's New York Times, which follows, precisely summarizes my own views toward the barbarous hijacking of commercial aircraft by Arab terrorists, and I commend it to my congressional colleagues and other readers of the RECORD:

ORDEAL IN THE DESERT

United Nations Secretary General Thant spoke for the conscience of civilized man yesterday in denouncing the Arab hijackers for their "savagery and inhuman" actions. U Thant, certainly no enemy of the Arab world, voiced a universal demand when he called for "prompt and effective measures to put a stop to this return to the law of the jungle."

With every passing hour, the world's consciousness of the enormity of the commandos' crimes rises. Regardless of political convictions, no sane person can view with anything but revulsion the fact that some 200 innocent people are being held hostage in a burning desert, facing the possibility of being cold-bloodedly murdered if various governments refuse to bow to blackmail.

If these helpless people were to die tonight, the wave of indignation throughout the world against the Arab cause in general and the Palestinians in particular would be unprecedented. The Egyptian newspaper Al Ahrām was vastly understating matters when it said that the "attack on international civil aviation does not encourage world feelings of solidarity with the Palestine cause." A similar view was expressed yesterday by a spokesman for the ten Arab countries whose representatives met with Secretary Rogers. Only savages unworthy of membership in the community of civilized nations could carry out the threat the Arab guerrillas have used as their blackmail weapon. Any such execution of innocent people would constitute a massive political blow to the entire Arab position, quite apart from its unspeakable barbarity.

Al Ahrām's disapproving comment makes plain that the more reasonable elements in the Arab world understand the situation, and perhaps even regret the encouragement and aid they have given in the past to these extremists and their hijacking efforts. But precisely because the commando groups have received such wide Arab financial and military support, the world community looks first to the Arab states as those responsible for the lives and liberty of all the plane passengers now undergoing their desert ordeal.

LEGAL REMEDIES FOR CAMPUS DISORDERS

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in the July 19 issue of the Chicago Tribune, Reporter Ron Koziol detailed the activities and progress being made by the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc.—AELE—a citizens' group founded in 1967 to aid in combating the rash of violence and crime which has been on the increase in recent years. Headed by Prof. Fred E. Inbau of the Northwestern University Law School, AELE, which considers itself a "spokesman for the law abiding in American society," lists an impressive number of educators, public officials, and other concerned citizens who have attacked the breakdown in law enforcement with specific information, recommendations, and programs of value to both the individual citizen and law enforcement officials.

As noted by Reporter Koziol, AELE distributed thousands of its position paper, "Violence on the Campus: Legal Remedies" which outlines legal remedies available to nonviolent students, their parents, faculty, taxpayers, alumni "and to others who recognize the need to do something themselves in order to protect their respective lawful interests." Other projects of AELE include the drafting of model law enforcement legislation, information of various aspects of the crime problem, information to public officials and judges on scientific crime prevention methods, to name but a few.

With speculation rife as to whether there will be a "hot time" on campuses this fall, the above-mentioned position paper, "Violence on the Campus: Legal Remedies" published by Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc., is especially timely for those concerned with the peaceful pursuit of educational goals. With the Koziol article of, I insert at this point in the RECORD AELE's position paper No. 3 on legal remedies for campus disorders:

CHICAGO BASED GROUP SPEAKS FOR THE "LAW-ABIDING SOCIETY"

(By Ronald Koziol)

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc., a Chicago-based citizens' group is dedicated to speaking "for the law-abiding society."

The group, whose president is Fred E. Inbau, a Northwestern University Law School professor, began operating in 1967. Its impact

as a voice for millions of citizens concerned with crime problems has been felt throughout the country.

SUPPORTED BY OGILVIE

It was Inbau who, with former Chicago Police Supt. O. S. Wilson, conceived the idea of the organization in 1966. Gov. Ogilvie was among the early supporters and served on A.E.L.E.'s board of directors.

Among its more notable achievements has been the preparation of a model state statute for electronic surveillance by law enforcement agencies. The model code was distributed to state attorneys general throughout the nation and to many legislators.

According to Inbau, 27 states are considering adopting the model statute.

Early last year, a position paper entitled "Violence on the Campus: Legal Remedies" was prepared and distributed to thousands of college and university administrators.

The paper outlines legal remedies available to nonviolent students, their parents, faculty, taxpayers, alumni "and to others who recognize the need to do something themselves in order to protect their respective lawful interests."

The remedies suggested by A.E.L.E. were based upon the assumption that the legal rights of nonviolent students and other individuals are abridged when violence and disorders occur on college campuses.

The paper has become so popular that recently a more detailed memorandum was drawn up by A.E.L.E. for use by school administrators in preparing court cases against campus disrupters.

LIST PURPOSES

Purposes of A.E.L.E., as listed by Inbau, are as follows:

1. Representation of the law-abiding public in criminal cases before state and federal courts in cases involving issues of national importance in criminal law enforcement.
2. Drafting of model legislation to aid in effective law enforcement and public protection.
3. Preparation of booklets and newsletters to inform the public of the crime problem and its ramifications, the difficulties and needs of police, shortcomings in criminal laws and deficiencies in the courts.
4. Dissemination of information to public officials, judges and the public regarding potentials and limitations in scientific crime prevention methods.
5. Defense of persons, in criminal or civil cases, who have been charged or sued because of their justifiable efforts to maintain law and order.

As with many citizens groups, much of the work is done on a voluntary basis. Inbau and other lawyers have prepared many of the legal papers in their spare time and with no compensation.

Now the group is soliciting funds to further its efforts. The W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation of Chicago has offered a \$70,000 grant to A.E.L.E., contingent upon the group's raising another \$130,000 itself from other sources this year and next.

New chapters have been organized in recent months in Colorado, Oregon, Oklahoma, Washington, D.C., and Ohio. The response to A.E.L.E. in Colorado has been so satisfactory that the group's first annual workshop and dinner will be held July 27 in Denver, Inbau reports.

Study groups are scheduled in law enforcement, criminal justice in the courts, violence on street and campus and speaking out for the police. Speaker at the dinner will be Sen. John McClellan [D., Ark.].

VIOLENCE ON THE CAMPUS: LEGAL REMEDIES

Over the years a great deal has been said and written about the legal rights of dissenters in our society. Trends of violence in acts of dissent now call for appropriate con-

sideration of the legal rights of those who are victimized by dissenters who resort to illegal means to express their dissent. Particularly urgent today is the matter of the legal rights of the majority of students in our various colleges and universities—the students who are adversely affected in many ways by the violent tactics of the small minorities within the educational community.

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. outlines in this position paper the possible legal remedies available to non-violent students, their parents, faculty, taxpayers, alumni, donors and to others who recognize the need to do something themselves in order to protect their respective lawful interests. A legal memorandum, with citations to court decisions, is available upon request to A.E.L.E.

The remedies A.E.L.E. suggests are based upon the assumption that the legal rights of non-violent students and other individuals are abridged when violence and disorder are perpetrated on college campuses. The suggested legal remedies deal primarily with 1) perpetrators of violence and disorder and 2) persons whose positions of authority require them to maintain order, but who fail to take proper and adequate action to maintain or restore order.

The classes of individuals and groups against whom legal action may be taken in order to protect the legal rights of non-violent students are as follows:

POTENTIAL DEFENDANTS

1. The private or public corporation that constitutes the legal entity of the college or university.
2. The board of directors or overseers of the college or university corporation.
3. The administration of the educational institution.
4. The faculty members who permit the violence or who participate in it.
5. The students who engage in violence.
6. The non-students who participate in violence on the campus.
7. Certain governmental bodies and officials: (a) The public body that supports the institution by taxes or that administers the affairs of the college, and (b) the public body or officials having the responsibility to enforce the criminal law in the geographical area in which the institution is located.

Following is a list of persons or groups who might have the right to institute legal proceedings to safeguard the interests of non-violent students:

POTENTIAL PLAINTIFFS

1. The non-violent students themselves who are adversely affected by violence on the part of others; and the parents of non-violent students.
2. The taxpayers whose taxes support the educational institution.
3. The contributors of funds to the institutions, whether private or public.

The forms of the available legal action by any of the above three parties against any of the first seven on the list are as follows:

I. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

A. Private educational institutions

1. Almost all private educational institutions are corporations. If such a corporation fails to fulfill its corporate purposes, a suit might be instituted to revoke its corporate charter.

2. More directly, students and possibly parents of the students whose education has been adversely affected because of improper management of the institution might sue for breach of contract or for breach of a fiduciary obligation.

3. Donors of funds or heirs of donors of funds given to the institution might file suit for a return of the funds. The basis for the suit would be a failure to use the funds for the use designated at the time of the gift or

because of a failure to manage the institution properly, this being an inherent condition of the gift. By the same line of reasoning, outstanding pledges of funds could be revoked. Also, wills naming the institution as a beneficiary are subject to revocation.

4. Where special discriminatory treatment is accorded select students, suit might be filed under various federal civil rights acts.

5. Any person who has suffered bodily injury or property damage because of campus disorders might sue for compensatory damages, and in some instances the parents of injured students may also have a claim based upon such injuries.

B. Public educational institutions

1. The possible courses of action available against public institutions include those set forth above, as well as a taxpayer's suit based upon a theory of a misuse or waste of public funds.

2. The failure to revoke state scholarships of disorderly students could also be a basis for a taxpayer's suit because such failure to act is a waste of public funds.

II. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. Private educational institutions

1. Individual members of a Board of Directors, or the overseers of a college corporation, are liable personally for mismanagement of the corporation's affairs. Assuming that a Board of Directors does not take proper steps to assure an orderly functioning institution, the individual Board members could be personally liable to injured persons for failure to provide adequate safeguards for personal security. Surely, by now, Directors must realize that today's disorder problems cannot be handled with yesterday's techniques. Possibly a mandatory injunction could be entered against a Board of Directors requiring them to take action to insure the personal safety of non-violent students and faculty.

2. The loss of federal funds due to disorders or to the violation of federal laws could be the basis for a suit to remove the Board or members thereof for mismanagement.

3. The failure to (1) curtail the salary of a professor who is not fulfilling his teaching obligation because of personal beliefs in support of dissident students, or who is encouraging riots, and (2) the failure to sue persons responsible for damages to the institution's property could also be the basis of derivative suits against a Board, the corporation, and the offending persons by individuals with the requisite legal standing.

B. Public educational institutions

In addition to the foregoing suggested remedies, officials of public institutions are public officers subject to applicable state statutes governing their conduct. If a sheriff, chief of police, county treasurer and other public officials can be charged with and tried for misfeasance, malfeasance or non-feasance of duty, there is no reason why a member of the Board of Directors of a state institution cannot be so charged and tried.

A taxpayer's suit asking for removal of a Board member or the Board could be filed based upon the foregoing theories.

III. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE INTERNAL ADMINISTRATORS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The legal remedies available against the internal administrators of an educational institution are very similar to those available against a Board of Directors. They too could be sued individually for failure to provide a safe place to obtain an education, for failure to secure adequate working conditions for a willing faculty, for failure to protect college property, for waste of the institution's assets, and for mismanagement in general.

Both private and public administrators are subject to such legal actions.

IV. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST FACULTY MEMBERS

A faculty member who engages in or encourages illegal acts is in breach of his employment contract, and he can be fired or disciplined. Moreover, he would be criminally and civilly liable for his illegal conduct.

V. LEGAL ACTION AGAINST VIOLENT-ACTING STUDENTS

Disciplinary actions and expulsions may be imposed upon violent-acting students. Criminal sanctions as well as civil remedies are available against students performing such illegal acts as occupying buildings, bodily removing the institution's personnel from buildings, unlawful restraint, extortion, arson, bombing, assault, disorderly conduct, and criminal trespass. Students who resort to violence can be disciplined or expelled. Non-dissenting students can sue the violent students for tortious breach of contract—their contract with the college to provide an education—or for the curtailment of an advantageous relationship, in that they are deprived of their instruction and learning.

Suits for personal injury, battery, assault, false imprisonment and slander might also be maintained against the dissenters.

Suits for injunction might be filed against the dissenters on the theory that their illegal activities such as blockage of ingress and egress to buildings, noise which disturbs classes and residential areas, and trespass, constitute public nuisances.

The active interference with the rights of others could be actionable under the Federal Civil Rights Act.

Finally, federal and state scholarships, as well as those funded with private donations could be revoked.

VI. LEGAL ACTIONS AGAINST NON-STUDENTS

The criminal and civil remedies available against non-students who engage in illegal activities are basically the same as those available against students. In addition, federal criminal statutes prohibiting travel in interstate commerce to promote disorders might be the basis for criminal prosecutions.

VII. LEGAL ACTIONS AGAINST LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Responsibility for campus freedom from lawlessness also rests upon the law enforcement officers and agencies in the community in which the educational institution is located.

A college or university campus is not a sanctuary for lawlessness! Regardless therefore, of whether the institution calls for law enforcement assistance or not, if a criminal offense is committed in the presence of a law enforcement officer or within his plain view, he is not only permitted to make an arrest and file a criminal charge, but he is also under a duty to do so.

Among the various powers that a prosecuting attorney may exercise in campus violence situations is the presentation of the matter to a grand jury for investigation and the return of indictments against the offenders, and particularly the instigators of the violence. The subpoena power of the grand jury is a very effective procedure for ferretting out the underlying facts.

Law enforcement officers, including prosecuting attorneys, who do not fulfill their lawful obligations with regard to campus disorders are subject to the same kind of civil and criminal liability that exists with respect to other derelictions of duty.

A governmental body, such as the city or county, may be liable civilly for injuries resulting from a failure to enforce the law.

CONCLUSION

Because of variances in the laws of the fifty states, some of A.E.L.E.'s suggested legal remedies might not be available in all states.

For example, to the extent that the doctrine of sovereign immunity (a state cannot be sued without its consent) exists, suits against public colleges and public officials might not be permitted. Also, the doctrine of charitable immunity (a charitable organization cannot be sued) might prevent suit in some jurisdictions against private educational institutions. In each particular case where legal action is contemplated, a careful research must be made of the law of the jurisdiction before the filing of any lawsuit.

GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED RADIO IN AMERICA

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, when the Federal Communications Commission first announced its extraordinary, so-called "fairness doctrine" several years ago, experienced and knowledgeable American conservatives immediately predicted that this would be the means used to remove forthright expression of their point of view from the Nation's airwaves, by direct Government repression.

What they warned of has become reality with the Federal Communications Commission's decision of July 7, effective September 1, denying renewal of the broadcasting license of Radio Stations WXUR and WXUR-FM in Media, Pa., owned by Faith Theological Seminary.

The FCC has ruled that every radio station "must seek affirmatively to encourage and implement the presentation of contrasting viewpoints. Indeed, where discussion of controversial public issues involves personal attacks, licensees are required to furnish a copy of the pertinent continuity—or a summary, if the continuity is not available—to the person or group attacked, with a specific offer of the station's facilities for a response."

This must be done at the station's own expense, and totally without regard to even the most fundamental convictions and the dictates of personal conscience of the owners and operators of the station. As stated, the doctrine may sound fair. But in practice, it means that every time America is praised over the air, equal time must be given to condemn it; every time crime is condemned over the air, equal time must be given to praise it; every time Christ is mentioned over the air, equal time must be given to deny Him. And that is exactly how the Federal Communications Commission interpreted the "fairness doctrine" in the WXUR case.

They found this station to be in violation of the "fairness doctrine" first of all because—and this is a direct quote from appendix A of the text of the decision which I obtained from the Commission:

Broadcasters on WXUR took the consistent position that the Vietnam War is a war solely against Communist aggression; that the United States should do everything in its power to achieve a triumphant military victory; that the war and especially the bombing of North Vietnam should be escalated; and that individuals who suggest a policy other than total military victory are ap-

peasers playing into the hands of the Communists.

The particular broadcasts in which these pro-American, anti-Communist viewpoints were given are carefully listed, and due note is taken of the fact that the anti-American, pro-Communist contrary viewpoint was not given equal time to reply.

When reading incredible nonsense like this, one has the urge to make up a sign for the honorable Commissioners in large black letters and hang it over their desks, reading: Gentlemen, we are at war—and to ask if they would have given Hitler equal time on American radio in World War II.

The first cited example of station WXUR's failure to adhere to the "personal attack" principle is given as follows:

Attacks were made upon Rutgers University Professor Eugene Genovese's loyalty to the United States. Professor Genovese was accused of being a communist in the following language: "Everybody knows that he is a self-confessed Marxist, and he tries to make a distinction between being a Marxist and being a communist, but of course the communists don't make that distinction in *Political Affairs* and the *Communist Worker* of New York."

How it can be termed a personal attack on a man to call him what he calls himself—namely, a Marxist—surpasses all understanding.

These excerpts will give the flavor of the rank absurdity of this decision. But it is worse than absurd, for these men have the power to shut down a radio station for broadcasting the views described, and they have just used that power for the first time so openly. It is most unlikely to be the last time they use it.

Vice President AGNEW clearly has spoken for a majority of the American people in condemning persistent left-wing bias in our news media. Its existence is a fact obvious to all, though those with a direct personal interest in the major media dare not admit it. Under these circumstances, the "fairness doctrine" can only work against those few stations and programs which seek to counterbalance this bias with a voice of reason, commonsense, and loyalty to the basic values of our country. Before the word "fair" loses all its rightful meaning, we ought to make a greater effort to be fair to America.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN— HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

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

How long?

FREEDOM—OBLIGATION OR
PRIVILEGE

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, freedom is a term that is difficult to define accurately, for it has a multitude of dimensions.

A very fine editorial on the subject of freedom appeared in a recent issue of the Mechanicsburg News, a popular newspaper in my congressional district. This article was written by Col. John E. Bex, USAFR, editor of the Minuteman, Department of Pennsylvania, Reserve Officer Association. Colonel Bex had the distinction of being one of six Air Force Reserve colonels selected and called to active duty in August of last year as members of the class of 1970 Air War College.

I have been advised that the Air Force News Services thought so highly of Colonel Bex's article that they selected it for the July 4, 1970, editorial, and it was reproduced in base papers throughout the world. Because this piece presents a penetrating examination of the nature and meaning of freedom, I insert it into the RECORD and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

FREEDOM—OBLIGATION OR PRIVILEGE
(By Col. John E. Bex)

Since everyone loves freedom, it is something of a mystery why, throughout the long span of human history, all peoples have not been free, instead of so few. It must be at least in part because they have sometimes valued other things more. Burke said, "Depend upon it, that the lovers of freedom will be free." All too often in the demanding choice between freedom versus comfort, ease and seductive temptations, it is the latter that won out. It is part of the deepest essence of freedom that it can never really be presented as a gift to anyone. It must be won and earned—and continually rewon. Each generation must wage its own struggle for freedom against all the current enemies of freedom, large and small, new and old, open and disguised. This struggle is neither easy nor simple, but there is no other way.

James Madison warned us: "Since the general civilization of mankind, I believe that there are more instances of the abridgment of the freedom of the people by gradual and silent encroachments than by violent and sudden usurpation." The enemies of freedom do not wear labels describing them as such, but generally profess to love freedom more than anyone else.

Freedom which amounts to anything means obligations, duties, eternal vigilance—and a wide-awake, critical examination of all the gaudy alternatives. It means responsibility and self-control, and this alone is enough to make some men abandon it with shameful eagerness. We will keep our freedom only as long as we are deeply convinced in our heart of hearts that it is more precious than any of the things for which we may be asked to surrender it, perhaps piece by piece.

The glory and outstanding contribution of America to whatever there is of civilization on this planet, Earth, certainly lies as much in its ideals of freedom as in its uniquely high standard of living. But the combination of the two is far from being a mere historical coincidence. Economic freedom has proved

itself to be one of the most creative forms in existence.

In one respect, freedom is a privilege as well as an obligation. In America, we are still in a relatively good position to make the everlasting fight to maintain our freedom against all encroachments. Elsewhere, many people are born into a world where the conditions of struggle for freedom are more difficult, sometimes almost unimaginably so. Thus, we still enjoy an unusual privilege and good fortune, a privilege such that perhaps only those who have lost it can appreciate its true value.

One thing is certain—that only those who understand and accept the obligations of freedom will long enjoy its privileges. No one understood the obligation and privileges of freedom better than Benjamin Franklin, who said, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." Old Ben said this in 1773. Today, his words are more significant than ever before.

EXIT COMMISSIONER LEARY—A
"GOOD COP"

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, New Yorkers were saddened and disappointed this week by the resignation of a distinguished law-enforcement officer, Police Commissioner Howard Leary. The resignation is shrouded in mystery, and Commissioner Leary's leaving has raised profound questions about the cause of law, order, and justice in New York City.

It appears that Commissioner Leary resigned because he had become frustrated by city hall interference in the daily operation of the police department. During his tenure he was prevented from firmly handling protesters, and was bypassed in investigating wild-eyed charges of police corruption. At practically every turn he was second-guessed by city hall amateurs, and police morale and confidence suffered. Despite striking evidence to the contrary, city hall pooh-poohed a police report of a plot to assassinate police officers—even after the bombing of police headquarters and the ambush of several patrolmen.

The commissioner finally realized that politics, rather than public safety, ruled city hall's approach to police matters, and he resigned. He could not operate without the full support of the mayor and his staff.

There are serious implications in the New York story for the forces of law and civil order throughout the country. Police are professionals whose job it is to insure the safety of all citizens. They must protect our right to live free of fear, and they must apply the law with an even but firm hand. When the police are repeatedly frustrated in meeting their responsibility, the society-at-large suffers. Indeed, it is endangered.

New York is in the grips of a severe wave of crime and violence—a wave that includes the violent extermination of police officers. Only the unswerving sup-

port of the police by the city government can hope to reverse the tide and restore security to the streets.

Sadly, for New York, this support has not been forthcoming, and a dedicated and extraordinarily competent professional policeman has resigned.

The following editorial and story by Edward Kirkman and Paul Meskill of the New York Daily News gives an excellent summary of the events leading to the resignation. I commend it to my colleagues as a negative lesson—a lesson in how to hamstring a police department until only uncertainty, confusion, and resignation result while the public right to safety continues unfulfilled:

EXIT COMMISSIONER LEARY

Police Commissioner Howard Leary has resigned under circumstances that are, to say the least, somewhat mysterious.

The top cop popped out in a phone call Friday to Mayor John V. Lindsay. He apparently intends no public explanation of his action.

It is fair to speculate, however, that Leary had had a belly full of ham-handed interference by Lindsay and his cohorts in the operations of the Police Department.

Through the four-plus years of his regime, Leary has suffered through innumerable instances in which bright young lads from City Hall—more interested in preserving Lindsay's image as a shining liberal knight than in law enforcement—have shackled police attempting to deal professionally with public disorders.

More recently, Lindsay handled allegations of police corruption in a manner that constituted a slap in the face for Leary and an insult to the entire department.

Leary's departure cannot help but further sap the morale of New York's Finest at a time when a cabal of troublemakers is doing its evil best to drive a wedge between the cop on the beat and the citizens he protects.

Mayor Lindsay still can retrieve the situation by choosing as Leary's successor a real pro, and then giving him a free hand to combat crime of whatever variety wherever it may occur.

The next move is up to His Honor and, for the sake of all New Yorkers, it had better be a good one.

BID TO MUFFLE COP PLOT LED LEARY TO QUIT
(By Edward Kirkman and Paul Meskill)

The "last straw" that brought about Police Commissioner Howard Leary's resignation was a City Hall attempt to play down reports of a plot to murder policemen, sources close to Leary said yesterday.

The murder plot was charged by a high police official last week after the unprovoked shootings of two Queens patrolmen and a Bronx patrolman. Lindsay made a hasty visit to Police Headquarters the morning after the story appeared and conferred with Leary and other top police brass, including borough patrol and detective commanders.

According to headquarters sources, Lindsay sought to put a damper on the conspiracy reports. Leary was said to have resented this, the sources said. Leary, who had visited wounded policemen in hospitals, had known about the asserted plot for several months, it was said.

"He felt the mayor was playing politics with a very dangerous situation," one source added.

POSSIBLE PLOT DISCUSSED

The day before Lindsay called at headquarters, Leary and his chief aides discussed the alleged plot with FBI agents and a detective commander from Philadelphia, where seven cops had been shot in three days.

The Lindsay visit came on the heels of an-

other City Hall move that Leary bitterly resented—the mayor's order to turn all investigations of city employees, including police, over to City Investigation Commissioner Robert Ruskin. This terminated the Police Department's traditional policy of probing charges of corruption within its own ranks.

STUNG BY ACCUSATION

Stung by Ruskin's accusation that the Police Department was lagging behind other city agencies in complying with Lindsay's original edict, issued last May and repeated two weeks ago, Leary confided to friends that City Hall was trying to make him look bad.

In an interview that was not to be released while he remained in office, Leary flatly charged that Ruskin was leaking information on alleged police corruption to the press in order to "cover up major scandals in other departments."

Although Leary was brought here from Philadelphia by Lindsay to run the world's biggest municipal police force, friction between the two men began a few weeks after Leary took office in 1966 and increased through the years.

"No commissioner can work for a man who's running for the presidency," Leary told a reporter outside City Hall a few months ago. The reporter asked if he was preparing to resign.

"Hell, no," Leary replied.

The reporter said there were rumors that Lindsay would dismiss Leary if he didn't resign soon.

"You go in there and ask him if he'll fire me," Leary said, pointing to City Hall. "He can't have my neck, because I've got his—right here."

REFUSED DEMAND BY MAYOR

The smoldering feud flared in May when Lindsay denounced "a breakdown of the police as the barrier between the public and wanton violence," following an attack by construction workers on antiwar demonstrators in Wall Street and at City Hall.

Lindsay demanded a Police Department investigation "to fix responsibility at the command level for the failure of police" to hold back the hard hats. He also demanded "prompt disciplinary action" against all cops "who failed to perform their duty." But Leary refused to act against policemen who were at the demonstration.

Leary was still in seclusion as the chore of picking his successor got under way at City Hall yesterday.

RESPONSE TO COUGHLIN POLL ON KEY ISSUES IS HEAVY

HON. R. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, the results are now available for a poll I conducted of citizens of Pennsylvania's 13th Congressional District on many of the important issues that confront us as a Nation. I inaugurated the districtwide poll last year and I am as pleased with this year's response as I was with the 1969 returns.

Since my poll was not a limited one, I think the results are significant and feel it is appropriate to insert them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

To try to reach as many of my district's citizens as possible, I had questionnaires printed—not at Government expense—and mailed to some 190,000 households and boxholders.

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In answering the questionnaires, many constituents took the time to jot notes on them while others wrote letters to detail their views. The heavy and articulate responses indicated their depth of concern and their desire that Congress act responsibly and responsively in meeting problems both domestic and foreign.

I thought it revealing that there is widespread distress over the problems of crime and drug abuse. This was evidenced on questions on ranking domestic spending priorities and on specific new weapons to fight crime.

In ranking domestic spending priorities, those responding cited crime-drug abuse as first, a move up from last year's poll. This was followed, in this order, by poverty-hunger, environment, education, cost of living-elderly and housing-urban problems.

On questions of new weapons to combat crime, nine out of ten who responded favored pretrial detention of dangerous repeat offenders and mandatory jail sentences for repeat major or violent offenders. Sixty-three percent approved of court orders for "no-knock" entry if danger of injury to officer or destruction of evidence. Because of the emotional nature of these specifics, I used language embodied in the bills in phrasing the questions.

On the vital issue of Vietnam, 53 percent favored the present policy of Vietnamization and U.S. troop withdrawal. Many of these commented that they wanted troop withdrawal accelerated or opposed our move into Cambodia.

The questionnaire results showed strong sentiment for reduced Government expenditures-balanced budget in the fight against inflation, for cutting agriculture subsidies and space expenditures, and for direct negotiation between Israel and the Arab states.

The majority also favored reforming penalties for use of marihuana, favored postal reform that would permit union representation, favored trying the President's new "workfare" program for welfare reform, and favored mandatory retirement for all Federal Government employees including judges, U.S. Senators and Congressmen.

Somewhat less than half want the United States to continue testing and development of MIRV and other weapons systems. Almost three out of 10 said our course of action should be based on Soviet moves.

A total of 28,934 individual responses were recorded before the June 30, 1970, deadline. These were tabulated carefully under statistical procedures to guarantee that errors were kept to a minimum.

The results are:

1. Please rank the following 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in terms of domestic spending priorities:

Cost of living—elderly.....	5
Housing-urban problems.....	6
Education.....	4
Environment.....	3
Crime-drug abuse.....	1
Poverty-hunger.....	2
Other (specify).....	7

2. In Vietnam, do you favor? (one only)

	Percent
Present policy of Vietnamization and	
U.S. troop withdrawal.....	53

Immediate pullout regardless of consequences.....	24
Increased military pressure on North Vietnam.....	17
None of above (specify).....	6

3. What should our involvement be in Southeast Asia? (one only)

	Percent
None whatsoever.....	42
At present levels or as treaty obligations require.....	36
Any commitment to deter Communist expansion.....	22

4. Which of the following are necessary to fight inflation? (more than one, if any) (Totals more than 100 percent, because more than one answer possible)

	Percent
Voluntary guideline wage-price restraints.....	28
Government imposed wage-price controls.....	34
Reduced government expenditures—balanced budget.....	65
Tight money—credit.....	14
Other (specify).....	9

5. In which of the following should we spend less money? (more than one, if any) (Totals more than 100 percent, because more than one answer possible)

	Percent
Antipoverty programs.....	21
Agriculture subsidies.....	65
Defense programs.....	39
Space exploration.....	50
Foreign aid primarily for humane purposes.....	23

6. What course of action should the United States pursue in the Middle East? (one only)

	Percent
Big Power-Imposed solution.....	4
Noninvolvement.....	24
Work for direct negotiation between Israel and Arab States.....	72

7. What course should the United States follow with regard to MIRV and other new weapons systems?

	Percent
Continue testing and development.....	46
Cease all work at once.....	16
Base course of action on Soviet moves.....	29
None of above (specify).....	9

8. In fighting crime, should we permit? (a) Pre-trial detention of dangerous repeat offenders

	Percent
Yes.....	90
No.....	6
Undecided.....	4

(b) Court order for "no-knock" entry if danger of injury to officer or destruction of evidence

	Percent
Yes.....	63
No.....	27
Undecided.....	10

(c) Mandatory jail sentences for repeat major or violent offenders

	Percent
Yes.....	92
No.....	5
Undecided.....	3

9. (a) Are you satisfied with our welfare system?

	Percent
Yes.....	4
No.....	90
Undecided.....	6

(b) If "no," do you favor trying the President's new "workfare" program?

	Percent
Yes.....	68
No.....	19
Undecided.....	19

10. Do you favor post office reform providing for a government corporation or authority and permitting union representation?

	Percent
Yes	66
No	19
Undecided	15

11. Do you feel that penalties for use of marijuana should be reformed?

	Percent
Yes	64
No	27
Undecided	9

12. Do you favor a mandatory retirement age for all Federal Government employees including judges, U.S. Senators and Congressmen?

	Percent
Yes	64
No	28
Undecided	8

PARTY REFERENCE

	Percent
Republican	64
Democrat	17
Non-partisan	18
Other (specify)	1

AGES OF THOSE RESPONDING

	Percent
18 to 21	2
21 to 35	30
35 to 50	36
50 to 65	23
65 and over	9

HOW TO GET FROM THERE TO HERE IN 71 YEARS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of a four-act play from Outdoors Unlimited, the official publication of the Outdoor Writers Association of America, Inc., volume 31, No. 6, dated August 1970. This play, a four-act farce, sets out in considerable detail the failure of the Corps of Engineers for some 70 years, and now our law-and-order Attorney General Mitchell's failure, to enforce the 1899 law which clearly requires all U.S. attorneys to "vigorously prosecute" any person or firm found to be in violation of the act.

The move to clean up the pollution in this Nation will not begin until Mr. Mitchell is willing to enforce the laws fairly, fully, and equally against all pollution violators, regardless of their name, status, position, power, economic size, et cetera.

The text of the play follows:

HOW TO GET FROM THERE TO HERE IN 71 YEARS: OR, THE TALE OF OUR TIMES, A FOUR-ACT PLAY

"How to Get from There to Here in 71 Years" is a summary of events, pieced together from contents of press releases, correspondence and policy statements received at OWAA headquarters between July 10 (when the Bass Society's action was filed), and Aug. 1. Obviously, there's a moral here, perhaps several—we'll leave it (or them) up

to the reader's own reactions.—Don G. C., Editor.

ACT I, SCENE 1. TIME: 1899

Setting: Congress

Following legislative adoption, the Federal Refuse Act of 1899 becomes the law of the land. The Act prohibits the dumping of "refuse" into the nation's navigable waters except under permit of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

"Refuse" is interpreted under the Act to include "all foreign substances and pollutants" other than liquid municipal sewage from streets and sewers in a liquid form. The Act provides for fines of from \$500 to \$2,500 for each incident or day of violation.

The Act also specifically requires U.S. Attorneys to "vigorously prosecute" any person or firm, etc., found to be in violation of the Act.

ACT I, SCENE 2. 1899-1970

Setting: Nowhere

The Refuse act remains the law of the land, but a strange and inexplicable fog of non-enforcement obliterates it from use or public knowledge.

ACT II, SCENE 1, 1899-1966

Setting: In a Cesspool, at Night

With increasing industrialization, and an expanding population, pollution steadily increases—in the rivers, in the lakes, in soils and in the air. Voices of warning and protest are scattered, weak, unheard or ignored. An official of the National Waterworks Managers Association, in public hearing, characterizes the rivers as "the natural carriers of the nation's wastes".

ACT II, SCENE 2. TIME: 1967-1969

Setting: Same Cesspool, Dawn

Suddenly there is general public realization that pollution is for real and for earnest; that it endangers health, life and the very productiveness of the earth's environment. Lake Erie's death from pollution is reported; tests find many waters highly contaminated and unfit for use.

Protest voices swell until their thunder shakes the seats of government; national, state and local. Studies are made, new legislation introduced, new boards and commissions and administrations set up to cope with strangling and multitentacled monster of pollution.

In 1968, Representative Richard L. Ottinger of New York files suit against the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to require the agency to enforce an 1888 anti-pollution law against the Penn Central railroad. As a result, the Penn Central is indicted, pleads guilty and is fined \$4,000 for four counts of pollution the Hudson River with oil.

ACT III, SCENE 1, MAY 3, 1970

Setting: Springboard

Representative Henry S. Reuss, Chairman of the House Conservation and Natural Resources Subcommittee, writes a letter to U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, expressing the subcommittee's concern about an apparent "executive branch policy to limit enforcement" of the 1899 Refuse Act.

ACT III, SCENE 2, JULY 10, 1970

Setting: Shotgun Range

Fishing is barred on four Alabama streams due to pollution, and the Bass Anglers Sportsman Society of America, Inc., files action under the Federal Refuse Act of 1899. Affidavits are filed in three federal districts charging 214 manufacturers, municipalities and businesses with violating the 1899 Act.

The Society's press release contains the following statement: "According to Col. Harry A. Griffith, of the Corps of Engineers office at Mobile, no permits have been issued to persons, firms or corporations in the state

of Alabama to permit dumping of 'refuse' into navigable streams."

It emphasized that "under the . . . 1899 Act, individuals who find industrial refuse being discharged into a navigable waterway without a Corps permit may inform the appropriate U.S. attorney, whose duty it is to 'vigorously prosecute' all offenders".

ACT III, SCENE 3, JULY 11, 1970

Setting: Merry-go-round

Chairman Reuss of the House subcommittee releases the text of the reply from the Attorney General's office in response to his inquiry on enforcement of the 1899 Federal Refuse Act. The reply reads, in part:

" . . . it would not be in the genuine interest of the Government to bring an action under the Refuse Act to secure a criminal sanction against a company which admittedly is discharging refuse into the navigable waters of the United States, but which, pursuant to a program being conducted by the Federal Water Quality Administration, is spending significant amounts of money to secure the abatement of that pollution."

In releasing the letter, Reuss states: "The law doesn't exempt polluters who spend money to clean up their mess. These polluters should have been doing so long ago and not have waited until the pressure of public concern for our environment forces them to abate their pollution . . . The Justice Department should obey the law. Further, if the polluter intends to continue such discharges, the law requires that he obtain a Corps permit to avoid further prosecution."

ACT III, SCENE 4. TIME: JULY 15, 1970

Setting: Sledgehammer Shop

Representative Ottinger issues statement sharply critical of Attorney General Mitchell's stand on not enforcing 1899 law (which he reports was patterned after the 1888 law applied in his successful 1968 action against Penn Central). In his statement Ottinger referred to this as applying "a double standard of law enforcement . . . On the one hand Mr. Mitchell calls for maximum enforcement of laws against individuals. On the other, he says he will not enforce the law against corporate polluters. It is this kind of uneven enforcement that breeds disrespect for the law."

ACT IV, SCENE 1. TIME: JULY 30, 1970

Setting: Fence-walking Scene

The office of the Army Chief of Engineers issues the following statement under the heading: "Corps of Engineers Announces New Permit Requirements" . . .

"The Corps of Engineers today announced new permit requirements under the Refuse Act (33 USC 407) concerning all discharges into navigable waters. Permits will be required for all industrial discharges into navigable waters and their tributaries. New permits will be required where existing permits were granted without adequate consideration of the quality of the effluent. Permits will also be required for current discharges into navigable waters where no permits have been granted.

"Applicants for new permits are now required to identify the character of the effluent and to furnish pertinent data such as chemical content, water temperature differentials, toxins, sewage, quantity of solids involved and the amount and frequency of discharge . . .

"While permits will be required for all future discharges into navigable waters and their tributaries, the Corps of Engineers will initially concentrate on major sources of industrial pollution not covered by existing permits . . ."

The Curtain quivers violently, uncertain as to whether to fall; and, if so, on whom or what.

REMARKS OF ALBERTIS S.
HARRISON

HON. WATKINS M. ABBITT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. ABBITT, Mr. Speaker, the problem of crime in America is now one of the greatest issues facing our people. All over our land law-abiding citizens are greatly concerned and puzzled over the alarming increase in crime and the general lack of respect for law and order.

There has always been a criminal element in our society and there always will be. Our people recognize this but what concerns them most is the fact that most of the rampant disorder in America does not spring from the basic criminal element. In recent years there has arisen in our country a tendency toward glorification of dissent. Those who do not agree with things as they are have been given from some quarters encouragement to take to the streets and to vocally express their opposition. Others have sought through unruly public demonstrations to give a militant air to their dissent—all of which has created an increasing problem for police.

I have spoken out many times on this problem and earnestly feel that something should be done to tone down the volatile air of dissent and militancy which I am afraid will wreck this Nation if it is allowed to continue unchecked.

This is a problem which is attracting much concern by all levels of law enforcement. Those who are charged with enforcing our laws and protecting the general public are growing increasingly concerned over the difficulty they face in discharging their responsibilities.

It is becoming obvious that far too much of the time of law enforcement authorities and our national leadership is being spent in trying to see that the rights of the offenders against society are preserved with considerably less time devoted to protecting the interests of the vast majority of our citizens who are law abiding. Somewhere this improper ratio has got to be stopped or else the whole problem of maintaining law and order is going to become much worse.

On August 8, 1970, at the annual banquet of the Commonwealth's Attorneys Association of Virginia Beach, Va., Associate Justice Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia delivered a splendid address dealing with this overall problem. Judge Harrison, a former Governor of Virginia, is a devoted student of the law and, as a former Commonwealth's attorney, has had firsthand knowledge of some of the problems which are now being encountered by law enforcement officers. His remarks are so timely and so meaningful that I would like to commend them to the reading of the Members of the House.

Judge Harrison is an outstanding jurist in addition to having served as Commonwealth's attorney of Brunswick County, Va.; he served for many years

in the Virginia State Senate and later as Virginia's attorney general before becoming Governor in 1962. His administration as Governor was marked by a great deal of progress in the Old Dominion and his general approach to problems in our State was one that left a lasting impression upon our citizens.

Judge Harrison knows his subject well and he has delivered some very cogent reminders of the basic foundations of our society and lays stress upon the dangers which we have encountered by departing therefrom.

I commend him for his outstanding address and feel that it will be of benefit to all those who read it.

The address follows:

EXTRACTS FROM REMARKS BY MR. JUSTICE ALBERTIS S. HARRISON, JR., TO THE COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., AUGUST 8, 1970

Your President was good enough to ask me to speak and he did not assign a subject. His only admonition was to keep it short and preferably light. By light I assume he meant funny.

I doubt if I can inject the desirable humor. Over such a long period of years I have made so many speeches. All of the good stories that I know have been told, stolen and retold, and I don't want to tax you again with the dull ones.

I have no intention tonight of discussing Miranda, Escobedo, Aguilar, Spinelli or Wiles. And I shall not attempt to tell you how to prepare a proper affidavit for a search warrant, for the simple reason that I don't know.

It would be most unusual if any man, addressing the members of an organization whose prime responsibility was law enforcement, did not comment on the shocking increase in the growth of crime in the United States. This growth has now exceeded 148% in ten years, and grows at the rate of about 157% a year. If this trend is not arrested it will soon be beyond the control of courts and law enforcement agencies.

I have no hesitancy in saying that our gravest domestic problem is the rapid spread of crime. Both the victims and the practitioners are people of all ages, income brackets and backgrounds.

A few minutes ago I mentioned several cases that may be a contributing factor. Unquestionably the decisions of courts, both federal and state, have made the job of the prosecutor infinitely harder. But courts alone are not altogether to blame.

I would say that the greatest single contributing factor to the increase of crime is the general disregard of law. People no longer have a high respect for constituted authority or the law.

In my varied career, I have held many positions, elective and appointive. I would say that to be the Governor of Virginia is the highest honor that can come to a Virginian, and to serve on the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia is certainly a position to be coveted by any Virginia attorney.

I served as Attorney General of Virginia and that position is one of great responsibility and is a desirable post for a lawyer. Membership in the State Senate carries a nice title, entree to everything official that occurs in Virginia, and affords one an opportunity to serve his state and community.

However, of all the positions that I have held I can honestly say that at the time I served as Commonwealth's Attorney this position was then looked upon by the people of my county as one of high honor and tremendous responsibility. The Commonwealth's Attorney in rural sections was referred to as "The Commonwealth". He was regarded

as a man of stature and his position and title were respected. He represented law and order. He stood between the lawbreaker and the law-abiding citizen.

To be called a hard prosecutor was a compliment. It meant that the Commonwealth's Attorney was diligent and persistent in his efforts to protect society from the criminal. You did not lose votes by being a hard prosecutor. You lost support and respect when you began to lose cases whether through lack of preparation, ability or poor judgment.

When I was Commonwealth's Attorney of Brunswick County the Sheriff was a man named Charles Turnbull. His reputation was that he never carried a gun and never had to use a gun or force to make an arrest. The reason was that people respected the law and the man who represented the law. Children then stood in awe of a policeman, the uniform he wore and the badge that he carried. They were taught this by their parents.

At that time the surest way for a criminal to get himself convicted and to receive a stiff sentence was to resist arrest. The juries understood that no one would serve as a policeman or a sheriff if he had to fight every man that he arrested, and be constantly subjected to abuse and vilification.

Today the reverse is true. Even on college campuses and elsewhere, policemen are called "pigs", referred to in the vilest manner possible and subjected to obscenities and abuse.

In many cities policemen have to travel in pairs for protection. Any arrest is followed by a charge of police brutality. It is a pattern.

All of this has caused an erosion of the law. Some as a consequence of civil disobedience, and this has occurred on both sides of the civil rights issue. It has spread to matters other than the civil rights program. It has spread to the campuses of our colleges and universities where we have witnessed riots, arson, occupancy of buildings, destruction of property, forceful detention of college presidents and administrative officials and other lawless acts.

We have witnessed teachers striking in disobedience of court orders and injunctions. We have seen postal workers—under a legal obligation not to strike—boldly and contemptuously disobeying the law. We have seen ministers, college professors and public school teachers constituting themselves a part of a mob, carrying placards and otherwise creating disorder, turmoil and strife. Normally these would be the people that would instruct the youth of this country on the necessity of the rule of law if our constitutional government is not to be destroyed.

Those that run the colleges and schools of this country should well know that if every group that has grievance is going to start violating court decrees and laws, then there will be a complete breakdown of law and order. When this occurs anarchy, or a totalitarian state, are the alternatives. As precious as is our republican form of government, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which assure it, no people will long tolerate a condition in which their lives and property are in constant jeopardy. Rather than submit and live in constant fear, the people will turn to any alternative that would hopefully restore order and protect lives. When this happens, we lose those guarantees of liberty—freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly—and other freedoms which now afford protection to the small minority that are creating this discord and chaos in our nation.

The law profession has a duty and a responsibility, and also the competence, to point out the seriousness of the consequences of the erosion of respect for law. No one can deny that much of the crime of this coun-

try can be attributed to social conditions, illiteracy, unemployment, poor housing, and in some cases discrimination. No one can quarrel with the efforts that are being made, and the billions that are being spent, to alleviate these conditions.

But no one should believe for a minute that these conditions, that are by no means peculiar to this country, can be cured overnight.

And no one should believe that these conditions will ever be alleviated except in a lawful and orderly manner, and by a society that is free from fear and violence, and is productive.

I would that I were capable of giving you a blueprint of remedies and cures for lawlessness. I can only suggest some.

A tremendous effort should be made to relieve the congestion of our courts, to bring about speedy trials. And this means a speedy disposition at the appellate level also. This year I wrote an opinion in a case which involved a man arrested January, 1968, tried and convicted six months later, July, 1968. We finally affirmed in April, 1970. It is outrageous that 2½ years should elapse between arrest and final conviction. I question the value of such a trial to society or to the offender. Any deterring effect that the conviction may have had on others was lost, because by the time we got around to affirming the public had forgotten about the incident, and had probably lost interest in the disposition of the case.

Somewhere along the line we are going to have to cut down the time between arrest, prosecution and appellate disposition. If we do not have enough prosecutors, or their offices are understaffed, they should get help. The field of criminal law is expanding rapidly and your job is becoming not only more important but tougher. It is no longer a job for a young man who simply wants to get a few years of court experience. We need able prosecutors, men who are willing to make a career out of it. And we need better training for prosecutors. The Attorney who represents the Commonwealth of Virginia in any case, criminal or civil, should be the equal of his opposition. And he should be compensated accordingly.

Furthermore, and of equal importance, the public must realize that the job of the prosecutor is a prestigious job and he should be accorded that status. The Commonwealth's Attorney of a county or city in Virginia should have the same stature as the Queen's Counsel of a criminal court in England. He represents a sovereign state and as such he should earn, demand and receive the respect and status that is his due.

I would like to see the Commonwealth's Attorneys of this state become a bit more vocal and articulate. I am not certain that you do as good a public relations job as you should. I would urge that you speak up and expose the flaws and failures in our criminal-justice system. You are the ones who are on the firing line, and you are the ones who are in the best position to know what is wrong and what is right, what should be preserved and what should be changed. What I am suggesting that you do may not make you popular, but it is more important that you be respected and effective than popular.

But before the trend of lawlessness and disrespect of law and order can be ended, we must have greater citizen awareness and involvement. The modern day citizen, though professing shock and concern over the growth of crime, too often turns his back and walks away from situations for fear of becoming involved.

Courts, prosecutors and law enforcement officers cannot do the job alone. There must be responsible action by the citizenry. They must render aid to law enforcement officers. And they must support them. In this matter they will need leadership—leadership that should be provided by the Bench, the Bar,

Bar Associations and like organizations. Parents must recapture some of the authority that they have surrendered to schools. Many parents have abdicated to public and private schools the discipline of their children and their training to become citizens.

The very young need home instruction in the importance of respecting law. True, our young children today are more sophisticated and smarter. They have greater opportunities and more exposure. But some are raised in broken homes, some in homes where for economic reasons both parents work and are absent for the greater part of the day, and some are raised with a complete lack of discipline and no regard for constituted authority. They hold no awe of a policeman—not even a Commonwealth's Attorney.

If that respect for law and authority is not instilled in the home and in the churches and in the schools, it will be reflected in the action of that child when he goes on to college and in after life.

We agree that the penal institutions should make every reasonable effort to rehabilitate those prisoners who are confined in our institutions, and to the end that they be released better educated, better qualified, and, hopefully, better disciplined. However, as law enforcement officers, you know that every criminal is not susceptible of rehabilitation, and despite all the modern facilities, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and educational opportunities afforded, there will unfortunately remain a large percentage of prisoners who cannot be rehabilitated. For this group there is no alternative to stiff sentences and confinement. The threat they pose can only be met by their removal from society and confinement in penal institutions.

Recent decisions of our courts have been too prone to protect the rights of these individuals at the expense of law-abiding citizens. We can hope that the pendulum will swing back. We strive for even-handed justice to be administered to all, and to the end that the people of this country can walk the streets of our cities, travel the roads of our countryside and enjoy the privacy of their homes, undisturbed and unmolested.

Lastly, and by no means an afterthought, no court should tolerate tactics of trial disruption. In recent months we have witnessed those tactics by lawyers, those being tried, witnesses and spectators. They have used contemptuous and obscene language and other techniques deliberately designed to break the judge and frustrate the judicial process. We have seen lawyers who gave the appearance of being active participants in this deliberate disruption. And some prosecutors have also been guilty of courtroom misconduct. A few times judges have overreacted. A courtroom should be a temple of justice. A trial should be conducted to the end that truth be sought and found. Anything that occurs which interferes with this purpose and object should not be tolerated. Trial disruption, to a greater extent than anything else, will bring courts, lawyers and the judicial process in ill-repute with the public. When a people lose confidence in their courts and the administration of justice, they have lost confidence in their government and in their country.

These things about which I have been talking will not be easy to accomplish. This transition back to respect for law will not occur overnight, but occur it must if we are to survive in an orderly society, and due process is to continue to mean what it was intended to mean in our foundation documents.

You and I, because of the positions we occupy, have a greater responsibility to do something about it. We also have a better opportunity to make a contribution and we should possess the qualifications to provide the leadership.

INTERNATIONAL AIR PIRACY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, over the past weekend a new dimension in international terror has hit the airlines of the world, with the organized aerial piracy of air carriers owned by Israel, Switzerland, and two from the United States. Then today a British flight joined the group of captured planes.

Over the weekend we saw a Boeing 747 destroyed on the Cairo airport, with hundreds of Americans narrowly escaping with their lives. Even as I speak, more Americans are being held hostage in Jordan, their very lives being threatened by Arab commandos.

Thus, aerial hijacking and holding hundreds of innocent victims as hostages for political reasons, has developed. These are not sporadic hijackings of airliners to Cuba by misguided individuals, but a unified and organized effort at international terror. The ends are political. The means are blackmail and terror.

Aerial hijacking is not new. It started, with a few disaffected individuals taking aircraft to Cuba—that haven of rebellion just 90 miles off our Florida coast. These hijackings, because of the safe return of plane and passengers, have become a topic of television comedians. Firm action was not taken.

In recent months we have also witnessed rebels in South America taking hostages as a base to demand the release of political prisoners. Only the totally unaware would not have feared that the combination of the two ideas, aerial hijacking and the taking of political hostages, would not have been combined. Over the weekend they were.

Over the months while our FAA have carefully counted over 240 hijackings while taking little or no affirmative action. Rather our attitude appears to have been—if we placate the bandit, the criminal, the hijacker, we are protecting the lives of our citizens. This weekend has proved the fallacy of this thinking.

For events have proved that only the passengers of the Israeli El Al flight were being properly protected by their government, which has armed guards on their planes. These armed guards have foiled the hijack attempts.

On a recent El Al flight to Israel I noted one of these guards aboard the plane on which I traveled. He was a quiet young man, who never slept and stayed close to the door to the pilot's cabin. He was not visibly armed. But he did not sleep, and never moved far from the entrance to the cockpit.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we now realize two things. First that it is a fallacy ever to believe that the best protection is a supine acceptance of any demand of a criminal. Second, that our attitude over the years toward aerial hijacking has encouraged the Palestine guerrillas in achieving the success against American lives and American property they enjoyed this weekend.

I believe, too, we can learn something from the experience of Israel. Armed guards work. The Israeli Government did more to protect their planes and their passengers than we have done.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I believe it is time the United States places armed guards on every one of our international flights. This is but one important security precaution to be undertaken in aircraft and airports.

As a second step, I believe it is time this Nation takes steps to prevent American carriers from landing in any country which harbors Arab terrorists, aerial hijackers, or treats aerial hijacking as a minor offense.

I recommend these steps, for if the United States does not take these or similar steps, it is clear the danger to American life and American property will grow. This wave of organized air piracy, with its avowed end of political blackmail will grow. Negotiations with bands of armed bandits will become the rule rather than the exception.

As the extension of the Palestine guerrilla movement into the international airways is an act of international aggression. Therefore, I am also urging the administration to take this matter to the United Nations Security Council for their immediate action. International condemnation of these most recent attacks, I feel, is essential by the community of civilized nations.

For too long have we treated the crime of aerial piracy as a joke. Late as it is, now is the time to act and act firmly.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I insert a statement of my financial assets and liabilities:

Equity in conditional sales contract of real estate, 208 E. 29th St., Indianapolis	\$2,665.39
Store building, 227-235 E. Ohio St., Indianapolis (market value by tax assessment)	40,440.00
GI endowment insurance (cash value)	5,132.60
U.S. Government retirement fund (amount paid in with interest) - 1966 Oldsmobile, F-85 (82,000 miles)	24,000.00
Coin collection	625.00
Checking account at U.S. House of Representatives Sergeant at Arms (September 1970, balance)	550.00
Savings account (Indiana National Bank)	666.90
Household and office furnishings	760.57
Entitlement to Korean war 10-percent disability compensation, waived while in public office	1,500.00
1 Great Dane dog (C-5)	(¹)
Indebtedness	(²)
	(³)

¹ Exact future value unknown.

² Priceless.

³ None.

NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL CONCEPT IS UNDER ATTACK IN TEXAS

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, if Federal functionaries have their way about it, the neighborhood school concept as it has been known and practiced since the Republic was established, is on its way out. It is under Federal attack today.

I am speaking of those schools where there is no semblance of segregation or racial discrimination.

The tragedy is that the schoolchildren of all races are the ones who suffer. Their education becomes of secondary consideration, as Health, Education, and Welfare bureaucrats bulldoze their way into local schools with court-backed demands that more racial balance be achieved. This brazen policy ignores the effect on education, the inconvenience, the cost, and the disruption that is caused.

It happened in Texas recently when HEW lowered the boom on 26 school districts, claiming the racial mixtures did not conform with the whims of the Washington braintrusters. San Antonio, San Angelo, and Odessa schools came under attack, along with others, though no segregation or racial discrimination was involved. Not long ago the Justice Department joined in a lawsuit to force the closing of an elementary school in Sonora, Tex. because only Mexican Americans lived in the community served by the school and were, therefore, the only students in attendance. The affected students suffer the consequences.

A Federal lawsuit forced the Carver elementary school in San Angelo to close its doors, very much against the desires of Negro families who reside in that particular community. The net result is a massive disruption in the schools. I defend the right of those parents to send their children to their local school. The victim: the students, the parents, and the taxpayers.

Moreover, where busing is required in order to comply with an HEW mandate and a court order, it may often happen that the local district is not financially able to purchase or rent buses, hire drivers, and assume other expenses. And public busing may or may not be readily available.

A typical problem occurred incident to the closing of the San Angelo Carver school. It was described to me in a letter from Hon. Curt Steib, attorney for the local school board, three paragraphs of which follow:

Commencing with August 25, 1970, we ran into massive opposition from the parents of the school children involved, particularly the black patrons of the school system residing within the former Carver Elementary School attendance zone. Of course these parents were not voicing anything new; we had made the same arguments to the Justice Department and to the HEW. By action to the Federal Government we were forced to close a perfectly good neighborhood school which had been within walking distance of the stu-

dents, forcing them to attend schools as far as one and one-half miles away. The most dangerous hazard was the Bryant Boulevard, a multilaned through-way. Further aggravating the situation with the fact that the Concho River had to be crossed and as you know there are not crossings of the river at every block.

Actually public transportation for these school children could probably have been arranged. I personally checked with the City Manager's Office, and it would have been possible to reroute a city bus which now picks up the junior high school students to deliver these elementary school students to the Stephen F. Austin School. The problem encountered there was one of finances. The City of San Angelo charges school children a reduced bus fare, but nevertheless it is 20 cents per student one way. This means that in order to get one child to school the parent would be out 40 cents per day in transportation. Moreover, where these students previously could run home for lunch, the geographical distance involved in the new school assignments made this impossible. Thus, the parents were required to add an additional 35 cents per student to purchase their lunch at the school cafeteria. The economic position of the parents involved is such that 75 cents per child per day for transportation and meals constitutes a distinct hardship.

For a time it appeared as though we were headed toward a school boycott. Fortunately this was avoided. The citizens of San Angelo provided a temporary car pool to get the children to school. School officials appeared before the city commission and made arrangements for city buses to carry the children to school. Until funds could be provided these were financed by private donations.

WHERE DOES HEW GET SUCH AUTHORITY?

Mr. Speaker, people are asking: Where does this appointive agency of the Government get such dictatorial authority? Well, in the first place the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, who makes guidelines and policies on the subject, is appointed by the President. The compulsory busing of students in order to obtain a better racial mixture was the brainchild of the preceding administration. The present administration is pursuing the same course.

It will be recalled that the 1964 Civil Rights Act did what many of us then opposed and then warned was unwise—it delegated to HEW the unprecedented authority to withhold money provided by Congress for aid to education, if HEW should decide a school is not desegregating in a manner that suits the notions of that agency.

But in the same law the Congress provided:

Desegregation: shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance.

The Congress has reiterated this policy several times, but HEW persists. The Supreme Court in 1954 held invalid all school segregation laws. But that decision did not touch on the subject of integration and the matter of racial mixtures in the schools. In fact, last June the Supreme Court postponed any decision on the use of busing to integrate classrooms. The court may act on that issue in October, according to the press.

In the meantime, last July the Congress approved a provision in the annual HEW appropriation bill, as follows:

SEC. 209. No part of the funds contained in this Act may be used to force any school or school district which is desegregated as that term is defined in title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, to take any action to force the busing of students; to force on account of race, creed, or color the abolishment of any school so desegregated; or to force the transfer or assignment of any student attending any elementary or secondary school so desegregated to or from a particular school over the protest of his or her parents or parent.

SEC. 210. No part of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to force any school or school district which is desegregated as that term is defined in title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Law 88-352, to take any action to force the busing of students; to require the abolishment of any school so desegregated; or to force on account of race, creed, or color the transfer of students to or from a particular school so desegregated as a condition precedent to obtaining Federal funds otherwise available to any State, school district or school.

HEW MAKES ITS OWN LAWS

Mr. Speaker, the public is understandably confused. There is no consistency in the application of HEW's plans for forcing racial mixtures in the schools. Indeed only the South is being victimized; no lawsuits are being filed elsewhere to force compulsory busing. No school in the areas picked by HEW for the crackdown can know what to expect, and what specific mixing formula may be imposed.

It will be recalled that President Nixon, as a candidate in October of 1968 during the presidential campaign was quoted as saying:

No child, black or white, should be deprived of an education . . . I oppose any action by the Office of Education that goes beyond a mandate of Congress. A case in point is the busing of students to achieve racial balance in the schools. The law clearly states that "desegregation" shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance.

This makes sense, but to be meaningful the President's position on the subject must be implemented by his appointees in HEW. Up to this time that has not been done.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IS UNDER ATTACK

Mr. Speaker, the importance of this issue, and its adverse effect on the education of schoolchildren cannot be over-emphasized. All school systems should, of course, be improved, as conditions permit. But the destruction of the neighborhood school concept, as is now being attempted, is to move in the wrong direction. Why should children, of all races, be bused away from their own local schools, transported for long distances, for the sole purpose of mixing races? The President has said he opposes it; the public opposes it, and yet it is systematically and ruthlessly being imposed. Children go to school for the purpose of learning, and busing does not teach.

I have said the public is against this busing policy. The most recent Gallup poll shows that nine out of 10 parents oppose compulsory busing, and want to retain their own neighborhood schools. In an opinion poll which I conducted in my own district recently 93.5 percent of the registered voters who reported said

they wanted no part of compulsory busing.

Has it come to pass that the powers that be in the Central Government no longer trust the people to govern themselves, make their own decisions concerning the operation of their own local schools—which are supported by local tax money? Are people becoming mere puppets in a gigantic Federal power structure? It seems that way, but we must continue the fight.

DEMOCRATS IN DISARRAY

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, in the September 7 issue of "Monday," a weekly put out by the Republican National Committee, Chairman ROGERS C. B. MORTON has some very interesting comments about the majority party. It makes one wonder about the credibility of the Democratic Party as a viable organization and I feel that this article should be inserted in the RECORD. It reads as follows:

DEMOCRATS IN DISARRAY

AFL-CIO President George Meany's charges last week that the Democrat Party has "disintegrated" and is being taken over by "extremists" of the Left is but the most recent in a series of pronouncements by prominent Democrats which illustrate what deep trouble the Democrat Party is in.

For example:—Last year in an article in Look magazine, former JFK aide, Theodore Sorensen, labeled the Democrat Party "soft and stale," "a tired second-rate defender of the status quo" and warned against putting up an ideological wall "so high that only the inflexible purists of the so-called New Left would be eligible for entry."

Iowa Sen. Harold Hughes, a key figure in the Democrat Party reform movement, has been quoted as saying: "The people of America as well as the Democrat Party need to know that the Democrat Party is in damn bad shape."

In a speech to the Democrat National Committee last year, South Carolina Gov. Robert McNair noted that there was "grave apprehension" at the direction the Democrat Party was taking and warned: "I do not think our people are ready for a political party of extremism."

Most recently, Minnesota Senator Walter Mondale confessed his Party is "in a mess" and maybe "we need to lose some elections until we see new directions."

What does all this mean? It means that some Democrats are beginning to sense their Party's irrelevance and are in the process of trying to put Humpty Dumpty back together again. But the people will not be fooled. Rank and file Democrats have not left their Party, their Party has left them. And all the law and order speeches by Hubert Humphrey and anti-radical talk by Senator George McGovern aren't going to do any good.

The average Democrat has had it with his Party's permissiveness toward everything from big government spending to crime in the streets. He is fed up with those in his Party who have temporized with campus violence and anti-radical talk by Senator George McGovern aren't going to do any good.

Fortunately for the disaffected Democrat

there is an alternative: the Republican Party. Our Party is the Party of hope. The Party that has not given up on America; the Party that still has a deep and abiding faith in this great nation and her institutions. To all those Democrats who simply cannot stomach their Party anymore we extend a hand and say come on over to our side.

KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA AWARD

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to bring to the attention of the House the August 23 presentation of the Knights of Lithuania award medal to our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PUCINSKI). This presentation was made at the closing banquet of the 57th national convention of the Knights in Chicago.

As the 1966 recipient of this award, I am pleased to congratulate Mr. PUCINSKI and to welcome him to the group of previous Knights of Lithuania award winners, who are also Members of Congress, DANIEL J. FLOOD, RAY J. MADDEN, and PETER W. RODINO, JR.

I should like also to congratulate the Knights of Lithuania for their great public service. The plight of the Lithuanian people must not be forgotten. The Knights of Lithuania will not allow it to be forgotten.

In 1966 when I received this award, I stated that it would be a tragedy if the noble literary, artistic, and cultural traditions of the Lithuanian people were to be destroyed. I commend the Lithuanian people for their spirit, for their ability to preserve their love of their past and their people in the face of overwhelming Soviet propaganda efforts. That spirit still exists today. Organizations like the Knights of Lithuania have kept it alive, and they must be commended for this.

For this reason I include here the excellent remarks made by my friend, the Reverend John C. Jutt of Worcester, Mass., a dynamic protector of human freedom, in introducing the recipient of the Knights of Lithuania award medal, Congressman ROMAN PUCINSKI.

The text of these remarks follows:

CONGRESSMAN ROMAN C. PUCINSKI—THIRTEENTH RECIPIENT OF THE KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA AWARD MEDAL

In the last few years, Soviet Russian propaganda has succeeded in making the Western World think that its attitude toward religion has changed and that its prime efforts are dedicated to the task of procuring world peace. It is indeed unfortunate that some of our leaders, even in Congress, have been hoodwinked by this propaganda and have been lulled into a false sense of security as regards the intentions of the Soviet Union.

As a result, countries like Lithuania continue to be subjected by the Soviet to atrocities and to injustices which cry to heaven for vengeance. This is evident from a memorandum letter signed in 1969 by 40 priests of the Archdiocese of Vilnius in Lithuania and sent at the risk of grave punishment to the

Soviet authorities. This letter clearly demonstrated the contradictions of the Soviets who affirm constantly that religious freedom is guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution and yet do everything in their power to hinder religious practice and punish priests for the faithful fulfillment of their priestly duties.

While it is discouraging for us to see leaders in our own Government fall for Soviet propaganda, yet it is indeed heartening to know that certain others refuse to be taken in and continue relentlessly to fight against Soviet communism because they recognize it for what it really is: a diabolical system strongly bent on achieving its goal of world domination by the proletariat through a minutely detailed program of effective action, be it violent or non-violent. One of these latter men is our honored guest for this evening, the Honorable Roman C. Pucinski.

Our honorable guest was born on May 13, 1919 on the northwest side of Chicago. Educated in the public schools of Chicago, he attended Northwestern University and studied law at the John Marshall Law School in Chicago. For 20 years before being elected to Congress, he was a staff reporter and writer for the Chicago Sun-Times.

When World War II broke out, he enlisted into the service as a private but soon was flying daring bombing missions, 48 in all, over Japan. This brave service earned for him the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with Clusters.

First elected to the 86th Congress, he, representing the very district in which he was born and brought up, has since been a highly respected Member of the House of Representatives. As a Congressman, he has served on a number of important House Committees and continues to do so with honor and distinction.

During World War II when the Communists committed a mass murder of over 15000 Allied army officers, Congress appointed a Select Committee to investigate it. Our honored guest was appointed Chief Investigator. He learned of the crimes committed by the Soviets and as a result, he wrote the first indictment against the Soviet Union for these crimes.

His attendance at Lithuanian affairs and functions, be it Lithuanian Independence Day on February 16 or the Tragic Days of June or Captive Nations Week the third week in July, in and around the Chicago area, and the addresses delivered at each one convinced those present that he was well aware of and deeply concerned about the atrocities being committed by the Soviets upon the Lithuanian nation. He did not hesitate to condemn in vehement terms the Soviets for the perpetration of crimes which have enslaved the Lithuanian people to a tyranny which deprive them of their human dignity. This inhumane treatment of the peaceful and liberty-loving Lithuanians convinced him that his stand in foreign affairs, mainly that the Soviets cannot be trusted under any circumstances, is a solid stand and moved him to plead with the Western World in defense of Lithuania's God-given right to freedom and independence. Concrete steps must be taken by the free peoples of the world to free Lithuania from Soviet domination and occupation. This has been and continues to be his stand in behalf of suffering Lithuania.

House Concurrent Resolution 416, passed three years ago by Congress, is of tremendous importance to Lithuania because execution of its terms would bring about the defence of her right to freedom by the President of the United States before the United Nations and the holding of free elections under the direction of the United Nations. The people of Lithuania would decide for themselves the type of government under which they would wish to be ruled. Congressman Pucinski voted for its passage and is one of those who insists that the terms of it be fulfilled. His

strong support gives us hope for its eventual fulfillment.

No matter how small or inconspicuous a nation may be in the world of nations, every nation enriches the culture of the world with its own specific culture. The study of that culture permits a better understanding of the problems, hopes and goals of that country. On March 4, 1970, our honored guest testified before a Congressional Committee of the necessity of safeguarding the culture of all ethnic groups here in America. Fully realizing that the culture of Lithuania and other countries behind the Iron Curtain has added to the cultural betterment of America, he introduced a bill (H. Con. Res. 14190) which calls for the establishment of Centers for Ethnic Studies and Culture in all elementary schools, high schools and colleges. This wholehearted interest and understanding of the ethnic problems in this country merit for him our sincerest gratitude and deepest appreciation.

Because of his firm conviction that the leaders of Soviet Communism cannot be trusted, because of his fearlessness in condemning Soviet Russia as a persecutor and enslaver of freedom-loving nations, because of his constant defence of Lithuania's right to freedom, a concern which is most gratifying to all Lithuanian people, because he fears not to take advantage of his high position to give aid to Lithuanians in their efforts to restore Lithuania's independence, because on frequent occasions he has demonstrated himself to be a FAITHFUL FRIEND OF LITHUANIA in her struggle for freedom, it is indeed now a high honor and a distinct privilege for me to present at this time, with the approval and in behalf of the officers and members of the Knights of Lithuania Youth organization, the KNIGHTS OF LITHUANIA AWARD MEDAL, to that sincere and resolute defender of Lithuania's God-given right to be and live as a free nation among the free and independent nations of the world, the highly esteemed and illustrious Congressman from the 11th Congressional District of Illinois, the Honorable Roman C. Pucinski.

NUMISMATIC VIEWS FROM THE HILL

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, during the recess of the House of Representatives, it was the pleasant assignment of the city of St. Louis to serve as host city for the 79th anniversary convention of the American Numismatic Association, a fine organization with a proud tradition of service to the millions of Americans who enjoy the hobby of coin collecting. It was my privilege, as chairman of the subcommittee which has jurisdiction over coinage legislation in the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to address the convention delegates at their opening business session on Wednesday, August 19.

The subject of my talk was "Numismatic Views From the Hill"—an effort to explain the general policy of our subcommittee on legislation dealing with coinage matters or national medals, and some of the reasons for the seeming impasse on Senate Joint Resolution 158, the Coinage Act amendments bill, in which numismatists are so deeply interested be-

cause of its provision for a new \$1 coin which would bear the likeness of the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In view of the steady stream of telephone calls and inquiries to my subcommittee from the offices of Members of the House interested in the status of this legislation, I know that all of the Members have been receiving numerous letters from constituents about the bill and would, therefore, be interested in the information about its progress which I gave to the members of the American Numismatic Association. Since the text of this talk has appeared in some of the numismatic publications and may therefore, lead to further correspondence to the Members of the House on Senate Joint Resolution 158, I believe it would be useful to the Members to have my remarks at the convention available to them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Under unanimous consent, I submit it for inclusion in the RECORD, as follows:

NUMISMATIC VIEWS FROM THE HILL

(Opening address by Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan, Democrat, of St. Louis, Mo., chairman, Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs, House Committee on Banking and Currency, at 79th anniversary convention of American Numismatic Association, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, August 19, 1970, at 10:30 a.m.)

It is indeed a pleasure for me, as the chairman of the subcommittee in the United States House of Representatives which has jurisdiction over coinage legislation, to have this opportunity to meet for the first time with the men and women who form the most prestigious organization of coin hobbyists in the world. I have been serving on the House Committee on Banking and Currency since 1955—from the start of my second Term in the Congress—and thus have participated directly in the writing of coinage and currency legislation for nearly 16 years. However, it was not until the formation of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs in 1963, that I was given primary responsibility in the House Committee for such legislation.

Many coin collectors have been puzzled as to why legislation affecting the operations of the Mints should be under the jurisdiction of a Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs. Perhaps it makes semantic sense from the standpoint that without coins, consumers would be at a great disadvantage in doing their purchasing of "consumerables". But that isn't the reason. The reason is even more remote than that. Prior to 1963, the Committee on Banking and Currency had no specialized subcommittees except on housing legislation—which is one of our most important committee responsibilities, and also one of the most technical.

While the late Congressman Brent Spence of Kentucky was chairman of the parent committee, he tried, insofar as possible, to have all hearings on legislation conducted by the full committee so that all of us as Members of the Committee would have an equal opportunity to acquire full information on every one of the far-reaching bills our committee was responsible for shaping for House action.

WHY COINAGE AND MEDALS BILLS GO TO THE CONSUMER SUBCOMMITTEE

This includes such a great variety of issues of a highly complex nature—the housing legislation I referred to earlier, bills dealing with the status of national economic preparedness for defense purposes, all banking legislation, all of the international financial institutions such as the World Bank and related agencies, also export controls, the Export-Import bank, the regulation of credit,

and so on—that as the scope of our legislative responsibilities expanded, and the technical nature of the bills grew in proportion, it became more and more difficult for all of the Members of the Committee to devote the vast amount of time necessary in order to understand all of the details in sufficient depth to be able to explain clearly to the rest of the House the facts and disputes and alternatives on every major piece of legislation. And this was our system when Congressman Wright Patman of Texas became chairman in 1963.

He immediately set up interest-area subcommittees which would have continuous jurisdiction over clearly defined types of bills, so that each subcommittee would become expert in a field of specialization. One deals exclusively with international trade; another with international finance; another with domestic finance; one with small business legislation; one with housing; one with bank insurance and my subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over consumer bills referred to our Committee, chiefly in the area of consumer credit.

A question then arose about jurisdiction over the Mint. The problem was solved by Mr. Patman on a rather informal basis by asking me if I would accept this responsibility as an additional part of our subcommittee jurisdiction, and my saying—yes. So if any of you have wondered why coinage legislation, and other bills dealing with the Mint, come to a subcommittee on consumer affairs, that's the simple explanation—a casual decision at the time all of the divergent areas of responsibility of the Banking Committee were being compressed into seven narrowly defined and specialized subcommittees. The jurisdiction could just as easily have gone to any of the other six subcommittees as an extra chore.

POLICY ON COMMEMORATIVE COIN BILLS

Once having been given the responsibility for coinage matters, we have tried to exercise that responsibility—responsibly. I hope members of this organization will agree that we have succeeded in that respect, although I am sure that many—if not most—of you have not been pleased with at least one of our basic policies. That policy, adopted early in our existence as a subcommittee, was to put aside—pigeonhole—all bills proposing the minting of commemorative coins. We have adhered to it ever since.

In 1963, when we first adopted the non-commemorative-coins policy, we were heading into a crisis of monumental proportions in the circulation of coins for commerce. The mints just could not keep up with the demand for coins. A new Mint in Philadelphia had been authorized by the Committee on Public Works but years would elapse before that facility could be in operation. The existing mints went on a three-shift, around-the-clock schedule, and still the coinage demand could not be met.

The Kennedy half-dollar appearing in 1964 was often thought to be a commemorative—which it was never intended to be—and all half-dollars disappeared from circulation. In 1965, we went to the clad coins, but still no half-dollars showed up in circulation. I am sure most of you know that history. During most of this period, however, commemorative coins were just out of the question.

From a standpoint of coin production, there is no question now that the mints could handle the striking of some commemorative coins, if such coins were to be authorized by Congress. So for the first time, really, since becoming subcommittee chairman in 1963, I feel that it would be appropriate for us to consider once again the question of future commemorative coins. I do not have a closed mind on this subject, even though my actions as a legislator and as a subcommittee chairman up to now may have given that impression.

COMMEMORATIVE COIN ISSUE SHOULD BE REVIEWED AGAIN

During the hearings of our Committee on the coinage bill, I asked if the Treasury has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to consider the minting of new commemoratives. At that time, the answer was still no. Nevertheless, I will be happy to schedule hearings on this issue once the present crushing legislative burdens on the Banking Committee have eased up—perhaps early in the next Congress. I know how widespread is the interest among members of this association in seeing imaginative new coinage issues. With the approaching bicentennial of our independence in 1976, the former Director of the Mint, that dynamic lady from Nevada, Miss Eva Adams—who was instrumental in persuading me to speak at your convention today—urged upon us some time ago, prior to leaving office, that the bicentennial celebration of our founding be observed numismatically by the issuance of appropriate new coins. I believe her successor, Mrs. Mary Brooks, would also like to see this done.

But that is far different from the kind of commemorative coins which plagued the Congress in the '30's. Then commemorative half-dollars were authorized for almost any state or locality or organization which requested one in celebration of what they considered an important anniversary. It was under this policy of such generosity that the commemoratives turned into what a predecessor of mine in the Congress from St. Louis, the late Congressman John Cochran, in one of the most scorching committee reports I ever read, flatly described as a racket.

NEW GUIDELINES BEING DEVELOPED ON NATIONAL MEDAL BILLS

When we adopted as our subcommittee policy in 1963 a firm opposition to privately-sponsored commemorative coins, we adopted, at the same time, an open and very generous policy on the approval of bills proposing national commemorative medals. The American Numismatic Association, I am happy to say, was among the organizations which received our approval for sponsorship of a national medal, under Public Law 401 of the 89th Congress, commemorating the 75th anniversary of your formation, and I am sure it is a medal which each of you who owns one treasures for its significance to you and to your fine organization. But now our policy on commemorative medals is under critical review because of the fears of commercial manufacturers of medals of unfair competition by the Federal Government.

Hence, we are in the process now of trying to set up guidelines to Members of Congress on the types of commemorative medals bills we are likely to approve in the future and those we will pass over. With the great expansion of activity by private firms manufacturing such medals, we do not want to have the Treasury, in effect, competing with private business in an area which private business can adequately service.

What precipitated this critical review of our policy on bills for national commemorative medals was the approval several years ago of a Senate bill authorizing a national medal marking the 200th anniversary of Dartmouth College, followed by the introduction last year of a bill for a similar medal honoring the 100th anniversary of Ohio Northern University. We delayed action for many months on the Ohio Northern medal because it was the first bill in the commemorative medals field which ran into any opposition whatsoever—usually these bills are passed by Congress by unanimous consent, under procedures which permit a single Member of the House to block action. Eventually, the Ohio Northern University bill did pass, and become law, but it may be the last Public Law for a medal for a college or university—unless there is shown to us such direct and intimate national significance in

a particular college's centennial or other anniversary that the legislation would comply with our projected guidelines. Apparently there are a great many colleges at or near the century mark.

A national commemorative medal should be restricted to some event or anniversary of truly national significance and importance. This new policy—once spelled out in sufficient detail and clarity—would rule out, probably medals similar to some of those we have previously approved. I am not sure that the bill I successfully introduced for the bicentennial of St. Louis in 1964 would qualify now. But in making up our guidelines, I certainly would want, and will welcome, any suggestions emanating from this Association. How do you feel about national commemorative medals?

THE EISENHOWER DOLLAR

In the meantime, uppermost in the minds of many of you, I am sure, is the prospect for passage of pending legislation providing for the minting of a new \$1 coin honoring the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower. My mail is full of inquiries on this matter, and I know Chairman Patman of the parent Committee is also inundated with mail on this subject. As you probably know, Mr. Patman is deeply opposed to the use of silver in the new coin—and so am I. If we could resolve the controversy over the use of silver in the new coin, the Coinage Act Amendments bill would sail through to passage in a legislative instant. Both Houses of Congress have agreed there should be a \$1 coin; both Houses have authorized the minting of such a coin of cupro-nickel content—as a circulating coin. The House overwhelmingly rejected the use of silver in any of our coins hereafter, except in a limited number of proof sets, in the votes we held on this issue last October; the Senate, in October and again last March insisted that a specified number of \$1 coins be made of 40% silver—it specified 300 million such silver coins when it voted on this matter last October, but dropped down to 150 million when it again considered the matter in March. In the interim period, the Senate conceded that just turning out 40% silver \$1 coins for general circulation would be an exercise in futility as far as achieving their circulation was concerned—they just wouldn't circulate. So in March, it proposed that the 150 million be sold by the Treasury as premium-priced commemoratives, with 20 million of them to be hand-made proof coins to be sold at \$10 each, and the rest to be sold as uncirculated coins at \$3 or \$5 each.

COULD WE USE THE SILVER NOW BEING SOLD TO SPECULATORS?

Many of you feel that the controversy between the two Houses over the use of some silver in this coin is rather picayune—after all, aren't we selling silver out of the Treasury right now at so-called "bargain" prices to anyone who wants to buy it, hoard it, speculate in it, sell it abroad, and so on?

Why not, we are asked, take some of that same silver and put it instead in a coin to be sold by the Treasury at a premium and thus use the moneymaking powers of the Treasury to make some money for the taxpayer? If that were the mechanism used, if might not have been such a bad idea. But that is not what the Senate proposal entails. We would not, under the Senate bill, be using in coins the silver now being sold to the public each week by GSA.

The weekly sales of silver to the speculators and hoarders and exporters would not be restricted in any way by the Senate coinage bill. On the contrary, the so-called compromise between silver producers and silver users on the use of silver in the \$1 coin which led to the language in the Senate bill envisions extending the sale of 1½ million ounces of silver each week to the silver traders for an additional three weeks beyond the

present scheduled deadline of October 15—thus increasing by 4½ million ounces the amount of Treasury silver scheduled to go into hiding by these silver traders, pending an anticipated future price increase in the precious metal. That's the sweetener in this compromise to the silver users. It was the prospect of being able to acquire this additional 4½ million ounces of government-owned silver which prompted the silver users to withdraw their opposition to the further use of silver in coinage.

SILVER FOR DOLLAR COIN WOULD COME LARGELY FROM DEFENSE STOCKPILE

Well, then, where would the silver come from to make 150 million silver dollars under the Senate bill? Most of it would come from an interesting source—from the *defense stockpile* of silver created by the House Banking Committee in 1967 as part of the legislation terminating the required redemption of silver certificates with silver bullion.

I am not at all convinced that we should deplete our stockpile—a stockpile created against future defense requirements—for the purpose of minting silver coins which will never be used as circulating coins. The only defense which the Administration has given us for agreeing now to a reduction of 25½ million ounces in the 165 million ounce stockpile we created in 1967 is that secondary recovery of silver from used photographic chemicals has been more successful than anticipated. But we have held no hearings on the possible consequences of reducing the defense stockpile of silver by 15½ percent, and the only information on record on this has been a vague letter to us in response to a question I raised at our hearings on the bill to extend the Defense Production Act.

OPEN BIDDING ON TREASURY SILVER A MISTAKE

As for the Treasury's policy since May, 1969, of permitting the sale of its remaining silver to all comers with no questions asked as to the ultimate use by buyers of this precious national resource at these weekly auctions, I think it has been a grievous blunder, as was the companion decision by the Treasury the same day to permit those who caused, or contributed to, the coin shortages of 1964-65, to cash in on the subsequent rise in silver prices by melting their hoarded coins.

These were not coin collectors who profited by melting coins; they were coin hoarders, and silver speculators. Everything about the misuse of our coinage policies in order to broaden the base of speculation in silver has been distasteful to me. I have felt for a long time that, if silver is no longer available in sufficient volume to use it generally in coinage, and if its industrial and national defense uses are so vital, then we should carefully husband our limited supplies of government silver as a national resource for the benefit of all of the people of this country, rather than continue to dump it on the market for gambling purposes.

This, I believe, is the main use to which government silver has been put during the past 14 months in a highly volatile speculative commodity market.

40,000 CONTRACT OPEN INTEREST IN SILVER FUTURES

I noticed the other day that there are nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars worth of silver futures contracts outstanding in New York—an open interest of 40,000 contracts of 10,000 ounces each. This would involve an amount of silver equal to more than 10 years production of our silver mines in this country. Obviously, most of this open interest is not hedging by silver producers and by silver users on their future prices; this is clearly a speculator's market based on guesses as to what will or might happen

to silver prices this fall once the government stops dumping 1½ million ounces a week into the supply.

Therefore, much as numismatists might want shiny new \$1 coins for their collections, I can tell you that your interest in this legislation is minuscule compared to the interest in the same legislation of the buyers and sellers of silver futures contracts.

HOUSE AMENDMENT WOULD PERMIT SILVER IN PROOF SETS

An amendment of mine to the Coinage bill would have given the Treasury the full power to use some silver—or any metal or combination of metals—different from the circulating coins—in the production of multiple coin *proof sets*, provided, however, that access to these sets is assured to every coin collector who wants to buy a set. This amendment was subsequently deleted in the Senate, in favor of the silver industry's proposal requiring the use of stockpile to produce many millions of silver coins.

To the extent that any of you as coin collectors are anxious to help the silver mines achieve a higher price for their product, my position on this matter, and that of Mr. Patman, too, would not be a very satisfactory one. But if our national needs for silver for electronics components, submarine batteries, photographic film, missiles, and similar requirements are to be met only by having the government eventually buy back at a much higher price the same silver it is now pouring out to speculators here and overseas, and particularly after our stockpile had been depleted by 15½ percent, as the Senate proposes, in order to give you some shiny silver coins, and give coin dealers some new specimens to use as stock in trade—then I think the coin collector as a citizen and taxpayer would be badly served indeed.

NO PARTISAN POLITICS IN EISENHOWER COIN ISSUE

On the other hand, as long as Members of Congress continue to receive letters from constituents pleading with them to authorize a silver "Ike" coin—and implying that there is some Democratic politics against having Republican President Eisenhower honored on a coin—the silver producers and the plants manufacturing silver cladding for coins may well win this fight, as they have already in the Senate.

The latest legislative move on this in the Senate Banking Committee has been to hook on the silver coinage proposal as a rider on the One Bank Holding Company bill, which is a measure close to the heart of Congressman Patman, hoping in that way to get him to agree in conference to the use of silver in coinage in return for other things he wants in the bank regulation bill. There is also a resolution pending before the House Rules Committee to bring S.J. Res. 158 before the House and agree to the Senate Amendments. So anything could happen on this legislation when we return to Washington after Labor Day.

The latest legislative move on this in the Senate Banking Committee on the silver coinage proposal as a rider has been to hook on the One Bank Holding Company bill which is a measure close to the heart of Congressman Patman, hoping in that way to get him to agree in conference to the use of silver in coinage in return for other things he wants in the bank regulation bill. There is also a resolution pending before the House Rules Committee to bring S.J. Res. 158 before the House and agree to the Senate Amendments. So anything could happen on this legislation when we return to Washington after Labor Day.

But I want to lay at rest any fears that there is a Democratic strategy against having President Eisenhower's likeness on the

proposed \$1 coin. It was at my instigation in Committee that we nailed down in the House bill the requirement that the proposed \$1 coin feature President Eisenhower in the design. There was absolutely no politics in that. Republicans and Democrats alike in the Congress admired and respected the late General of the Armies, and President. We all know that he could have been a Democratic nominee for President years ago, if he had been agreeable to that. The actual amendment to place Ike's likeness on the \$1 coin was offered in Committee by Congresswoman Florence Dwyer of New Jersey, ranking Republican on my subcommittee, after I obtained from the spokesman for the Treasury an acknowledgement in our hearings that although the Secretary had the power to decide the design of the new coin himself, he felt Congress should designate the person to be honored, and he said he felt that it should be Mr. Eisenhower. We all did. That is the background. So there will be an "Ike" dollar regardless of its mineral content.

LEGITIMATE NUMISMATIC INTEREST

I am anxious to help the legitimate coin hobbyist to find new avenues, through our national coinage, to enjoy a fine hobby, and I have no objection to the sharp-eyed collector spotting a valuable coin and profiting from it, if he'd rather have the cash than the coin, or wants the cash to buy other coins he might prefer. But I don't think our coinage policies should be determined on the basis primarily of providing unique merchandise for enterprising dealers, or windfalls to futures speculators in silver. Am I wrong?

The views of individual members of this association, and of the association itself, are valuable to me to have, and I invite your comments. I do like to know, however, whether the individual writing to me is in the *business* of coins or a person who is essentially a hobbyist who may occasionally make a lucky strike, but whose main interest in coins is pleasure rather than profit. The profit motive is a thoroughly respectable one—a valid one. But no hobby endures for the pleasure of its practitioners if its policies are determined only by those whose interest is chiefly pecuniary.

Since this organization has endured for 79 years, and has grown greatly in stature as well as in membership, I am sure your deliberations and recommendations are based on what you feel is good for the *hobby* of coin collecting, rather than on the short-run gain of those who serve it as a business. In that spirit, I look forward to receiving your counsel on all legislative matters relating to numismatics, and I hope that we can cooperate effectively in enacting legislation to make the hobby ever more enjoyable and educational for all who share in its pleasures. Thank you.

CAMPUS BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, Lindenwood Colleges for men and women in St. Charles, Mo., last year began a promising experiment in academic freedom, individual rights, and safety of persons on campus. It was based on a statement worked out jointly by the students, faculty, administration, trustees, and directors of the colleges, a statement which provided a framework for campus relations aimed at free exchange of ideas, re-

spect for the dignity and safety of the individual.

With universities and colleges across the country opening for the fall term under a cloud of uncertainty and anxiety, the success of the Lindenwood experiment commends the statement for the consideration of other campuses.

Worked out under the leadership of President John Anthony Brown, the statement amounts to a bill of rights of American higher education. Dr. Brown was formerly assistant to the president of Temple University and later academic vice president and dean of the faculties of George Washington University, Washington, D.C. In addition to heading Lindenwood Colleges, he is president of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Missouri.

Here is the text of the Lindenwood statement:

JOINT STATEMENT OF POLICY ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM, INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, AND THE SAFETY OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY AT THE LINDENWOOD COLLEGES

I. PREAMBLE

We the students, faculty, administration, trustees, and directors of The Lindenwood Colleges, declare that this is our institution and set forth this statement of governance of our colleges as it relates to academic freedom, individual rights and the safety of persons and property.

Academic freedom may be delineated as the freedom to teach and the freedom to learn. To make certain that these freedoms do indeed exist, that the transmission of knowledge and pursuit of truth take place in an environment where critical judgment and intellectual independence may be exercised without fear, Lindenwood College¹ and Lindenwood College II² have undertaken to provide, to the best of their ability, appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, on the campus, and in their relations to the larger community. In support of these objectives, the following policies are established as guides and regulations for the exercise of the rights of citizenship by members of the Lindenwood Colleges Community.

II. FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND INQUIRY

All members of The Lindenwood Colleges are free to examine and to discuss all questions of interest to them and to express opinions publicly and privately. They are free to support causes by orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the colleges. At the same time, it must be made clear to the academic and larger community that in their public expressions or demonstrations, all members of the academic community speak only for themselves; such expressions do not necessarily imply approval or endorsement by The Lindenwood Colleges.

III. PROTECTION OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

A. *General Statement.* To make possible the advocacy of causes by orderly means, The Lindenwood Colleges must assure their members that they will be free from actions which endanger individual safety and which, by physical force or disruptive noise, would prevent the exercise of their freedom to speak. All members of The Lindenwood Community are under a strong obligation to protect its processes from these tactics. The administration of The Lindenwood Colleges has the particular responsibility, with appropriate consultation and regard for due

¹ Each or both hereafter referred to as The Lindenwood Colleges or The Lindenwood Community.

academic process, to institute disciplinary proceedings against those who adopt such tactics. Any member of The Lindenwood Colleges who deliberately uses such tactics shall be subject to various levels of disciplinary action including in serious cases suspension or dismissal. The ranking officer of the colleges taking such action shall immediately file a detailed report with the Council of The Colleges for its review.

B. *The Classroom.* The professor in the classroom and in conference shall encourage free discussion, inquiry, and expression. Student performance shall be evaluated solely on an academic basis, not on opinions or conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards.

1. Students shall be free to take reasoned exception to the data or views offered in any course of study and to reserve judgment about matters of opinion, but they are responsible for learning the content of any course of study for which they are enrolled.

2. Any member of The Lindenwood Colleges who disrupts activities in the classroom by such methods as physical obstruction to the entrance, destruction of property, physical attack on the professor or other students, or tactics of harassment that prevent the normal functioning of the class shall be subject to various levels of disciplinary action including in serious cases suspension or dismissal. The ranking officer of the colleges taking such action shall immediately file a detailed report with the Council of The Colleges for its review.

C. *Guest Speaker Policy.* The Lindenwood Colleges are dedicated to freedom of inquiry in the search for truth. Each college is thereby committed to encourage the presentation of all those responsible points of view and claims of truth which presume to be knowledge and which compete for the assent of man. The Lindenwood campus shall therefore be open to all public speakers, and all shall be welcome, subject only to the full responsibilities of sponsorship by recognized student (III. E.), faculty and administrative organizations within the campus community and to the availability of facilities. In order to ensure an orderly scheduling of facilities, to provide adequate preparations for the public guest speaker, to ensure public safety, and to meet the obligations of group sponsorship, the event must be registered with the Office of the Dean of Students. It is further understood that The Lindenwood Community functions as an arena of freedom where ideas must stand on their merit alone and that The Lindenwood Colleges do not necessarily endorse the ideas therein presented.

1. Public guest speakers who are duly registered by the Office of the Dean of Students shall be accorded the same freedom of expression and inquiry (II) and the protection therefore, (III. A.) accorded to any member of The Lindenwood Community.

2. Any member of The Lindenwood Colleges who does not properly register a public speaker will be in violation of college guest speaker policy and will be subject to disciplinary action by the judicial board of the appropriate college.

3. Administrative officers of The Lindenwood Colleges reserve the right to direct any public speaker who is not duly sponsored or registered to leave the campus property, or when public safety is threatened, to terminate a meeting and to request participants to disperse.

4. Orderly presentation of contrary views is a right only as long as it does not interfere with the right of others to hear the duly registered speaker.

D. *Student Communications Media.* Official student communications are basic to an atmosphere for free and responsible discussion and for intellectual exploration on campus. They bring student concerns to the at-

tention of the faculty and the institutional authorities and help formulate student opinion on various issues. Because of their financial and legal dependence, they are under the jurisdiction of the officers of The Lindenwood Colleges. The role of publisher is delegated by the officers of the college to the Publications Board, a body composed of students, faculty and administrators. The board appoints editors, may recall them, and may serve as a review board. Editors are free from any advance approval of copy and are guaranteed sufficient editorial freedom and financial autonomy to maintain their medium's integrity of purpose as a vehicle for free inquiry and free expression in the academic community. Student editors have the same responsibility toward their publisher and public as do all journalists, e.g., the avoidance of libel, indecency, undocumented allegations, attacks on personal integrity, and harassment or slanderous innuendo.

Editors of student publications are protected from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. The failure of the Publications Board and its appointed editors, however, to maintain the level of responsibility described above may lead to suspension of publication. Editors deliberately misusing their freedom in the judgment of the Publications Board may be dismissed. When, in the judgment of the Publications Board, further disciplinary action is warranted, the matter will be referred to the appropriate disciplinary jurisdiction.

All student publications must explicitly state that the opinions therein expressed are not necessarily those of either of the Lindenwood Colleges.

E. *Recognition of Campus Association and Organizations.* Recognizing that members of the campus community arrive with a variety of established interests and that they develop new interests as members of the community, The Lindenwood Colleges guarantee the freedom to organize and to join associations for the pursuit of common concerns.

1. A committee composed of all student members of the Council of The Colleges officially recognizes student organizations on behalf of the colleges. The committee establishes its own criteria for the granting and revocation of official recognition consistent with the general policies of the colleges. However, organizations which draw their membership solely from one college shall obtain official recognition from the student government of that particular college.

2. No organization shall be required to submit a list of members as a condition of campus recognition.

3. While student organizations are encouraged to seek faculty participation in their activities, they shall not be required to do so as a condition of institutional recognition.

4. Affiliation with an extramural organization will not of itself disqualify a campus organization from institutional recognition.

5. Only such persons as hold *bona fide* membership in the community of The Lindenwood so as a condition of institutional recognized college organizations.

6. Each association and organization bears responsibility for the conduct and financial support of its program(s).

F. *College Records.* The Lindenwood Colleges, by virtue of their obligation to provide evidence of student's performance in and completion of courses and other official college programs, must maintain records of integrity and completeness. In the process of serving the student's personal and the college's general needs, additional files relating to disciplinary action and extracurricular participation necessarily accumulate. The colleges, through the officer specifically charged with maintaining these records, act

as custodian and will allow their use only by authorized employees of the colleges and then with care for their confidentiality. The following safeguards are provided:

1. The Lindenwood Colleges will not maintain records of a student's membership in organizations.

2. The student's transcript will contain only information about academic accomplishment and status. This shall be interpreted to include the recording of institutional action, such as dismissal or suspension for reasons of academic standards, health, or disciplinary action, which may affect a student's eligibility to re-register at The Lindenwood Colleges.

3. Specific records of disciplinary action and other information as may be accumulated in a student's folder, not in support of the transcript, will not be retained beyond graduation from The Lindenwood Colleges. For students who have terminated prior to graduation or transferred from The Lindenwood Colleges, the information will not be retained longer than five years.

4. Other information that may be accumulated as part of a student-placement file such as interview statements and letters of reference, shall not be released to any individual or agency, public or private, without the expressed written request and consent of the student.

Except for authorized action (as in 3 above), any member of The Lindenwood Colleges who removes, destroys, improperly reveals the contents of, or alters the records, files, or personal property of a student, faculty member, or administrative officer shall be subject to dismissal from The Lindenwood Community and/or civil action.

G. College Property and Student Privacy. The colleges reserve the right to enter student rooms for maintenance purposes. The colleges respect the student's individual rights and will make every effort to notify the student of the maintenance problem in advance and give the student an opportunity to be present. Inspection of student rooms for any other purposes shall be made only after a warrant has been issued by an officer of the colleges with responsibility for student affairs in consultation with a student officer from the residence hall. The warrant will state the reason for the inspection, approximate time for the inspection, who is to conduct the inspection, and who requested the inspection. Validation of the warrant shall be indicated by the signature of the issuing officer, and the inspection, whenever possible, shall be conducted in the presence of the student officer who has participated in the warrant procedures.

H. Recruitment by Service and Employment Agencies.

1. Any *bona fide* Equal Opportunity Employer—governmental or private—will be permitted to use The Lindenwood Colleges Placement Office facilities.

2. No member of The Lindenwood Colleges has the right to disrupt the activities of the Placement Office, which provides a service to those who wish it, and no member of the college community will be allowed to interfere with the freedom of those who voluntarily seek its service.

I. Presence on Campus of Persons Not Affiliated with The Lindenwood Colleges. Visitors are welcomed on the campus during the time when the buildings are normally open. Guests or acquaintances who plan to be on campus beyond the hour of closing, or beyond the time when their host or hostess retires for the night, must be registered and be in quarters properly assigned to them.

Visitors shall be subject to policies and procedures stated within (I-VI). Visitors not under direct jurisdiction of The Lindenwood Colleges are expected to accept campus policies and will be asked to leave the campus if they refuse to do so. Violators of civil law will be prosecuted.

IV. MEMBERS OF THE LINDENWOOD COLLEGES AND OFF-CAMPUS FREEDOM

A. The Rights of Citizenship. Members of The Lindenwood Colleges who are citizens of the United States, as well as members of an academic community, enjoy the same freedom of speech, peaceful assembly, and right of petition that other citizens enjoy. All members of the academic community are subject to the obligations which accrue to them by virtue of this membership.

B. Institutional Authority and Civil Penalties. Members of The Lindenwood Colleges who are in violation of civil law may request institutional officials for advice, but The Lindenwood Colleges are in no way obligated to provide sanctuary or additional assistance. Members of The Lindenwood Colleges who violate the law are subject to the penalties prescribed by civil authorities, but the authority of The Lindenwood Colleges will not be used merely to duplicate the function of general laws. Only when the interests of Lindenwood as an academic community are distinct and clearly involved will the special authority of the colleges be asserted.

The member of The Lindenwood Community who violates institutional regulations in the course of off-campus activity, such as those relating to class attendance, shall be subject to no greater and no lesser penalty than would normally be imposed under different circumstances.

V. CAMPUS SECURITY: ADDITIONAL UNDERSTANDINGS

A. Possession of Firearms and/or Explosives. Possession of firearms and/or explosives on the premises of The Lindenwood Colleges is absolutely prohibited. Violation of this regulation by a member of the college community shall lead to immediate dismissal.

B. Request for Identification. Members of the Lindenwood Community are authorized to request persons to identify themselves when, in their opinion, identification is necessary for the protection of academic freedom or individual rights, the security of personal safety or campus property. Request for proper identification shall be conducted according to two guidelines:

1. Members of the Lindenwood Community are authorized to request identification after first revealing their own identification.

2. Authorized members of the community may thereafter request that the individual or person presumed to be a student of The Lindenwood Colleges present his personal I.D. card. Students of The Lindenwood Colleges shall comply with this request. Should the student believe the request is unreasonable, a complaint may be filed with an appropriate administrative or student officer, but he shall comply with the initial request.

Failure on the part of an individual to comply with request for identification shall result in the following:

1. The authorized member of the community will automatically assume that the individual is not a student of The Lindenwood Colleges. At his personal discretion, the authorized agent may make appropriate charges against the individual with college or civil authorities.

2. If the individual is later found to be a student of The Lindenwood Colleges, he will be subject to disciplinary action, under appropriate regard for academic due process (VI).

C. Guidelines for Controlling Disruptive Tactics. (Those tactics described in III. A.)

1. At all times, members of The Lindenwood Colleges Community will attempt to maintain a sense of proportion as to the magnitude of any threat that is facing The Lindenwood Colleges.

2. In dealing with disruption, institutional officials will first make a deliberate attempt to respect and honor reason and persuasion before choosing any other mode of action which is normally antithetical to the nature

of an institution of higher learning. However, failure to receive a prompt and "in kind" reply will necessarily obligate institutional officers to choose a different mode of action.

3. Institutional officials will not negotiate under conditions of duress as determined by the ranking official of the colleges. If disruptive tactics are not promptly halted after a short period in which reason and persuasion are sincerely attempted, an institutional official will inform the student that he is officially suspended from The Lindenwood Colleges. Appeal of this decision will be recognized by institutional authorities only after the disruptive tactics in question have been terminated. Scheduling of an appeal hearing will be at a time designated by institutional officials, but there must not be unreasonable delay. The appeal hearing will be conducted in executive session by The Council of the Colleges. Any member of The Council of the Colleges who was or is alleged to be involved in the disruption under question will be automatically disqualified from hearing the case.

4. Should disruption not be terminated after the student is informed of his suspension from The Lindenwood Colleges, civil authorities will be called for assistance. The specific procedure for transferring jurisdiction to civil authorities will be at the discretion of institutional officials.

VI. DISCIPLINARY STANDARDS, JUDICIAL JURISDICTION, AND SANCTIONS

A. Procedural Standards in Disciplinary Matters. In developing responsible student conduct, disciplinary proceedings play a role substantially secondary to example, counseling, guidance, and admonition. At the same time, The Lindenwood Colleges have a duty and the corollary disciplinary powers to protect their educational mission through the setting of standards of scholarship and conduct for the students. In exceptional circumstances when the preferred means fail to resolve problems of student conduct, certain procedures will be taken to protect both the academic community and the student as detailed in the judicial code of the college.

B. Judicial Jurisdiction in Cases Involving Infractions of Academic Standards. Review of violation of academic standards shall come under the jurisdiction of the Appeals Board of The Lindenwood Colleges (See Student Handbook—Academic Responsibility Code).

C. Judicial Jurisdiction in Cases of Social Misconduct. The jurisdiction is defined according to procedures established by the judicial code of Lindenwood College and the judicial code of Lindenwood College II.

D. Disciplinary Sanctions. Ultimate sanctions which may be imposed by The Lindenwood Colleges are two:

1. Academic Sanctions: Clearly, the ultimate academic authority The Lindenwood Colleges have over their members is the sanction of *dismissal* from the community.

2. Civil Sanctions: Officers of The Lindenwood Colleges will seek civil sanctions against members of The Lindenwood Community as a last resort. Civil sanctions will be sought against individuals who are not members of The Lindenwood Colleges who violate The Lindenwood Community through disruptive tactics.

VII. RATIFICATIONS AND AMENDMENT

A. This document shall become effective upon ratification by the Board of Directors of Lindenwood College and the Board of Trustees of Lindenwood College II.

B. Revisions of this document may be instituted by the Council of The Colleges subject to ratification by the Board of Directors of Lindenwood College and the Board of Trustees of Lindenwood College II.

² Ratified by the Board of Directors of Lindenwood College on May 29, 1970, and by the Board of Trustees of Lindenwood College II on June 15, 1970.

KNX NEWS RADIO

HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, on September 10 KNX/News Radio will celebrate its 50th year of broadcasting to the people of Los Angeles.

Starting in the back bedroom of a private home KNX has grown into a giant complex valued at \$2 million with its new headquarters located only a stone's throw from its first home in Hollywood.

In 1936 the Columbia Broadcasting System purchased the station and began to beam some of America's most memorable radio programs to our community. Some of the best remembered are the "Carnation Hour," "Lucky Strike Hit Parade," the "Paul Whiteman Show," "Beuhla," and the "Lux Radio Theatre."

At this time I would like to congratulate KNX Radio on its golden anniversary. Over the past 50 years KNX has displayed a real commitment to public service broadcasting.

Its recent transformation into a 24-hour news radio station has enhanced its function as a disseminator of relevant news and commentary.

I salute KNX in its effort to keep the populace of southern California fully informed about the rapidly changing events affecting our daily lives and wish them the best of luck during their next 50 years of broadcasting.

QUAD-CITIES ACT TO DEAL WITH AIR POLLUTION**HON. FRED SCHWENGEL**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 8, 1970

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Quad City Area Regional Air Pollution Control Board has done an excellent job of implementing an air pollution control plan. The board is certainly to be commended for their efforts. A brief history of the board and its activities follows:

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUAD CITY AREA REGIONAL AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Examining the physical proximity of Scott County, Iowa, and Rock Island County, Illinois, one could only come to the conclusion that the boundary that separates them, the Mississippi River, would not provide an adequate buffer zone to deter the transmission of air pollutants originating on either shore. The Quad City Area, as these two counties are often collectively referred to, has a population of over 350,000 and over 400 significant manufacturing establishments.

Several years ago a committee composed of representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce in the Quad City Area began work on a bi-state program for the control of air pollution. This effort arose out of the realization that air pollution in Scott County, Iowa, and Rock Island County, Illinois, could not be dealt with on a piecemeal basis

by the 32 municipal governmental units having jurisdiction in those counties. The committee felt that the only successful program for air pollution control would come from one local control agency which would have identical enforcement powers in both Rock Island County, Illinois, and Scott County, Iowa.

The result of this committee's efforts was an air pollution control charter drawn up and signed by the local governments of Scott County, Davenport, Bettendorf, and Riverdale on the Iowa side; and Rock Island County, Moline, Rock Island, Milan, East Moline, and Silvis on the Illinois side. By signing this charter, these political subdivisions delegated their authority to control air pollution to a central air pollution control board, now known as the Quad City Area Regional Air Pollution Control Board.

The Charter is an agreement which seeks "to maintain purity of the air resources consistent with the protection of the normal health, general welfare, and physical property of the people. . . ." To accomplish these objectives, the Charter provides for a Policy Board, a Technical Advisory Committee, an Air Pollution Control Agency, and an administrative Director. The Charter further authorizes the Board to adopt identical rules and regulations for the control of air pollution among the political subdivisions and authorizes the establishment of a central air pollution control agency to administer these rules and regulations. The result is direct air pollution control, not only among different political subdivisions, but different political subdivisions in two states.

After the Charter was signed in September of 1969 each political subdivision appointed a member and an alternate to serve on the Board. Thus, the Board directly represents the political subdivisions. The ten-man Board then appointed a Technical Advisory Committee, made up of mainly professional people having fields of specialty in medicine, law, agriculture, conservation, and meteorology, to mention a few. The Board then sought to have the states of Iowa and Illinois legally recognize the authority of the Charter. The states did so by the passage of the appropriate enabling legislation.

Once the Technical Advisory Committee was appointed and state recognition was confirmed, the Board recruited an Air Pollution Control Director. The Director assumed his duties in May of 1970. In July, 1970, the Board with the advice and assistance of the Technical Advisory Committee and Director adopted an administrative program to control air pollution and a time schedule for implementation of local air pollution control rules and regulations.

The administrative program includes an installation permit system, an industrial survey system, and an abatement enforcement and control program system. The installation permit system is a preventative air pollution control measure requiring the evaluation of process and equipment plans before physical installation can take place. The industrial survey system will provide statistical information regarding the amount and types of pollutants being emitted from the various pollution sources in the Quad City Area. The abatement, enforcement, and control program system will provide for servicing complaints and seeking out pollution violators and will also promote development of structured cooperative air pollution control programs with industry.

The local rules and regulations adopted by the Board must, as required by the Charter, be at least as strict as the strictest of the state rules and regulations promulgated by Iowa and Illinois. However, the local rules and regulations may be more strict in order to meet local needs. Therefore, at the least, the local laws will incorporate the best laws of the states of jurisdiction.

The Charter, a political first for this area and probably for the nation, is in essence a contract among political subdivisions of two states. In this way, it differs from other interstate air pollution control contracts which are basically contracts between the political governments of the states themselves and do not provide a delegation of authority to a central agency for direct enforcement of air pollution control.

Thus, the local governments of the Quad City Area have solved the problem which plagues similar areas throughout the country. They are providing for a centralized air pollution control agency to serve areas of residence and industrial activity which are physically bound but separated politically. They have realized that their approach is the only approach which will assure the achievement of air quality goals established for the region.

One may expand this point further, and realize that the entire regional border between Iowa and Illinois will have a similar problem of air pollution control. The problem is more significant if one considers that developers find the shores of major water arteries such as the Mississippi very attractive sites for industrial activity.

BILL COWGER REPORTS**HON. ROGER H. ZION**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, the August 1970, newsletter of my colleague, BILL COWGER, has come to my attention. I should like to commend this informative effort to my House colleagues:

REPORT FROM CONGRESS

(By BILL COWGER)

THE ECONOMY

It now appears that the economic picture is improving. According to Dr. Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank Board, available money is increasing for capital improvements and for personal loans. There has recently been a slowdown in retail prices which indicates that inflation is coming under control. Even though unemployment has risen, it is not alarming when you consider that we are changing from a war time to a peace time economy. President Nixon has been reducing our commitments abroad and the Congress has been cutting defense spending. This will, very naturally, result in a transition period of some unemployment. Please notice in the following table of unemployment rates from 1960 to 1970 that during peace time the rate goes up. 1960 was the last year of the Eisenhower Administration. During the three years under President John F. Kennedy, unemployment increased. The rate went down starting with the escalation of the Vietnam war. It is now creeping upward as we de-escalate American involvement in Vietnam.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Percent
1960	5.5
1961	6.7
1962	5.5
1963	5.7
1964	5.2
1965	4.5
1966	3.8
1967	3.8
1968	3.6
1969	3.5
1970	4.7

The Federal Budget for fiscal 1970 has gone \$2.9 billion in the red. This was the ninth time in ten years that the federal government has spent more money than it has collected. Only in 1969 was there a budget surplus. During the last year of the Johnson Administration, the budget was overspent by \$25 billion.

WHITE HOUSE VISIT

I recently had an opportunity to visit with President Richard M. Nixon in his oval office at the White House. We discussed the warm welcome that he had received in Louisville and the enthusiastic crowds that met him at the airport and in the downtown business district. I also was able to make an appointment to meet with him at a later date to discuss my around-the-world factfinding tour of Southeast Asia and the Middle East.

NEW EISENHOWER STAMP

Thursday, August 6, a regular 6-cent stamp honoring President Dwight D. Eisenhower was put into circulation by the Post Office Department. This stamp, which will be printed by the billions, will augment the Eisenhower commemorative stamp issued in October, 1969.

In addition to the satisfaction of seeing one of the truly great Americans of all time appropriately honored, I had the pleasure of receiving an album of the new Eisenhower stamps from Postmaster General Winton M. Blount.

AWARD CEREMONY

Recently I represented the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Maurice Stans, in presenting an "E Star Award" to the Catalysts and Chemicals, Inc., of Louisville, Kentucky. This company has twice been honored for increasing their sales of United States products abroad. Shown from left to right are Dr. Ronald E. Rietmeier, President of Catalysts and Chemicals, Tom Ferguson, U.S. Department of Commerce, Paul Grubbs, Kentucky Commissioner of Commerce, and John T. Acree, Jr., President of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce. (Picture not reproduced in RECORD).

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFING

At a recent briefing with Assistant Secretary of State, Joseph J. Sisco, the U.S. peace proposal for the Middle East was discussed. I exchanged with Secretary Sisco my own experiences in Israel, Lebanon and Egypt. The United States proposal for a ninety-day cease fire has received support from around the world. Secretary Sisco is our ranking negotiator in the Middle East.

POLICE ASSISTANCE ACT

At the recent annual meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors in Denver, Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City introduced the resolution endorsing my anti-crime bill. Earlier this year, I introduced and sponsored the Police Assistance Act of 1970 (H.R. 15706) which has now gained the endorsement of mayors and police officials across the country. Mayor Lindsay is pictured above when he appeared last year before our Task Force on Urban Affairs. The Mayor has been a strong supporter of direct federal funding to the cities. (Picture not printed in RECORD.)

VIETNAM

Most of the recent fighting in Vietnam has been in the I Corps area near DaNang, Hue and the DMZ. The 101st Airborne Division has the responsibility for the protection of the area from the Au Shaw Valley, East to Hue and the coast. Pictured on the right is Major General John J. Hennessey, Commander of the famous Screaming Eagle Division. During my recent visit to this battle area, we inspected advanced fire bases that were in almost daily contact with the enemy. (Picture not printed in RECORD.)

TELEPHONE SERVICES

By calling 585-5444, you can receive my regular recorded message from Congress. As

often as necessary I report on the legislative schedule of Congress, making mention of the important bills that are up for debate. We receive many repeat calls from Louisvillians who regularly use this number to find out what is going on in Washington. 585-5444 may be called day and night.

CAMBODIANS VISIT

My last newsletter showed a photograph taken in Phnom Penh, Cambodia with a group of college students and professors. Recently three of the Cambodian professors visited me in Washington. They are on a tour of the United States seeking assistance for their country in its fight against communism. They are not asking for U.S. troop intervention, but need material help to turn back the North Vietnamese invaders. (Picture not printed in RECORD).

DISTRICT OFFICE

My Louisville Congressional office is managed by Mr. Claude H. Harris. Located at 140 South Fifth Street, the office is available for calls on a 24-hour basis, seven days a week. We record phone requests at night and on the weekends after regular office hours.

In Louisville we have seven staff assistants who handle a tremendous case load of requests involving business with the Federal government. Not always do we work miracles, but we always try.

THE NEWSLETTER

The paper and printing of this report is not paid for at the expense of the government. Personal funds and contributions from those who wish to be kept informed of Congressional activities make this newsletter possible.

Each year thousands ask: Congressman, help me!

Constituent service is one of the main tasks of a Congressman. Requests come in all "shapes and sizes". Some are complex, others are simple.

To show you the silent side of Congressional service we have prepared a sample of some of our recent cases:

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Following the death of my husband I was advised by the Social Security office in Louisville that I would receive monthly benefits. I have waited all these months and still have not received a check.

The Congressman called the Social Security office and it was determined she not only was entitled to begin receiving monthly benefits but she also received a sizable sum covering the amount due for the past months.

DEAR MR. COWGER: My husband died suddenly and my son is in Vietnam. I cannot work as I have small children at home. Please have my son discharged from the Army.

Congressman Cowger advised the soldier the proper procedure to follow in applying for a discharge. The request for discharge was approved by the Department of the Army.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The VA is going to take my small pension away from me. Please help. I have been injured and am also getting benefits from Social Security.

The Congressman asked the Manager of the Regional Office of the VA to assist the gentleman in completing the income forms necessary to determine the monthly amount payable. Based on that information payments were resumed.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COWGER: For the past couple of years I have been attempting to get payment for material supplied to a foreign government. We have not received any money.

Congressman Cowger began correspondence with the American advisory group and after getting all the necessary documents, payment was made to the supplier.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: In January, I filed for my income tax refund. All these months have gone by and I have never received my check.

Congressman Cowger asked the District Director of Internal Revenue to make an investigation. It was determined an error had been made in processing and the check was mailed to an incorrect address. The check was immediately remailed.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COWGER: My husband is presently serving in Vietnam and now my son has received orders to report there. Please help me; one is enough to worry about in that place.

The Congressman advised the young man to apply for a reassignment under the Department of Defense policy of only one member of a family serving in Vietnam at a given time. He submitted his request to his commanding officer and his request was approved.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART CALENDAR OF EVENTS, SEPTEMBER 1970

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the Calendar of Events of the National Gallery of Art for the month of September 1970.

Once again, the National Gallery has planned an outstanding series of events and exhibits, and I urge my colleagues and the American people to visit the Gallery and take advantage of their excellent program of events.

The material follows:

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARY CASSATT 1844-1926

The National Gallery's fall exhibition schedule opens September 27 with an exhibition of one hundred works by Mary Cassatt, including oils, pastels, and graphics. It will be the largest exhibition ever held of the work of this important American impressionist and will include a number of paintings never before shown in the United States as well as seldom-seen pictures from the Cassatt family and several European collections.

This exhibition, to be shown only in Washington, is the sixth in a series of retrospectives which the National Gallery has organized honoring important American artists, the first of the series to honor a woman. The exhibition will be on view in the Central Galleries, on the ground floor, through November 8. A fully-illustrated catalog (\$4.75), with an introduction and notes by Adelyn Breeskin, preeminent authority on Mary Cassatt, will be available.

The National Gallery also has commissioned a full color 2 x 3 foot poster in a limited edition, featuring *The Boating Party*, a painting in the collection of the National Gallery. The poster is available for \$5.00 during the exhibition, \$10.00 afterward.

"ART AND MAN"

The first installment of "Art and Man," a multi-media program under the direction of the National Gallery of Art and published by Scholastic Magazines, will be mailed nationally to subscribers in junior and senior high schools the week of September 20.

"Art and Man" explores, through eight monthly packages, the humanities and their relationship to contemporary problems. Each package contains copies of the color-illustrated magazine *Art and Man*, as well as a record, a filmstrip, a poster, or a portfolio of reproductions.

Subjects for the first year are: *The American Wilderness, Rembrandt and His Age, Afri-*

can Art, Art and the Machine, Florence and the Renaissance, Art and War, Cities to Live In, and The First Americans (The American Indian).

"CIVILISATION"

Evening showings of "Civilisation," which have had to be doubled to meet the demand, will end September 7. The entire series will be shown again beginning September 13. Each week, through December 12, one film of the thirteen-part series by art historian Kenneth Clark will be shown daily at 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. No tickets; admission on a first-come basis.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS

The Gallery's 29th season of Sunday evening concerts in the East Gardens Court will begin on September 27 with the first of six programs entitled "Beethoven and his Contemporaries" in commemoration of the Beethoven Bicentennial. The concert hour has been changed to 7 o'clock.

LABOR DAY WEEKEND FILM

Sir Laurence Olivier's film version of Shakespeare's *Henry V* will be shown in the auditorium at 2:30 p.m. on Sunday and Monday of Labor Day weekend; running time is 2 hours 17 minutes.

CHANGE OF GALLERY AND CAFETERIA HOURS
AFTER SEPTEMBER 7

Regular hours begin September 8: weekdays and Saturdays, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Sundays, 12 noon to 10:00 p.m. Cafeteria hours after September 7: weekdays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.; luncheon service 11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.; Sundays, dinner service 1:00 to 7:00 p.m.

Summer hours (weekdays and Saturdays, 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.; Sundays, 12 noon to 10:00 p.m.) will be in effect through Labor Day, September 7.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31 THROUGH SUNDAY,
SEPTEMBER 6

Painting of the week¹

Henri Rousseau. *The Equatorial Jungle*. (Chester Dale Collection) Gallery 84. Tues. through Sat. 12:00 & 2:00; Sun. 3:30 & 6:00.

Tour of the week

Selections from the *Nathan Cummings Collection*. Central Gallery. Tues. through Sat. 1:00; Sun. 2:30.

Tour

Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda. Mon. through Sat. 11:00 & 3:00; Sun. 5:00.

Sunday film

Henry V. Auditorium 2:30.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, THROUGH SUNDAY,
SEPTEMBER 13

Labor day film

Henry V. Auditorium, Monday 2:30.

Painting of the week¹

Rembrandt. *A Polish Nobleman*. (Andrew Mellon Collection) Gallery 48. Tues. through Sat. 12:00 & 2:00; Sun. 3:30 & 6:00.

Tour of the week

Medieval Italian Art. Rotunda. Tues. through Sat. 1:00; Sun. 2:30.

Tour

Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda. Mon. through Sat. 11:00 & 3:00. Mon. (Labor Day) 1:00; Sun. 5:00.

Sunday lecture

Sèvres: Porcelain of Kings. Guest Speaker: Carl C. Dauterman, curator, Western European Arts, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Auditorium 4:00.

Sunday film—"Civilisation," I

The Skin of Our Teeth, 12:30 & 1:30.

¹ 11" x 14" reproductions with texts for sale this week—15c each. If mailed, 25c each.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, THROUGH SUNDAY,
SEPTEMBER 20

Painting of the Week¹

Fra Filippo Lippi. *Saint Benedict Orders Saint Maurus to the Rescue of Saint Placidus*. (Samuel H. Kress Collection) Gallery 4. Tues. through Sat. 12:00 & 2:00; Sun. 3:30 & 6:00.

Tour of the Week

Renaissance Italian Art. Rotunda. Tues. through Sat. 1:00; Sun. 2:30.

Tour

Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda. Mon. through Sat. 11:00 & 3:00; Sun. 5:00.

Sunday Lecture

The Craft of Early Italian Painting. Guest Speaker: Marvin Eisenberg, Professor of the History of Art, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Auditorium 4:00.

Weekday Film—"Civilisation," I

The Skin of Our Teeth, 12:30 & 1:30.

Sunday Film—"Civilisation," II

The Great Thaw, 12:30 & 1:30.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, THROUGH SUNDAY,
SEPTEMBER 27

Sculpture of the week²

Maillol. *Bather with Raised Arms*. (Ailsa Mellon Bruce Fund) Rotunda. Tues. through Sat. 12:00 & 2:00; Sun. 3:30 & 6:00.

Tour of the week

Baroque Italian Art. Rotunda. Tues. through Sat. 1:00; Sun. 2:30.

Tour

Introduction to the Collection. Rotunda. Mon. through Sat. 11:00 & 3:00; Sun. 5:00.

Sunday lecture

Mary Cassatt: Artist, Connoisseur, and Dynamic Personality. Guest Speaker: Frederick A. Sweet, Former Curator of American Painting, The Art Institute of Chicago, Chicago. Auditorium 4:00.

Weekday film—"Civilisation," II

The Great Thaw, 12:30 & 1:30.

Sunday film—"Civilisation," III

Romance and Reality, 12:30 & 1:30.

Sunday concert

Beethoven and His Contemporaries. National Gallery Orchestra. Richard Bales, Conductor. East Garden Court 7:00.

(Inquiries concerning the Gallery's educational services should be addressed to the Educational Office or telephoned to (202) 737-4215, ext. 272.)

BILL DECKER, SHERIFF OF
DALLAS, TEX.

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, we have just buried one of the finest lawmen that ever lived. All of us in Dallas loved and respected Bill Decker.

Sheriff Decker was a friendly man. He was humble yet had a fine sense of humor. He had the courage of a Texas Ranger.

He was a fair man and gave everyone an even break. Decker was sheriff for all of the people in Dallas, night and day.

The Dallas Times Herald on September 1 had an editorial tribute on Decker.

² 8" x 10" black-and-white photograph with text for sale this week—75c each.

You will be proud to read the following on a great Texas lawman:

Bill Decker died as he had lived 24 hours a day for 21 years—as sheriff of Dallas County.

Illness—chronic emphysema—had finally defeated him as no human adversary had ever succeeded in doing, and he had submitted his resignation as sheriff. But the resignation was not to take effect until Sept. 1. So Bill Decker died as sheriff of Dallas County and that was fitting.

For as we said in an editorial only last week, when Decker's resignation was announced: "The office of sheriff of Dallas County and Bill Decker have become so closely related in the minds of most of us that it is almost impossible to think of one without thinking of the other."

As long-time sheriff and before that as a deputy constable and then deputy sheriff, Decker performed a signal service for the people of this county in the enforcement of the law. But his service to the people of this county far transcended the mere discharge of the formal responsibilities of his office.

As we also said in the editorial last week: "Indeed, Bill Decker was a highly unusual and highly successful officer, but more important, Bill Decker was a highly unique human being. It was the great humanness of the man that will live on as one of the dominant qualities of the Decker legend."

Decker was, above all, a man of deep compassion for his fellowmen. As the story on his death in this newspaper so correctly noted, Decker's primary image was that of a friend of the people, a man never too tired or too busy to lend a helping hand to anyone who needed it.

He was known particularly as a friend of the "little people," many of whom came to him when they were in trouble and whom he helped unstintingly to his utmost capability. But in the same sense of the word, he was a friend of the "big people" as well. Their station in life, be it big or little, whether he had known them for a long time or not at all, carried no weight with Bill Decker when they sought his help as a friend.

The resolution, read in Commissioners Court by his good friend, County Judge Lew Sterrett, and passed by the court, says it well:

"We are deeply saddened by the passing of this truly great public official. This is indeed a sad day in Dallas."

PAY SCALES

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I recently received from a constituent, Mr. B. R. Stephens of New Braunfels, Tex., an editorial which appeared in the August 1970 edition of *Roads and Streets* magazine. It points to the exorbitant increase in pay scales, particularly as related to the construction industry. Because of these astounding revelations it becomes more important than ever that the Congress update the Taft-Hartley Act and take such other steps that would be designed to apply some brakes to this inflation-producing trend.

The editorial follows:

ONE-SIDED UNION SETTLEMENTS HEAD FOR \$40,000 TO \$50,000-A-YEAR WAGES IN 1970'S
(By Harold McKeever)

Memo to the President and Congress: Will some of you please shut your office doors, take

pencil in hand, and figure where we're heading if union wage settlements continue in the prevailing pattern.

We say shut the door first, for a reason. Particularly if you do this while figuring for the construction industry—the Operating Engineers, Teamsters, Cement Masons, Electrical Workers, Ironworkers, and Laborers—we wouldn't want any of your constituents to see the look of consternation you'll have, or should have, if you own life insurance and have friends and constituents who must pay for their children's college education a few years hence.

Just take any of a dozen typical recent settlements, and project the three-year raise three times. That will bring you to 1979. It comes up \$24 an hour for the Operating Engineers—\$42,000 a year *without overtime* in an 1800-hour year. Other construction workers in various regions will be making \$40,000 to \$50,000 by end of decade.

As this is written, Operating Engineers Local 150 in the Chicago area has just scored again on this pattern. They won from a \$4.75-an-hour increase for Class I to \$5.05 an hour for Class II over 38 months, bringing their pay with fringes to \$11.05 an hour for Class I. The union had demanded \$5.20, and it took a costly strike and lockout to force even this small concession.

This same go-around occurred three years ago in the Chicago area. A billion-dollar, seven-week strike of highway and heavy jobs in that year brought only minor reduction of the Operating Engineers' completely outrageous demands for more feather-bedding work rule and the 50 percent increase wanted.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Congressmen, now just tack on two more raises like this, in 1973 and 1976, with compounding, and you can see what the inflation picture is for the decade of the 1970's. Or use any of scores of other skyrocketing construction union settlements as your model—then ask Mr. Burns, yes, and the Hill, to think what this will do to any anti-inflation program, and what it is doing to every citizen.

The Chicago Tribune of July 4 put the problem in perspective in an editorial on the area settlement just reached with the Teamsters. This was for \$1.65 an hour wage boost plus added \$8 weekly health-welfare-pension plus cost-of-living increase—41 percent over three years. In the Tribune's words:

"This is vastly more than any conceivable increase in the cost of living or the productivity of the drivers. This means the shippers will have to pay more for freight; the customer will have to pay more in prices; the country has lost another important round in the battle against inflation.

"We can't criticize the truckers for being able to get what they wanted. But their success was not wholly the result of their own persistence. They were helped by a series of laws and precedents giving them the advantage over the trucking industry with which they were bargaining—if that was the word for what led to a total capitulation on the part of the industry.

Many of the drivers took other jobs to help make up for their loss of income. There was little if anything the trucking companies could do to make up for their loss of income. Had they tried to hire other drivers for their trucks, they would have been subjected to merciless persecution for strike-breaking and probably found guilty of refusing to bargain in good faith.

"The drivers who were unable to earn enough on their own were given food stamps (worth up to perhaps \$160 a month). The money for this was put up by the taxpayers, including the companies being struck. Had this been another state, the striking workers might have qualified also for unemployment compensation, even though the unemployment was of their own making.

"These are examples," the Tribune editorial concluded, "of the many ways in which present labor laws are loaded in favor of unions. . . . If we are ever to have a successful anti-inflation policy, it will have to include statutory changes to insure that collective bargaining means more bargaining, less one-sided collecting, and a more impartial attitude on the part of public agencies."

Mr. President, even though this is an election year you might at least pass this page along to your fiscal policy advisors. Then tell us the solution on your next TV program.

HE BROUGHT A STREAM BACK TO LIFE

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the question is often asked, What can a private citizen do about the pollution of the air, water, and land?

In this age of big government, big business, big universities and big everything, it is easy to lose sight of the value of individual effort toward the big problem of pollution abatement.

One of the outstanding examples of individual commitment and action for a better environment has taken place in Cedarburg, Wis. There, Mr. Del Cook decided 6 years ago that the creek running through his backyard did not have to be polluted.

Mr. Cook's struggle and eventual success is indeed inspiring. I have called it to the attention of my colleagues before. Del has now been honored by the Reader's Digest and in an editorial of the August 19 News-Graphic of Cedarburg, Wis. I would like to include as part of my remarks the editorial and the following article by Roul Tunley which appeared in the July 1970 Reader's Digest:

HE BROUGHT A STREAM BACK TO LIFE

(By Roul Tunley)

Late in 1962, Delbert J. Cook, an advertising executive born and raised in Chicago, then employed in Indianapolis, New York, Washington, D.C., and Milwaukee, got fed up with cities. Deciding to seek the solace of life in the country as a free-lance marketing consultant, he bought an old barn on Cedar Creek, 20 miles outside Milwaukee, and started remodeling it with his own hands. He worked all winter in his spare time. He'd always wanted to live on a stream, and now he dreamed of fish jumping, small boys swimming, dragon-flies buzzing, picnickers wading.

Then came the spring thaw. Walking down to the creek one morning, he was shocked to see what the winter snow and ice had concealed: swirls of oil, floating garbage, a rusty stove at anchor, and an odor of decay that killed the fragrance of early spring. Del Cook's dream stream was an open sewer!

His shock turned to outrage in the summer of 1964, when thousands of dead fish, belly up, appeared in the creek. Boiling angry, Cook drove into Cedarburg, largest town on the river (pop. 8000). There an official told him, "It's happening all over. There's nothing you can do about it." The man added with a smile, "It's part of progress, I guess."

Del Cook didn't smile. And today, thanks largely to him, Cedar Creek, running 32 miles through some of America's loveliest country,

flows clear again. Volunteers did the work, and it didn't cost the government a penny. But it wasn't easy.

Cook started his campaign the night of his meeting with the Cedarburg official. At a gathering of the local 4-H Club, which he headed, he discussed the situation with the youngsters. They voted to make cleaning up the creek their project. A group of Explorer Scouts joined them, and one of them suggested a name: the Cedar Creek Restoration Council. It was decided to charge dollar-a-year dues.

Knowing their technical limitations, Council members persuaded Floyd Stautz, a state health engineer, to be their adviser. On his advice, they divided the waterway into sectors, then formed survey teams. In canoes and on foot, they laboriously pinpointed each pollution source: sewage pipes, faulty drains, overloaded septic tanks, cattle runoffs, industrial wastes. Then they set aside a Saturday for a massive cleanup of the 2½-mile stretch through the area.

On the appointed day, more than 400 Scouts, 4-H members, highschool students and adults (teenagers outnumbered grown-ups six to one) showed up. Wading into the stream, they hauled out tires, bedsprings, bottles, barbecue grills, mattresses, old refrigerators—even the remains of a 1936 Chevy. City dump trucks hauled away 26 loads.

At this point, with no-dumping signs posted along the banks and with violations documented, Cook naively thought that the worst was over. After all, the law was explicit: no sewage or waste matter could be dumped in surface water. All he had to do now was to get officials to notify the violators, and the stream would quickly come back to life.

It didn't work out that way. As the weeks passed, Cook learned a hard truth: everybody gives lip service to clean water, but when it comes to doing something about it, there's an overwhelming lethargy, especially when it involves the pocketbook. Typical was a butter factory which was still contaminating Cedar Creek with whey—although as far back as 1953 it had been ordered to stop the practice. Other polluters included an animal-food manufacturer who dumped what Cook described as "blood and guts" into the stream and an outboard-motor factory spewing oil waste. Overloaded facilities at Cedarburg and Jackson emitted sewage not fully treated, and many faulty septic tanks added to the problem. Test samples of water showed bacterial counts, involving fecal matter, as high as 1,750,000 per 100 mg. of stream sample (any count over 200 can make water unsafe for human contact).

Cook doggedly pursued all the offenders with orders, summonses and writs via health officers, town constables, and officials in the state capital, Madison. He wrote countless letters, made countless calls.

Friendship became part of the price of the cleanup when Cook was forced to file suits against neighbors who failed to act. He learned early that fighting pollution is no way to win a popularity contest. He was referred to contemptuously as "Mr. Clean" and called a blatant publicity-seeker.

Occasionally people told him to his face, "You have no business coming in here as an outsider and *doing* things." More often they spoke behind his back. A whispering campaign suggested that he was doing it all to get a fat state job. The malicious gossip was groundless.

Only once—in 1969—did Cook falter. Fed up with innuendo, lethargy and constant roadblocks, he decided he'd enough of his nonpaying job as head of the Restoration Council and would go back to being a full-time marketing consultant. When he resigned, the local paper dug into its print box for its biggest type. "Cook Quits!" it bannered. Even a Milwaukee paper ran a front-page editorial. When shocked citizens raised

a storm of protest, Cook changed his mind.

From then on, the going seemed easier. Gradually, the plodding, checking and nagging paid off. Today, six years since the start of the campaign, virtually all sources of pollution have been eliminated from Cedar Creek. This, plus continued annual cleanups by students, Boy Scouts and others, has resulted in the stream's coming back to life.

Shortly after they got into action, the Restoration Council decided to make the waterway beautiful as well as clean. Trees and shrubs were planted, barbed wire was removed, and areas beneath bridges were cleaned up. A 15-mile canoe trail was opened, and the state stocked the stream with game fish. And, finally, Cook received word from the state health department certifying that the stream was now safe for swimming. "I felt like jumping up and down when that arrived," he told me.

Other dividends flowed in. The 2000 high-school students and other young people who helped in the campaign have become an army staunch wardens of the waterway. Says local lawyer and one-time state legislator, J. Curtis McKay: "If you toss an empty six-pack into the stream, chances are a brawny student will tap you on the shoulder and invite you to follow the cans into the water."

Land values along Cedar Creek have doubled since the campaign started. Other parts of the state have taken heart. The Rubicon River Restoration Council was formed, followed quickly by other groups seeking to restore the Root, Wisconsin, Oconto and Milwaukee rivers. Several times a month, Cook is asked to address such groups.

Last November, the state's leading newspaper, the *Milwaukee Journal*, took note of Cook's "sparkling achievement" in an editorial, and expressed satisfaction that there is "still a place in this land for the totally committed and considerably angry individual." Last March, President Nixon wrote commending Cook on the job: "The Council's work provides a splendid example of the dedication and effectiveness that volunteer groups can bring to the fight against pollution."

But the real rewards of doing a job like that at Cedar Creek are not always measured in a President's letter, in newspaper headlines, or even in the applause of fellow citizens. Cook's greatest satisfaction came one morning last spring when he got up early and walked down to the creek. Dragonflies buzzed lazily as a bass flashed above the sparkling surface. The fragrance of spring filled his nostrils. Leaning down, he cupped his hands and drew up the first drink of clean, clear water anybody had had from the stream in 25 years. Delbert Cook felt a surge of elation. Not only was the creek alive; so was a city boy's dream.

(From the Cedarburg (Wis.) News-Graphic, Aug. 19, 1970)

A TRIBUTE TO A FELLOW TOWNSMAN

The Reader's Digest in its July issue gave national recognition to one of our fellow townsmen, Delbert J. Cook in an article captioned "He Brought a Stream Back to Life."

The article was the third of a series the Digest is published about "small, splendid efforts" of citizen-volunteers who are trying to make our country a better place to live in, dealing with Involved Americans.

The article is reproduced in this issue. It was written by Roul Tunley, a staff writer who spent a week here interviewing people, and going up and down Cedar Creek.

Cedar Creek is not a large river as rivers go, having its source in Cedar Lake and emptying into the Milwaukee river, but it is a stream that flows thru beautiful countryside, and it was filling up with pollution.

Del Cook singlehanded went to work to

clean up the stream. He organized the Cedar Creek Restoration Committee, and they engaged in clean-up campaigns that resulted in certification by the State of its clean water.

Mr. Cook achieved results because of his deep and abiding interest. He went out, donned on hip boots and worked just as hard and probably harder than anyone in the manual efforts to clean up the river debris.

He has stepped on people's toes. He has dared to fight "city hall," appearing before town, village and city governments, pointing out that they were guilty of polluting the stream because of inefficient sewer and disposal systems.

He has had one disappointment in his endeavor to stop the Stadium Freeway from coming into this area, but he has not given up yet. If he should fail, no one can accuse him of not having put up a gallant fight.

CUBA CANECUTTERS AND OTHER SUBVERSION

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I recently received from a constituent, Mrs. Gabe R. Anderwald, of Bandera, Tex., an article which had appeared in the *VFW Magazine*, written by Donald L. Miller. The story contains some revealing and thought-provoking information, which I include as a part of my remarks.

The article follows:

ALONG THE RED FRONT

(By Donald L. Miller)

Antiwar demonstrations are scheduled to pick up in momentum and possibly in violence in the weeks just ahead.

One of several moves, certain to capture media attention, will be a series of "long marches," suggested by Arthur Waskow, of the Institute for Policy Studies.

The "long march" was institutionalized by Mao Tse-tung. In a desperate effort to save his Communist forces from defeat by Chiang Kai-shek "way back in 1934-35, Mao led his forces from Kiangsi and Fukien provinces through Kweichow and Szechwan into northern Shensi. Mao's forces survived and during the confusion at the end of World War II succeeded in seizing control of the entire China mainland.

Arthur Waskow's proposal for "long marches" in the U.S. is not for retreat, but for advance. Under his plan, a series of "long marches" would originate at symbolic locations and converge in Washington, D.C., either Aug. 6-9, the anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki or on Labor Day, Sept. 7.

For symbolic originating points, Waskow suggested Kent, Ohio, where four student demonstrators were killed; Augusta, Ga., where six black demonstrators were killed; New Haven, Conn., where Black Panther leader Bobby Seale is being tried for murder, and Lexington and Concord, sites of the first shots in the American Revolution.

The suggestions were made to a wide variety of leaders attending a June conference in Milwaukee sponsored by New Mobe, the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Included in the meeting were representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the National Welfare Rights Organization, the Black Panthers and the Venceremos Brigade, Americans who have been cutting sugar cane in Communist Cuba.

Even as it met, New Mobe reportedly was

on the verge of a split, not over opposition to American involvement in Vietnam, but over how violent New Mobe demonstrators should become. A strong contingent is said to be favoring more violence.

What this new "violence" will involve is not yet known. After one group of American young people came back from a sugar cane-cutting expedition in Cuba there was a rash of firebombings. For years Havana has been promoting distribution of explicit directions on how to make Molotov firebombs, and simple dynamite time bombs. So far as the assaults have been against buildings. To justify bombing and burning of property, the left has been advancing the idea that violence takes place only when a person is hurt. So the new concept of non-violence permits property destruction.

A possible, even probable, turn toward firebombing and dynamiting of buildings by some so-called antiwar groups requires a new, and tighter, set of limits on where the expression of political dissent ends and where open war on society begins. The ultimate in dissent, of course, is revolution.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1970

HON. FRED SCHWENDEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. SCHWENDEL. Mr. Speaker, I call on you, and my other colleagues here in the House, to assist me in forcing the editor of a prominent newspaper in Iowa "eat a little crow." The editor, who happens to be a very good friend of mine, has suggested editorially that he seriously doubts if we will have the fortitude to pass a meaningful congressional reform bill in this Congress. Frankly, I share his concern and would be most happy to join him in "eating a little crow" in the event we do pass a meaningful reform bill. The editorial to which I refer, from the August 18 issue of the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, follows:

REORGANIZATION, EH?

More than two weeks have elapsed since the U.S. house decided to postpone until another day final consideration of the reorganization bill which it had debated for nearly a month.

When the postponement was announced, we expressed doubt in this space that the bill would be taken up again this session; we thought it rather obvious then that the leaders had agreed to let the bill die a quiet death—probably because it had been amended to the point where some genuine reorganization would have been in prospect had it been passed and sent to the Senate. We also said we'd be glad to eat a little crow if our guess proved to be inaccurate. We stand by that offer but as of the moment it doesn't appear we'll have to make good on it.

Here is another example of the hypocrisy that not only is riling up young America but is raising hackles on older citizens who've just about had it with trying to work within the system to do nothing more than modernize it. In this instance a vote on the bill was sidetracked by a few Democratic leaders who, we'll venture, wouldn't have the support of even a majority of house Democrats, not to mention house Republicans, if they'd put this bill to a vote.

By way of review, the original bill was mislabeled a "reorganization" bill. But after the house adopted several amendments, includ-

ing one to require record votes in committee of the whole if requested by at least 20 members, the leaders grew skittish and backed off. What they wanted was something in the name of "reorganization" that was anything but that and what they were about to get was a semblance of reorganization by way of amendment.

There's still time in this congress to take up the bill, as amended, and to pass it. We don't think the house will do it. We hope we're proved wrong.

FISH RESOURCES ACT OF 1970

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, last April I received information which suggested that a significant share of the fish being caught off the coast of Orange County, Calif., had cancer or other serious abnormalities. After confirming the accuracy of these reports, and under the auspices of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, I conducted emergency hearings in Santa Ana, Calif., on the relationship between water pollution, fish diseases, and human health.

There are those who say that since no clear, consistent and convincing causal link between fish diseases and human illness has been illustrated, it is folly to pursue the issue. I disagree, and I am today introducing legislation, the Fish Resources Act of 1970, which expresses that disagreement, requiring that an in-depth study be undertaken of this matter. Where human health is at stake, we must, in my judgment, endeavor to establish to a certainty whether the connection does or does not exist. If we are to err, let it—for once—be on the side of being overly concerned about the relationship between man and his environment. We need not recount today the consequences of past failures to adequately consider the vulnerability of man to variations in his environment.

There are two dimensions to the relationship between pollution, fish disease, and human health. The first involves the capacity of fish to serve as biological magnifiers of substances harmful to humans but harmless to the fish. The second raises the possibility of transmission of diseases by afflicted fish to man.

In the first instance, fish have been found to have the ability to concentrate quantities and types of substances which can be lethal to man but which seemingly have no deleterious effect on the fish. In this role, the fish serve as but one step in a process known as biological magnification. Fish can ingest other fish or plant life which have likewise consumed other edibles, each of which may contain toxic substances. I think it is easy to see how this chain reaction can build to the point where any one fish purchased in the local supermarket can contain dosages of a particular toxic substance to a degree dangerous to human health. Notable examples of this process and its effect on humans are the

Minamata tragedy in Japan in 1953 and the not infrequent outbreaks of fish poisoning resulting from "natural occurring" biological poisons in fish in tropical waters. In the Minamata incident, fish had ingested marine organisms which served as transmitters, or vectors, of toxic substances derived from mercurial compounds in industrial waste. When then consumed by humans, severe neurological disorders ensued. In this outbreak, the fatality rate in humans was 34 percent.

The problem of fish poisoning continues to increase in the tropical Pacific islands. The possible role played by pollution in these outbreaks is revealed in the fact that such incidents only seem to occur in the one-tenth of 1 percent of the ocean area that is the most susceptible to destruction by pollution. Although the mortality rate in these incidents has remained below 1 percent, the victims do suffer varying degrees of incapacitation. This presents a significant health problem and, as the population in these areas increases, so does the severity of the problem.

The enormity of this problem becomes apparent when we consider that one of the more recent approaches to the growing food resource demands created by the ever-expanding world population will add another step to the magnification process. The long-heralded fish protein concentrate may not be the panacea it was acclaimed as being if these toxic substances cannot be removed prior to the concentration process.

Fortunately, in this area at least, research has been going on for some time. The mechanism by which these toxic substances are assimilated by the fish has been uncovered and steps are now being taken to break the enzymatic and protein lock which retains these substances in the fish's system to permit its removal before consumption by man. I do not mean to imply that this problem is licked—far from it. The hardest part still lies ahead—the development of the method whereby this lock can be broken. This effort must be supported.

Although I am encouraged by this continuing research effort, I am nevertheless appalled at the acknowledged dearth of information available, and, for that matter, research being done on the second dimension of this problem, the effect fish diseases contracted in polluted water may have on human health. This is to me as crucial a problem as that of biological magnification. For, although many experts assert that there is no known evidence of any particular disease being transmitted to the human consumer, virtually nothing is known regarding the susceptibility of man to the viral or bacterial causes of disease in fish. In other words, it is possible that fish can function as vectors for the causative factors of particular diseases, even though the developed disease in the fish is incompatible with the human system.

For example, it is not known how the cancers and abnormalities in the fish caught in the Santa Ana River outfall may affect the health of a consumer. It is known that the cancer itself is not

transmittable; it is not known whether the viral cause of the cancer may be accepted by and thereby develop in the human consumer. In addition, the causal relationship between water pollution and fish diseases is not completely known, although it is known that the incidence of disease increases in polluted waters.

Until these questions can be answered and steps taken appropriate to those answers, we will continue to deal with an extremely dangerous unknown. Answers must therefore be found as soon as possible to remove this potential threat.

We are dealing then, with two distinct although connected problems. In one, we know what the problem is and what is needed to solve it. In the other, we have not even begun to understand the problem, let alone be on the way to solving it. In this latter case, that of possible linkages between polluted water, diseased fish, and human health, our basic obstacle to be overcome before we may move forward toward constructive actions is the total lack of definitive facts on the subject. We just do not know what the connections are. It is to the discovery of these unknowns that my bill is directed, and likewise these hearings.

THE PEACE OFFICER—A SYMBOL OF THE SYSTEM

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks tragic and senseless occurrences in many of our cities have resulted in death and serious injury to dedicated police officers. One such tragic episode occurred in my congressional district, in Omaha, Nebr. A young police officer, Larry Minard, 30 years old and the father of five children, lost his life in a plotted bombing incident, paying the supreme sacrifice while serving his fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, the eulogy delivered at the funeral of this young policeman expresses the mission, the value, and the worth of our peace officers. It would behoove all of us to reflect upon the message of Dr. Marvin E. Hall, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Omaha, Nebr., in the hope that we might be better able, through our own words and actions, to help reestablish deserved respect and rightful status for our police officers:

THE PEACE OFFICER—A SYMBOL OF THE SYSTEM

(Delivered at the funeral of Larry Dean Minard on August 20, 1970 at the John A. Gentleman Mortuary by Dr. Marvin E. Hall, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Omaha, Nebr.)

We assemble here today to honor and pay our last respects to a peace officer who died in the line of duty. In honoring patrolman Larry Minard, we are honoring the peace keeping profession, which he represented. We would do well on this occasion to exalt the role of the peace officer in our democratic

society. The enemies of our way of life have paid the law officer an unwitting compliment by telling him he is a part of the establishment, and by calling him a symbol of the system. This is an unwitting compliment because this is the best system of government this planet has ever known. The peace officer is a symbol of the system, indeed!

First of all, the policeman is a symbol of the universal authority of law and order. This authority is of God and is basic to civilization itself. It was revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai. It was reinforced by the Prophets of the Old Testament. It was reaffirmed by the Lord, Jesus, who came to amplify and fulfill the law. It was reiterated by the Apostolic Church in the words of the Apostle Paul, in Romans the 13th chapter, the first seven verses. I would like to read this passage of scripture:

"Everyone must obey the state authorities; for no authority exists without God's permission, and the existing authorities have been put there by God. Whoever opposes the existing authority opposes what God has ordered; and anyone who does so will bring judgment on himself. For rulers are not to be feared by those who do good, but by those who do evil. Would you like to be unafraid of the man in authority? Then do what is good, and he will praise you. For he is God's servant working for your own good. But if you do evil, be afraid of him, for his power to punish is real. He is God's servant and carries out God's wrath on those who do evil. For this reason you must obey the authorities—not just because of God's wrath, but also as a matter of conscience.

"This is also the reason that you pay taxes; for the authorities are working for God when they fulfill their duties. Pay, then, what you owe them; pay them your personal and property taxes, and show respect and honor for them all."

GOOD NEWS FOR MODERN MAN

This passage of scripture is especially significant, when you remember that it was written against the background of one of the most corrupt and oppressive governments in the history of the world. That of Nero, the Caesar of Rome! It isn't the person who occupies the seat of authority that is the important thing, but the authority itself. Paul isn't saying that we should respect Nero as a man, but we should respect the authority of government. We respect the President of the United States. We may disagree with him, but we respect the presidency in the same manner. We respect and salute our flag, not because we agree with everybody in government, but because we respect the office they fill. The people delegate authority to City Councils, State Legislatures and National Congresses to make the laws in a democracy. To the policeman in the precinct, the people delegate the authority to enforce those laws. When someone resists a police officer, he is resisting all power to restrain evil. When one resists arrest, he is actually resisting God himself, so the police officer is a symbol of the universal authority of law and order.

In the second place, the policeman is a symbol of security. We can sleep tonight, because policemen like Larry will be awake and alert for danger everywhere. The very presence of a police officer is a deterrent to crime. We need to stress, not only that crime does not pay, but that crime actually costs and the cost ought to be so great that the very threat of punishment will be a deterrent to evil.

In the third place, the policeman is a symbol of safety and caution. Why do we intuitively glance at the speedometer when we see a cruiser car? Because that cruiser car is a symbol of safety. The police officer

is a sort of public conscience which reminds us to be careful. This is for your own good.

In the fourth place, the policeman is a symbol of service. One of the first things my parents taught me was that a cop is your friend, and he's there to help you in time of trouble. Jesus said, "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God." (Matthew 5:9) No one can calculate the number of disturbances dissipated because of the kindly tact of an understanding police officer, mediating a family fight or breaking up a brawl at a tavern. The directions given to people who are lost; lost children returned to their homes; the police escort to the emergency room of a hospital. This is service, and the policeman is the very symbol of public service. Larry was an example of a responsible young person. He's an example of the "under 30" youth of today, who supposedly can be trusted! Larry chose to do something about his world. Here was a young man who wanted to be a part of the solution to Omaha's problems and not a part of the continuing problem. Larry didn't drop out and run away from the challenges of our time, he elected to accept some goals for himself and to set out to make his life count for the public good. The policeman is a symbol of service.

And in the fifth place, the policeman is a symbol of sacrifice. Jesus said, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." (John 15:16) A police officer is a lamb marked for the slaughter, everyday he goes to work. He never knows when he will meet a sniper or an ambush, or when some sick mind will set a bomb for him. His family is in jeopardy, always fearful. The fear of death is something they learn to live with all the day long. The police officer's personal integrity is impuned at the bar of justice by a court system which still gives the benefit of doubt to a criminal, and often gives the criminal the benefit and advantage, even when there is no doubt in the mind of the arresting officer. His honorable profession is caricatured and ridiculed by anarchists and communists and the underworld, and even by some naive and gullible clergyman, and some who are not so naive but have a sinister and subversive objective in mind.

If Larry were here, he might say to us something like this. He probably wouldn't say it in the hearing of other officers, but he would feel it deeply.

I vow to thee, my city, all earthly things
above
Entire and whole and perfect, the service of
my love.
The love that asks no questions: the love
that stands the test,
That lays upon the altar the dearest and the
best:
The love that never falters, the love that
pays the price,
The love that makes undaunted the final
sacrifice.
And there's another city, I've heard of long
ago
Most dear to them that love her, most great
to them that know,
We may not count her armies; we may not
see her King;
Her fortress is a faithful heart, her pride is
suffering.
And soul by soul and silently her shining
bounds increase,
And her ways are ways of gentleness and all
her paths are peace. Amen.

—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

Whether a peace maker dies in battle in South Vietnam or is killed by a sniper, or is torn apart by a bomb, or is impaled on a cross, the motive for service is rooted in the love and loyalty we have as Christians to the Son of God, our Lord, Jesus Christ.

VINCE LOMBARDI

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, Vince Lombardi's death ends an era in the sports world. More than any other man, he made professional football what it is today: The undisputed king of America's sports and the darling of its sports fans. Everyone knew of Lombardi—the 12-year-old sandlot players who pored over his celebrated book "Run to Daylight," the Sunday afternoon TV fans who marvelled at his team's brutal efficiency, the corporation presidents who recruited him to give inspiring talks to groups of lagging employees.

Lombardi's Green Bay Packers reigned over professional football for nearly a decade, demonstrating week after week the kind of tough, disciplined skill Americans like to think characteristic of their country itself. The Packers were synonymous with excellence. And Lombardi, their coach, was virtually synonymous with pro football. His photographs were published everywhere: The big toothy grin when an opposing team crumbled before a Green Bay end sweep, the brooding preoccupation when plotting strategy, the withering glare when confronting a player caught slacking during drills.

He demanded nothing short of a player's total effort. A taskmaster almost unrivaled in sports, Lombardi drove his athletes to the very limits of their potential. He brought out their best—by bullying, by exhorting, by cajoling, by praising. Many discovered in themselves undreamed of abilities. They gave Lombardi grudging respect even when his mankilling practice sessions brought them close to mutiny. Jerry Kramer, writing in Life magazine, says:

No coach ever stamped himself so clearly upon a team. Even in the hottest days of summer, when he whipped us and prodded us and punished us, when he rode us so hard we all came together in our transient hatred for him, I knew I was his creation, and we were his creation, and the difference between being a good football team and a great football team was only him.

And, when their passions had subsided, they gave him something akin to adulation. Kramer says:

Willie Davis heard how sick he (Lombardi) was the night the Giants played an exhibition on the West Coast. Willie got on a plane in Los Angeles the same night, flew all night, had a cup of coffee, went up and saw Vince for two minutes and then turned around and flew home to Los Angeles. "I had to go," Willie said. "I had to. That man made me feel like I was important."

Lombardi's ability to bring a team together was as uncanny as his ability to lead one. His Packers, as disparate and dispirited a crew as existed in professional sports when he took over in 1959, soon gave up their sullen feuds. The team, in fact, showed the kind of affectionate comradeship you would expect to find only in a combat platoon or a

close family. This is what Lombardi missed most during his one year hiatus in coaching:

What I missed most was—well, it wasn't the tension or the crowds or the game on Sunday. There's a great closeness on a football team—a rapport between the men and the coach. It's a binding together, a knitting together. For me, it's like fathers and sons. That's what I missed.

Lombardi snorted contemptuously at the bewilderingly sophisticated plays and patterns now fashionable in pro football. His strategy was simple and direct.

His personal credo was equally simple: pride, courage, hard work.

He once said:

Football is not just a game but a way of life. It's a game of courage, stamina and coordinated efficiency, of sacrifice, dedication, self-denial and love.

No one lived up to these virtues better than Vince Lombardi.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD several newspaper columns on Mr. Lombardi's career:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 4, 1970]

VINCENT LOMBARDI

The Packers were young and they were deep in talent. It was all there. You could see it, you could feel it. The Redskins? They're not that young, not that talented. But we'll be there, we'll be giving in what we've got. Hell, there's no other way.—Vince Lombardi, quoted by Tom Dowling in the September Washingtonian.

The Redskins will be there this fall, giving what they've got. But now they'll be there without Vince Lombardi so we will have to see how much they will have to give. For all of his giant legacy to them—the know-how and the credo, the examples set and the lessons taught—there was so much pure magic and magnetism in his presence that you cannot be sure how much the legacies can weigh against the loss. What we can be sure about is the magic that was there—the drive and the faith and the ability to inspire with the big toothy grin and the terrible angry snarl.

He was a very decent man, who believed that a football team could have a soul if the players believed in themselves and in the team and in him, and that then they would win. One measure of the man is that it didn't sound corny when he said it. And the other, of course, is that it worked.

Vince Lombardi was the best football coach of his time—and the year he spent among us was the best thing that has happened to this town in a long time. For a while there, we were traveling first class which doesn't happen all that often, let's face it, in this city of second-class citizens, built around the industry of politics which is itself essentially a game of compromise.

With Lombardi there was no such word as compromise. He was fond of saying that winning wasn't everything, it was the only thing, which is easy enough to say except that he also lived by it. There was no other way. You know the record—a Fordham Block of Granite, West Point, the New York Giants and then the glory years at Green Bay; five National Football League championships, finishing with three in a row, 1965, 1966, 1967.

This is the kind of record a man can honorably cash in and retire on, and be comfortably ahead, safely enshrined. So perhaps the greatest thing about Vince Lombardi is that he couldn't take it, sitting it out in a Green Bay front office in 1968, with a fancy title and that unassailable legend and no football team. He had put the whole stack back in the game with the Washington Redskins, short on talent, long in the tooth, going nowhere. We have Edward Bennett Williams to thank, in large part, for getting him here, and while it only lasted one season, it was a

winning season, 7-5-2, and that wasn't all we had to be thankful for. We had the evidence in Lombardi—and we still have it—that this town can travel first-class. Somehow, you couldn't doubt that the Redskins would go on getting better, and that it was only a matter of time before they would finally take it all, because the Coach wouldn't have it any other way. So it was a shot of adrenalin for a whole community and that is Vince Lombardi's particular legacy to all of us.

[From the New York Times, Sept. 9, 1970]

SOME SECOND THOUGHTS

(By Arthur Daley)

The chances are that not even those closest to Vince Lombardi had a true appreciation of the greatness of the man nor a proper realization of what a towering public figure he had become. But his tragic death from cancer last week brought a new appraisal and Vince began to assume even larger and more heroic dimensions.

Such was his national importance that the news of his death rated a three-column spread on the front page of The New York Times. Without doing any exhaustive checking, I would venture the guess that the last football coach whose death also rated the front page of The Times was Knute Rockne of Notre Dame almost 40 years ago.

Like Rockne, Vince also drew a eulogy from the President of the United States. But the impressive part of the Lombardi funeral rites was the depth of the hold he had on the football public at large and on his players in particular. There is something especially touching about seeing these roughest and toughest athletes impelled to tears at the death of a man who sometimes had been portrayed as an unfeeling slave-driver. None felt his lash more than the Green Bay Packers. Yet they knew better.

TRUE VALUES

"Vince taught us the values of life," said Willie Davis, the once ferocious defensive end from Grambling who unshamefully shed tears of grief at the death of his former coach.

Lombardi taught them in everything he did. At practice one day Lee Roy Caffey was dogging it and not giving with the all-out effort that his coach always demanded. Vince came at him, snorting fire and brimstone.

"Lee Roy," bellowed Lombardi, "if you cheat on the practice field, you'll cheat in the game. And if you cheat in the game, you'll cheat the rest of your life. I'll not have it."

Thus was hammered home a high moral principal that Vince extended from the football field to the outside world. It was a sad Red Blaik, the great West Point coach, who stood outside St. Patrick's Cathedral the other day and spoke tenderly of his prize pupil on his Army staff.

"Vinnie's values were the old values," he said. "He had an old-fashioned respect for God and country and authority. By modern standards I suppose he'd be classified as a square. Yet he completely commanded the admiration and respect of his players."

There probably was not a more straitlaced coach in the business than Vince, a daily churchgoer. Yet he established a singular rapport with the playboys on his squad, especially Paul Hornung, who went full-tilt in his playing—on the field and off it. They formed a mutual admiration society. Hornung thought Lombardi was the greatest coach and Lombardi thought Hornung the greatest clutch performer. Both were right.

After the Packers had won their first championship playoff of the Lombardi regime in 1961, Vince had all his players and their wives out to his house for what also became a New Year's Eve party. He was wandering round in his role as a good host, checking to make sure everyone was happy.

He approached Hornung sprawled in an overstuffed chair. When Vince told me of their conversation, he broke into his deep-throated roar of laughter.

"I asked Paul if there was anything I could do for him," said Vinnie. "He extended an empty glass and said, 'Yes, a scotch and soda, please.' I reached for it and yanked back my hand as if Paul had handed me a viper. I suddenly asked myself how I could ever bawl out Hornung for breaking the rules when I was serving him a drink even though the season was over and rules had been lifted. 'Mix your own drink,' I said, compromising hospitality and coaching in one sentence."

A MATTER OF PRIDE

The one thing that Vince harped on most was pride. He demanded pride in individuals and pride in team. It was to spell success because he instilled an esprit de corps that few football clubs have ever matched. One of the strange items in all the interviews with so many of the Packers was the recurrence of the expressions of "father" and "father image." I can't conceive of such a relationship on the part of any other coach.

"No one likes to be humiliated," once said Fuzzy Thurston, a running guard of all-Pro stature. "But this is a totally dedicated man and somehow you don't mind it from him. He demands 125 per cent and that way he gets 95 per cent."

Vince was totally intolerant of gifted athletes who refused to make full use of their abilities. And none delighted him more than the one who was eager to learn. It was Vince who made Bart Starr the extraordinary quarterback he was to be, although the coach originally wondered if Bart was not too polite and too self-effacing for the job. But Starr reached a point where he even thought exactly the same as Lombardi.

Now Vince is a football legend. His election into the Pro Football Hall of Fame at Canton is a certainty and the legend will keep growing because he has to be one of the most remarkable men that pro football has produced.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 4, 1970]

AMERICAN PEOPLE TOLD TO VALUE LOMBARDI'S LESSON IN TEAMWORK: PRESIDENT LEADS A NATION OF MOURNERS

President Nixon led a sports-oriented nation yesterday in mourning the death of Vince Lombardi of the Redskins.

"The power of Vince Lombardi's personality swept the world of sports," Mr. Nixon said in San Diego, where he was attending a state dinner for President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz of Mexico.

"When I think of Vince Lombardi, I think of him standing at the side of a football field, his attention focused sharply on his team. He was an imposing figure—and an inspiring one. On the field and off, his very presence was commanding. As I think of him that way, I know that he will always hold a commanding place in the memory of this nation."

"Vince Lombardi believed in fundamentals. On the football field this meant blocking and tackling and running to daylight. Off the field it meant his church, his home, his friends and his family. He built his life—as he built his teams—around basic values and that is why his greatness as a coach was more than matched by his greatness as a human being.

"Many who knew very little about football nevertheless knew a great deal about Lombardi. They knew that he was a man of discipline and determination, of courage and commitment, of pride and purpose, of loyalty—and of love. They knew that he had reached the top of his field because he was able to help others discover the best that was in themselves.

"Like the power sweep which became his trademark, the power of Vince Lombardi's personality swept the world of sports and made a lasting impact on the life of all it touched. He asked a great deal of his players and his associates. But he never asked more of any man than he asked of himself. The lesson all Americans can learn from coach Lombardi's life is that a man can become a star when, above all else, he becomes an apostle of teamwork.

"Several weeks ago I had the privilege of talking on the telephone with coach Lombardi in the hospital. * * *

He was granted full control of the Redskins with the title of executive vice president and purchased 50 shares of stock in the club valued at \$500,000. His salary was estimated at \$110,000 annually.

Although he announced after leaving the hospital for the first time that he would be in training camp on July 19, when the veteran players were originally scheduled to report, he named Austin "interim head coach" three days after the rookies reported.

Austin is a former head coach of the Pittsburgh Steelers and was an assistant on Mr. Lombardi's staff at Green Bay for six years.

Only 11 days after Mr. Lombardi began resting at home from his first operation, he went to New York City for a meeting of NFL club owners to discuss a dispute with the players' association.

The next day he watched the veteran players work out on their own at the Georgetown University football field.

Four days later, he went to Baltimore to see the Redskins' rookies play the Colts' first year men in Memorial Stadium.

The next day he visited the veterans again at Georgetown before being readmitted to the hospital.

Mr. Lombardi was born June 11, 1913, in Brooklyn, N.Y.

He attended St. Francis Prep in Brooklyn and Fordham University, where as a 5-foot-8, 185 pound guard he was one of the renowned Seven Blocks of Granite.

He never had a losing season in a career that began in 1939 at St. Cecelia High School in Englewood, N.J.

In 1947 Mr. Lombardi became freshman coach at Fordham and two years later joined the staff of Col. Earl (Red) Blaik at West Point.

His first coaching in pro ball came in 1954 under Jim Lee Howell with the New York Giants. Five years later Mr. Lombardi was appointed head coach and general manager of the Packers.

He took a team that had a 1-10-1 record the previous season and finished third in the Western Conference of the NFL with a 7-5 record. He never finished lower than second with the Packers after that.

The Packers lost the championship game in 1960, his second season, to the Philadelphia Eagles, 17-13.

Green Bay won the NFL title in 1961 and 1962 and, after a lapse of two seasons, won three straight, plus the first two Super Bowl games.

His overall coaching record in Green Bay, including exhibitions, was 141-39-4 for a .783 percentage.

[From the Boston Herald Traveler,
Sept. 4, 1970]

THE LOMBARDI RECORD

"I hope to be a winner the first year."

This was the statement made February 6, 1969, by Vince Lombardi as he accepted the Head Coaching job of the Washington Redskins.

The 1969 Redskin record: 7 wins—5 losses—2 ties.

The winning record hoped for by Lombardi was realized.

It was the first winning season for the Redskins since 1955, ending a 14-year famine.

It also kept intact Lombardi's great record of never having had a losing season, nine at Green Bay and last year at Washington. His 10-year record now stands at 96 victories, 34 losses and 6 ties. It was remarkable that the 7 wins and 5 losses was the identical record Lombardi had in his first year at Green Bay in 1959.

This gives him the second best winning percentage in pro football, .738 Pct. The Rams' George Allen has the best mark, .755 Pct. with 40 wins, 13 losses, and 2 ties.

Vince Lombardi played his collegiate football at Fordham University where he was one of the famed "Seven Blocks of Granite." After attending Law School at Fordham, he coached and taught Chemistry, Latin and Physics at St. Cecelia High School in Englewood, New Jersey.

Then in 1946 he became the fine coach at Fordham University where he served until 1948 when he was named assistant to Earl "Red" Blaik at West Point.

Lombardi left the U.S. Military Academy in 1954 to join the New York Giants under Jim Lee Howell as offensive line coach. In four years with the Giants, they won two Eastern Division Titles and one World Title.

In 1959, Lombardi went to Green Bay as Head Coach and General Manager and dramatically altered the football fortunes of the Packers. He took the Packers from a 1-10-1 record to contention his first season and from 1960 on, the Packers never finished below second as they captured 6 Western Division and 5 World Championships, including an unprecedented three in a row from 1965-1967 and the first two AFL-NFL World Championships in 1966 and 1967. Overall his record was 141-34-4 for a .783 winning percentage.

In addition to serving as General Manager of the Packers, Lombardi also serves, holds, or held the following awards and positions: Chairman of the Board, Public Facilities Corp., of Madison, Wis., Fordham University's highest award—the Insights Medal; The Senator Brien McMahon Award; Trustees of Fordham University; Citizens Committee of St. Norbert's College; President of the State of Wisconsin Mental Health Association; Chairman of the State Cancer Fund; Director of Pop Warner Football; Special Events Coordinator of The City of Hope. Also a member of Board of Trustees, American Cancer Society, District of Columbia.

Lombardi received the high honor of selection as member of the Order of Malta.

In 1969 he received many honors: The John V. Mara Memorial Award as Sportsman of the Year, by the New York CYO; the "Silver Buffalo" award as Man of the Year by the National Boy Scout Federation; "Salesman" of the Year honor as voted in a poll of one million salesmen in the country; received an honorary doctor's degree in humane letters from St. Peter's College, Trenton, N.J. He previously received an honorary doctor of laws degree from St. Norbert College. He also was a Golden Fleece award recipient. Lombardi was on the Advisory Board of National Capitol Area Council of Boy Scouts of America. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of District of Columbia Division American Cancer Society; on Committee for Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia. He was Honorary Chairman of Washington, D.C. Kidney Foundation Drive for 1970. He also is on Board of Directors of National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. Is a member of Citizens Committee for Peace and Security.

He recently received the high honor, "The Lighthouse Award" from the New York Association for the Blind—honored as "Builder of Men."

Lombardi authored a best seller, "Run to Daylight," produced a film, "Second Effort" which is in a great demand by sales groups. He also produced a 12-series football instruction film.

Lombardi married the former Marie Planitz. There are two Lombardi children, Vincent and Susan.

THE NEW MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, last May I had called to the attention of this body the unbelievable spectacle of a programed tour of military installations in our country by high-ranking Communist military officers—page 15772, May 15, 1970, and page 18795 of June 8.

At that time I commented that apparently the rationalization for such immaturity was the hope that we would so impress the Communists with our military potential that they would be deterred by fright.

Recently, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence of the Department of the Army, confirmed the inspection tour of our military bases, stating:

It was believed that their participation might perhaps lead to improved mutual understanding, the avoidance of dangerous misjudgments of our strengths.

This is military intelligence? For whom?

Mr. Speaker, I include a copy of the correspondence from the Department of the Army to follow my remarks for the RECORD:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE

Washington, D.C., July 14, 1970.

Hon. _____,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR —: This is in reply to your inquiry concerning the tour of selected United States Army installations by communist military officials.

The visit to which Mr. Gibson refers, in his letter which accompanies your inclosed inquiry, was part of the Department of the Army Annual Foreign Military Attache Tour of several United States military installations. Invitations to participate in the tour were extended to all foreign Military Attaches, or their assistants, who are fully accredited to Department of the Army. The Military Attaches of some communist countries were therefore permitted to participate in the tour.

As you know, Military Attaches are their countries' diplomatically accredited military observers in the United States, and in this capacity they report their observations of our Armed Forces to their governments. Their participation in the Attache Tour not only gave them the opportunity to observe firsthand the leadership, training and discipline of our Army, but also helped them to gain a better understanding of the people and the strengths which are the essence of our country's greatness. They were able to make their observations in the open and hospitable environment of a free and democratic society. Some of the governments represented are police states and we do not expect, nor do we always receive, reciprocal treatment for our own Military Attaches in their countries. However, the marked differences between our society and a police state were quite evident, on the recent tour, to the representatives of some 48 nations.

In some previous instances, the military representatives of certain communist countries were excluded from the Attache Tour. This year, it was believed that their participation might perhaps lead to improved mutual understanding, the avoidance of dangerous misjudgements of our strengths, and possibly some increase in freedom of movement and observation for our Military Attaches in their countries, which incidentally is on an upward trend. I wish to emphasize that all of the activity and information to which the attaches were exposed was of an unclassified nature. The protection of our classified information was an inherent factor in the planning and conduct of the Attache Tour.

Sincerely,

J. A. McCHRISTIAN,

Major General, GS, ACoFS for Intelligence.

WARREN TO LOSE A GIANT IN COMMISSIONER O'BEE

HON. JAMES G. O'HARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, a relentless foe of the lawless and defender of the public safety is retiring.

He is Walter W. O'Bee, police commissioner for the city of Warren, Mich. Recently, the Macomb Daily published an editorial which describes the dedication, compassion, and extraordinary knowledge and ability which he brought to his job.

I include the editorial "Warren To Lose a Giant in Commissioner O'Bee" in the RECORD at this point:

WARREN TO LOSE A GIANT IN COMMISSIONER O'BEE

The only persons who will applaud the retirement of Walter W. O'Bee, Warren Police Commissioner, will be the chronic lawbreakers.

Commissioner O'Bee, the first policeman to work his way through the Warren Police Department ranks and still only 49, will be missed by the city he has served so well for 29 years.

Too, he will be missed by the police serving under him, whose champion he has been as often as he has been a fair and understanding critic.

Then there is the host of fellow police chiefs and officers throughout the county and area with whom he has worked. To a man they were in their praise of the youngest police commissioner in Warren's booming history.

To say that O'Bee has been a relentless foe of lawbreakers, particularly organized crime, is almost a gross understatement: grand juries in Wayne and Oakland County have called him in frequently because of his intimate knowledge of how the syndicate operates.

But relentless as he was in bringing to justice those who broke the law in Warren, the commissioner was also a compassionate man.

At a time in history when U.S. Supreme Court rulings have leaned toward the lawbreaker's rights O'Bee was found to be well ahead of the court in recognizing those rights.

Even those whom Commissioner O'Bee found it necessary to bring into court for law violations found the commissioner's fair handling of their cases a mitigating influence.

Just so did the officers serving under him find they had a genuine friend when they came up for discipline and criticism for some infraction of rules.

Commissioner O'Bee has not only been a "policeman's policeman," he has been honest and conscientious to an unflinching degree. Although given freedom on such matters as taking a day off, O'Bee never failed to check it first with Mayor Ted Bates.

There is no record of the thousands of overtime hours O'Bee spent on his job as commissioner during his tenure of almost three years.

In his long, busy day, Commissioner O'Bee also found time to escort and show visiting youngsters through the police station. Impossible to assess will be the law-respecting influences which Commissioner O'Bee exerted over others to prevent crime or to deter someone inclined toward crime to law-abiding pursuits.

So, Commissioner O'Bee also must be described as a "people's policeman" too.

Now, after 29 years in police work, Commissioner O'Bee has decided to leave his job to a younger man. He's right when he says that he wants to quit now that he has the Warren crime situation in hand.

Mayor Bates will have no easy task in replacing so capable a public servant and one who has been one of the mayor's closest friends. That's because O'Bee served so well in the years of Warren's meteoric rise to one of Michigan's largest cities.

In a rustic frame of reference, Walter O'Bee is "going out to pasture" voluntarily. He's going into the cattle business full-time in Sanilac County, on a farm near Marlette.

Up north, Walter already owns a nucleus of 53 Hereford and Black Angus beef cattle, and he recently has bought farm implements to till the soil he owns, far from the maddening din of traffic and crime problems.

But wherever Walter O'Bee goes, there goes a man.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST CIVILIZATION

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the hijackings of the past weekend are a tragic indication of the extent to which misguided individuals will engage in international piracy and blackmail. The severe menace posed by such criminal activity, threatening not only property but life as well, cannot be tolerated in a free world. In its largest sense, these concerted hijackings constitute, as an editorial in the September 8 edition of the Hartford Courant suggests, a "conspiracy against civilization." How civilization will ultimately react to such pressure will be crucial, for this is the acid test. Strong and decisive actions must be taken by all free nations if international air travel is to continue as a viable concept.

I commend this editorial to the attention of my colleagues:

CONSPIRACY AGAINST CIVILIZATION

The barbaric, almost simultaneous, hijacking of four jet airliners, three of them successful, presents the civilized world with a challenge that somehow it will have to meet effectively. It is probably significant that the only unsuccessful seizure attempt was against the El Al Israel airliner, where one

of the hijackers was killed and the other wounded, apparently by armed guards aboard the plane. El Al is the only major line to "ride shotgun". Because it is particularly vulnerable as an airline flying its jets on international routes in and out of a country at war, it has taken the most extensive precautions of any line, including searching passengers before they board its planes. How the two terrorists slipped their weapons through the search which they were supposed to have undergone before boarding is not clear, but the ultimate protective device, the armed guards, foiled the hijackers without harming the passengers or crew.

Searching passengers and arming guards may be effective against individuals, psychopathic or merely inadequate, who have seized planes in the past. But what can society do to defend itself against the evil conspiracy that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine has mounted against it? The governments of the lands in which it operates disclaims responsibility for the Front or for the conspiracy it is engaged in. The situation is not as simple as was that in 1904 when President Roosevelt's cable to the Sultan of Morocco, "Pardicaris alive or Raisuli dead" produced Pardicaris alive two days later. The idea of seizing and holding Arabs as counter-hostages to those that are held by the conspirators may be tempting, but is hardly likely to be used. And the proposal voted down by an international conference on hijacking last year that sanctions be applied to countries granting asylum to hijackers is no more likely of getting general support now than it was then.

But the four seizures, only one of which was aborted, leave a sense of general outrage that cannot be denied. So far there have been no fewer than 250 hijackings, of which 187 were successful and only 63 that were thwarted. Many of these were by individuals and it is quite possible that more effective preventive measures could have prevented them. But there is not likely to be an end of those like Sunday's seizures, which are the product of a political conspiracy until the civilized nations who are the victims find some way of punishing those who are ultimately responsible.

COURAGEOUS COUPLE PROVIDE MEDICAL AID AND A MEASURE OF HOPE TO NATIVES OF DIFFA REGION IN NIGER, AFRICA

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, the day may not be too far distant when all Americans will consider it fashionable to be charitable toward one's fellow human beings. For perhaps too long we Americans have come to expect that a beneficent government will care for all those who are unable to fend for themselves. This is particularly true with respect to our attitudes toward unfortunate peoples in other countries.

Recently, however, an article appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, telling the story of Dr. and Mrs. Bill Kirker. The story was so touching that it may convince large numbers of Americans that charity is not only fashionable but rewarding.

Five years ago, the Kirkers forsook a lucrative medical practice in Hawaii, said goodbye to friends and family, and

traveled to the Diffa Region of Niger, a newly independent African country north of Nigeria.

As the only doctor in the region, Bill Kirker worked in appalling conditions, dispensing as much medicine as he could lay his hands on, building a 60-bed hospital, performing 60 operations monthly. His beautiful wife, Barbara, served for a time as his anesthetist during operations, and more recently she has been running the hospital's diet kitchen.

Their efforts led the American Ambassador to Niger, Samuel Adams, and the director of the President's Cabinet in Niger, Maitourare Gadjio, to nominate them for the Lane Bryant International Volunteer Award. They were named as winners of a citation in 1969.

Mr. Speaker, the Kirkers are improving the health of people in Diffa, but there is certainly room for additional improvement. As the article points out, average life expectancy in Diffa is 39 years, as compared with the U.S. average of about 70 years. About 30 to 50 percent of the children die of infections before the age of 5.

Dr. and Mrs. Kirker are seeking support of their program, both in terms of medical personnel volunteers and financial aid. Very few causes, Mr. Speaker, are as worthy as the medical program the Kirkers have undertaken in Niger.

I know that any donations sent to the Kirkers, in care of 2523 East Manoa Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, would be put to most worthy use.

So that my colleagues and other readers of the RECORD might be inspired from reading the dramatic story of the Kirkers' activities, I ask unanimous consent to include the entire article at this point in the RECORD:

GIVING UP "THE GOOD LIFE" TO AID OTHERS
(By Tomi Knaefer)

Five years ago, Dr. Bill Kirker was "all set." He had a beautiful wife. He had completed his internship at Queen's Medical Center, was through with his military obligation and was a partner in a thriving practice here.

Then he went to practice medicine in the heart of Africa. There was no running water, no electricity and no other doctor for some 150,000 people in an area larger than the state of Indiana.

His explanation is simple as it is humble: "I decided, and my wife agreed, that I could make a more significant contribution by going to an area where no medical care was available unless a doctor went there."

And while they have no larger bank balance to show for their efforts, an interview with the Kirkers revealed healthy psychic and emotional income from their personal investment.

Kirker even has this bonus: Well over a thousand children have been named after him by mothers who went to him—instead of delivering at home—because of severe obstetrical complications.

In gratitude, the babies—boys and girls—bear his name, rather than their fathers as is the common practice.

Mrs. Kirker, a former professional Hawaiian and Tahitian dancer here and on the Mainland, laughed: "The people can't quite say Kirker. It comes off more like 'Kree-kay.'"

The Kirkers are so sold on what they're doing they expect to go back to the "boon-docks" for another 10 years or so.

But, first, several months of vacation visit-

ing with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Loren Nelson of 2523 East Manoa Road.

The Kirkers hope that by the time they go back, they can convince other physicians and medical personnel to do likewise.

Kirker "just can't understand why" more physicians don't take the opportunity to serve in remote areas.

"Even strictly from a selfish standpoint, there's so much to be gained—learning about new cultures, new countries and new languages," he said.

Kirker estimates that half of the doctors in the U.S. could well be spared and spared around the world.

Kirker and his wife, Barbara, first went to Africa, more specifically Niger, as Peace Corps volunteers. He served as head of a Peace Corps medical team. Their pay was \$115 a month each, plus a savings plan of \$75 a month per person that was banked for them by the U.S. Government.

At the end of a two-year hitch, the rest of the team left and the U.S. dropped Niger from its assistance list. Kirker accepted the Niger government's offer to remain as a \$7,700-a-year departmental director of health of Diffa County.

"Don't let that title fool you," Kirker said. "It's nothing but a fancy title that doesn't mean anything. I'm the only doctor for the entire section of Diffa."

Diffa is one of seven sections in Niger, which was granted independence from the French in 1960. It is north of Nigeria, next to Lake Tchad and encompasses a large southern portion of the Sahara Desert.

Niger is said to be one of the most stable countries in Africa. Kirker describes its president, Diori Hamani, as "a very good man" and notes that there has been no revolution and no change in government since its independence.

But the country is very poor. And the cost of living is exceedingly high—as high as the sweltering 150-degree temperature in the direct sun during the summer months. In the winter, the temperature runs around 110 to 120 degrees during the day and drops to near-freezing at night.

In Diffa, gasoline costs \$1.50 a gallon. Land Rovers are about the only vehicle that can make it in the countryside. There are no roads, just sand dunes. And lots of water holes during the bug-infested rainy season.

Because it rains only 10 to 12 times during the two-month rainy season, water is crucial.

The sanitation level is "non-existent" in the bush, where people live in grass huts. The more affluent have mud houses, considered the best way to beat the constant heat. Educated families live in cement block residences.

The people are either nomads who roam the desert and are lighter skinned, or black Africans of several tribal extractions.

As a result, there are seven major languages—each as different as Japanese is from English. This doesn't include the assortment of dialects and French, which is the national language.

Kirker said he often has to have several interpreters to assist him. And lacking medical consultants, he has a library of 100 well-used text-books.

Despite the bugs, snakes, lack of running water, electricity, intense heat, low pay and high costs Kirker is still eager to have other medical personnel join him.

The Niger government pays for roundtrip transportation and the problem of education of children is "not insurmountable," according to Kirker.

In addition to personnel, he is hoping to set up a nonprofit charitable corporation to enable Americans to contribute funds, drugs and equipment to help finance his hospital.

Kirker said: "It's not that the government isn't cooperative. They're giving us all they can.

It's simply that they just don't have the kind of money needed. They're just so poor. The budget now runs 10 cents per person per year and I work a lot of the time without drugs."

He and his wife are anxious to meet individuals or groups interested in assisting the program. They also plan to put on fashion benefits featuring African garments to raise funds.

When they first got to Diffa, the main medical facility consisted of "two buildings with two patients sitting inside."

Since then, he has built up his hospital, consisting of 10 buildings with six specialty sections. The hospital has 60 beds and a daily average of 110 in-patients. Those lacking beds sleep on the floor in grass huts.

More beds are needed. But they cost \$50 each and it costs an equal amount to transport them, according to Kirker.

Other urgent needs he cited: A functioning laboratory, an X-ray facility, a surgical unit that would enable operating under aseptic conditions, sanitary washing conditions. And many people are still working as volunteers because the government can't put them on the payroll.

He said, "We hope to have our own well and our electricity working by the time we return."

He attends between 100 and 300 out-patients daily and does about 60 operations monthly. Only patients who are very sick are evacuated to the hospital from seven out-patient dispensaries dotted through the country and manned by crews of African nurses and orderlies.

Because of the personnel shortage, Mrs. Kirker is an active participant—pitching in where needed. For over a year, the former dancer gave the anesthetic during surgery. More recently, she set up the hospital's diet kitchen, which feeds two meals daily.

She has worked out a clever cook book originally for Peace Corps personnel, showing how to prepare native foods and ways to substitute for American and Oriental dishes.

Kirker says of his wife's talent: "She's an excellent cook and can make anything taste like anything. She prepares her own ham, pork chops, bacon and even sausages."

Because she's such a good cook, he said, "food isn't a problem." But, said he, "I did crave fresh apples."

She yearned for "Oriental faces and Oriental food."

The couple met on the Mainland when he was a senior in medical school and she a dancer on tour.

He said, "I was visiting my family and my dad, a former physician in Michigan, said I ought to go down and see the Hawaiian show at a nearby nightclub. I did."

The Kirkers managed to get a vacation from Niger only because a Norwegian physician wrote to ask whether he could get a temporary job while his wife did anthropological work in the area.

Unlike the U.S., where illnesses of aging, such as heart disease and cancer, are the key medical problems, in primitive Niger, the average person doesn't live long enough to get such chronic ailments.

The life expectancy there is 39, compared to the U.S. average of about 70.

An estimated 30 to 50 percent of children die of infections before they're 5, up to 15 percent from malaria.

Other major killers are smallpox, dysentery, encephalitis, hepatitis, pneumonia, tuberculosis, measles and yellow fever.

Hence, preventive medicine through immunizations is one of Kirker's important programs. A mobile immunization unit rambles around, catching people where they are—along sand dunes, in the market place, in the village—to give them vaccines.

Kirker enjoys a good relationship with the people now. At first, he said, they really ran

away from him because he was the first white man they'd ever seen.

Now, the color barrier is gone for the most part. It isn't unusual for a patient to walk 500 miles to see him.

THE GAPS OF MEN

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, a distinguished professor of East Asian studies at Milligan College, Tenn., Dr. Wen Yen Tsao, delivered what I feel was a very important address at the 49th Street Christian Church in Indianapolis, Ind., on March 8, 1970, and at Johnson Bible College on April 19, 1970.

His address, which also was reprinted in the July 12 issue of the Christian Standard, deals with what he terms the horrifying moral decay within this country.

Dr. Tsao discusses the "gaps of men" in his article and I am making his words available for readers of the RECORD:

CONSIDERING GAPS—WHEN MAN BREAKS COMMUNICATION WITH GOD, HE INVITES A MULTITUDE OF EVILS

(By Wen Yen Tsao)

Man is a social being, gregarious by nature. And yet, man in dealing with his fellowman is peculiarly intolerant and at times cruel. Throughout history the worst enemy of mankind has been man himself. In modern times we unhappily have found that instead of harmony and goodwill, there are conflicts and gaps among men.

GAPS EVERYWHERE

Internationally the conclusion of World War II saw the emergence of the cold war in which a gap was clearly discernible between the Communist world and the free world. The early 1960's, however, ushered in a different global situation. Almost overnight the Communist world was no longer monolithic; its inherent contradictions have led to its inevitable erosion resulting in many unpatchable gaps. The schism between the two Communist giants has made it especially clear that the deep-rooted national interests of the two have shattered the Marxist dream of international Communist unity. On the other hand, neither is the free world any more monolithic. Similarly many gaps on this side of the iron curtain have made it anything but a united house.

Internally the gaps in any human society are ubiquitous. Even in the same family gaps seem to be inevitable. There is a gap between husband and wife. As a Chinese saying goes, "Though sleeping in the same bed, the bed-mates dream different dreams."

There is a gap between brothers. The supposed brotherly affection has often been besmirched by jealousy and enmity. Fratricide is as old as the history of man. Modern Cains are often reported in the press.

There is a gap between father and son. The prodigal son is certainly not a monopolized by-product of modern civilization. Adam, being made in the image of God, was as good as the son of God. And yet Adam defied God by eating the forbidden fruit. Ever since then, in spite of ethical and religious precepts with special emphasis on filial piety, the son more often than not is rebellious against the father.

Perhaps the so-called "generation gap" is actually a hangover from the son's age-long

rebellion against his father. The term "generation gap" of course is semantically fallacious and logically unsound. What is meant by the word "generation"? Chronological or biological? Physiological or spiritual? Nevertheless, the term has been used to posit an imaginary gulf between a segment of people comparatively younger and another comparatively older. The confrontation between the two has been dramatized by the utter contempt of the younger people for the established conventions, whatever they might be.

The ubiquity of gaps in a modern American society has assumed alarming proportions. The oft-cited pledge, "One nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," has become almost like a mockery.

EZEKIEL'S WORLD

In my opinion, the situation today in the United States may be somewhat comparable to the situation in Israel before the fall and destruction of Jerusalem in 586 B.C. For a glimpse of the situation of the Jewish people during this period, read Ezekiel 13:1-5; 22:25-31.

Before the fall of Jerusalem, Ezekiel repeatedly denounced his people for their wickedness of all kinds, and he constantly warned them of the impending disaster. A catalog of the iniquities and sins committed by the people of Israel in the prophet's time may be made as follows: (1) oppression of strangers, widows, and fatherless; (2) violence and murder; (3) lewdness and vile indulgence of lust; (4) bribery and extortion; (5) disregard of parents; (6) profanation of the Sabbath; and (7) idolatry. The worst of the iniquities was that the sons of Israel had forsaken their own God, who said through Ezekiel: "Thou hast forgotten me."

Let us have a look at the Jewish people who flagrantly violated the moral laws. They included all classes. It is appropriate to identify them by groups: (1) The prophets, who should have spoken God's truth, deceived and misled the people. (2) The priests, who should have kept and revered the divine law, violated and profaned it. (3) The princes, who should have protected their subjects and promoted their welfare, did just the opposite. (4) The people generally, who should have exercised justice, sympathy, and concord, oppressed and robbed their neighbors.

It seems that all classes of the Jewish people were striving together for the nation's ruin. The prophet was alarmed at what he saw, and he was fervently trying to stem the tide to save his people from destruction.

The prevailing situation in this country and the situation in Israel before the fall of Jerusalem are comparable. Iniquities are rife and perpetrators are running rampant.

RACISM

One of the worst iniquities among Americans today is racism. The oppression of strangers, which Ezekiel denounced, can be found in racial discrimination, which has led to extremism in all forms. A large number of the American people cannot rid themselves of racial prejudice. The whites generally have little respect for the blacks. The blacks, having been discriminated against since the ominous year of 1619 when a shipload of Negro slaves was brought to Virginia, are antagonistic toward the whites.

In recent years racial prejudice has taken on the ugliest form of racism, which is a coin of two sides—white racism and black racism. Animosity is often inflamed, and violent means are frequently employed. Especially in disputes involving Negroes, the substance of the arguments will be thrown overboard and emotion will instantly ignite, making people take sides according to the color line—the pigmentation of the skin.

With such a deep-rooted prejudice the racial problem will become increasingly seri-

ous. Most of the so-called white liberals, though seemingly sympathetic with the blacks, are hypocrites. If they are politicians their interest is in votes from the other side of the track. Liberal politicians, if they can afford it, usually live in newly developed suburban areas and send their children to private schools; yet they claim to be crusaders for civil rights and they cry out demanding desegregation! Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the samurai who became famous overnight in San Francisco last year, rightly pointed out: "You and I can live in the suburbs and demand integration in the schools downtown. We can make the moral demands and someone else has to live with them."

In my opinion, in order to solve the racial problem we should eradicate the erroneous conception of racial superiority and give way to new concepts of the equality of man. Let us hold this truth to be self-evident that the character and integrity of a person does not depend on the pigmentation of the skin. Let us all take the apostle Paul's words to heart: "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for we are all one in Christ Jesus" (Galatians 3: 28).

VIOLENCE

In close connection with racism, violence is another iniquity tormenting American society. Violence and murder are listed in the catalog of Ezekiel's denunciations. Some intellectuals, notably Erwin N. Griswold, formerly Dean of Harvard Law School, have pointed out that since America was founded in revolution, it has in it a certain amount of congenital disregard for law. This explanation, it seems to me, can hardly furnish a justifiable excuse for resorting to sheer physical force. A nation which might have been born in violence should by no means continue to live in violence. As a child one acts like a child; as an adult one acts like an adult. As America has reached its maturity, it should have been weaned from violence.

Unfortunately, this is not the case. As the present situation stands, it seems that as long as the silent majority remains silent America is ignominiously becoming a nation dominated by the "ronins," the Japanese term for ruffians, misfits, swashbucklers, and brutes. These asocial elements in the United States are better organized and far more sophisticated than their Japanese counterparts. Under the aegis of the Constitution and with the blessing of the so-called leftist and liberal segments of the country they have become increasingly vociferous and violent, intimidating the great majority of the people into silence. Billy Graham was recently reported to have blamed the "white news media for imposing a leadership on the American public which they do not want and for making heroes of radicals, both black and whites" (Associated Press, February 27, 1970). Even a justice of the United States Supreme Court, William O. Douglas, is openly preaching the gospel of revolution in his newly published book, "Points of Rebellion," saying that where grievances are strong, "violence may be the only answer to oppression!"

With such moral and material support to egg them on, the American "ronins" have made a mockery of the American judicial system by performing bestiality in the courts; they have made a mockery of American democracy by taking to the street their causes or grievances. Streets have taken the place of the Capitol; streets have become the counterpart of people's courts of Red China; streets have been transformed into the Kremlin of the Soviets!

Americans generally have been so spoiled by such a large measure of liberty under the Constitution that they seem to have taken much for granted and scarcely appreciate it. Liberty has become license to practice licen-

tiousness of all kinds. "O liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"

Today people in this land of freedom and democracy are gripped by the fear of violence in all forms. In the wake of Martin Luther King's assassination, Washington was sacked for the second time in one and a half centuries, not by an enemy from without but by its own citizens from within, not for a plausible cause but for the sake of violence. Indeed, violence has become a way of life of the American people. Especially in big cities discontents, grievances, and prejudices are being transformed into violent crimes—looting, ravaging, burning, raping, and killing. Even institutions of higher learning, which are supposed to be beacons for enlightenment, have been besmeared with infamy, for on the campus violence is often the instrument of the younger generation. But violence is contagious; the American society is becoming one in which no assurance can be given against vicious attacks. No sensible person would risk his life by walking on some of the streets in the cities after dusk. This deplorable situation has deprived the average American of his life, limb, liberty, or property without due process of law. Nominally he is safeguarded by the provisions of the Constitution, but social environment fraught with violence has made such provisions no better than scraps of paper.

BRING JUSTICE UP TO DATE

What makes the situation worse is the way criminal justice is administered in this country. As a lawyer who has been educated and trained both in China and the United States, I know something of both the strengths and weaknesses of the American judicial system. The theory and practice of criminal justice in this country are antiquated, being reminiscent of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The elaborate protection of the rights of the defendant, for example, which was justifiable a century ago, is now becoming anachronistic. The society of modern times is increasingly urbanistic, complex, and complicated with increasing rate of violent crimes. For the preservation of law and order and for society's own survival the whole administration of criminal justice has to be reoriented and readjusted. Yet the Supreme Court of the United States has been fettered by its own rules. The case of *Miranda versus Arizona*, 1966, is a notable example. The Court usurped the legislative power of Congress by stipulating restrictions on law enforcing agencies, making prosecution and conviction of criminal suspects extremely difficult if not impossible.

To cope with crime, a new philosophy of criminology and penology must be introduced: In the whole administration of criminal justice the prime concern should be given to the offenses that have been actually committed and to the criminality of the offender rather than to the technicalities that have evolved, especially during the last few decades, for his protection. The right of society to perpetuate its own existence should outweigh the right of the individual criminal. Whoever has eaten the forbidden fruit, to him retribution must follow.

Another necessity to cope with the rising rate of crime is speedy trial. No unnecessary technicality should stand in the way of justice. Justice delayed is justice denied. In my opinion, certainty and celerity of punishment is more efficacious than its severity.

As to the victims of violent crimes, society should provide appropriate remedies to redress the wrongs, damages, injuries, and losses sustained by them. To neglect the rights and privileges of the victims but to afford the criminals overwhelming constitutional safeguards is injustice and absurdity to the last degree.

THE CULT OF SEX

The iniquitous situation next to the rising rate of violent crimes is the worship of sex

among the American people generally—an iniquity also vehemently condemned by Ezekiel. The American people are singled out partly because they, more than others, have commercialized and glorified sex. Pornography is rampant partly because the Supreme Court of the United States has afforded it a kind of legal protection. This is made plain in the late Senator Dirksen's article, "A New Plan to Fight Pornography," in the "Reader's Digest" for November, 1969. Today pornographical materials, including motion pictures, have inundated the American public and it seems that a complete surrender to lewdness is the order of the day.

Professor J. D. Unwin, of Cambridge University, having made a study of eighty civilizations ranging over four thousand years, comes to the conclusion: "Any human society is free to choose either to display great energy, or to enjoy sexual freedom; the evidence is that they cannot do both for more than one generation."

GODLESSNESS

The worst iniquity perpetrated by man from time immemorial is his disobedience to the Creator and his shameful godlessness, which, as we have noted, tops Ezekiel's catalog of denunciations. Instead of worshipping God, man prostitutes himself before idols, such as money, machine, material well-being, and Mars. Instead of hearkening to God's words as revealed by the true prophets and Christ Jesus, he lends his ear to the false prophets who preach agnosticism, materialism, naturalism, atheism, and communism. By so doing man has chosen to be separated from God thus creating a gap between Creator and creature. This is the most horrifying gap as I see it, because man's separation from God is the worst sin and the wages of sin is death!

As man has separated from God he will be extremely vulnerable to all kinds of iniquities, leading to moral degeneration and social disintegration. The danger of godlessness is therefore real and grave. I am mindful of William Penn's admonition: "Men must choose to be governed by God, or they will condemn themselves to be ruled by tyrants."

The Chinese as a race have long believed that the universe is governed by heaven. In the "Book of Odes," an ancient classic presumably edited by Confucius, it is recorded: "Heaven so produced the teeming multitudes that in everything there is principle." In the cosmos there are principles governing the movements of all the planets in an orderly, harmonious manner. Similarly, in a human society man should also be governed by heaven-ordained principles so that an orderly, harmonious existence may be realized. Therefore, the traditional Chinese maxim has it: "He that obeys the will of heaven prospers, he that rebels against heaven perishes."

The world is in a turmoil and human society has fallen into decay simply because of man's disobedience and godlessness. Would it not be far better for the people all over the world to make their spiritual needs override all other needs and to submit themselves entirely to God who was, is, and shall ever be.

Now is the time for the prodigal son to return to his father's arms.

THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A HOMETOWN BAND

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Speaker, there is, indeed "something about a hometown

band" as the words to the song make clear, and this is especially true in the case of the Ben Davis High School Band of Indianapolis, Ind.

Late this past summer the band capped one of the most outstanding records ever compiled for its performance in competition with a European tour that included 10 concerts, four marching performances, and two first prizes in the World Music Festival, Kerkrade, the Netherlands.

Not only the community served by the high school, but the city of Indianapolis and the entire State of Indiana are tremendously proud of the band's accomplishments. And, I venture to say, the spirits of two of America's greatest bandmasters—John Philip Sousa and Patrick Gilmore—are smiling in approval.

The following material, which I am proud to enclose in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD in tribute to this fine group and all who made their trip possible, is a record of a tour that will never be forgotten:

HISTORY OF THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL DISTRICT OF WAYNE TOWNSHIP

The name of the community which grew up along the Vandalla Railroad six miles west of Indianapolis, Indiana in the 1870's has always been a little in doubt. Some say it came about from a group of men who met and determined to petition the Vandalla railroad for a stop there. The superintendent of the Vandalla railroad was Benjamin Davis, who suggested that the community build a loading platform adjoining the tracks and in the center of the community. When the work was completed a name was needed for the Vandalla time table and somebody suggested it be named after the generous superintendent.

Perhaps no Indiana community has undergone greater changes than Ben Davis. And perhaps the most outstanding feature of the Ben Davis development has been in the school system. Ben Davis has majored in the upbuilding of a school system not surpassed even by lofty Indianapolis. In 1892 the first high school was built with two rooms upstairs for the High School and two below for grade pupils. Time took its toll. Teachers and pupils came and went. In 1914 Ben Davis had to send its high school pupils to Plainfield, a neighboring town, because of the inadequacy of the old building. A year later a new high school was built.

The Ben Davis school setup is one of which communities ten times larger might well be proud. The township now has 14 elementary schools, two Junior High Schools and a most modern and well equipped Senior High School to accommodate 2,500 students. A third Junior High School will be opened in the fall of 1971.

HISTORY OF THE BEN DAVIS HIGH SCHOOL BAND

The 1969-70 Ben Davis High School Band has 257 members of which 150 are members of the European Band Tour.

During the school year the students are divided into one of four bands: namely, the Symphonic (87), Concert (80), Varsity (67) and Cadet (23). The Symphonic band is directed by Hal A. Meurer, Department Chairman and Director of Bands, Paul W. Silke, assistant band director is director of the Concert and Varsity Bands and Steve Argelyan, Orchestra conductor, directs the Cadet group. Members of all four bands join together to make the "Marching Giants" one of the nations largest and best marching bands.

Band and instrumental music became a part of the school program at Ben Davis in 1937 when Mrs. Elva Strouse was employed to teach instrumental music. Directors who have succeeded her include, Omar Rybolt,

Mrs. Rybolt, Ralph Chandler, Hal A. Meurer.

Under the present band program, set-up by Meurer in 1954, instrumental music begins in Grade 7, at either of the two Junior High Schools. Approximately 175 students begin each year with each Junior High School having two instrumental directors. The Fulton School program is directed by Gene Smith and Mrs. Pat Meurer and the Ben Davis Junior High Band is directed by Ron Doak and Fred Niemeyer.

The Ben Davis Band has compiled an enviable record of accomplishments. Five times State Marching Champions during the past nine years it is respected by every band director as one of the States finest. A composite record of achievements during the past ten years is as follows:

1960—1st Place at the Riverview Tournament of Bands, Chicago, Illinois; Indiana State Fair Champions; Honor Band at Tulip Festival, Holland, Michigan; 500 Festival Parade and Race Activities.

1961—1st Place at the Riverview Tournament of Bands, Chicago, Illinois; Indiana's Representative at Inaugural Parade in Washington, D.C.; Indiana State Fair Champions; 500 Festival Parade and Race Activities.

1962—1st Place at the Riverview Tournament of Bands, Chicago, Illinois; 4th Place Indiana State Fair; Orange Bowl Parade, Miami, Florida; 500 Festival Parade and Activities.

1963—1st Place at the Riverview Tournament of Bands, Chicago, Illinois; Kentucky Derby Parade, Louisville, Kentucky; Tournament of Roses, Pasadena, California; 2nd Place Indiana State Fair, 500 Festival Parade and Race Activities.

1964—Indiana State Fair Champions; 1st Place, Festival of States, St. Petersburg, Florida. Participated in the 500 Festival Parade and Race Activities.

1965—4th Place Indiana State Fair; Honor Band at the 500 Festival Parade and Race Activities; Tour to Willoughby, Ohio, Burlington, Ontario; Feature Band at Waterloo, Ontario Parade and Music Festival.

1966—Indiana State Fair Champions; 1st Place, 1st Division Class "A" concert band Indiana School Music Contest. Tell City—Cincinnati Trip; 500 Festival Parade and Race Activities.

1967—Indiana State Fair Champions; 1st Place, 3rd Place National Disneyland Holiday Contest competing with 275 bands; Represented United States at Expo 67, Montreal, Canada; 500 Festival Parade and Race Activities.

1968—Indiana State Fair 3rd Place; 500 Festival Parade and Race Activities. Howell, Michigan Melon Festival; 3rd Place National Disneyland Contest; Indiana State Fair 2nd Place; 1st Division State Concert Band Contest Class "A."

1969—2nd Place Indiana State Fair; Honor Band at Butler University, Indiana University and Indiana State University football games; 1970 Orange Bowl Parade, Miami, Florida; Eastern Tour with Symphonic and Concert Bands to Niagara Falls, Canada, Boston, Long Island and New York City; Honor band at Rushville, Indiana Auto Parade; Stage Band Contest 1st Division State Contest, highest rating by any band. 500 Race Activities.

CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS.

From the City of Indianapolis, Indiana
To the World Music Festival of Kerkrade,
Holland

GREETINGS: Indianapolis is extremely proud to be represented at the World Music Festival by the Ben Davis High School Band. This band has won 1st prize five times over the last decade at the Indiana State Fair Marching Band Contest, and as holders of this distinction, it is indeed fitting that they should represent the city of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis is the 12th largest city in the United States and geographically serves the

Nation as its "crossroads" between North and South, East and West. We are the largest city in the United States with a consolidated government and in 1971 will celebrate our 150th Anniversary.

Along with our greetings, we extend our congratulations to all of the festival participants and our admiration for your accomplishments.

With best wishes for the success of the festival,

I am,

Sincerely,

RICHARD G. LUGAR,
Mayor of Indianapolis.

1970 BEN DAVIS BAND EUROPEAN TOUR RECORD

(By Joe Vandoski, assistant to the band director)

Over the past decade, the Ben Davis High School Band of Indianapolis, Indiana has brought much honor to the State of Indiana and has contributed a great deal to the major parades in the United States and Canada. It all started in 1959, when Ben Davis appeared as the feature band in the Holland Tulip Festival, Holland Michigan. In 1960 the band received an invitation to appear as Indiana's Representative in the Inaugural Parade of President John F. Kennedy. In December of 1961, the band journeyed to Miami, Florida to participate in the King Orange Jamboree Parade, and the following year the band appeared before an estimated live audience of fifty thousand people and a television audience of over one hundred million in the famous Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California. This certainly appeared to be the pinnacle of the band's career.

However, bigger and better things lay ahead. In 1964, the band participated in the Festival of States parade and band contest held in St. Petersburg, Florida. There, Ben Davis competed with bands from several states and was awarded 1st place receiving 298 out of a possible 300 points. This parade seemed to signify the end of an era for the Ben Davis Band for it marked the last major parade for Ralph W. Chandler the man who had molded the band into one of the best and most active in the Nation.

However, Ben Davis was fortunate to receive a man as director who would lead the band on to new horizons. Hal A. Meurer assumed the directorship in 1964 and immediately proved to be a very competent band director. In 1965, the band performed in the Waterloo Band Festival in Ontario, Canada, and in 1967 they appeared in Expo 1967 in Montreal, Canada. Also, during the period from 1960 to 1967 the band won five Indiana State Championships. In late December of 1969, the band made its second appearance in the King Orange Jamboree Parade in eight years. However, this parade seemed almost anti-climatic because of the anticipation of the greatest undertaking of the Ben Davis Band—an appearance at the World Music Festival and a good-will concert tour of Europe.

The planning began more than a year before proposed departure date. The students had to earn more than \$700 in that year's period in order to make the tour. Since this was such a difficult task, the band furnished candy, fruit cakes and other miscellaneous items for the band members to sell, the profit of which was used for their own expenses. Then in early May of 1970 the band started practicing after school most evenings of each week. They were required by the World Music Festival to perform a twelve minute marching show and three concert selections. This proved to be a task considering the time limitations, graduation and working schedules. However, things went reasonably well and the band displayed the

fruits of their endeavors in a dress rehearsal July 7.

The rehearsal was well publicized and attended by over 2,000 people. Mrs. Esther Bray, wife of Indiana's 6th District Congressman, William G. Bray, expressed regret that Representative Bray was unable to attend because of pressing matters in Congress and delivered a message from Mr. Bray along with her own personal wishes for the band's success. Then Joseph E. Vandoski, Assistant to the Band Director, read a letter from Mr. James Keogh, Special Assistant to President Richard M. Nixon, who gave the following message to the Band:

"The President is confident that through the efforts of your young people as ambassadors of good will, all those with whom they come in contact will be aware of the warm sentiments of the people of our country."

Finally, a proclamation from Edgar G. Whitcomb, Governor of the State of Indiana, was read by Mrs. Harriett Burns of his office. The proclamation reviewed the band's past accomplishments and their forthcoming appearance at the World Music Festival and was concluded by declaring Tuesday, July 7, 1970, Ben Davis Band Day for the State of Indiana. This was the last time the band would be together until late evening of July 10 when a chartered intercontinental jet would take the 150 musical ambassadors of good will along with 100 adults on a musical adventure that would not end until 28 days later.

The evening of the departure an estimated crowd of 2500 was on hand to see the band off. And, after a two hour delay, the band boarded the jet and was off to London, England. The evening of July 11, the band played a concert in Bathersea Pleasure Gardens, London. During a break in the concert, the Band Director, Hal Meurer, introduced Paul Silke, Assistant Band Director, Fred Niemeyer, Gene Smith, Mrs. Patricia Meurer, members of the musical staff in Wayne Township and Joe Vandoski and Rick Pate, assistants to the Band Director, and thanked them for their help in making the tour a reality. Mr. Meurer then thanked his brother, Robert Meurer, for his help in organizing the show and tour. He also expressed thanks to Ronald Doak who stayed home in order to make preparation for the State Fair Band Contest. The band was very well received. The next day the band marched by Whitehall, Big Ben, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament and commenced at Trafalgar Square. Again the band was very well received drawing a large crowd which grew even larger as the band marched through the streets of London. The policeman who was in charge of showing the band the parade route remarked that the band was well liked because most American bands play stock marches whereas Ben Davis played rock music—"Aquarius" and "The Horse."

On Tuesday July 14, Bastille Day, the band played a marching concert under the Eiffel Tower. This was quite an honor for an American band to be scheduled to play a concert on the National Independence Day of France. Despite the light mist which continued during the concert, the band attracted a large crowd. The French people enjoyed the rock music and the variety of steps the band used while marching. Next the band was off to Kerkrade and the World Music Festival.

The band arrived in Kerkrade, Netherlands, Friday night July 17. A few hours after arrival the band director received a telephone call from a member of the World Music Festival Committee who informed him that our marching time had been moved from Sunday to Saturday and that we were to open the Music Festival by request of Prince Claus of the Netherlands. This was quite an honor. The next morning the band opened the Festival with a big bang winning a 1st prize. The theme of the show was "A Musical

History of the United States" which concluded with the unfurling of a giant replica of the Flag of the United States while playing "God Bless America" and then they marched off the field playing "Stars and Stripes Forever". The next day, Sunday July 19, the band played three concert selections including one which was composed by one of the judges. For their efforts the band received a 1st Prize with Distinction. There was a large article along with pictures of the band the next day in the "Limburgs Dagblad," a Holland newspaper. In addition, the television news in the Netherlands showed films of the band's marching performance and told of their accomplishments at the Music Festival. The next day, victorious, the band set out for Germany and a concert at Heidelberg.

The band played a concert in the Palace Courtyard of the Heidelberg Castle the afternoon of Tuesday, July 21st. The setting of the centuries old Castle and the modern music of the band made for a very exciting concert. The evening concert schedule for the Band Shell had to be cancelled because of rain.

Thursday, July 23rd the band played a concert in the Casino Kursaal in Lucerne, Switzerland. The sight of huge majestic mountains in the background made this concert absolutely breathtaking. The band had a large audience which included two representatives of Eli Lilly International. The band director introduced them and thanked Eli Lilly International for their assistance in making the concert tour possible.

The band's next performance was in Innsbruck, Austria, Saturday, July 25th. The band marched through the center of the city in the afternoon drawing a very large and enthusiastic crowd. That evening they played a concert at the Music Pavilion in the Hof Gardens. The band was very well liked receiving six encores. They played "The Horse" several times since it seemed to be the selection that the crowd enjoyed most. As the band played it the people would dance, jump up and down or just tap their feet. After the final encore, the band director stepped completely away from the podium until the audience stopped clapping and cheering. Then he stepped back onto the podium to give the band instructions and the audience started clapping and cheering very loudly again. It was quite an experience and tends to prove the adage that "Music is the International Language."

The next concert was Tuesday, July 27, in Venice, Italy in St. Mark's Square. The setting for this performance was haunting. On a three tiered band stand was Ben Davis composed of very modern, young people from many thousands of miles away, and in the background was the famous St. Mark's Cathedral which enshrines the remains of one of the disciples of Christ. The band drew a large crowd and was well received. Three people from Brazil who were visiting Venice remarked that the band was as fine as any college group they had seen. As a matter-of-fact they thought Ben Davis was a college and were surprised to learn that the band was a high school group.

The concert in Rome, Friday, July 31st was very successful. Fulgi Sapio, the Assistant Mayor of Rome was there to introduce the band and present them with a certificate. The band performed both their award winning marching and concert shows. After the concert Assistant Mayor Sapio insisted that the band march again! In compliance, the band performed their marching show prepared for the London and Innsbruck street marching.

On Sunday, August 2nd, the band left for Assisi, Italy, in order to participate in the Festival of the Angels which was filmed to be shown at a later date in Los Angeles, Cali-

fornia. Participation in this festival is by invitation only and the band was very proud to be included.

The band's final concert was in Florence, Italy, Tuesday, August, 4th in the Senorina Plaza in the heart of Florence. They received a great ovation for their efforts—a fitting climax for a very successful concert tour.

On Thursday, August 6th, ten concerts, four marching performances, two 1st prizes and twenty-eight days later the Ben Davis Band returned home. They were greeted by the band members who did not make the trip to the tune of "Back Home Again in Indiana". Also an estimated 3,000 fans along with television and press men were on hand. The following Saturday the band held a triumphal parade in downtown Indianapolis headed by Richard Lugar, Mayor of Indianapolis and Lee Eads, Marion County Sheriff. After returning to Ben Davis High School, Howard Wood, High School Principal; Hal Meuer, Band Director; Dr. Sidney Spencer, Superintendent of Schools for Wayne Township; and Mayor Lugar gave speeches praising the band for their role as Musical Ambassadors of Good Will from the United States to the countries of Europe.

[From the Indianapolis Star, July 21, 1970]

SALUTE BEN DAVIS BAND!

The Ben Davis High School Band, which is touring Europe, has won first place in an invitational show band contest of the International World Music Festival in Holland. Quality counts.

[From the Indianapolis News, July 22, 1970]

ANOTHER DAVIS WIN

The band played on and won first place in the International World Music Festival.

The band was from Marion County's Ben Davis High School which has a long record of Hoosier and national titles for musical performance. Competing in showband competition at Kerkrade, Holland, Ben Davis took on and defeated some of the world's finest bands. The squad is on a tour of Europe where it has played to appreciative and enthusiastic audiences in London and Paris. Concerts are also scheduled for Germany, Austria and Italy before returning to Indiana.

Ben Davis has carried Hoosier and American talents to the Old World and in the process has played its way into the hearts of many Europeans. The band is a splendid good-will ambassador for the state and country.

[From the Indianapolis News, Aug. 14, 1970]

CHEERS STILL ECHO IN BEN DAVIS BAND EARS

(By Kathleen Van Nuys)

"Nothing can compare with the thrill of people cheering us at Kerkrade," said Nancy Denny, recalling Ben Davis High School Band's World Music Festival appearance in the Netherlands.

"Even before we began to play, people stood and cheered and they kept it up until we finished. I've never been so proud of our band."

The musician was also impressed with the friendship Dutch families extended bandmen during their only stay in private homes on the month-long European tour.

"Our stay in people's homes was the best part," stated Harry Powers. His comment was backed up by Lou Carlisle, Terri Hughbanks and Laura Sauter, who pointed out the "fun in trying to communicate with people who don't speak English."

Marilyn O'Brien enjoyed using her "school-learned French" to verify directions with a

Paris policeman, just so she could thank him in his native tongue. "It also was fun to stumble through two days of a mixture of Dutch, English, French and sign language in Kerkrade where the husband in our home spoke French," she added.

Mary Hennigan and Terry Lawrence were interested in various customs, while Kathie Turner and Judy Engle told of overnight stays in two monasteries.

EVERYTHING WAS FUN

"I liked the feather beds in Germany," confessed Linda Elliott, while Patty Dierdorf raved about the scenic Rhine River boat trip. "Everything was fun, even bread, expensive Cokes, hard rolls and long bus rides. I do wish I'd been a little more proficient in sign language," admitted Marti Dally.

"Just walking about towns, buying different things was exciting," observed Doug Cottingham. Judy Krueger's shopping was made more pleasant by a shop owner who replaced, without charge, a small stein she accidentally broke.

The enthusiasm of these and other musicians comprising the 160-member touring group is carrying over into daily rehearsals for the entire 270-member band's Indiana State Fair appearance in two weeks. "I've never had as spirited or enthusiastic a group," said director Hal A. Meurer. The band, gunning for a sixth state championship, is riding on the wave of two honors won at the Kerkrade contests which ended Sunday.

"Our band received first prize in the marching show band contest and was awarded first prize, with distinction, in the concert band division," said Meurer. "Ours was the first band to receive the latter award and 50 had appeared ahead of us."

Bands from 19 countries, mostly in Europe, competed in the event and the majority were adult organizations. Tour highlight for Meurer, who lost 20 pounds was two unscheduled concerts played at the request of Rome and Assisi officials.

CROWDS WERE BIG

"The crowds were so big and vocally enthusiastic," said the director. "They clamored for encores, and came up onto the stage after we'd quit from the heat and exhaustion. We were playing today's music with a big band," he added, trying to explain the music-loving Italians' wild reception.

Meurer recalled the fun bandmen had playing on open air street cars to publicize their Heidelberg concert. "They also enjoyed our four fun-making French bus drivers," he added.

Dr. Forrest Denny, father of Nancy, accompanied the band to take care of illnesses, but there were few. Mrs. Denny and another daughter, Anne, also made the trip.

"Mona Halstead, who dropped a suitcase on her foot and broke a toe, was our only casualty," said Meurer who had two able assistants, William Minnick and Bennie Decker.

Minnick, Ben Davis Junior High School principal, handled details for 90 adults on the tour, while bookkeeping teacher Decker arranged for student chaperones. Both served a year on the tour's planning committee.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D.C., August 15, 1970.

HON. WILLIAM G. BRAY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BILL: It is easy to understand your pride in the Ben Davis High School Band whose members just recently performed at the International Band Festival held in Kerkrade. Your feelings are shared not only by me but by countless fellow citizens who appreciate the goodwill they created, and the outstanding example they displayed of the American way of life.

I hope that you will convey my warm congratulations to them for being such effective unofficial ambassadors, and for bringing so much credit to their country.

Sincerely,

RICHARD NIXON.

SOME NEEDED CHANGES IN THE PHILADELPHIA PLAN

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include a copy of a letter written to Mr. James Hodgson, Secretary of Labor, from Mr. Malcolm A. Watson, president of Fisk Electric Co. of San Antonio. The letter contains some very timely and constructive suggestions, which I would hope the Secretary will seriously consider.

The letter follows:

FISK ELECTRIC CO. OF SAN ANTONIO,
San Antonio, Tex., August 20, 1970.

Mr. JAMES D. HODGSON,
Secretary of Labor, Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HODGSON: I recently read an article in the August, 1970 Edition of "Electrical Contractor" quoting remarks of yours regarding skilled labor shortage and employment of Minority groups; and I have to agree with you on both. I am sure there are many other businessmen who would agree with you.

However, if what I've been told about the "Philadelphia Plan" is true, I cannot agree with you; that is, if it is forced hiring of a predetermined ratio. This type of plan can give jobs to a minority group, but will be at the cost of others, without any return, and will only add to our inflationary problem.

I would offer the following alternative plan that would do several things.

Add a new classification to the skilled crafts other than apprentice and would suggest "Helper" or "Laborer", preferably "Helper".

This new classification could be used to accomplish several things:

Provide more manpower on construction projects at a lesser cost. As it is now, we Electrical Contractors have to pay Journeyman Scale for nothing more than hard work—moving heavy equipment and materials and clean up and more than half of the manhours of installation are utilized on work that does not require a skilled man but could be done by people with less knowledge and experience under the supervision of a skilled person.

This additional classification would accomplish the following:

(A) Decrease our shortage of skilled craftsmen.

(B) Reduce the cost of construction.

(C) Would provide a period of time for evaluation of minority groups as possible skilled candidates.

(D) Then the people in this classification would have a goal to achieve, better their living standards, and could retain their dignity as an equal.

The only opposition to this plan would be the people who do not care about their fellow man because of their concern for either money or power; and we could again be the leading industrial country in the world. I believe if we studied the industrial gain and success of Japan and West Germany, we would find their secret.

I would appreciate hearing from you regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

MALCOLM A. WATSON,

President.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE SENATE RESOLUTIONS URGING PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL ACTION TO AVERT SERIOUS HEATING FUEL OIL SHORTAGES IN NEW ENGLAND

HON. HAROLD D. DONOHUE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, all the citizens and consumers, as well as the congressional delegations here from and in Massachusetts and New England, are very deeply and rightfully concerned about the increasing threat of great physical and financial hardships that will inevitably be visited upon them if the present heating fuel oil shortage should be permitted to intensify.

I, and all the other members of our delegations here, have repeatedly called upon the President, other appropriate Federal officials, and the members of the House Ways and Means Committee to take pertinent action to avert this growing and discriminatory burden that has already, for too long and too heavily, been visited upon the taxpayers of Massachusetts and our regional area.

All of us will persevere in our cooperative efforts and we must earnestly hope that the White House and all Federal agencies and officials will very soon recognize our just appeal for relief and respond promptly and effectively to adjust this inequitable situation.

At this point I am pleased to include a copy of the resolutions adopted last August 17, 1970, expressing the sense of the Massachusetts State Senate on this vitally important subject and they follow:

RESOLUTIONS MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO REVERSE THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE PROHIBITING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FROM INCREASING OIL IMPORTS AND TO ADOPT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CABINET TASK FORCE ON OIL IMPORTS

Whereas, New England has in recent years been the victim of great discrimination in the price of home heating oil because of the existing national oil import quotas; and

Whereas, As a result of such quotas there has been a serious shortage of No. 2 home heating oil in the New England area; and

Whereas, Massachusetts consumers alone use 2.2 billion gallons of home heating oil annually; and

Whereas, Recent action of the United States House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee prohibits the President from increasing oil imports and adopting the recommendations of the Presidential Cabinet Task Force on oil imports; and

Whereas, Such action by the Ways and Means Committee prevents a reduction in the price of oil in New England and interferes with the availability of an adequate supply of such oil; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Senate memorializes the Congress of the United

States to reverse the action of the United States House Ways and Means Committee prohibiting the President from increasing oil imports and adopting the recommendations of the Presidential Cabinet Task Force on Oil Imports; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the State Secretary to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress and to each member thereof from the Commonwealth.

Senate, adopted, August 17, 1970.

NORMAN L. PIDGEON,

Clerk.

A true copy.

Attest:

JOHN F. X. DAVOREN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROLS OF INSECT PESTS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted, I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two excellent commentaries appearing in the Conservation News, an educational service of the National Wildlife Federation, Volume 35, No. 16, dated August 15, 1970. The first, entitled "The Statement" sets out some clear circumstances and facts with regard to the use of DDT and the foolish position taken by the Department of Agriculture thereon. The second, entitled "Anti-Mosquito Mosquito" points out how it is possible to achieve biological controls of insect pests through wide use of radiation breeding and similar methods.

I insert the two articles in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD with the hope that somebody in the Department of Agriculture will read and benefit from them.

Perhaps with the passage of time the Department of Agriculture will achieve a more enlightened position than it has demonstrated in the past on the manner and use of pesticides and their hazards to man, animals, and the environment.

The text of the two articles follow:

THE STATEMENT

There should have been some appropriate sign or omen to mark the day as James Moorman, environmental attorney, double-timed back down the steps of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. But there wasn't.

It was just August 10, 1970. The day conservationists fired the shot that wasn't heard across the street.

Representing the Environmental Defense Fund, Sierra Club, West Michigan Environmental Action Council, National Audubon Society and Izaak Walton League of America, the young attorney had filed a brief that just might write the concluding chapter in the vintage DDT controversy. And definitely destroyed any remnants of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's pesticide credibility.

The brief was conservationists' reply to Agriculture's "Statement of the Reasons Underlying the Decisions on Behalf of the Secretary with Respect to the Registration of Products Containing DDT," filed in response to the Court's demand for an explanation of

Agriculture's refusal to suspend registrations of poisons containing DDT.

Agriculture's "Statement" and the conservationists' subsequent analysis are not recommended reading for those wishing to retain the illusion of a world as they would have it rather than the way it is.

For years, conservationists steadily increased pressure to eliminate the use of DDT in favor of safer chemical pesticides and integrated controls. Their demands were consistently met with premeditated governmental malfeasance and increasingly vitriolic attacks from DDT apologists up to and including charges of anti-capitalism and genocide.

The frantic, often paranoid drive to save DDT at any cost peaked with "The Statement." It contends DDT is "essential" to fight disease vectors viz. "DDT has been widely used to protect man against a number of important arthropod-borne diseases, e.g., malaria, onchocerciasis, typhus, encephalitis, yellow fever, tick fever, bubonic plague, cholera and dengue fever." Citing the prestigious Mrak Commission Report, and two more references that don't support its contention, The Statement argues that disease control benefits outweigh the danger of carcinogenesis (which it contends has yet to be proven in man).

Strangely, the Mrak Report actually concluded, "It is reported by well informed scientists that as far as insect vectors of disease are concerned there is none known which are normally susceptible to DDT that cannot be controlled with a substitute."

When the conservation attorneys get down to Agriculture's specific disease threats, the mind boggles. Witness the following as paraphrased from their reply to the Court.

DDT did help eliminate malaria in the U.S. Now the only malaria in this country has been contracted in other parts of the world and there are substitutes for DDT including methoxychlor, dichlorovos, abate, Malathion, etc. Typhus was eliminated from the U.S. many years ago. Encephalitis is rare in the U.S. and controllable by Malathion. Yellow fever hasn't been reported in the U.S. since 1904. The carrier mosquito can be controlled with abate, and one vaccination provides complete protection for at least ten years.

Tick fever is a rare disease in the United States. *It cannot be controlled by DDT.* (Italics added). Bubonic Plague is very rare in the U.S. (three or four cases per year) and is controlled far more efficiently by means other than DDT. Cholera does not occur in the United States and is rarely insect borne. Dengue fever is not endemic to the United States and is carried by the yellow-fever mosquito. Onchocerciasis does not occur in the United States. In Africa, the black fly carrier is controllable with methoxychlor.

The conservationists were no less devastating in their rebuttal of The Statement's contention that "DDT is as important to the farmer as penicillin is to the physician."

The Mrak Report stated, "Although DDT is still involved in some of the international food production programs sponsored by U.S. agencies, there is a feeling that a withdrawal or systematic reduction of DDT would have a minimum effect."

The Statement itself says, "Records of the (Agriculture) Department indicate that there are about 65 other registered pesticides that will control one or more of the insects controlled by DDT."

Citing Agriculture's own *Agriculture Economic Report No. 158*, April 1969, "DDT Used in Farm Production," the conservationists point out that farmers are the major domestic users of DDT. However, only 2% of U.S. crop land is treated with DDT which is being replaced for many uses because insects are developing resistance and there are less costly insecticides for some purposes.

Cotton growers use most (¾) of the DDT that farmers buy, but only about 38% of the country's cotton acreage is actually treated with DDT. "While Respondents (Department of Agriculture) say there are no alternatives to DDT for the cotton bollworm (*Heliothis*) their own registrations list chemical alternatives including parathion, methyl parathion, axodrin, carbaryl, gardona and several others."

"The cotton bollworm is an insect that is not normally a pest because it is under heavy pressure from naturally occurring predaceous insects. The use of a broad spectrum poison such as DDT destroys these predators, releasing the bollworm from predation and elevating it to pest status. The cotton bollworm problem, therefore, not only is not solved by DDT, but is often caused by DDT (emphasis in original). Some studies actually show that the use of DDT and other insecticides gives a lower yield of cotton than occurs in untreated fields."

In response to conservationists' charges that DDT is responsible for mounting wildlife disasters, The Statement allows that "... the present available scientific evidence indicates that there are some adverse effects upon certain species of fish and wildlife as a result of the use of DDT, but that such effects do not constitute an imminent hazard to fish and wildlife or the environment."

Some adverse effects on fish and wildlife? There is extensive documentation of local bird mortalities directly attributable to DDT applications. Entire species of carnivorous birds, including the peregrine falcon, bald eagle, osprey, brown pelican, Cooper's and sharp-skinned hawks, etc. are seriously threatened by DDT's effect on their reproductive processes.

The Statement maintains, however, that "... in these instances of bird mortalities that have been attributed to the use of DDT in a treated area, the depopulations in the area have been temporary." Incredibly, the article cited to support this proposition says robins returned to the DDT treated area only after DDT treatment ceased and was replaced by methoxychlor.

DDT's effect on aquatic organisms may be more disastrous, albeit more insidious, than on birds. The Statement admits DDT causes "fish mortality and reproductive failures," but that Agriculture knows of no species of fish that is endangered as a result of DDT use.

Absolutely no one has yet intimated entire species of fish are endangered by DDT. But it is a little easier to understand how Agriculture managed to rationalize away the massive documentation on mortalities and reduced reproductive success of aquatic organisms when The Statement notes a "... review of animal populations shows no overall decline but, to the contrary, the harvest of fish and wildlife populations are continually increasing."

After analyzing the references Agriculture submitted to support that statement the conservationists replied, "Three of the references concern water fowl populations and show population declines, not increases. One concerns falcons, but is dated 1942, preceding the use of DDT. Two concern big game, which are completely irrelevant to this case. One involved an inconclusive and unscientific report of bird watchers. One has absolutely nothing to do with population trends, but concerns the adverse effects of DDT on brook trout behavior. One indicates an increase in Great Lakes fish harvests over the years, but does not take into account the problems plaguing that fishery as a result of DDT in recent years."

The Statement's rationale of DDT's carcinogenic properties is perhaps even more frightening due to the nature of the issue and the fact that the "average" American contains 12 parts per million DDT.

The Statement acknowledges, "There are reports of carcinogenicity resulting from the administration of large doses of DDT in test animals." But that, "the relevance of such findings to cancer in man has not been established."

In evaluating the 1969 "Innes Report" of the National Cancer Institute, the Mrak Commission stated, "The evidence for the carcinogenicity of DDT in experimental animals is impressive and the Panel takes no exception to the conclusions as to DDT recorded in the NCI report of the National Cancer Institute Study. This study has demonstrated that DDT increased the incidence of cancer in mice under the experimental conditions employed..." (Emphasis in original.)

And as Agriculture says, that doesn't prove DDT is carcinogenic in humans. But, the Mrak Report states, "... a remarkable degree of concurrence has been found to exist between chemical carcinogenesis in animals and that in man where it has been studied closely."

Dr. Samuel S. Epstein, Chief, Laboratories of Environmental Toxicology and Carcinogenesis, Children's Cancer Research Foundation, said, "These data on the carcinogenicity of DDT in a wide range of animal strains and species unequivocally demonstrate a highly significant potential carcinogenic hazard to man."

Complete polarization on the DDT issue and the Agriculture Department's sorry pesticide record preclude any serious attempts at kindness when pondering the abortion of logic that spawned The Statement.

In 1969, the House Government Operations Committee charged the Pesticides Regulation Division refused for five years to exercise its cancellation authority when it had reason to believe a pesticide was ineffective or even hazardous. In fact, the hearing record stated, "Until a few weeks ago, the Pesticides Regulation Division did not even have procedures for conducting hearings or studies which registrants may request as a matter of right before cancellation action can become effective. When registrants receiving cancellation notices requested hearings or studies, prosecution of the cancellation action was halted and the product left on the market."

The Committee revealed that during the five-year period ending June 30, 1969, the Agriculture Department approved more than 1,600 pesticides over the objections of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. "The exact number is not known because the Pesticides Regulation Division does not keep records of products registered over HEW objections and has failed or even refused to inform HEW of action taken with respect to its objections."

Wisconsin Senator William Proxmire recently pointed out that "although an inter-departmental agreement between HEW and Agriculture requires that unresolved HEW objections be referred to the Secretary of Agriculture before a registration is approved, not one of the more than 1,600 HEW objections was so referred."

Painfully aware of this background, conservationists were encouraged, but nonetheless suspicious, when on the heels of the Mrak Commission's devastating report the Agriculture Department proclaimed it would phase out all non-essential uses of DDT by 1971. As usual, their suspicions were well founded.

On May 6, 1970, Agriculture issued notices of cancellation for 30 uses of DDT. The New York Times subsequently reported, however, that the Department's Science and Education Director Dr. Ned Bayley admitted "DDT had not been used extensively on these crops" and the cancellation notices were issued largely to "get our house in order."

In the July 29, 1970 Congressional Record, Senator Proxmire revealed Agriculture predictably had so far decided 54 out of an esti-

mated 100 total DDT uses were "essential to the public health or welfare."

It is difficult to get a house in order when the furniture is missing and the plumbing won't work. The Court is clearly the sole recourse for the public interest. Bitter experience in the long DDT battle dictates caution in outguessing the vagaries of the law. But it's difficult to stifle hope that The Statement will be the last in a long line of indefensible defenses and DDT will finally end up on the museum shelf where it belongs.

ED CHANEY.

ANTI-MOSQUITO MOSQUITO

Apparently deaf to siren songs from American chemical manufacturers, two University of Notre Dame scientists have developed an absolutely safe way to reduce the world's yellow-fever mosquito population. Safe for everyone but mosquitoes, that is.

As reported in the July 1, 1970 issue of "BioScience," the anti-mosquito mosquito resulted from a cross-breeding process that began with the irradiating of some yellow fever mosquitoes. The irradiation produced mosquitoes with broken chromosomes. Professor of Biology Karamjit S. Rai and graduate student Paul T. McDonald then cross bred the mosquitoes until an insect with an entirely new chromosome was produced.

The male mosquito with the new chromosome appears normal and strong, but produces sperm which are 75% incapable of fertilizing eggs or producing a new generation of mosquitoes. Of those offspring which are produced, approximately 80% of the males inherit the sterility factor, continuously passing the lethal characteristic to succeeding generations.

The advantage of the new-chromosome mosquito, according to Dr. Rai, is that it is competitive with other mosquitoes when released in the general population. Mosquitoes subjected to radiation and then released do not transmit sterility to subsequent generations and are often too weak to fly or mate with normal females. The new breed, however, appears to be able to compete with normal males, to mate and to transmit its sterility to future generations. This makes it possible, in theory, to wipe out the entire species in time.

Best of all, Dr. Rai says the creatures cannot develop an immunity to the sterility chromosome they can, and have, to DDT and other pesticides.

The World Health Organization is planning to test the new mosquito's practicality in India.

UNICEF'S QUESTIONABLE CONNECTIONS

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave previously given I include in my remarks a copy of a letter written by a San Antonio constituent to Postmaster General Winton M. Blount.

It will be noted that the writer points out that recently a decision has been made by the Post Office Department to allow UNICEF to sell greeting cards in lobbies of post offices. This appears to reverse a prior policy.

The revelations contained in the letter are significant. Let us hope the Postmaster General will review and reverse the action recently taken.

A copy of the letter follows:

AUGUST 18, 1970.

WINTON M. BLOUNT,
Postmaster General,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BLOUNT: It has come to my attention that the Post Office has changed its earlier decision to not allow UNICEF to sell greeting cards in lobbies of the United States Post Offices. With the overwhelming amount of evidence available showing that UNICEF's whole staff has always been loaded with actual Communists and known Communist sympathizers and that over one hundred millions of dollars has been given by UNICEF to outright Communist governments, I cannot understand this reversal. According to its own literature, UNICEF never gives anything, anywhere, at any time to a single child. It gives only to governments.

If you have some doubts about Communist control of UNICEF you might just check the list of artists chosen to do the art work. Pablo Picasso, who has belonged to the French Communist Party since 1944, and who has been praised by a Marxist Magazine as a "lifelong Communist", is one of the best known but the list of others would include Hans Erni, Ben Shahn, Antonio Frasconi, Doris Lee, Arnold Blanch, Karel Svollinsky, Lojos Vincze, and Jean Lurcat. Their records as communists and communist sympathizers are available through investigative branches of our government. So far as I have been able to determine, The U.S. Post Office and the Communist Party bookshops are the two principal places that these UNICEF greeting cards are sold. Allowing them to be sold in the lobbies of our Post offices throughout the country is the same as an endorsement by the United States Government and is in bad taste, if not something more.

I further feel, as a matter of principle, that if you allow an atheistic communist group to raise funds in this manner, that you should not be discriminatory and also allow various churches, the minutemen, the Ku-Klux Klan and the John Birch Society to do likewise.

A PRAYER FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following supplication to God Almighty entitled "A Prayer for Prisoners of War." It was written by Rear Adm. James W. Kelly, U.S. Navy, Chief of Chaplains:

A PRAYER FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

Almighty Father, who suffers in the affliction of your children, we call upon you now from the depths of our anxiety and great concern for our countrymen and loved ones who have fallen into the hands of the nation's foes. In the face of the evils that these brave men endure and before the grim burdens they are forced to bear, give them courage and hope, and never failing confidence in you.

But most of all, O God, we ask that the day will soon come when we can all celebrate their release and safe return to their homes and kindred.

Give to all of us who wait and hope in the face of every disappointment the will to persevere in the cause of peace and the wisdom to conquer hate with love and every doubt with a renewed faith in you. Amen.

INTRODUCING CHILDREN TO THE ARTS

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 8, 1970

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Davenport-Times Democrat recently carried an excellent article by Julie Jensen on the need for acquainting our children with the arts at an early age. I applaud her suggestion, and offer my wholehearted support to help implement it. She quotes John D. Rockefeller III as saying:

We need the arts if we are to be whole human beings—fully alive and vital and in control of ourselves and of our environment.

His statement is certainly true, and can only be fully realized if we start this phase of our children's education at an early age. The article follows:

[From the Davenport-Bettendorf (Iowa) Times-Democrat, Aug. 22, 1970]

MAP FOR YOUNG TRAVELERS

(By Julie Jensen)

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The following statement on the role of the arts in our society, particularly among the young, is by Mrs. Elliott R. McDonald Jr. of Davenport, who contributes feature articles to the Times-Democrat under the name of Julie Jensen. She is chairman of the Iowa Arts Council in a appointment by Gov. Robert D. Ray. She is the wife of an attorney, mother of a boy and a girl, and author of several novels, short stories and a children's play. Her first hardback novel, "Amalie's Story," is scheduled for publication by Simon & Schuster Sept. 18.)

When the Russian Sputnik circled the globe in the late 1950s, the U.S. rushed headlong into a crash program of science emphasis, only to learn that scientific sophistication does not do away with social problems. What does? The arts might.

In a time when we need minds schooled in the ways of creating more than ever before in our history, the arts hold out some hope of wholeness, and to realize that hope, we must begin with the young.

At a time when educators are desperately searching for new ways to reach the minds and spirits of disadvantaged children, the arts are offering a whole range of potential teaching approaches.

Former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Robert Finch, has written, "There is ample evidence that involving children in creative work and appealing directly to the creative impulses can aid children in opening up and breaking out of what often is a closed world, to the point where they are ready to benefit from instruction in the 3 R's."

A place where this is happening is the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, where the staff has found a way through the arts, through music, acting and the dance, to reach delinquent, emotionally ill and neglected children and help them to raise their sights and take steps toward socially useful lives.

The arts are exploration in perception. They seem to work, stimulating children to learn and grow instead of marking time through class periods and grades.

The privileged middle and upper class child has just as much need for the arts as the disadvantaged. Not many parents are qualified to teach their children very much about the arts. The best one hopes for is a favorable

atmosphere in adult conversations and surroundings and reading habits.

John D. Rockefeller III has said, "We need the arts if we are to be whole human beings—fully alive and vital and in control of ourselves and of our environment."

Rockefeller also quotes William Saroyan's definition of the purpose of the arts: "To give the traveling human race an improved map that shows the way to itself."

We look to the schools to acquaint children with the arts as we looked to them to assimilate the immigrant and to meet the challenge of Sputnik.

But the schools are dedicated to job-oriented studies. Arts education is considered a separate matter, not woven into the fabric of general education. Children graduate without understanding that the creative scientist and the creative artist have a great deal in common.

Where is the bridge between disciplines that are essential partners in human progress?

In the home, in the school, and in youth centers for the arts where the atmosphere is accepting and free. Young people need a place where they are welcome to grow, explore, experiment and fail, if necessary. A place where they can apprehend the relation between music, the dance, drama, painting, and sculpture.

Young people need a place where they can learn that the arts are the key to the higher order of things our cultural heritage, our gift of expression, our creative faculty, our sense of beauty.

The arts are more important as old values become less meaningful—as too many Americans are caught in the grip of anonymity or fear.

We are too accustomed to thinking of the arts as a fancy dessert or even a parsley garnish, when they are actually meat and potatoes for the mind and the spirit.

Isaac Stern, the world-famous violinist, suggests that all children be educated in the arts from the time they are five. "We have at hand the rarest of all possibilities, the time and the money. There has never been a nation on earth as rich as this one. Let it be known, also, for richness in the way men live, and why and how they live."

It has to begin with the young, this investment in a high civilization.

A MAJOR DEFEAT FOR THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, at the Capitol in Washington on August 13, 1970, the American taxpayer suffered a major defeat at the hands of his elected representatives.

In this particular showdown, the taxpayer had the President of the United States on his side, but even that was not enough. By 289 votes to 114—21 more than the necessary two-thirds—the House of Representatives overrode President Nixon's veto of an additional half billion dollars for our increasingly chaotic, violence-prone and drug-ridden educational system. This amount was over and above an increase of almost a billion dollars for the schools which the President himself had already requested.

In vote after vote all across the country, the people have let it be known that

they no longer accept the great American myth that all problems can be solved by education, and that all educational problems can be solved by more money. They have seen in their own local schools in the experiences of their own children, the proof that we are actually getting less of a return for more of an outlay in education today.

Citing the New York City School Fact Book, compiled by the City University of New York in 1969, then Special Assistant to the President Roger Freeman reported on June 19 that:

Reading and arithmetic achievement, in the highest expenditure schools (\$1100 per pupil and up, median \$1330), average between 5 and 7 months behind those in the schools with the lowest expenditures (below \$600 per pupil, median \$551).

Hard as it may be for the school spenders to accept them, these are the facts.

In his veto message to Congress on this bill, President Nixon stated that:

It raises the spending on old approaches that experience has proved inadequate.

He declared:

I flatly refuse to go along with the kind of big spending that is wrong for all the American people.

The President could not be more right. I voted against this bill when it came to the House floor, before his veto—and was deeply disturbed to learn that an attempt had then been made to avoid a rollcall vote on it. Although a majority of House Republicans voted as I did to sustain the President's veto August 13, no less than 77 of them voted to override it and to help saddle the American taxpayer with the additional cost—to be paid either in direct taxes or, more likely, in the hidden tax of inflation—for school programs largely unable to handle the vast sums of money they receive now.

Recently the National Education Association launched a new policy of big-time lobbying at all levels of government, with special concentration on Congress which is now giving \$12 billion a year in Federal aid to education. It comes as a real surprise to most people to recall that just 5 years ago we had no direct Federal aid to education, and that the most liberal Congress we have had in 30 years authorized it in 1965, only as part of the political backlash from Senator GOLDWATER's defeat in the Presidential campaign of the preceding year.

The overriding of the veto on this school spending bill shows that the influence of the National Education Association's lobbying campaign is being felt—and that the people back home, suffering from taxes and inflation, and increasingly dissatisfied with the present cost and performance of the schools, are being forgotten. But these school lobbyists can be beaten. They were beaten, on several key issues in which I was very much involved, in the California State Legislature last year.

Conservative and moderate Congressmen ought to keep in mind that most of the big school spenders are fundamentally opposed to their political principles and will never support them no matter how many concessions are made—and

that they cannot take the vote of the overburdened taxpayer and inflation hit housewife for granted. A change of 11 votes would have sustained the President's veto and saved the taxpayer half a billion dollars which will now be poured into the bottomless pit of a foundering school system.

STUDENTS WORK TO CLEAN THE AIR

HON. RICHARD T. HANNA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, on August 24, 58 vehicles set out from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on the first leg of a race that ended 3,600 miles later at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena.

This was, however, no ordinary race and the car which covered the distance in the lowest elapsed time was not necessarily declared the winner. The most significant component in the rather complicated scoring system which ultimately determined the winner was the capability of the engine to meet and exceed the exhaust emission standards set by the Federal Government for 1975 automobiles. All the vehicles were tested at the outset of the race, at a Detroit stop-over and at Caltech in Pasadena. Comparisons of these figures and each vehicle's elapsed time determined which had been victorious.

I am singularly impressed with the effort and energies which have been expended by the students at MIT and Caltech who organized and conducted this race, known as the Clean Air Car Race. It is estimated that from 1,000 to 1,500 students spent this summer building, testing, and perfecting automobiles they think can help reduce vehicular air pollution. They have been assisted in this effort by the National Air Pollution Control Administration of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, electric and propane gas industry associations and by two of the major automobile manufacturers, General Motors and Ford.

I have long contended that the Federal Government alone cannot effectively fight air pollution. Only through a coordinated, concentrated effort—as epitomized by this Clean Air Car Race—by industry, private citizens, and governmental bodies can we succeed. The Federal Government's role must be, as it was in this effort, one of guidance and, as necessary, funding.

I commend the following articles to my colleagues' attention as an example of what can and must be done if we are to survive our environmental crisis:

MIT TO DOCUMENT CLEAN AIR CAR RACE FOR NAPCA; 58 ENTRIES FROM 44 UNIVERSITIES

The 1970 intercollegiate transcontinental Clean Air Car Race, scheduled to start Aug. 24, will be documented with papers and films compiled by Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under contract with National Air Pollution Control Administration. Thirty- and 50-minute films for general audiences,

and a 30-minute technical film, will cover pre-race building and testing of vehicles as well as race performance and pollution emission testing. Technical papers will analyze race data to discover reliability and safety of the five types of cars used, which include electric, gasoline-electric hybrids, steamers, turbines, and cars with conventional internal combustion engines burning low-polluting fuels such as propane, natural gas, or special blends of gasoline. Studies will also present economic evaluation of the power plants and their fuels using both current and future cost estimates.

Major objective of race, stated M.I.T. graduate student Bob McGregor, chairman of CACR Organization Committee, is to gather information on pollution emission and performance of unconventional propulsion systems, thereby permitting better judgment of feasibility of such systems. "After the race," McGregor said, "we can present previously unavailable facts describing these characteristics to both the general public and the scientific community." NAPCA will use the documented information in judging candidates for the Federal Clean Car Incentive Program, intended to stimulate private research and development of commercially acceptable low pollution passenger vehicles by providing graduated financial incentives to those risking capital resources for this development.

FIFTY-EIGHT ENTRIES FROM FORTY-FOUR UNIVERSITIES

The race, organized primarily by students at M.I.T. and the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, Calif., will feature 58 experimental low-pollution vehicles from 44 U.S. and Canadian universities. The vehicles, which must meet or better exhaust level pollution standards set by Federal Government for 1975, represent to varying degrees the cooperative efforts of industry and university, in that some student groups have designed and built cars with little or no industrial aid, while others are driving experimental vehicles built by industrial firms. Race rules stipulate, however, that students make all roadside repairs.

The cars, each with a two-man driving team, will start from M.I.T. in Cambridge and follow a 3,600-mile superhighway route to Caltech in Pasadena. Race will be divided into seven legs, with overnight stops at Toronto; Detroit; Champaign, Ill.; Oklahoma City; Odessa, Tex.; and Tucson, Ariz. A normalized time based on route speed limits and traffic and road conditions, will represent optimum driving time for each leg. Each vehicle's elapsed race time will be recorded and its emission of carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides tested in Detroit and Pasadena, to be compared with pre-race emission tests. Points in the race will be based on fuel consumption, elapsed time for each leg, performance and handling, and most particularly, on pollution emission.

FEDERAL, INDUSTRIAL, STUDENT COOPERATION

An estimated 1,000 to 1,500 students have spent this summer building, testing and perfecting automobiles they think can help reduce vehicular air pollution. NAPCA, in addition to the grant for race documentation, has provided the CACR Organization Committee with monetary assistance in planning and staging of the race. Electric and propane gas industry associations are setting up refueling or recharging facilities along the race route, and 20 Chevies plus \$40,000 has been provided by General Motors to collegiate groups otherwise unable to muster adequate support. The Ford mobile laboratory is conducting pre-race emission tests.

The 1970 competition is an outgrowth of a two-car race in 1968, when a student at Caltech raced a battery-powered electric car which he built, against a similar type car built by a group of M.I.T. students. Contest-

ants drove in opposite directions between Pasadena and Cambridge, and while the M.I.T. car finished first, it had to be towed so much that penalties gave victory to the Caltech car.

[From the Washington Post, Aug. 25, 1970] STUDENTS RACE CLEAN-AIR CARS TO WEST COAST

(By David Hoffman)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., August 24.—The weirdest cars in America hissed, gurgled and hummed toward California today at the start of the 3,600-mile "Clean Air Car Race."

With students at the wheels, 425 low-pollution power plants began leaving the Massachusetts Institute of Technology campus at precisely 3 this morning—at imprecise intervals. Spectators laughed but participants didn't.

By 8:30 a.m. the caravan of cars and support vehicles stretched several hundred miles along the Massachusetts Turnpike en route to an overnight pit stop in Toronto. At least most were headed for Toronto.

A reddish 1970 Javelin with a huge hole in its hood was pushed to the starting line by four solemn-faced students from the University of California at San Diego. It featured a steam engine stoked by liquid propane gas.

The car's boiler let loose a great puff of steam. There were whirring sounds. A liquid looking much like milk began to spill from underneath and run toward the gutter. "That's normal," said the driver. As the car began an all-over shiver, its starting time was called and the students gave a massive shove. It made the Charles River, three blocks away, and quit completely.

The Clean Air Car Race is being jointly sponsored by MIT and the California Institute of Technology to dramatize the threat of exhaust pollution and to test concepts for alleviating it.

Entering cars are divided into five categories. Internal combustion, electric power, electric-hybrid power, steam and turbine. The engines are powered by unleaded gasoline, leaded gasoline, diesel, kerosene, natural gas, liquid natural gas, alcohol and batteries. A prize of \$5,000 goes to the winner in each category, the money coming from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

As for how the winners are chosen only the students understand that. A computer in Chicago will be asked to relate each entry's pollution emission, performance, racetime and thermal efficiency. A great deal of arguing reportedly went into the selection system.

A car that resembled a crushed Jungle Jim moved briskly to the starting line. Behind the driver was a gas turbine powered by propane gas and designed to drive an electric motor, which, in theory, moved the car.

"That's the quietest car I've ever heard," said a visitor.

"That's because it isn't running," said the driver, Anne T. Packer, a student at the University of New Hampshire.

"What's funny about this," she continued, "is that we didn't really decide to go until 9 last night. But we always wanted to visit California. We can't do much. We've only got \$10."

Miss Packer's car was hoisted aboard a long flat-bed trailer a few blocks from the starting line. Its battery will be used again six days later to cross the finish line in Pasadena, she said.

While attracting much interest, the electric and steam-powered cars seemed to fare the worst today. The steamers never escaped MIT's campus. Three of the five electrics experienced power problems within 50 miles of Boston. At a turnpike filling station near

Worcester, Mass., the Boston University-Avis entry was being swarmed over by students in Avis "We Try Harder" shirts. They were feeling the car's lights and wire for a hidden short.

"This is terrible," said driver Thomas E. Jeleniewski of Boston. "We may have lost a third of our range."

It is perhaps wrong to emphasize all that went wrong this morning. An hour after all entries had started, I patrolled the turnpike west of Boston and outward for 50 miles.

The only clear air cars in evidence were the three electrics. Each contained a power-plant designed not for cross-country auto races but for going to supermarkets. The others were long gone.

It is perhaps right to emphasize how much interest the electricity, natural gas and oil industries have expressed in this race. Their representatives mingled freely with the drivers this morning, and nearly every car had a joint university-industry sponsor. A company that manufacturers lead for gasoline helped Wayne State University prepare its entry, which used leaded gas. The name of prominent natural and propane gas manufacturers were emblazoned on the hoods of cars using those fuels, including "The Gasser" the only entry sponsored by a high school.

Behind the wheel was Kenneth Pigg, 16, of Putnam City West High School in Oklahoma City. He was asked why his car used both propane and natural gas. I was handed a pamphlet prepared in part by the Corken Pump Company which pointed out that 37 million Americans have natural gas in their homes and thus could serve as filling stations for natural gas-burning cars.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 3, 1970]

LEAD-FREE AUTO WINS "CLEAN" RACE

PASADENA, CALIF., September 2.—The overall winner in the 1970 Clean Air Car Race was the lead-free gas-powered Mercury Capri entered by students from Wayne State University in Michigan, race judges announced tonight.

The car, captained by Richard A. Jeryan, was served by crew members Brian Geraghty, Dan Harmon and Mile Riley.

Co-winners in Class 1, for internal combustion engines, were the 1970 Chevrolet Nova from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Mass., and the alcohol-powered 1970 American Motors Gremlin from Stanford University.

The winner in the electric classification was the homemade sedan from Cornell University driven by students Mark Hofman, Jane Hersey, Foster Hinshaw and Peter Lord.

SENATOR GORDON ALLOTT SPEAKS

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, recently, Senator GORDON ALLOTT, Republican of Colorado, gave an address in Chicago. His address concerned the President's Commission on Campus Unrest. I urge my colleagues to read his remarks in their entirety, as what he said is disturbing, to say the least. Indications also seem to point to the fact that Senator ALLOTT could very well be right in his doubts—grave as they are—and reservations about the Commission. Senator ALLOTT has expressed the very same views as I wrote about recently. I submit them now for your very serious consideration:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GORDON ALLOTT

Greetings: Summer is ending and the school year is beginning. It is a good time to remember a wise remark by Mr. Dooley, the fictional philosopher who entertained Americans around the turn of the century. Mr. Dooley was once asked: "If you had a boy would you send him to college?" To which Mr. Dooley replied: "At the age when a boy is fit to be in college, I wouldn't have him around the house."

That joke has an odd ring to it nowadays. Because of the actions of a small but determined minority of violent students, many of our great universities are becoming unfit places for the decent majority of students.

In fact, a lot of our traditional jokes about universities now sound odd. Not so long ago it was fun to describe a professor as a man whose job is to tell students how to solve the problems of life which he himself tried to avoid by becoming a professor. Perhaps there once was a time when one could avoid problems by becoming a professor. But that time has passed.

Not so long ago someone defined a "university" as an institution for the postponement of experience. Perhaps the same person defined an "education" as something that enables one to get into more intelligent trouble. Both these definitions seem a little dated today. Today our universities are institutions where people are exposed to dangerous kinds of experiences. And sometimes it seems that an "education" is something that enables one to get into the most mindless kinds of trouble.

Ladies and gentlemen, the old jokes about universities are not funny any more. The situation on our campuses is no laughing matter—as they can tell you in Madison, Wisconsin, where a bomb recently killed a father of three, and did millions of dollars in damages.

This morning I want to share with you my thoughts on the dangerous situation we face as the new school year begins. I am happy to be able to speak with you on this subject.

You represent American agriculture, and American agriculture represents the sort of achievements that come from healthy cooperation between free men and free universities. Too few Americans understand that agriculture is one of the most technologically sophisticated businesses in this technologically sophisticated Nation. And too few people understand that the phenomenal productivity of American agriculture owes much to the creative partnership that has long existed between American farmers and our great State universities. I am sure everyone here understands this, and that is why I know you are interested in helping save our universities.

A good way to begin helping our universities is to discuss intelligently an important project now underway in Washington. This project disturbs me and I think it should disturb you.

Right now the President's Commission on Campus Unrest (the Scranton Commission) is writing a report on its findings. It will issue that report soon. In fact, the issuance of that report may closely coincide with the opening of the new school year.

What disturbs me is that this report may do even more damage than has already been done by what I think were flamboyant, inflammatory, prejudiced and irresponsible actions by the Commission during its months of public hearings. There is reason to fear that the forthcoming report may be a flaccid whitewash of the violent new-left political movement that is openly seeking to capture or destroy our great universities. My concern is based on two facts. First, this Commission has not behaved well so far. Second, this kind of Commission is foredoomed to failure because it is perfectly designed to aggravate the problems it is supposed to solve.

Let me deal with the general and the particular. I will explain why such Commissions are generally a bad idea, and then why I think this particular Commission has been no exception to that rule.

The central problem with such Commissions is that they are literally irresponsible. They do not have to answer to any voters for the statements they make. They are not responsible for implementing their own recommendations. They can cruise into a troubled community, generate a lot of publicity, raise tempers and a lot of dust, and then be gone. Others are left responsible for cooling the tempers and settling the dust after these instant experts have dashed off to the scene of their next instant analysis.

Another and related problem with such Commissions is that, while the individual members have no continuing responsibility for implementing the policies they advocate, they do have responsibilities in their regular employment. And these responsibilities can influence their behavior when serving on Commissions. Let me give an example.

One of the members of the Commission is President of a university that has its own full complement of tensions and political activists. This man is not responsible for any campus but his own. Yet he is under the constant pressure of temptation—the temptation to use his spot on the Commission to make the sort of statements that will please the radicals he will have to cope with on his own campus this fall.

Now I do not think all Commissions are equally bad. It is important to distinguish between two kinds of Commissions—those which investigate questions of fact, and those which delve into matters of moral judgment and policy formation. Compare the Warren Commission with the Commission on Campus Unrest.

The Warren Commission was created to investigate the facts about the assassination of President Kennedy. It was composed of eminent men who had no axes to grind. Its purpose was to lay to rest the ugly and neurotic rumors that inevitably circulate after such a tragedy. I think the Warren Commission performed that task reasonably well.

But the Commission on Campus Unrest is not investigating a narrow question of fact. It is deeply enmeshed in the most emotion-charged issues of the day. Indeed, some Commissioners have shown great zest for declaiming on drugs, war, peace and anything else which some radical witness claims is making him restless. This Commission is not composed of men who are uniformly eminent or disinterested. Rather they are a mixed batch, and some have highly developed (and fashionably leftist) political views which they are not bashful about advertising.

I am not saying that there have not been proper times for the Commissioners to express strong opinions. On the contrary, I think the Commissioners have been derelict in not voicing strong indignation when witnesses have viciously attacked this Nation, and arrogantly justified coercive behavior. On such occasion the Commissioners have been distressingly passive. They have given the impression of seeking what Lincoln called "sophistical contrivances"—such as "some middle ground between the right and the wrong."

This brings me to the matter of this Commission's particular failings.

First, some of the Commissioners are hardly objective investigators. It will be recalled that one young Commissioner—who has become the darling of the media—almost immediately after being appointed announced that he thought the President was to blame for the problems at Kent State. For months now one has not been able to turn on the television news without seeing this man laying down the law about other people's sins.

Second, the Commission has given a dis-

proportionate amount of time to hearing political speeches by radicals. Perhaps the effect of such hearings would not be quite so bad if the press could be relied upon to give balanced coverage. Unfortunately, the press only makes matters worse. When the Commission descended on Kent State, the President of that University gave a very interesting and balanced assessment of the situation. But the prominent press coverage went to some student who said—and I do not jest—that campus riots would not stop until we "clean up our lakes and rivers."

The third failing of the Commission is that some members have been rude, arrogant and high-handed in dealing with persons who are not radicals. For example, physicist Edward Teller and philosopher Sidney Hook—two of America's most distinguished and public spirited scholars—were treated with disdain and contempt when they testified.

Members of the Commission staff also have been guilty of high-handed arrogance. At one o'clock in the morning of August 17 a phone rang at Lockbourne Air Force Base near Columbus, Ohio. The caller was a 28-year-old law student employed by the Commission. This young man demanded that the Air Force instantly send a helicopter 130 miles to the Holiday Inn in Kent, Ohio from which he was calling. He wanted the helicopter to fly him to Camp Grayling in central Michigan so he could serve subpoenas on some Ohio National Guardsmen who were undergoing summer training there. He also demanded a contingent of Air Force policemen to accompany him. The people at Lockbourne patiently explained that they did not have any helicopters or policemen to lend. This did not satisfy the staff member, who proceeded to place a number of other demanding calls. Before long he was demanding things of the tactical air command post at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia. There he harassed the executive officer for the Air Force Vice Chief of Staff. At about 2:30 a.m. he awakened a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense at home. In what must be one of the year's great understatements, the Secretary allowed as he was "not too thrilled" by the chance to talk to this aggressive staff man in the middle of the night. I am happy to report that when this staff man finally quit calling—at 5:55 a.m.—he still had not managed to brow-beat the military into giving him helicopters and a battery of policemen.

The fourth failing of this Commission is that its members have not demonstrated proper sensitivity to the civil rights of witnesses. Commission "hearings" frequently have resembled trials. Witnesses have been subjected to accusatory inquisitions. Commissioners have assailed reputations and rendered judgments on the basis of flimsy information and hasty investigation.

Ladies and gentlemen, when I think about these failings, I worry about the possible contents of the report the Commission will issue soon. I hope the report does not reflect these failings I have mentioned. I especially hope it avoids the five most familiar—and frankly, the dumbest—cliches about campus disorders. These cliches are familiar to us all.

The first cliché is that all the trouble can be described by the antiseptic word "dissent"—implying that riots and bombings are a form of "dissent."

The second cliché is that all the unrest is a result of "excesses" of idealism—implying that the bombers have hearts of gold.

The third cliché is that the Federal Government should "listen to" and "be more responsive to" the radicals—but this cliché does not tell us what is to be gained from "listening to" an arsonist, or how one is supposed to be "responsive to" a rioter.

The fourth cliché is that we should cure the disorders by changing our foreign policy,

or cleaning up Lake Erie, or performing some other list of good deeds demanded by a violent minority. This cliché ignores the fact that to do so would amount to giving up majority rule and turning our democracy into a mobocracy dominated by adolescent minorities.

The fifth cliché about campus disorders is the tiresome statement that usually passes for fairness. This is the statement that campus violence is equally bad when done by political leftists or political rightists. The trouble with this is that it implies that violence is coming from both sides. In fact, last spring leftist elements shut down 500 universities in one week, and rightist elements shut down none.

As I have said, I hope the Commission report avoids these damaging clichés. If the report accepts these clichés, it will give a Government stamp of approval to all the muddled thinking that has influenced the most misguided university administrators in recent years.

There are raging conflagrations on our campuses. We need to douse them—and the incendiaries who are lighting them—with cold water. But the Commission report may be about to pour kerosene on the flames.

This will especially hurt the moderates on campus who are fighting today on embattled and eroding ground. They occupy the position of simple decency. They are fighting for traditional academic freedom—for the freedom of scholars to teach without political interference. They are fighting to prevent our universities from coming to resemble some Latin American universities where militant students impose their politics on every aspect of university life. In short, these moderate men and women are fighting—sometimes at risk to their own safety—for you and for me. And you and I will suffer along with them if the Commission report cuts the ground from under them.

Recently there have been some optimistic predictions that this would be a relatively quiet year on campuses. I do not know whether this hope is justified. But this much I do know. The dedicated, patient moderate men and women on campuses have been strained to the breaking point in recent years in their efforts to hold up the standards of common decency on campus. They have been attacked—sometimes physically attacked—by extremist students. They have been betrayed by weak administrators bent on appeasement. They have been distracted from their scholarly tasks. The last thing these brave and dedicated people need is a stab in the back from this Commission. And that is exactly what they will get if the Commission report justifies the violent minority which has done millions of dollars damage on campus, has forced the closing of hundreds of universities, and has violated the rights of millions of American students and scholars.

This Commission has already done damage simply by failing to be manfully indignant when radical witnesses have suggested that riots are justifiable until the Government does what radicals demand. A report that fails to express vigorous indignation about coercion from the left will amount to a stab in the back to the moderates and the majority.

If the Commission does administer this stab in the back, then we will be face to face with a grim irony. The Commission established to investigate disorder will have become a cause of disorder. This Commission was appointed by this Administration. I am a Republican; a member of the Senate leadership; and I am one of the President's most consistent supporters. Hence, I take no pleasure from noting the misadventures of this Commission. However, common sense tells me that the President himself is not

solely responsible for this. He is quite properly preoccupied with the tasks of establishing peace and economic stability. He cannot personally attend to all the details of domestic policy.

So, in such matters he must rely heavily on his staff. I am convinced that responsibility for this Commission and its make-up rests heavily on the shoulders of a few of the President's senior domestic policy advisors. If so, in this matter, the President's advisors have not served him well.

In fact, if the Nation's domestic affairs are unsettled this fall by campus disorders, part of the blame will attach to the Commission on Campus Unrest, and to the President's advisors who assembled it.

One lesson to be learned from this is that people in Washington are not well placed to solve the problems on the campuses. The most important work on behalf of common sense and decency on campus can be done by people like you back in your respective states.

The way for you to begin is by facing three hard facts.

First, neither the Federal Government nor any policy or official of the Federal Government is to blame for campus problems. Nothing could be more inane than the testimony of those persons who told the Commission that the President or the Vice President is to blame. There have been major campus disorders since 1964—and at that time Mr. Nixon was practicing law in New York and Mr. Agnew was serving as Baltimore county executive. Blaming the President's or Vice President's "rhetoric" for campus riots is about as sensible as blaming Leo Durocher's "rhetoric" for the Chicago fire of 1871.

The second hard fact we must face is that the Federal Government cannot solve the problems of the campuses. With regard to private institutions such as Harvard, if the alumni do not exert their influence—and especially their financial power—on behalf of common decency, then nothing can save them. With regard to the State universities, unless the State legislatures exercise their power, the State universities are doomed.

The third hard fact we must face is that if our universities are going to be saved, they will be saved by persons such as you. The next time a school administration or faculty appeases radicals by shutting down the school, let the State legislatures cut the funding for the school accordingly. If one week of classes are suspended, let a prorated amount of funding be withdrawn. This will work wonders for putting backbone in university administrators. Further, when it dawns on the faculty that the State legislatures vote the funds that pay faculty salaries, the faculty will become anxious to keep classes going.

It is clear where persons such as you fit into this process. In an important sense each of you is a trustee of your State university. If each of you, and each of your friends, takes it upon yourself to talk sense to your State governments, then the State governments will talk sense to the persons who are running our precious—and expensive—universities.

If you and your legislators talk sense, then our universities will survive the kind of nonsense that has been talked by so many witnesses before the Commission, and the kind of nonsense which threatens to appear in the Commission report.

Ladies and gentlemen, I know it is very early in the day to be pondering such grave and ominous matters. But it is rather late in the life of our great universities for us—all of us—to join in defending them from their violent enemies, and from those who obscure the facts about these enemies.

All of us have a stake in the survival of these universities. And there can be no doubt

that the very survival of these institutions as educational institutions is at stake. If these institutions are not to be debased; if they are not to become staging grounds for radical political agitation; then all responsible citizens must take a stand.

If you do take a stand, you can undo all the damage that has been done by the Commission on Campus Unrest, and you can make sure that no one will ever think we need another such Commission.

WHEN CBS AND WALTER CRONKITE FAILED TO TELL IT LIKE IT WAS

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1970

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I include a copy of a letter from a constituent, Mr. William J. Cooper, Jr., of San Antonio, Tex., addressed to the president of CBS in New York. The letter contains some interesting and pertinent information regarding an August 21 broadcast, which I am pleased to bring to the attention of the membership of the House.

The letter follows:

SEPTEMBER 4, 1970.

THE PRESIDENT,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: When Vice President Agnew called the TV networks to task for their reporting tactics there were loud screams of anguish about freedom of the press and speech. As I recall, yours was one of the loudest and most vociferous voices heard.

This is all well and good. I firmly believe in freedom of speech and all the other guarantees set forth in the constitution and amendments thereto. But I also believe that to yell "fire" in a crowded theater where in fact there is no fire, transgresses the concept of freedom of speech.

The purpose of this letter is to exercise my own freedom of speech to tell you that in my opinion you, or rather your network, seems to have transgressed this concept.

Between 5:30 and 6:00 p.m. on the 21st of August 1970, I was listening to the newscast aired in San Antonio, Texas by KENS-TV, a CBS affiliate. A portion of this program features Walter Cronkite with the CBS news. On this date, he was commenting about the National Guard being equipped with the army M-16 rifle. He said, among other things, that if called out on riot duty, this is the only weapon with which they will be equipped. Then a sketch of the M-16 rifle was shown and Mr. Cronkite intoned ominously, "This rifle will fire 600 rounds per minute." The inference seemed clear to me that with this awful weapon, specially issued to the National Guard, they could "mow 'em down," with each guardsman spewing forth 600 rounds per minute.

I categorically challenge: First, that the M-16 will fire 600 rounds per minute for even one minute.

1. The rate, and I emphasize the rate, of fire of the M-16 rifle is probably in excess of 600 rounds per minute.

2. The M-16 rifle is loaded with a clip of ammunition which normally holds twenty rounds. To fire 600 rounds per minute would require that the shooter—fire, eject, and reinsert 30 clips of ammunition in the space of 60 seconds. This, if not physically impossible, is highly improbable.

3. I doubt that the normal infantry rifle-

man will stagger into combat carrying 600 rounds of ammunition on top of his already burdensome load, to say nothing of a National Guardsman called out on riot duty and probably handed one, or at the most, two clips of ammunition.

4. Without laying any claim to being an ordnance expert, I seriously doubt that the M-16, or any other rifle, would sustain a rate of 600 rounds per minute without overheating and becoming warped or jammed.

Secondly, the inference that there is something nefarious about the National Guard being issued M-16 rifles.

1. The National Guard has a dual role to fulfill. To begin with, they function as state militia under the command of the governors of the various states. Then they are an on-call reserve subject to the call of

the President in war, national emergency, or other appropriate times. Because of this, it has long been customary to equip National Guard troops with modern weapons as they become available in sufficient quantity.

2. The M-16 is the weapon being issued to the Regular Army as the standard item of equipment. To impute, even by inference, that National Guardsmen are being equipped with the M-16 rifle for riot duty because it is a more deadly weapon does a dis-service to our government and to our country as a whole. Of course, the M-16 is more deadly to enemy troops than previously used rifles. There would otherwise be no justification for equipping the army with this weapon. Surely you do not think the Guard, as a Federal reserve, should be expected to engage in com-

bat with a weapon inferior to one readily available. And most assuredly, you do not expect the Guard to be equipped with one rifle for general warfare, and another for riot duty. The supply, accounting, and maintenance problems generated by possession of two distinctly different rifles, to say nothing about the difference in caliber of ammunition, would be tremendous.

Again, sir, you screamed loud and long about freedom of speech when Mr. Agnew stood up and exercised his freedom of speech to express his thoughts about network reporting tactics. Again, I favor freedom of speech just as much as you do. But if you are going to tell it, then I say to you, tell it like it is!

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. COOPER, JR.

SENATE—Thursday, September 10, 1970

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, in reverent mood we open our hearts to Thy presence and our minds reach up to Thee for direction. Let that mind be in us that was in the Man of Nazareth. Rule over the deliberations of this body for the welfare of this Nation and the advancement of Thy kingdom. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication from the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. RUSSELL).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., September 10, 1970.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, September 9, 1970, be dispensed with.

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

ORDER FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

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

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR YOUNG OF OHIO

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. YOUNG) be recognized tomorrow for 20 minutes after disposal of the unobjected-to items on the calendar.

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

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

PRISONERS ALL

Mr. BELLMON. Mr. President, the tragic hijacking of four airliners has focused the world's attention on a group of captives on a Mideast airfield. Everyone prays for their safe return; all men are appalled by the barbarity of the captors.

But there is another group of prisoners, halfway around the world from that desert landing strip, who also deserve our prayers and support. These are the American soldiers, sailors, and airmen held by the North Vietnamese.

The passengers of the three jets now in Jordan have been held 4 days. Some of our men in Vietnam have been prisoners over 4 years.

We must not allow time to dull our concern for any American illegally de-

tained. The issue of prisoners is again in the spotlight. Let us be certain all Americans held anywhere are remembered.

STATUS OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS WHEN TEMPORARILY LAID ASIDE

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the unfinished business, Senate Joint Resolution 1, is temporarily laid aside this afternoon, circa 5 p.m., it remain in that status until the close of morning business on tomorrow.

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

COMMUNICATIONS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

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

REPORT OF AGREEMENTS SIGNED FOR FOREIGN CURRENCIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480

A letter from the General Sales Manager, Export Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of agreements signed for foreign currencies under Public Law 480 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORTS ON REAPPORTIONMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, reporting, pursuant to law, that the appropriation to the Department of Interior for "Management of lands and resources," Bureau of Land Management, for the fiscal year 1971, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates a need for a supplemental estimate of appropriation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, reporting, pursuant to law, that the appropriation to the Department of the Interior for "Management and protection," National Park Service, for the fiscal year 1971, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT ON INTENTION OF THE NAVY TO DONATE CERTAIN SURPLUS PROPERTY

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, the inten-