

H.R. 10233. A bill for the relief of Comdr. Albert G. Berry, with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-1551). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 10482. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Voyageurs National Park in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-1552). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 19342. A bill to establish and develop the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 91-1553). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR:

H.R. 19551. A bill to provide for the establishment of a council to be known as the National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 19552. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act of 1938; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 19553. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide subsidy for the construction of a river passenger vessel; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRIFFIN:

H.R. 19554. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption with respect to certain children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 19555. A bill to establish a Commission on Fuels and Energy to recommend programs and policies intended to insure that U.S. requirements for low-cost energy will be met, consistent with national environmental quality policy requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MCCLELL:

H.R. 19556. A bill to encourage States to establish motor vehicle disposal programs and to provide for federally guaranteed loans and tax incentives for the acquisition of automobile scrap processing equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself and Mr. BINGHAM):

H.R. 19557. A bill to facilitate and encourage cooperation between the United States and certain defense contractors engaged in the furnishing of defense material to the United States in providing for an orderly conversion from defense to civilian production, and to assure, through such cooperation, that the United States and such defense contractors will be able to meet the challenge arising out of the economic conversion and diversification required by reason of the changing defense needs of the United States to provide for such an orderly conversion in an effort to minimize, to the extent possible, the hardships and other disruptive factors likely to be encountered by defense workers and their families as a result thereof; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H.R. 19558. A bill to deter aircraft piracy by invoking a commercial air traffic quarantine against countries abetting aircraft piracy or offering sanctuary to air pirates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHIPLEY:

H.R. 19559. A bill National Public Employee Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MAHON:

H.J. Res. 1388. Joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1971, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H. Con. Res. 762. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to sanctions against Rhodesia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 763. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress on international measures to discourage hijacking; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 764. Concurrent resolution urging the President to determine and undertake appropriate actions with respect to stopping armed attacks on aircraft and passengers engaged in international travel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROBISON:

H. Con. Res. 765. Concurrent resolution urging the President to determine and undertake appropriate actions with respect to stopping armed attacks on aircraft and passengers engaged in international travel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. McFALL introduced a bill (H.R. 19560) for the relief of Kwong Kam Chohland Kwong Ka-Hop; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

609. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Anthony Matoska, chairman, Lithuanian-American Community of the U.S.A., Inc., Dorchester, Mass., relative to the liberation of Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

610. Also, petition of H. S. Swartz, Lexington, Mass., et al., relative to the highway trust fund; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE DOUBLE STANDARD OF THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION

HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of the House some rather strange administrative actions recently taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Without authority under the law, in my opinion, the tax-exempt status of private schools recently organized in Mississippi and other Southern States was revoked unless certain IRS-imposed admission policies were advertised.

Yet, the IRS has granted tax exemption to the Social Education Foundation of New York through which are channeled royalties received by the revolutionist Jerry Rubin.

According to information made available to me, 350,000 white children attend private schools in New York City. The IRS has made no effort to deny tax advantages to those schools.

All of this is more evidence of the

double standard of this administration which imposes certain conditions on the people of the South which are not imposed in the rest of the Nation.

On this subject, I include an editorial by James M. Ward which recently appeared in the Jackson Daily News. It follows:

QUESTIONS RAISED ON TAX STATUS FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Here is a disclosure that will probably make Mississippians who give money to private schools without tax exempt privileges—as indicated by the Internal Revenue Service in light of white private schools springing up across the nation—more than passing alarm. It is found in an article in the Aug. 12 issue of The Review of the News magazine.

Starting off with comment on the current fad (if that is the proper word) by big publishing houses to give full support and promotion to radical leftists and criminals who write books, the magazine says, "Bookstore shelves all over the country have been weighed down, this year, by an enormous crop of works described by one reviewer as 'devoted to the destruction of the existing order, well-packaged handbooks on how to annihilate the Establishment,' distributed by at least a dozen supposed 'responsible' publishers in the United States."

Among those, Review of the News cites

"Soul On Ice" by the criminal Communist terrorist Eldridge Cleaver, who is living in Red Algeria. The article quotes Newsweek as saying publisher McGraw-Hill has offered the fugitive Cleaver a \$350,000 advance for a Sequel. Zap!

Other books being peddled are by Black Panther Bobby Seale on trial for murder in Connecticut; Abbie Hoffman's "For the Hell of It" and Jerry Rubin's "Do It!" All three of these, as most literate Americans know, put on that disgraceful performance in the Chicago conspiracy trial that produced a threat to this nation's Judicial Foundation.

Now to the tax-exempt subject.

The Review of the News article points out that Jerry Rubin is a Walking Tax-Free Foundation and is spared the pain of paying income taxes on his book royalties through the creation of a mysterious thing known as the Social Education Foundation in New York. "Royalties are paid by Simon & Schuster to Jerry's agent, Carl Brandt, who, of course, funnels them to the entity which holds all existing property rights in the book, the aforementioned foundation," the article says.

Author Susan L. M. Huck tracked down the foundation, she being directed to the Exempt Organization Master File at the Mid-Atlantic Service Center in Philadelphia. Master File told her there was no record as such an organization. However, she reported, IRS publication No. 78, Supplement 1969-6

lists the foundation as having been granted tax-exemption.

Research tracked the foundation offices to a desk drawer in Apartment 6E, 40 East 10th Street, New York, which happens to be the home of Sidney M. Gewanter, one of the four officers of the foundation, another being Jerry Rubin himself.

The article says if you want a "grant" from the foundation you will have to call Mr. Gewanter at night for his foundation chores is a "moonlighting" affair. By day, he works for Gulf & Western Oil Corporation.

Jerry Rubin is one of these flaming revolutionaries whose chief goal in life is the destruction of the United States of America, a destruction he seeks at the taxpayers' expense. Book publishers, who are well-qualified as members of the "Establishment", are helping finance their own destruction with plush advances and royalties to those who would destroy the whole works.

While this is going on, if any person contributes money to a private school that may house white children in Dixie he had better prepare himself to be denied the privileges of tax-exempt status, a right that seems perfectly permissible for thuggish, Red revolutionaries.

Makes one scratch his head in wonderment, doesn't it?

ENERGY FOR THE FUTURE

HON. LEE METCALF

OF MONTANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. METCALF, Mr. President, we in Congress look to the juror Senator from Utah (Mr. Moss) both for wise advice and followup action in the energy field. Senator Moss was instrumental during his first 2 years in the Senate in formulation of the Kennedy natural resource program. Since attaining the chairmanship of the Senate Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels, Senator Moss has built a broad record of information upon which sound energy policy can be based.

As one example, national attention is focusing on the factual data which the Moss subcommittee has developed recently. This regards use of emerging energy technology which will reduce pollution and secondly, the integration of low-sulphur Western coal-fired energy with Eastern load centers, through an improved transmission system.

This week, in an address to the Western States Water and Power Consumers Conference in Salt Lake City, Senator Moss summarized his thoughts on an energy policy for the future, discussing environmental problems, fuels and fuel supply, utility responsibilities and the role which the West can play in meeting national needs.

I believe that all of us who are in part responsible for providing energy requirements within the context of a safe environmental policy can benefit from the information provided by Senator Moss in his Salt Lake City address. I endorse two amendments he proposed regarding the National Commission on Fuels and Energy, which more than 60 of us co-sponsored in the Senate, and which was the subject of prompt hearings by the Moss subcommittee.

The Moss amendments would: first, require that the Commission have ade-

quate consumer representation, and second, require a review by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to determine if present trends in the fuels and energy situation might subject our people and our economy to the dangers of monopoly control over this vital aspect of our lives.

These amendments reflect the mature seasoning which an able chairman adds to well-intentioned legislation. The concentration of unchecked power in the energy field is ominous; with each new conglomerate, both ratepayers and stockholders are removed another step from the decisionmaking process. I hope the Senate will concur in the amendments when the bill is considered and commend to all the address by Senator Moss. I ask unanimous consent that the text of his speech be printed in the RECORD.

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

ENERGY FOR THE FUTURE

Four years ago, at the Western States Water and Power Conference in Billings, Montana, I spoke about water for a thirsty West. Today the problem is even more broad, even more complex. Today, I must speak to you about energy for a power-needy Nation.

This nation has an insatiable appetite for electric energy. Demand for electricity is doubling every eight to ten years. Growth in use of electricity has been greater than growth in population, growth in gross national product, or growth in total energy demand.

This rate of growth means that in 1980, we will require twice the amount of generating capacity that exists today. By 1990, we will require four times and by the year 2000, eight times, the generating capacity that exists today.

Unless we are to face rationing of electricity or massive brownouts and blackouts, this schedule must be met.

For example, as you all know, only last week a combination of unseasonably hot weather and broken generation equipment caused an electrical power shortage that swept the East Coast from the Canadian border through Washington, D.C. and into the Carolinas, and surged westward to Ohio.

With unexpected emergency situations such as this becoming commonplace in the electric industry, it is virtually impossible that the required capacity can be installed without improved planning.

Two fundamental problems raise important questions about future availability and reliability of electric energy: environmental protection and fuel supply.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Nobody planned pollution. The problem is that nobody planned maintenance of environmental quality, either. In the last decade, as environmental problems became more visible, the public became concerned—and vocal.

Today, aesthetics, air and water quality, land use, or ecological questions now arise with virtually every major generation or transmission proposal. Public concern has resulted in new regulatory approaches at all levels of government.

Critics claim that all power pollutes—that fossil fuel-fired powerplants pollute the air and water, that nuclear powerplants cause thermal pollution and radiation problems, and that hydroelectric projects flood lands and are, therefore, aesthetically objectionable. And they are right.

If we cannot effectively manage this pollution problem, survival will compel us to limit use of electricity.

But electricity can assist in creating environmental quality.

Electric vehicles—their motive power generated in clean power plants—would eliminate to a very great extent automotive pollution, which is far and away the largest contributor to air pollution.

Electricity is clean at its point of use in other applications, including heating, cooking, and air conditioning. Centrally located powerplants have more potential to solve environmental problems than scattered residences or businesses using some other forms of energy.

Methods of waste disposal, of recycling resources, of stack gas removal all require considerable quantities of electricity.

While opposition to new generation and transmission, per se, can and is having unnecessary and detrimental effects, refusal by some electric utilities to consider environmental problems and aspects can and is creating much more serious problems.

I believe we have before us the necessary additional electrical power to maintain our American life style and at the same time protect and enhance our environmental quality. Attainment of this goal will require that the energy industries, the environmentalists, and the general public all learn to talk with each other and to plan together. Before we resort to drastic solutions respecting either energy or environment, we should honestly try to meet both needs.

This is one of the reasons I have co-sponsored legislation to create a national land policy with assistance to states for developing statewide land use plans. Future generations and transmission facilities would be included in such plans. They can and must be located so as to cause the least adverse environmental impact.

Such a national land use policy could eliminate many of the hang-ups electric utilities have in meeting future power demands. But this policy would be impotent if there were inadequate fuels to use for electric generation.

FUELS

In recent weeks, discussion in Congress of fuel shortages has been almost as extensive as discussion of environmental control problems.

For this nation faces a short-term fuels and energy crisis that could turn into a long-range fuels and energy disaster.

Presently, the situation on fossil fuels—oil, gas, and coal—used to fire electric generating plants, is characterized by high prices and short supply.

Electric utilities on the East Coast, which use quantities of residual fuel oil, are not receiving bids for a future supply of this fuel. Those who do receive bids are required to pay premium prices for the fuel.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is down to a 10-12 day supply of coal, and, at some plants, a four day supply, compared with the normal 60-day supply. Cost of coal to TVA has doubled since January. Coal companies are failing to meet contracts for coal. Many electric utilities are finding that their coal supplier is delivering less coal, at a later date, at increased cost, with higher sulfur content.

Natural gas service for powerplants is being interrupted or threatened with interruption while prices are increasing. The municipal utility in Trinidad, Colorado, for example, is faced with an interruption of its gas supply, after receiving a 99.85 percent increase in the cost of its natural gas since last January.

Even residential consumers of natural gas, normally considered preferential users, are affected by this gas shortage. Earlier this month, Virginia Electric Power Company, which retails both gas and electricity, requested permission from the State Corporation Commission to refuse gas service to new customers, claiming that it could not get the increased supplies. The utility said it was simply a question of curtailing existing cus-

tomers usage or refusing to serve new customers.

WHY A SHORTAGE?

Many theories have been advanced as to the why of these shortages. Coal representatives have blamed the Coal Mine Safety Act, air pollution control regulations, lack of railroad cars, projected nuclear power use and strikes of miners for the shortage. They have suggested increased depletion allowance for coal as a solution.

Oil spokesmen have blamed the lack of stability of import regulations for shortage of residual fuel oil. Noting that residual fuel oil is imported without restriction on the East Coast and citing Middle East problems in support of stricter oil import quotas, they urge the rapid leasing of the outer continental shelf to explore for oil and gas, and ask tax incentives for oil exploration.

Natural gas producers blame Federal Power Commission regulation and point to the limitation of area rate profits to 12 percent for the shortage of natural gas. They call for increased prices, elimination of FPC rate regulation, as well as the leasing of outer continental shelf oil and gas.

Others have suggested that increased exports of coal approximately equal the coal shortages of electric utilities, and that coal production is down in hopes of escaping some provisions of the mine safety law.

Senator Hart of Michigan, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources, and the Environment, recently wrote the Federal Trade Commission, requesting an independent investigation of gas reserves before the Federal Power Commission moves to increase area rates for natural gas producers or alters FPC jurisdiction over natural gas producers. Organizations such as Consumer Federation of America have questioned whether the gas shortage is legitimate or a fabrication to gain increased rates.

And there has been much speculation as to whether the fuels shortage and price boosts are caused by increased concentration of all energy forms—coal, oil, gas, and uranium—in the hands of large oil companies.

OBTAINING ADEQUATE FUEL SUPPLY

Whether caused by monopoly manipulation or legitimate reasons, the fuel shortage problem demands a solution.

Unless we can expand our supplies, the only immediate solution would be to establish priorities and allocate scarce fuels in accordance with public interest considerations. And this policy would have to be combined with price stabilization to prevent runaway prices due to short supply.

Controlling prices and allocating fuels are not desirable means of dealing with the fuels shortage. The fact that they are the only means at hand shows a lack of proper planning in the past.

We must be prepared to turn somersaults to prevent such an emergency in the future. And we must have a plan to deal with such a crisis if it ever strikes us again.

For this reason, I held hearings in my Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials and Fuels earlier this month on legislation to establish a National Commission on Fuels and Energy.

Under this bill, in which more than 60 Senators joined as co-sponsors, a Commission would be established consisting of three members of the Senate, three members of the House, 15 members appointed by the President from Executive Agencies concerned with fuels and energy, and six members from the public. This Commission would make a thorough investigation of the nation's fuel and energy resources, requirements, and policies and tell us what we must do to fulfill future energy needs while at the same time prevent the rape of our environment.

I well realize there is a danger that special interests might dominate the Commission. I

therefore will offer an amendment to (1) require that the Commission have adequate consumer representation, and (2) require a review by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to determine if present trends in the fuels and energy situation might subject our people and our economy to the dangers of monopoly control over this vital aspect of our lives.

Any fuels and energy commission should consider the following tough questions:

1. What is the best allocation of Federal research funds for development of fuels and energy? While the Federal government has spent about \$2.5 billion on research into atomic energy development, it has spent relatively little on other forms of fuel.

Recently, Federal research has been initiated into new projects. This year, the Government is spending \$600,000 for research into magnetohydrodynamics—MHD—a process which we examined in hearings before my Minerals Subcommittee. This process would allow more efficient utilization of fuels in powerplants, and could make excellent use of Western coal resources with relatively little pollution and minor use of precious water.

2. What role should industry play in research funding? The American Public Power Association has recommended a Federal assessment of each electric utility, on a kilowatt-hour basis, to obtain funds for essential research projects. Projects to be funded would be determined by a joint industry-government board. Perhaps it would be appropriate to assess each fuel company on a similar basis to fund such research as desulfurization of coal or oil, production of synthetic fuels, prevention of oil spills, and elimination of particulate emissions. On the other hand, there are those who point out, with some cogency, that the fuels and energy industry is dragging its feet waiting for the Federal government to take the lead and to pick up the tremendous tab.

3. What is the potential of new fuels? And what should be done with fuels under Federal lands?

The Government owns vast oil shale lands, most of which are located in the Colorado-Utah-Wyoming area. Much of the Western coal deposits are under Federal lands. In addition, great amounts of oil and gas are located on the Outer Continental Shelf which is under Federal jurisdiction.

One witness at the fuels and energy commission hearings suggested that increased prices of other fuels would make economical the immediate production of synthetic fuels, especially gasified coal and oil from shale. He added that development of synthetic fuels would allow desulfurization during processing.

Geothermal steam is another potential source of non-polluting energy for electric generation. Last week, the Senate passed legislation which I cosponsored, calling for leasing of this resource under Federal lands. Geothermal steam has valuable by-products in many areas, including minerals and fresh water.

Shale oil, coal, geothermal steam, and oil and gas located on Federal lands, have the potential of providing a most highly significant addition to supplies of energy for this nation far into the distant future. The potential of these resources should be considered as well as who should develop them.

4. What should be the Federal role vis-a-vis the fuels industry? Present systems of benefits, subsidies, tax advantages, import restrictions, and the like should be re-examined. It should be determined whether environmental costs of fuels should be built into consumer cost or taxpayer cost.

5. What is the relationship between fuels production and electricity production?

I have advocated a national land use plan, including siting of powerplants and transmission facilities. I would hope that the commission would recommend locating pow-

erplants near source of fuel in combination with an extensive national transmission system.

This would assure the strong interconnections required for reliability with opportunity for interchange of electricity over different time zones and different temperature zones. Access by all utilities to this transmission grid would eliminate duplication of facilities and enhance reliability and the public would benefit.

WESTERN ROLE

The West can have a decisive hand in assuring adequate, reliable and abundant supplies of energy to the Nation in the future.

Hydroelectric projects in the State of Washington are already benefiting power consumers in California.

We may yet see the day when hydroelectric projects in Washington State can benefit consumers in New York.

Or the day when mine-mouth coal or oil shale fired powerplants in Utah can benefit consumers in Massachusetts.

We have the resources here in the West. We can supply future energy needs. But we must be sure that the public interest is projected through wise location of large generation and transmission facilities, through careful development and use of our natural resources, through protection of the public from monopoly domination of those resources, and through assurance of a strong, interconnected national grid system to bring electricity from where it is abundant to where it is needed, any place in the country.

The Department of the Interior has taken one step which, it appears, heads us in the right direction. In the Missouri Basin, the Bureau of Reclamation has announced a study to determine future power needs for this region and, hopefully, to suggest the best sources for meeting these needs.

I would hope, however, that in pursuing this study the Interior Department will be sensitive to the consumer's interest and to the threat of monopoly. The Department's procedure has already raised questions in some quarters. At the outset, only the "giants" of the industry were to take part. After objecting loudly, the small, consumer-owned systems belatedly were allowed to participate.

Similar misgivings have been expressed about the Department's apparent willingness to consign the people's precious water in the Upper Missouri River to the rapidly growing "energy companies." My distinguished colleague, Senator Metcalf, has pointed out how great amounts of water have been silently committed to the very companies which already have the coal fuel reserves of Montana and Wyoming tied up. This dangerous concentration of resource control, against a national backdrop of concentration of control of fuels, must be watched.

UTILITIES' RESPONSIBILITIES

Now where do you representatives of consumer-owned utilities come in?

You can help by promoting environmental quality through positive action, rather than the usual reaction.

The Basin Electric Cooperative in North Dakota is doing exactly this.

Basin Electric urged and supported legislative proposals for strong air pollution control and strip mine reclamation legislation in North Dakota.

It refused to pollute water with powerplant ash, even when it was permissible.

It is working with a manufacturer and the U.S. Bureau of Mines to develop methods of more efficient fly ash removal for powerplants burning Western coals.

It supports research on uses of fly ash for various purposes, including highway construction and building materials.

And it was the first power producer in the Missouri Basin voluntarily to require coal

suppliers to grade the spoil banks so as to return them to the contours of rolling countryside.

You should also continue to initiate in the area of power planning.

For example, the recently-released Missouri Basin Systems Group study on integrating large scale thermal generation with hydro-peaking generation by connecting Great Plains and Pacific Northwest areas emphasizes the benefits of proper inter-connection. Under the plan, nearly three million KW of diversity and \$400 million in diversity benefits could aid both the Northwest and Rocky Mountain-Great Plains regions. Mine-mouth powerplants and dry cooling towers would be used, which would minimize adverse environmental effects while utilizing limited amounts of water.

Again, in the Pacific Northwest, through existing organizations and the creation of a Public Power Council, consumer-owned systems are engaged in one of the nation's most ambitious efforts to plan and produce low-cost power for an entire region with minimal environmental impact. The hydro-thermal accord which they seek to implement is of interest and importance to utilities in all parts of the country.

I am aware also that many other programs and projects aimed at providing electric power and environmental protection are underway in other parts of the West by consumer-owned systems.

As the West moves necessarily toward more reliance on thermal, rather than hydroelectric generation, and the Nation looks to larger powerplants and interconnected grids, we must not lose sight of the importance of continuing to grant preference in allocation of power from Federal hydroelectric projects to public and cooperative agencies. Through the "preference clause" as embodied in reclamation law, we have prevented private monopolization of power resources and provided a yardstick for judging power costs. In this era, when "big" so often means "concentration of control" and "monopoly," it is essential to continue the preference policy which has provided diversification of control and competition.

Sale of Federal power at low rates insures that the advantages of government development are passed on to the people. This principle must be protected.

I hear rumors about rate increases by the Bureau of Reclamation in the Missouri River Basin. Any such proposal must be rigorously and publicly scrutinized before it is accepted. Actual investment and revenue figures must be factored into payout studies. New approaches to cutting operation and maintenance expenses should be explored. Further arrangements for profitably combining Bureau hydro power and consumer-owned thermal generation deserve study. Only if there is no recourse to a rate rise to cover repayment requirements should this inflationary alternative be adopted.

It has been said that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. That statement also applies to the price of power.

I assure you that I'll be keeping watch in Washington.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

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

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

How long?

MRS. MARIE NORTON HARRIMAN
1903-70

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1970

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, I learned with deep sadness of the passing of Mrs. Marie Norton Harriman, wife of W. Averell Harriman, former Governor of New York, on September 26.

Mrs. Harriman was a woman of many talents and accomplishments. She will be remembered by most Americans as the helpmate of her husband during the many diplomatic assignments and cabinet posts he held during his long and eventful career. New Yorkers will always remember Marie Harriman as the charming and gracious First Lady of the Governor's Mansion in Albany from 1955 to 1959.

In memory of this outstanding American lady I include the account of her passing, which appeared in the September 27 issue of the New York Times, at this point in the RECORD:

MRS. W. AVERELL HARRIMAN DIES; FORMER GOVERNOR'S WIFE WAS 67

HUMOR AND HOSPITALITY AIDED HUSBAND IN HIS NUMEROUS GOVERNMENT ASSIGNMENTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Marie Norton Harriman, wife of W. Averell Harriman, former Governor of New York and a former Under Secretary of State, died today after a heart attack in George Washington University Hospital. She was 67 years old and lived in Georgetown.

Surviving, besides her husband, are two children by her former marriage to Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Harry Payne Whitney of New York and Mrs. Pierre Lutz of Redding, Conn.; a sister, Mrs. William Gayley Lord of New York; two stepdaughters, Mrs. Shirley C. Fisk and Mrs. Stanley G. Mortimer Jr., and seven grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held Tuesday at 9:30 A.M. in the Great Choir of the National Cathedral. The funeral service will be held Tuesday at 5 P.M. in St. John's Episcopal Church, Arden, N.Y.

A VALUABLE HELPMATE

As a hostess of charm and wit, Mrs. Harriman was a valuable helpmate to her husband in his diplomatic and official activities. She was with him in Paris when he was chief United States negotiator at the Vietnam peace talks. Her fluent French was a great asset.

She also made a gracious mistress of the Governor's Mansion in Albany from 1955 to 1959.

In her late teens she was described as "the prettiest girl in New York." Her voice was low-pitched and husky in the manner of a blues singer. Her humor was irrepressible and irreverent.

When Mr. Harriman was Ambassador-at-Large and returned home late from the State Department with reports that United States relations with France were worsening, she told him:

"Oh, for gosh sakes, Ave, de Gaulle doesn't know his arm from his elbow."

She was popular with the so-called in set,

including Truman Capote and the Kennedy family, and retained a youthfulness of manner that endeared her to young people, particularly her grandchildren.

Mrs. Harriman was born April 10, 1903, in New York. She studied art, history and architecture at Miss Spence's School and graduated in 1922.

After their first marriages ended in divorce, the Harrimans were married in 1930. For the next 12 years Mrs. Harriman continued her career as one of New York's busiest art dealers.

The Marie Harriman Gallery on East 57th Street took special interest in American artists and brought many previously unknown to the attention of the public.

"It was Ave's idea," she said. "He said I should be doing something."

Her husband's confidence in her artistic ability went back to the nineteen-thirties, when he was revitalizing the Union Pacific Railroad. She designed the interiors of its first streamlined trains. When Mr. Harriman developed a year-round resort at Sun Valley, Idaho, his wife decorated many of its accommodations and public rooms.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, Mrs. Harriman closed her art gallery to devote herself to the war effort. While her husband was directing lend-lease in England as President Roosevelt's representative, she busied herself on the Navy's Ship Service Committee. That volunteer group had charge of welfare and recreation programs for all enlisted men in the Allied fighting fleet whose ships put in at New York.

Her son joined the Seabees in 1943 and her daughter served as a nurses' aide. Mrs. Harriman "adopted" for the duration two English girls sent here to escape the Nazi bombings. In 1937 she had taken over the rearing of Peter Duchin, the son of her friend, Mrs. Eddie Duchin, who died in childbirth.

When the war was over, she wanted to reopen her gallery, but she said: "After 1946 we were never long enough in any one place." They shuttled between London, Washington and Paris.

In 1953 they returned to New York and she resumed volunteer work with many charities. In the 1954 gubernatorial contest for New York's governorship, although she said it's "impossible for anyone to keep up with Ave," she proved a good campaigner in her own right.

As the Governor's wife, she put new life into the big Victorian Executive Mansion. She redecorated the downstairs, hanging portraits by Whistler, Gilbert Stuart and Copley together with Walt Kuhn.

She welcomed thousands of women at the Mansion, presiding over teas, receptions and open houses.

In recent years Mrs. Harriman was most active in support of the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Foundation in Washington and The Lighthouse, the New York Association for the Blind.

CONGRESSMAN PIKE REPORTS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

HON. OTIS G. PIKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. PIKE. Mr. Speaker, I am submitting my 10th annual report at this time because although Congress has not yet completed its legislative tasks for the year I feel that my constituents have a right to study my voting record before they express their opinion of it and of me in November.

There were great emotional and political tides sweeping the Nation this year, and they were clearly reflected in the actions of the House of Representatives. This year 1970 has been a year in which the tide was clearly turned on our effort in Vietnam, with the administration presenting a defense budget substantially reduced from that of 2 years earlier, and the Congress cutting it even further. The year 1970 has been a year in which the decay of our environment has moved Congress into action, and in which the Nation as a whole has demanded even greater action. It has been a year of unprecedented inflation and substantial recession and the debate over what could be done about the recession without adding to the inflation occupied much of our time.

The second session of the 91st Congress in the history of our Nation has been unconscionably slow in getting its work done, and yet in the 9 months which have elapsed since January it has accomplished some very important work.

The House of Representatives met on January 19 and had its first vote on January 27. Demonstrating our slow pace, this was a vote to appropriate funds for our foreign aid program for the fiscal year 1970, which was already more than half over on the day we voted. For the fiscal year 1971, which began on July 1, the same situation is prevailing, and as of this date with the fiscal year one-fourth over, 11 of our major appropriations bills for the year have still not been passed. One of the reasons for the difficulty in funding was demonstrated very early in the year when President Nixon on January 26 vetoed the fiscal 1970 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. On January 28 the House voted on the question of overriding the veto, and although a majority of 226 Members of the House voted to override, 191 voted not to, and since under the Constitution a two-thirds vote is required for that purpose, the veto was not overridden.

This vote and three others like it during the year continually showed a cleavage between the President, who threatened to veto every appropriation which exceeded his budget, and the Congress, which felt that more money was necessary in certain areas and voted less money than the President requested in others.

The first vote of the year, for example, was the appropriation for foreign aid, in which the Congress appropriated \$2.5 billion, \$897,000,000 less than the President had requested for this purpose. The appropriation for Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, on the other hand, was in the total sum of \$19.7 billion, \$1,139,000,000 over the President's budget. After the President's veto was sustained Congress approved another appropriation for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare which was \$675 million over the President's budget, and this bill the President signed.

My own reasons for voting to override the President's veto had to do with the fact that I would much rather reduce appropriations for such things as foreign

aid, agricultural crop subsidies, and certain wasteful defense procurements than for items pertaining to the education of our children and the health of all our citizens.

Suffolk County receives the largest proportion of any county in New York of the so-called impacted areas aid, which comes from the Federal Government to areas with large Federal installations and large numbers of Federal employees. There was \$398 million extra in the vetoed bill for aid to the impacted areas. Any sums which the Federal Government fails to provide under this program will have to be made up by the local taxpayers, and school administrators all around Suffolk County pointed out that they had already relied on these sums in preparing their annual school budget. Accordingly I voted to override both of the two vetoes which occurred during the year on appropriations for education. While Federal taxes were actually reduced on July 1 when the surtax expired, local real estate taxes have been skyrocketing and will be even worse in many of our school districts without the impacted areas aid, or with lessened impacted areas aid.

Congress meandered on at a slow pace through January, February, March, and April. In January we had only four record votes on public bills; in February only 10; in March only 16; in April only 18. Many of these votes were trivial, as, for example, a record vote on a motion to adjourn.

A few of them, on the other hand, were important to the Nation as a whole or to eastern Long Island in particular. In March the Nation was threatened with a massive railroad strike, and Congress passed emergency legislation barring such a strike. In March also the House authorized \$429 million for shipbuilding subsidies in an effort to upgrade our Nation's deteriorating merchant marine. Toward the end of the month, in the first major piece of environmental legislation the House passed—unanimously—the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970 to set legal requirements for cleaning up our Nation's waterways.

This legislation is of particular interest to the thousands of boatowners on Long Island, for it will establish Federal standards for marine toilets. While New York State has adopted very stringent standards in this regard, many of our boats move from State to State. Not only has the New York law kept other visitors out of New York, it has prevented New York boats from going into other States. This is an area in which Federal standards clearly seem called for.

In April we increased by 15 percent the benefits paid to persons retired under the Railroad Retirement Act, bringing them in line with social security retirees. This, too, passed unanimously. Shortly thereafter unanimity ended as the House entered into a bitter debate on the administration's Family Assistance Act, which provided a guaranteed annual income for our Nation's poor families. While it was billed as a measure designed to encourage people to get off welfare, its immediate effect would have been to

add millions of people to our Nation's welfare rolls. All in all, it provided a nationwide system too similar to the system which has been such a disaster in New York, and I was unable to support it.

In April also we authorized \$3.6 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. While I have always supported our space program in the past, this seemed to be one area which was not of such a high priority that we should exceed the President's budget. The bill did exceed the President's budget by \$267,875,000, and I voted against it for that reason.

During the slow legislative months of January, February, March, and April my committee, the Armed Services Committee, was holding meetings frequently to consider the military procurement authorization requests of the administration for aircraft, missiles, ships, tracked combat vehicles, and research and development. Here again, in my opinion, we went overboard in adding to the administration's request by \$435 million for ship construction, in authorizing \$544 million merely to cover cost overruns on the C-5A aircraft, in authorizing \$1.6 billion for the ABM, and making no real cuts whatsoever except in the realm of research and development. The total authorization contained in the bill was for \$20.6 billion. It was my opinion that certain of the items in the bill should be eliminated, and both in the committee and on the floor I supported several amendments which would have reduced the bill by \$1.4 billion. The amendments were defeated, and on final passage I voted against the entire bill as excessive. Later in the year the Senate did cut the bill by \$1.4 billion; the final compromise cut it by \$676 million, and I voted for the compromise figure. The compromise bill also contained a provision authorizing the President to transfer combat aircraft to Israel by sale or credit sale.

During the remainder of May we remained busy as the legislative pace almost doubled and the House had 28 record votes. Among them was legislation increasing social security benefits by an additional 5 percent and tying future increases to the costs of living.

In June we had our second foreign aid appropriation of the year, this one for fiscal 1971. Like the delayed appropriation for 1970 with which we started the year, this one was cut well below the administration's request, almost 25 percent. The administration had requested \$2,876,000,000; the House cut \$656,000,000. In June, also, by the almost unanimous vote of 374 to 1 we passed our second major environmental bill, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970, authorizing the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to establish nationwide air pollution standards.

One of the major actions of the year came in June with the adoption of the amendments to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. These amendments extended the basic act for 5 years, but in addition lowered the voting age to 18 for all elec-

tions beginning January 1, 1971. The next day the House passed another milestone piece of legislation in converting the Post Office Department into an independent U.S. Postal Service.

In June, also, the House had to consider a second presidential veto. This was the veto of the extension of the program of Federal aid for the construction and modernization of hospitals and health facilities, more commonly known as the Hill-Burton Act. Most, if not all, of the new general hospitals on Long Island have been built under this program, and this is an area in which I believe we should devote a larger share of our national resources. The rapidly escalating cost of medical care can only be aggravated if there are not enough hospital beds, or if hospital facilities are old and inefficient. The President's veto was overridden. June ended with almost unanimous support for the President on the subject of authorizing \$3.15 billion in Federal funds for law enforcement and crime control.

July was a busy month, with 29 record votes, but most of the issues were relatively minor. Concerned about the devastating effect of our inflationary spiral, we gave the President standby authority to freeze wages and prices.

In August the House took a 3-week recess, but before doing so it passed several major and controversial measures. We passed a bill prohibiting using the mails and other interstate facilities for unsolicited salacious advertising. We established a new program of grants for environmental education, our third major environmental legislation of the year. We extended for 3 years our very expensive program of agricultural price supports, but we did impose for the first time a limit on the amount of money a farmer could receive—\$55,000 per crop.

With some misgivings, some seriousness, and some hilarity we passed a constitutional amendment prohibiting discrimination on account of sex. We allowed the District of Columbia to have a delegate in the House of Representatives and the Senate, but did not give him the right to vote. We passed a bill limiting the amounts candidates could spend on radio and television broadcasting in major elections. On August 13 we considered two presidential vetoes, one the Office of Education appropriation bill of \$4,420,145,000, which was \$453 million over the President's budget, the other the Housing and Urban Development Appropriation bill of \$18,009,525,000, which was \$541 million over the President's budget. I voted to override both of these vetoes, the first for the reasons given earlier in this report—over 75 percent of the increase was in aid to impacted areas and grants for elementary and secondary education which would have the effect of reducing local school taxes—and the second for other reasons peculiarly important to Suffolk County.

First, our local economy is very dependent on our building and construction trades, yet no area of our economy has seen a higher percentage of unemployment. Second, the people in the western end of our district are about to be faced

with a drastic increase in their local taxes for the construction of sewer systems. The only way these taxes can be reduced is if there is a larger share of Federal and State funding for that purpose. Three hundred and fifty million dollars of the increase in that bill was for Federal aid to sewer districts. Another \$105 million was for increased support for our veterans hospitals. Not only do we have a very major veterans hospital in Suffolk County, but a recent Life magazine article portrayed all too dramatically the poor facilities and shabby treatment some veterans have been subjected to. It takes real money to make real improvements. The veto of the education bill was overridden; that of the housing and urban development bill was sustained.

Congress returned in September after the recess to almost the same issue. One of the first votes we had was a bill authorizing an additional \$1 billion in fiscal 1971 for the construction of water and sewer facilities. This too, can be considered an environmental vote. This passed by the lopsided vote of 281 to 32. It is important, in this connection, to understand the difference between "authorizing" a billion dollars and "appropriating" a billion dollars. Authorizing a billion dollars does not cost a dime. Appropriating a billion dollars costs a billion dollars. Congressmen who feel comfortable being on both sides of an issue can tell the folks back home who want more money for water and sewer construction that they voted to authorize a billion dollars extra for that purpose. Then they can tell the people who do not want to spend an extra dollar for anything that they did not vote to spend an extra dollar for anything. Usually, they get away with it because the folks back home get taken in by the word "authorize."

In September we tackled and finished a very important bill which will help take some of the secrecy and mystery and confusion out of our congressional procedures. It was called the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and it makes many worthwhile changes in our operations, including making formerly secret votes in committee and during the amendment process matters of public record, and opening up some committee meetings to radio and television coverage. I missed an important vote on a bill which I wanted to support pertaining to drug abuse, but the bill sailed through by a count of 341 to 6. We passed, late in September, a bill greatly increasing Federal aid to mass transit systems under a \$10 billion, 12-year program after cutting the amount to be spent immediately from the \$5 billion, recommended by the committee, to \$3.1 billion over 5 years, recommended by the President.

The final vote cast before the filing of this report was on the question of taxing all aircraft passengers to pay for the cost of protection against hijackers. This is one which I voted against. It seems to me that hijacking is a crime from which people deserve protection just as they do for other crimes without having to pay a special tax to get it.

As this is written, substantial legislation remains to be accomplished. The President's crime proposals, for example, have taken too long to reach the House for a vote. Many of the appropriations bills have still not been passed for the present fiscal year. With the year one-fourth over, even the Defense Department is still operating on a month-to-month basis. This situation is due almost entirely to the Senate, which spent a major part of the year discussing two Supreme Court nominations.

My committee activities have been rewarding this year. Despite occasional disagreements with the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, who is substantially more hawkish than I am, I took a very active part in our procurement and research and development hearings. In this position I have an opportunity to help our Long Island defense contractors who, at the moment, certainly need all the help they can get. Chairman RIVERS appointed me chairman of a special 11-member subcommittee to look into the question of the adequacy of benefits paid to the widows and children of deceased career military personnel, the committee met for several weeks, filed a lengthy report, and a proposed bill has been introduced by me and cosponsored by 12 other members implementing our recommendations.

Our office continues to handle the many problems of the largest constituency in the State of New York with a staff smaller than that of many districts half its size. I cannot praise too highly the devoted and untiring efforts of my six full-time secretaries in Washington, Barbara Anderson in Riverhead and the part-time efforts of Aaron Donner, Bay Shore, Joseph Quinn, Smithtown, and Robert Waldbauer, Patchogue. For our almost 800,000 constituents they have eased the way and cut through the red tape of servicemen's cases, lost social security checks, delayed income tax refunds, dilemmas of small business, missing children, immigration cases, and all of the manifold problems that bring an average of 200 letters, telegrams, phone calls, and visits to our offices every single day. We try to help. Sometimes we fail, but we try.

On a more personal note, I missed six votes this year, the most I have ever missed. The reasons were many—being at a Congressional Medal of Honor ceremony in the White House, being at a daughter's graduation from college, being at a more important meeting in the district, being stuck by air traffic control problems in a plane. Still, that was only six votes out of 186, and that is still the best record in the State of New York. In the 10 years I have had the honor to serve as your Representative there have been 1,707 record votes, and I have been present and voting on all but 41 of them. Obviously, I like the job.

The following is a tabulation of my votes on the more important, interesting, and controversial votes of this year. As always, not all of them will please everybody and, as always, I shall welcome your views on this record:

Date	Issue	Pike vote
1970		
Jan. 27	Appropriate foreign aid funds for fiscal 1970, \$897,640,000 below the President's request (yea 202; nay 162)	Yea.
	Amend Labor-Management Relations Act to permit employer contributions for joint industry promotion of products (yea 190; nay 186)	Yea.
Feb. 16	Override President Nixon's veto of fiscal 1970 appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare (yea 226; nay 191)	Yea.
	Conservation fisheries resources (yea 301; nay 19)	Yea.
	Appropriate \$19,400,000 for fiscal 1970 Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare (yea 315; nay 81)	Yea.
	Authorize study of arena as a memorial to the late President Eisenhower (yea 136; nay 230)	Yea.
	Adopt conference report extending through fiscal 1973 the Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act (yea 369; nay 0)	Yea.
Mar. 4	Pass resolution on strikes or lockouts in rail labor dispute (yea 243; nay 15)	Yea.
	Provide additional funds for Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building (yea 109; nay 135)	Nay.
	Authorize \$429,300,000 in fiscal 1971 to build and operate American merchant ships (yea 370; nay 127)	Yea.
	Establish program for preservation of additional historic property throughout the United States (yea 317; nay 9)	Yea.
	Authorize loans of 11 surplus U.S. Navy ships and submarines to foreign countries (yea 281; nay 66)	Nay.
	Extend Foreign Military Sales Act through fiscal 1972 (yea 351; nay 26)	Yea.
	Adopt resolution authorizing expenditure of \$450,000 by the House Internal Security Committee (yea 307; nay 52)	Yea.
Apr. 7	Increase by 15-percent benefits paid to retired workers under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 (yea 379; nay 0)	Yea.
	Provide 6-percent pay increase for Federal postal and other civil service employees, military personnel, and legislative employees (yea 372; nay 7)	Yea.
	Appropriate \$9,492,702,000 for Treasury and Post Office Departments, Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for fiscal 1971 (yea 333; nay 3)	Yea.
	Replace the aid to families with dependent children program with a family assistance plan to provide guaranteed Federal payments to poor families (yea 243; nay 155)	Nay.
	Establish National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences (yea 261; nay 11)	Yea.
	Authorize \$3,600,875,000 for National Aeronautics and Space Administration (yea 229; nay 105)	Nay.
	Authorize increased appropriations for National Park Service to encourage travel in the United States (yea 238; nay 94)	Yea.
	Recommit Arms Control and Disarmament Agency authorization with instructions to reduce funds from \$17,500,000 to \$13,100,000 (yea 49; nay 120)	Yea.
	Prohibit mailing of obscene material to persons under 17 and permitting persons who object to receiving such mail to list their names with the Post Office Department (yea 375; nay 8)	Yea.
May 6	Authorize \$20,237,489,000 for military procurement (yea 326; nay 69)	Nay.
	Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 authorizing long-range program of improvement of U.S. aviation system to be financed in major part by user taxes (yea 362; nay 3)	Yea.
	Appropriate \$3,106,956,500 for Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and related agencies (yea 321; nay 14)	Yea.
	Amend International Travel Act to expand and intensify U.S. Government efforts to attract foreign tourists (yea 173; nay 86)	Yea.
	Authorize \$1,999,000 for military construction (yea 324; nay 47)	Yea.
	Increase social security benefits by 5 percent, liberalize certain other benefits, improve Federal health programs (yea 344; nay 32)	Yea.
	Establish 10-year merchant marine ship construction subsidy program (yea 307; nay 1)	Yea.
	Require reporting of certain transactions in monetary instruments to the Treasury Department to prevent use of financial institutions and foreign bank accounts in criminal activity (yea 302; nay 0)	Yea.
	Establish Joint Committee on the Environment (yea 286; nay 7)	Yea.
	Require House Members to report certain honoraria and loans in annual statements to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (yea 335; nay 1)	Yea.
June 3	Raise debt limit from \$71,000,000,000 to \$395,000,000,000 (yea 236; nay 127)	Yea.
	Appropriate \$1,284,956,000 for foreign economic assistance; \$350,000,000 for military assistance (yea 191; nay 153)	Yea.
	Hospital construction bill extending program another 3 years and adding new programs of federally guaranteed loans and direct loans (yea 378; nay 0)	Yea.
	Authorize Secretary of HEW to establish nationwide air pollution standards under Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970 (yea 374; nay 1)	Yea.
	Appropriate \$957,000 for military construction and family housing (yea 308; nay 7)	Yea.
	Increase disability compensation rates to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of veterans' widows for benefits (yea 313; nay 0)	Yea.
	Set up 3-year pilot Youth Conservation Corps program to employ 3,000 youths aged 16 through 18 in summer jobs in Interior and Agriculture Departments (yea 225; nay 54)	Yea.
	Extend for 5 years Voting Rights Act of 1965 and lower voting age to 18 (yea 272; nay 123)	Yea.
	Convert Post Office Department into an independent U.S. Postal Service (yea 339; nay 24)	Yea.
	Restore Golden Eagle program to land and water conservation fund (yea 314; nay 1)	Yea.
	Extend and amend the Solid Waste Disposal Act (yea 339; nay 0)	Yea.
	Override President Nixon's veto of hospital construction bill (yea 229; nay 96)	Yea.
	Provide additional funds for the home mortgage market through Emergency Home Financing Act (yea 323; nay 2)	Yea.
	Table motion to instruct House conferees to accept Senate amendments to education appropriations bill deleting provisions prohibiting use of funds to force closing of schools and provide for freedom-of-choice plans (yea 191; nay 157)	Nay.
	Amend omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize \$3,150,000,000 in Federal law enforcement assistance funds through 1973 (yea 343; nay 2)	Yea.
	Authorize funds through 1973 for National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities (yea 262; nay 78)	Yea.
July 6	Amend Federal Meat Inspection Act to permit custom slaughterers to engage in the retailing and wholesaling of meat (yea 296; nay 2)	Yea.
	Authorize \$98,800,000 for Peace Corps (yea 316; nay 46)	Yea.
	Establish penalty for representation of quality of articles composed partly or wholly of gold and silver (yea 351; nay 8)	Yea.
	Grant House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct jurisdiction over lobbying practices and campaign contributions, and require investigation of lobbying and campaign contributions before end of 91st Congress (yea 382; nay 0)	Yea.
	Exempt from antitrust laws certain joint operating arrangements between newspapers (yea 292; nay 87)	Yea.
	Instruct motion instructing House conferees to concur in Senate-passed Cooper-Church amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act (yea 237; nay 153)	Yea.
	Table House conferees to insist on right-to-work provision in House-passed version of the postal reorganization bill (yea 226; nay 159)	Yea.
	Increase Federal Government's maximum contribution under Federal Employees Health Benefits program to 50 percent of total premium charge (yea 284; nay 57)	Yea.
15	District of Columbia Crime Control and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970 (yea 322; nay 0)	Yea.
	Authorize \$537,730,000 for National Science Foundation plus \$2,000,000 in excess foreign currencies (yea 311; nay 76)	Yea.
	Office of Education appropriations bill in amount of \$4,420,145,000 (yea 359; nay 30)	Yea.
	Increase availability of guaranteed home loan financing for veterans and of national service life insurance fund (yea 326; nay 0)	Yea.
	Improve administration of National Park Service by Secretary of the Interior (yea 325; nay 0)	Yea.
	Extend coverage of unemployment compensation program to additional employees (yea 388; nay 3)	Yea.
	Appropriate \$18,824,663,000 for Departments of Labor and HEW, OEO and related agencies (yea 362; nay 14)	Yea.
	Recommit conference report on independent offices-HUD appropriations bill (yea 156; nay 227)	Nay.
	Extend for 3 years programs of assistance for training in the allied health professions (yea 343; nay 1)	Yea.
	Amend Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Health Centers Construction Act of 1963 (yea 339; nay 0)	Yea.
	Prohibit use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for transportation of unsolicited salacious advertising (yea 358; nay 0)	Yea.
	Extend Defense Production Act until 1972, establishing 5-member board to set up a standard for uniform accounting practices for defense contractors and enabling the President to freeze wages, salaries, rents, and interest to their level of May 25, 1970, until Feb. 28, 1971 (yea 257; nay 19)	Yea.
	Authorize \$45,000,000 through fiscal 1973 to establish programs on environmental education (yea 289; nay 28)	Yea.
	Prohibit use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for transportation of unsolicited salacious advertising (yea 322; nay 5)	Yea.
Aug. 3	Withhold from salaries of Federal employees income taxes imposed by certain cities (yea 145; nay 184)	Yea.
	Provide 3-year price support programs for wool, wheat, feed grains and cotton, and limiting subsidy payments to \$55,000 per crop (yea 212; nay 171)	Nay.
	Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, making Post Office Department an independent agency (yea 388; nay 29)	Nay.
	Establish uniform Federal rail safety standards and guidelines for transporting hazardous materials (yea 358; nay 0)	Yea.
10	Adopt resolution providing for a constitutional amendment banning discrimination on account of sex (yea 352; nay 15)	Yea.
	Establish nonvoting delegate from the District of Columbia in each of the House and Senate (yea 338; nay 23)	Yea.
	Amend Public Health Service Act to extend assistance program to States and localities for comprehensive health planning (yea 276; nay 1)	Yea.
	Repeal Communications Act of 1934 with respect to equal time provisions for major party candidates and establishing limitations on campaign spending for political broadcasting (yea 273; nay 98)	Yea.
	Extend and improve Public Health Service Act of 1965 in fields of heart disease, cancer, stroke and other major diseases (yea 365; nay 0)	Yea.
	Override President Nixon's veto of Office of Education Act of 1970 (yea 442; nay 114)	Yea.
	Override President Nixon's veto of Independent Offices-HUD appropriations for fiscal 1971 (yea 204; nay 195)	Yea.
	Extend Defense Production Act creating a uniform cost-accounting board for defense contracts and granting President discretionary authority to control wages and prices (yea 216; nay 153)	Yea.
Sept. 9	Revise system for fixing rates of pay for blue collar Federal employees paid at prevailing wage rates for comparable work in private industry (yea 231; nay 90)	Yea.
	Restrict mailing of unsolicited credit cards (yea 302; nay 0)	Yea.
	Authorize additional \$1,000,000,000 for fiscal 1971 for Federal grants for construction of water and sewer facilities (yea 281; nay 32)	Yea.
14	Require National on International Central Intelligence Agency and Financial Policy to include information in annual report on loans made by the International Financial Institutions and authorize General Accounting Office to audit the Exchange Stabilization Fund (yea 177; nay 14)	Yea.
	Approve Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 to improve operation of Congress (yea 326; nay 19)	Yea.
	Allow purchase of additional systems and equipment for Government passenger vehicles over statutory price limitation (yea 265; nay 41)	Nay.
	Strengthen permit regulations regarding fishing in the Territorial waters and contiguous fishery zone of the United States (yea 315; nay 0)	Yea.
	Increase rates and income limitations relating to payment of pensions and parents' dependency and indemnity compensation to veterans (yea 315; nay 0)	Yea.
	Authorize guaranteed and direct loans to veterans for mobile homes if used as permanent dwellings (yea 297; nay 0)	Yea.
	Cite Arnold S. Johnson for contempt of Congress in refusing to be sworn and testify (yea 337; nay 14)	Yea.
23	Approve Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (yea 341; nay 0)	Yea.
	Authorize grants for communicable disease control (yea 292; nay 2)	Yea.
	Provide for Federal railroad safety and hazardous materials control (yea 310; nay 0)	Yea.
	Agree to concur in report on the military procurement (yea 341; nay 11)	Yea.
	Cut authorization for immediate spending for urban mass transportation from \$5,000,000,000 to \$3,100,000,000 (yea 200; nay 145)	Yea.
	Provide long-term financing for expanded urban mass transportation (yea 327; nay 16)	Yea.
30	Amend Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (yea 345; nay 0)	Yea.
	Impose tax on air passengers to pay for hijack prevention (yea 323; nay 17)	Nay.

JUDICIAL CONTEMPT SHOWN FOR
THE FLAG

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, as an indication of the extent to which censorship and suppression of pride and culture has depreciated in the United States, one need only look at the escalation of attacks against the music "Dixie" and the Confederate flag.

Those who live outside the South and do not cherish the southerner's traditions should not feel unconcerned with the present contempt for our flags because their appointed judges, are already encouraging similar contempt for the flag of the United States; strangely enough in most instances under the same populist reasons which have no basis at law or precedent.

Mr. Speaker, I include a copy of the Federal Judge's order in a Louisiana case and several related newscippings:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

[Thomas J. Smith, et al. versus St. Tammany Parish School Board, et al.]

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This cause came on for hearing on a previous day on the motion of the plaintiffs for supplemental relief and for modification of the Court order. Plaintiffs seek supplemental relief in the form of an injunction requiring the defendant school board, its employees and agents to remove from the system's schools, and in particular from Covington High School, all Confederate battle flags and any other symbols or indicia of racism displayed by the faculty or staff of the schools and prohibiting the official display of such flags or symbols at all school functions, and further prohibiting defendants, their employees and agents, from taking any disciplinary action against any students as a result of protests against the continued display of Confederate battle flags at Covington High School.

Plaintiffs further seek modification of this Court's order of July 2, 1969, by the addition of the following paragraphs to the "General Provisions" of that order:

"All Confederate flags, banners, signs expressing the school board's or its employees' desire to maintain segregated schools, and all other symbols or indicia of racism, shall be removed from the schools and shall not be officially displayed at school functions of any kind. This shall not prevent individual students from wearing or displaying buttons, signs, or symbols.

"Bi-racial committees shall be formed for each ward of the parish prior to the beginning of the 1970-71 school year. Half the members of each committee shall be chosen by the school board and half by the Negro community in each ward. These committees should consider and make recommendations on such matters as means of easing tension in the community, ways to make desegregation work more effectively, and solution to racial problems arising in the schools. The board shall report to the Court and to counsel for the plaintiffs and the United States by September 1, 1970, the names and race of the members of each committee."

and by the addition of the following provision to paragraph C(6) of the "Specific Provision" of the order:

"Prior to the 1970-71 school year a Negro Assistant Principal shall be appointed for Covington High School."

Prior to the 1969-70 school year, the St. Tammany Parish School Board operated a racially segregated dual school system. In February 1969 we ordered the school board to formulate a plan for a racially unitary school system to be effective for the 1969-70 school term. On July 2, 1969, the Court entered an order which approved in most respects a plan submitted by the Board pursuant to the February order.

The language and intent of the Court's order was and is crystal clear. Not only is the school board to operate a unitary system but the system must be racially non-discriminatory. This Court does not intend to act as an administrator of schools. However, we can and must prohibit racial discrimination in the operation of the school system. The right to operate schools in any manner it sees fit belongs to the school board as long as the operation does not violate the Constitution. Concomitant with this right is the constitutional duty to effectively establish a unitary school system in every respect. See United States v. Montgomery County Board of Education, 395 U.S. 225 (1969); Green v. County School Board, 391 U.S. 430 (1968); Monroe v. Board of Commissioners, 391 U.S. 450 (1968) and Hall v. St. Helena Parish School Board, 417 F. 2d 801 (5th Cir. 1969).

The principal of Covington High School displays a Confederate battle flag in his office next to the American flag and the Louisiana State flag. Some of the Negro students at Covington High requested that the Confederate flag be removed from the principal's office, as well as from any other place in the school. Their request was not honored, and subsequently the Negro students protested against the continued display of the Confederate battle flag at Covington High School.

The Confederate battle flag, since the decision by the U.S. Supreme Court on May 17, 1954 in *Brown v. Board of Education*, 347 U.S. (Brown I), has become a symbol of resistance to school integration and, to some, a symbol of white racism in general. In this connection, the principal of the Covington High School understands today's symbolism of the Confederate battle flag as well as he understands the symbolism of a Black Panther or a Black Power flag. But none of these flags are constitutionally permissible in a unitary school system where both white and black students attend school together. At the moment, the Covington principal insists on the display of the Confederate battle flag; but the display of that flag is an affront to every Negro student in the school, just as the display of the Black Panther flag would be an affront to every white student in a school whose principal was a Negro. In *Green*, supra, at 473-98, the Supreme Court stated:

"School boards such as the respondent . . . were . . . clearly charged with the affirmative duty to take whatever steps might be necessary to convert to a unitary system in which racial discrimination would be eliminated root and branch."

The retention of Confederate flags in a unitary school system is no way to eliminate racial discrimination "root and branch" from the system. The Confederate battle flags must be removed from all schools in the St. Tammany Parish School system. Accordingly,

It is the order of the court that the previous order of this Court dated July 2, 1969, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding the following to the "General Provisions" of that order:

"All Confederate flags, banners, signs expressing the school board's or its employees' desire to maintain segregated schools, and all other symbols or indicia of racism shall be removed from the schools and shall not

be officially displayed at school functions of any kind. This shall not prevent individual students from wearing or displaying buttons, signs, or symbols."

"A Bi-racial committee shall be formed prior to October 10, 1970. The bi-racial committee will be composed of two members from each ward of the parish, one member to be chosen by the school board and one member by the Negro community in each ward. The chairmanship is to alternate annually between a white chairman and a Negro chairman. The membership must be divided equally between whites and Negroes. This committee should consider and make recommendations on such matters as means of easing tension in the community, ways to make desegregation work more effectively, and solution to racial problems arising in the schools. The board shall report to the Court and to counsel for the plaintiffs and the United States by November 1, 1970, the names and race of the members of each committee. The bi-racial committee is to make bi-annual reports—on December 15 and April 1 of each year—to the Court on the maintenance of a unitary school system."

It is further ordered that the previous order of this Court dated July 2, 1969, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding the following provision to paragraph C(6) of the "Specific Provision" of the order:

"On or before September 10, 1970, a Negro Assistant Principal shall be appointed for Covington High School."

"DIXIE" AND CONFEDERATE FLAG IRRITATE NEGRO STUDENTS

ATLANTA.—As school desegregation accelerates across the Southland, the song "Dixie" and the Confederate flag, which still stir a fervor for the past, are running head-on into black consciousness in high schools and universities.

At Valdosta High School in south Georgia, Negroes objected to the song and the school compromised by approving a medley combining "Dixie," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the school pep song and "We Shall Overcome."

The compromise was rejected by both whites and blacks, and the band is back to playing "Dixie" at pep rallies and ball games. A Negro girl at Albany High School burned a copy of "Dixie" sheet music under the spectators' stand last spring at a football game and joined nine other black band members in refusing to play the song.

The 10 Negroes were removed from the band and the school closed for one day to allow angry white students to cool their tempers.

SONG AND FLAG

For whites, the song and flag are traditions not easily surrendered. "For many black students, they are insulting and demeaning symbols.

There are examples of compromise. At Covington, Ga., black and white high school student leaders met recently and agreed that the song and Confederate symbols would be abandoned when Negroes entered the former all-white high school this fall.

But many schools are stubbornly clinging to these anachronistic symbols.

More than 400 black students walked out of classes at Valdosta High School last spring to demand that "Dixie" be eliminated from the school band repertoire and the Confederate flag retired.

The students were suspended for three days "for this flagrant act of disrespect for order at school."

In a full-page newspaper ad, principal Charles H. Green explained: "The song 'Dixie' is a song of the South and any racial overtones have been attached to the song rather than being an integral part of the song. The students at Valdosta High School

have thought of the song and flag as symbols of pride in our Southland and in our school and not as racist symbols."

COMPROMISE MEDLEY

As a compromise, Valdosta band director Frank Butenschon worked out the compromise medley that included "Dixie" and "We Shall Overcome."

"We caught it from both sides, so we dropped it," he said. "I think it was an honest effort to let the white students retain their traditional songs and at the same time bring in songs related to our Negro students."

The American Civil Liberties Union is asking a federal court to rule that Negroes cannot be excluded from a school band for refusing to play "Dixie."

The suit was filed in behalf of 14-year-old Charles Caldwell, who was kicked out of the Lebanon, Tenn., High School band last year for refusing to play "Dixie."

When his mother, Mrs. Marcus Caldwell, the school's only Negro teacher aide, complained, she was dismissed.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER FOR
FRANCIS T. JOHNS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, it is always gratifying to me to learn of an individual who is being honored by a group, an organization, or a community in appreciation of the time and effort he, or she, has spent in the service of their fellow man.

I was particularly pleased, therefore, to be invited to a testimonial dinner for Francis T. Johns, business manager of Plumbers Local Union No. 27 in Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Johns has spent most of his adult life working on behalf of his union's members and a considerable part of his career on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

His union activities have been far reaching. He served as business agent for local No. 27 for 16 years prior to being elected to his present post in 1967. He also is in his 11th consecutive year as president of the Pennsylvania State Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United Association, and has represented local No. 27 at every United Association national convention since 1951. Mr. Johns is a member of the steering committee of the Mechanical Trades Industry Legislative Committee, and is the president of the Western Pennsylvania Pipe Trades District Council.

His abilities in this craft, however, have not been restricted to the benefit of union workers alone. For 16 years Mr. Johns has served as a member and secretary of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, and also sits on the Allegheny County Plumbing Code Authority, serving also as a member of the Authority's Examination and Appeals Committee.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is most commendable to take part in honoring a gentleman and a labor official who does not hesitate in sharing his experience, ability, and knowledge with his neighbors. Mr. Johns well deserves the recognition given him by local No. 27, and I join them in paying tribute to this outstanding labor leader.

THE NIXON POLICY COURSE TOWARD
PEACE—NOT WAR

HON. RICHARD H. POFF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. POFF. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial the Nashville Banner writes that the majority of American people prefer an administration that does not just talk about deescalating wars and settling them, but works at it. It further states that the Nixon administration, in both the Southeast Asia conflict and the Middle East situation, has taken positive steps which have, in turn, been supported by the public.

I commend the editorial, "The Nixon Policy Course Toward Peace—Not War" to all my colleagues:

THE NIXON POLICY COURSE TOWARD PEACE—
NOT WAR

It obviously is true that the American people, by a large majority prefer an administration that doesn't just talk about deescalating wars and settling them, but works at it. The fact shows in the opinion polls taken, reflecting favor for the Nixon policies—and never stronger than following the positive steps taken, as in the Southeast Asia conflict, and in the Middle East.

The people are aware that the incumbent policy, from the outset of President Nixon's tenure, has been to reduce America's military involvement in Vietnam, and to withdraw American forces systematically; Vietnamizing the conflict, which is to say by preparedness and training letting that people fight their own war. By the definite schedule, this nation's fighting men are being called home.

That is in remarkable contrast to the policies of preceding administrations, under which a small cadre of military trainers was multiplied, hundreds of thousands of American men sent to the combat in which we had become involved—and the force growing, not reduced, in the years preceding the Nixon election.

That is one of the facts of which the U.S. constituency at home is profoundly conscious. It is a fact that is appreciated—and which Senate doves and their ideological kinsmen find undeniable as they strive to make political capital of contrary policies.

The American people also have approved the administration's attitude toward the conflict in the Middle East—the smoldering fires of which centuries old, have fanned into new flames, which, apart from a reasoned course of settlement by negotiation, could become a major conflagration.

The United States has not been indifferent to that danger.

It has followed no inflammatory course of its own. It has not incited conflict, nor recklessly thrown around its weight or its words at the fringes. It has worked in behalf of a settlement. To that end it has prevailed on the two hostile parties to declare a ceasefire, and negotiations now are going on.

The American people are thankful that this nation has not become involved in that war. They can remember policy instances and previous administrations under whom—as gauged by the precedents set—we would have been at war now in the Middle East.

As a further attestation of policy, Vice President Agnew has been in Southeast Asia—a straight-talking emissary, always, conveying for the President this nation's conviction concerning developments here.

What the Vice President told them again was that the President meant exactly what he said in the policy of deescalation, of withdrawing American forces, and settling

that war honorably, preferably at the peace table.

The American people know it, too, and they agree with the policy. That has shown whenever public sentiment is measured. On foreign policy as on domestic policy, the President's program—for the people—is on solid ground.

THEME SONG OF THE SILENT
MAJORITY

HON. JAMES A. McCLURE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply indebted to a constituent of mine, Mr. Les Randall of Wallace, for sending me a copy of an address by Pat Michaels in Oakland, Calif. last March. If ever I read a statement that captured the feelings of the people in my district, it is this one. During the August recess, I talked to dozens of Idahoans—some of them at public gatherings, some enjoying a few leisure moments at the county fair and others who stopped by to pass the time of day. Almost without exception they are fed up with what Mr. Randall calls the Government's "sympathetic concern for the misfit, the pervert, the drug addict, the drifter, the ne'er-do-well, the maladjusted, the chronic criminal or the one who demonstrates loudly against our society rather than trying to solve its problems."

The speech of Pat Michaels might well be called the "theme song of the silent majority":

I AM SICK

And there are those who claim that ours is a "sick" society. That our country is sick, our government is sick, that we are sick.

Well, maybe they're right. I submit that maybe I am sick . . . and maybe you are too.

I am sick of having policemen ridiculed and called "pigs" while cop-killers are hailed as some kind of folk hero.

I am sick of being told that religion is the opiate of the people . . . but marijuana should be legalized.

I am sick of being told that pornography is the right of a free press . . . but freedom of the press does not include being able to read a bible on school grounds.

I am sick of commentators and columnists canonizing anarchists, revolutionists and criminal rapists but condemning law enforcement if it brings such criminals to justice.

I am sick of paying more and more taxes to build schools while I see some faculty members encouraging students to tear them down.

I am sick of Supreme Court decisions which turn criminals loose on society—while other decisions try to take the means of protecting my home and family away.

I am sick of being told policemen are mad dogs who should not have guns—but that criminals who use guns to rob, maim and murder should be understood and helped back into society.

I am sick of being told it is wrong to use napalm to end a war overseas . . . but if it's a bomb or molotov cocktail at home, I must understand the provocations.

I am sick of not being able to take my family to a movie unless I want them exposed to nudity, homosexuality and the glorification of narcotics.

I am sick of pot-smoking entertainers

deluging me with their condemnation of my moral standards on late-night television.

I am sick of riots, marches, protests, demonstrations, confrontations, and the other mob temper tantrums of people intellectually incapable of working within the system.

I am sick of hearing the same phrases, the same sick slogans, the *pat potots* of people who must chant the same things like zombies because they haven't the capacity for verbalizing thought.

I am sick of reading so-called modern literature with its kinship to what I used to read on the walls of public toilets.

I am sick of those who say I owe them this or that because of the sins of my forefathers—when I have looked down the barrels of a gun barrel to defend their rights, their liberties and their families.

I am sick of cynical attitudes toward patriotism. I am sick of politicians with no backbones.

I am sick of permissiveness.

I am sick of the dirty, the foul-mouthed, the unwashed.

I am sick of the decline in personal honesty, personal integrity and human sincerity.

And most of all, I am sick of being told I'm sick. And I'm sick of being told my country is sick—when we have the greatest nation man has ever brought forth on the face of the earth. And fully fifty percent of the people on the face of this earth would willingly trade places with the most deprived, the most underprivileged amongst us.

Yes, I may be sick. But, if I am only sick, I can get well. And, I can help my society get well. And, I can help my country get well.

Take note, you in high places. You will not find me under a placard. You will not see me take to the streets. You will not find me throwing a rock or a bomb. You will not find me ranting to wild-eyed mobs.

But you will find me at work within my community. You will find me expressing my anger and indignation in letters to your political office.

You will find me canceling my subscription to your periodical the next time it condones criminal acts or advertises filth.

You will find me speaking out in support of those people and those institutions which contribute to the elevation of society and not its destruction. You will find me contributing my time and my personal influence to helping churches, hospitals, charities and those other volunteer backbones of America which have shown the true spirit of this Country's determination to ease pain, eliminate hunger and generate brotherhood.

But, most of all, you'll find me at the polling place. There, you'll hear the thunder of the common man. There, you'll see us cast our vote . . . for an America where people can walk the streets without fear . . . for an America where our children will be educated and not indoctrinated . . . for an America of brotherhood and understanding . . . for an America no longer embarrassed to speak its motto "In God We Trust."

NIXON'S TRIP TO MEDITERRANEAN AREA VERY TIMELY

HON. E. ROSS ADAIR

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's trip to the Mediterranean area is meeting with continuing editorial support not only for its stated purpose of the furtherance of peace initiatives, but also for its timeliness. I include for to-

day's RECORD editorials from the Christian Science Monitor, the Boston Herald Traveler, and the Philadelphia Inquirer:

[From the Christian Science Monitor,

Sept. 29, 1970]

THE NIXON TRIP

President Nixon's journey to the Mediterranean appears designed to have and can have two important results. It can firm up the world's effort to bring peace and stability to the shores of that strategically critical sea. And it can clarify American thinking at home on the role which the United States must continue to play abroad if peace and stability anywhere are to be achieved.

Although the President's pledge to maintain sufficient force in the Mediterranean to deter aggression was clearly designed as a warning to Russia and a guidance to the Arabs, it also has its domestic implications. It was a forceful but indirect warning to both Congress and public opinion of the continuing vital importance of America's international role.

This warning was necessary for at least two major reasons. The first is that, with the growth of isolationist and withdrawal sentiment at home, the American trumpet had begun to give forth an uncertain sound. The second is that Moscow has been showing signs—in the violation of the cease-fire along the Suez Canal, and in its plans for a nuclear submarine station in Cuba—of trying to take advantage of America's seeming change in resolution.

While no president is ever loath to draw political advantage from a trip abroad (above all to such countries as Italy and Ireland which sent so many sons and daughters to America), today's international situation alone fully justifies such a presidential visit. The world has just passed through a most peril-fraught period in the Middle East. That it did so successfully is due in no small part to Washington's show of resolution. But the danger remains. And the recognition in key quarters abroad that the United States is determined to show a strong hand for peace can have good effect.

Perhaps the most important task before the world today is to see that the movement of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, although recently badly shaken by the several Russian acts already mentioned, be not only maintained but broadened. We believe that an essential factor in this must be Moscow's conviction that Washington's willingness to cooperate does not imply either weakness or irresolution. The Nixon trip is designed to transmit just this message to the Kremlin.

Indeed, reports that the Russians have now advanced a new Middle Eastern peace formula, envisaging a joint American-Soviet peace-keeping force, would bear out the well-known truth that the Kremlin recognizes and respects resolution in its rivals.

[From the Boston Herald Traveler,
Sept. 26, 1970]

A PRESIDENT ON THE MOVE

On the eve of his third major trip abroad in less than two years, President Nixon gives further indication of following the script of his Feb. 18 foreign affairs message to Congress.

"This nation occupies a special place in the world," he declared then. "Peace and progress are impossible without a major American role."

Our role, he continued, requires that we help provide a durable structure of international relationships through partnership, strength and willingness to negotiate.

The President's visit to Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Ireland should underline

the principle of partnership which, in its Nixonian definition, means a genuine sharing of responsibility. The stopover in Yugoslavia will emphasize the administration's goal to make the Seventies "an era of negotiation." Much as the Soviet Union may be uneasy about U.S. overtures in East Europe, our main strategy is not to sow discord among Communists, for that may prove to be futile. Rather, the signal from Washington via Yugoslavia and Romania (where the President visited last year) is that if Moscow wishes coexistence, it can have it both in the Soviet sphere and outside that area.

Mr. Nixon's brief visit to the flagship of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean is in keeping with the third requirement for "a durable peace." America's strength. It should reassert U.S. interest and influence along the Mediterranean basin, where the Soviets have been making threatening noises.

There is, of course, another aspect of this nine-day journey. It comes only a month before the elections, and presidents are politicians as well as statesmen. Lyndon Johnson, for example, made a highly publicized Asian tour just before the congressional elections of 1966.

Peace and politics, of course, are not mutually exclusive objectives, and there is nothing wrong with a president going abroad in the interest of both. For surely it is good politics to work for peace.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer,
Sept. 29, 1970]

NIXON ON MEDITERRANEAN

There is a high degree of both appropriateness and timeliness in President Nixon's emphasis on the Mediterranean area in his current visit to Europe.

It is appropriate because all signs point to the Mediterranean as the focal point of moves by the Soviets to extend their sphere of political and economic and military influence—especially in the Middle East and in North Africa, on Europe's southern flank.

It is timely because explosive events of the past week in Jordan have underscored anew the importance of a strong American military presence in the Mediterranean if the United States is to exercise an effective role for peace in the Mideast.

President Nixon's itinerary leaves no doubt of his determination to reaffirm America's vital interests in the Mediterranean.

The first three countries he is visiting—Italy, Yugoslavia and Spain—not only border on that strategic sea but each, in its own way, performs a vital function in challenging Soviet aspiration to dominate the Mediterranean.

In his public statements, as well as in his itinerary, President Nixon is conveying the message of U.S. Mediterranean policy in unmistakable language. As he said in Rome:

"One of the primary, indispensable principles of American foreign policy is to maintain the necessary strength in the Mediterranean to preserve the peace against those who might threaten the peace. . . . The Mediterranean is the cradle of many great civilizations of the past and we are determined that it shall not be the starting place of great wars in the future."

Thus the mission is one of peace, not war, but President Nixon well knows that successful guardians of peace must act from strength.

We may be certain that they are watching closely, and not too happily, from the Kremlin. Escalation of the Russian Navy's presence in the Caribbean and in the Atlantic may be intended as a counter to American moves in the Mediterranean. There should be clear understanding in Moscow that the United States and NATO allies have no intention of allowing the Mediterranean to become a Red sea.

PERSPECTIVE OF STATESMANSHIP

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial, the Chicago Sun Times writes that President Nixon is dealing with both foreign and domestic problems from a long-range approach rather than a short term politically expedient approach.

Although the day-to-day decisions and actions might not be readily acceptable to some Americans, I am in agreement with the Sun Times that the President is correct in preparing our Nation for its proper and positive position of security and well being in the world. Therefore, I include "Perspective of Statesmanship" in the RECORD:

PERSPECTIVE OF STATESMANSHIP

There is an old saying that a politician thinks of the next election but a statesman thinks of the next generation. In talks with the President and others of his official family during their visit last week to Chicago, the impression is strong that they are conscientiously trying to look beyond the election of 1972 or even of 1976 and are taking stances and actions that anticipate the state of the world beyond that time and that will prepare America to influence and cope with it.

The immediate future is acknowledged as rough and dangerous indeed, particularly in the unpredictable Middle East, where world politics are entangled with the passions that have torn the area since the establishment of Israel. But current events are lined up with the long-range perspective and there is a recurring theme of how the world will be later in this decade or in the 1980s and beyond. This is the focus, whether the subject be foreign policy, international armaments, foreign trade, transportation or pollution.

The White House approach to the crisis in Jordan and the entire Middle East is typical of this approach. In the long run, the United States must remain a force in the Middle East; its interests there are more important than any it has in Vietnam. In the short run this long-range interest is best served by a chessboard approach. All possible options are coldly faced, even the possibility that U.S. intervention may become necessary if chaos in Jordan threatened the hope of eventual peace in the area. However, just as in chess, it is considered that the possibility of intervention itself will influence the attitudes and actions of others in the area, making it unnecessary.

As David Murray points out in his analysis in this section, the President's upcoming trip to Yugoslavia and the 6th Fleet are such strong chessboard moves. The Russians, able practitioners of the game as well as the theory, should appreciate the Nixon moves.

The White House has similar long-range views for the Far East and the Vietnam situation. American troop withdrawal is to proceed apace with the hope that the North Vietnamese will come to the conclusion soon that they may be able to strike better peace terms now than later, when they will face only the South Vietnamese, stronger militarily and even less inhibited by the moderating American presence.

Down the road of the '70s, there is a plan to continue to support the non-Communist Asian governments, particularly in Korea and Vietnam, with dollars and aid other than troop support. The American presence will be in conformity with treaty obligations.

These smaller nations are figuring less

and less in American calculations, however, as the 21st Century approaches. There will be only four other superpowers with which the United States must deal: Russia, China, Japan and a Western European federation. Thus America's present relations with these states are measured against what those states will be a decade or more in the future.

What this entails in day-to-day decisions and actions may not be readily acceptable to many Americans. There is a general feeling that an American withdrawal from world affairs would please many citizens who not long ago regarded themselves as citizens of the world. But popular or not, the President must make the decisions that prepare this nation for its proper and positive position of security and well being in the world that whoever comes after Mr. Nixon in the White House must deal with.

There is a great deal of the politician in Mr. Nixon which shows through with the enjoyment he obviously takes in his role as a handshaking campaigner. But we are reassured by the statesmanlike concern that is evident in the President's philosophy toward the historical perspective against which he measures the problems of the moment.

HIGH INTEREST RATES HIT TOWNS AND CITIES HARD

HON. WRIGHT PATMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, for many months, I have warned the Congress and the administration that high interest rates and tight money were placing thousands of America's towns and cities in serious jeopardy.

Time after time, bond issues needed to finance vital projects have been cancelled because of high interest rates. As a result, schools, water, and sewer plants, parks, streets and other improvements have not been built.

On September 29, the Associated Press carried a survey of the problem and it is obvious from this news story what high interest rates have done to so many of our communities.

Citing high interest rates as the core of the problem, the AP writer, John Cuniff, states:

The evidence may be seen in many towns and cities throughout America: overcrowded schools, potholed roads, poor water supplies and otherwise inadequate municipal facilities.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation has created a tremendous backlog of facilities and this is just more evidence of the highly destructive nature of high interest rates. The cost of this neglect—created by the high interest policies—will have to be borne by the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD a copy of the article "Tight Money Policy Shows in Shabby Cities and Towns" which appeared in the September 29 issue of the Washington Evening Star:

TIGHT MONEY POLICY SHOWS IN SHABBY CITIES AND TOWNS

(By John Cuniff)

NEW YORK.—The evidence may be seen in many towns and cities throughout America: overcrowded schools, potholed roads, poor water supplies and otherwise inadequate municipal facilities.

State and local governments have had a hard time of it in the financial markets during 1969 and most of 1970. Borrowing costs were up, money was tight. And though the situation has eased lately, the physical evidence remains.

PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Moreover, a good many financial analysts speculate that the situation may become chronic and suggest that new methods of borrowing must be devised for nonfederal governments, perhaps even involving subsidies of some sort.

This is the situation that has produced a somewhat shabby appearance in more than a few cities and towns today:

Inflation during the late 1960s grew so dangerously that the federal government was forced into action. Stringent monetary policies were put into practice in order to stifle demand that was overstraining the economy. This meant upward pressure on borrowing costs, and that meant that cities and towns were forced to pay steadily increasing yields in order to induce buyers to purchase their bonds.

As the prices rose, shocked controllers faced their highest borrowing costs in history. And finally, as bond buyers continued to demand higher inducements, one town after another was forced to delay or postpone projects.

PROFITS SHAVED

These decisions weren't always arrived at arbitrarily. In many instances, legal ceilings prevented town fathers from paying the going rates. And so, no matter how necessary the project, it was shelved.

Other sections of the bond market apparatus were being hurt also. The profits of underwriters were being shaved thin, and some of them began losing. It was difficult to sell bonds when money rates were higher elsewhere.

One of the main attractions of municipal bonds, the tax-exemption feature, also came under attack, and the House Ways and Means Committee announced it would re-examine the traditional policy. Buyers were frightened.

Investors in tax-exempt municipal bonds now must balance the rewards of tax-exemption against the possibility that sometime during the life of purchases the tax policy might indeed be changed.

The total effect of this was devastating to the plans of many cities. With a federal tight money policy in effect, and with some investors frightened away by the question of tax-exemption, there just wasn't enough money available for the most necessary projects in some of the most financially sound municipalities.

BANKS LACK DESIRE

The question now being argued in financial circles is whether the structure will ever be able to accommodate the borrowing needs of local and state governments.

Commercial banks, which have been traditional buyers of state and local government securities, have indicated less enthusiasm lately about committing their funds for extended periods so long as interest rates tend to be volatile.

They feel, in other words, that they can better protect themselves against turbulence in the market by investing in securities with shorter maturities than municipal bonds. And it isn't too difficult to find such investments.

What will the remedy be? Some proposals call for federal subsidies to investors. And some suggestions call for subsidies to lenders, so as to permit them to offer more attractive yields.

The more optimistic seers still maintain that the market will straighten itself out and that the financing needs of governments will be handled without chronic problems—if inflation is contained. It's a very big "if."

FORCED BUSING—AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY

HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, with the coming of fall the school children in the South and their parents, particularly in Mississippi's Third Congressional District, are being subjected to a concept as un-American as has ever been forced on citizens of the United States. I refer to the forced assigning and busing of children to schools far distant from their neighborhoods for the purpose of racial balance.

Forced busing is, also, in direct violation of the law of the land as enacted by Congress in the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

I call the attention of this House to the following articles which clearly show the effect of these plans on the citizens involved, as they tell it in their own words, and which indicate the nationwide scope of this problem.

The first of these articles is from the Clarion Ledger of Jackson, Miss., September 26, 1970, written by Mr. Billy Skelton and is the result of many personal interviews and conversations. The second is a statement by the Governor of California, Ronald Reagan, outlining his opposition to forced busing of children at the time he signed into law a measure of the California legislature prohibiting busing to achieve racial balance.

The articles follow:

TRAVEL PROBLEMS: IT'S EARLY TO RISE TO GET TO SCHOOLS

(By Billy Skelton)

It's early to bed and early to rise for Jackson youngsters who have to travel several miles to school under the current zoning and pairing plans decreed by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in its school desegregation rulings.

The difficulties of getting to school are more numerous in the black communities than in the white areas due to the fact that more mothers work, leaving fewer to take children to school, fewer available automobiles and less money to pay car and bus fare.

Take the case of Mrs. Ernestine Wilson, a mother of nine who lives in the Isable School area in south central Jackson.

"I'm just barely making it," Mrs. Wilson said this week, being out of work due to illness.

Even though four of her children walk to Isable School, sending the other five to school by bus costs \$10 a week (the fare is 20 cents per child per day one way).

Mrs. Wilson, who formerly worked in a nursing home, said she got her last check on Sept. 15 and she doesn't know what she is going to do now.

Three of her children go to Peoples Junior High School one is in Key Elementary School and the other one is in Lester Elementary School.

The children who formerly were in the fifth and sixth grades at Isable School have been distributed this year to Key, Marshall, Lee, Sykes and Lester Schools in south Jackson.

Mrs. Preston McLaurin, who lives in the same area, takes her first grader to Isable, but her 10th grade child walks to Hill. She takes her sixth grader and three children of neighbors to Lee School, the district's south-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ernmost attendance center about three or four miles away. The lack of arterial streets makes access to nearly all the south Jackson schools indirect, and Mrs. McLaurin drives to Lee via Interstate 55.

Another mother, Mrs. Lula Varnado, works, and she has had to work out a rather complicated arrangement to get her four children to the four different schools they attend. It costs \$8 a week, about the same as lunches, she said.

She pays a neighbor \$4 a week to take one child to Lee and one to Lester. This is the same as bus fare, and Mrs. Varnado considers it a bargain because of the distance of Lee.

One child catches a bus to Wingfield, while the other, at Peoples, is taken to school in a car by a working mother who reports for duty in the afternoon and catches the bus home.

Mrs. Varnado said children catching the bus have to leave at 7 a.m. to get to school at 8:30.

As for the financial burden of transportation, she said she didn't know how families were accomplishing it, and that she also had two older children at Jackson State. One of these goes to school on a grant, she said.

BUS FARE FIRST

But she said she takes out the school transportation money "before we get groceries."

Mrs. Geraldine Watts has children in Lake, Johnson, Enoch and Brinkley. The two children in Jackson walk, while Mrs. Watts carries the others and as many more as can get in her car, she said.

A group of black parents asked the Board of Trustees of the Jackson Municipal Separate School District to devote part of the \$1.3 million grant it received from the federal government to help with desegregation problems to help alleviate the transportation problem of hard pressed parents in the black residential areas, and was told the request would be taken under advisement.

Dr. Aaron Shirley said that hundreds of black children were not in school due to the problem although no canvass has been made by any agency to determine how many children are not in school, and some principals believe some white children also are not in the classroom yet this semester. The progress of enrollment shows that as the school year advances more children are appearing. Late enrollment is not unusual in some black communities.

Dr. Harry S. Kirshman, superintendent, said Friday he does not expect the board of trustees to make a decision on the request for emergency assistance funds for transportation purposes before the next meeting of the body on Oct. 5. Two of the black parents said they did not expect the school board to help them.

LATE ENROLLEES

In some families, children stayed at home the first few days, then just "up and walked to school" regardless of the distance, one mother said.

However, the reports of some principals support Dr. Shirley's statement about black children not being in school. They say that in several instances fewer Negro children have enrolled than were assigned to their schools.

The longest distance any child has to go to an elementary school (excepting children in the district but outside the city limits who are bused) is 3½ to 4 miles, according to school authorities. The distance is somewhat higher for some secondary students.

However, the transportation problem is much more serious for the smaller children. Additional traffic hazards have been posed by large numbers of children walking longer distances and across more heavily traveled streets. Safety talks have received new emphasis at schools.

Deputy Chief L. V. Warren of the Jackson Police Department traffic division said that the department has the same number of crossing guards as last year. He said 84 crossings are served by crossing guards and park patrolmen and that patrolmen are stationed at four other crossings.

Asked what schools where sixth grades were eliminated by pairings were doing in the absence of the safety patrol boys (who must be sixth graders), he said they "are doing without."

He thinks because of the greater distances elementary children have to go to get to school has probably reduced the number of walkers and increased the clogged traffic patterns at the schools.

The chief asserted that in his candid opinion that a child is safer walking than riding with his mother.

Jacksonians for Public Education, a bi-racial but predominantly white group of parents supporting the public schools, is trying to assist in the transportation problem, and some of its representatives appeared at the school board meeting Sept. 21 to back up the request of the black parents.

Jackson Transit Corp. is sending 14 buses on 25 runs to 20 of the district's 55 schools, and large numbers of children ride on the bus company's regular routes.

Jim Gibson, manager, said the company had filed "all but one or two legitimate requests" for bus service.

UNSERVED "POCKETS"

However, there are some "pockets" of the city where not enough children ride to support a bus run.

However, even where a bus is accessible, many families have trouble scraping up bus fare.

Speaking of children in one black neighborhood, a mother said the children go when they have bus fare and stay at home when they don't.

Yet principals report attendance so far, and the good weather has been a factor, has been good.

One black father last semester solved the transportation problem for the kids in his neighborhood by loading 20 or 25 of them on his pickup truck and hauling them to a previously white school. He had to come about an hour before classes began to get to work, but the children got there.

Chief Warren says pickup trucks are being used again this semester, and that many packed station wagons are making school hauls.

Both white and black parents seem determined to get their children to school, although it poses more problems now than it probably has since they went to school by mule back and ox wagon a half century ago.

OPPOSITION TO FORCED BUSING

(By Ronald Reagan)

Governor Ronald Reagan today signed into law AB-551, Wakefield, the so-called anti-busing bill, at a special ceremony in his office.

In a statement at the signing, the governor said:

"Over the past four years, I have had the opportunity to talk with countless thousands of Californians about the major issues which face us as a society.

"And, no single issue has produced a greater overall expression of deep concern—from every ethnic segment of our citizenry—than that of forced bussing of school children.

"Judicial rulings intended to force compulsory bussing on parents and families—against their wishes and without their consent—have distressed the vast majority of our citizens who strongly oppose racial discrimination, but who understandably view mandatory bussing as a ridiculous waste of time and public money, which could seriously

undermine all efforts to improve the quality of our public schools.

"Besides hampering the quality of education our children need and deserve—by siphoning off millions of dollars in school funds which could otherwise be used for books, new classrooms, teachers and maintenance—forced bussing would also deprive them of the natural environment of the neighborhood school.

"Indeed, compulsory bussing shatters the very concept of the neighborhood school as the cornerstone of our educational system.

"Last February, I pledged to the people of California that this administration would vigorously oppose the forced bussing of school children by every legal means.

"In line with this policy, I am today signing into law Assembly Bill 551 by Assemblyman Floyd Wakenfield of South Gate which prohibits the governing board of any school district in California from requiring that any student or pupil be transported for any purpose, or for and reason, without the permission of the parent or guardian.

"I am aware, of course, that this new law will be immediately challenged in the courts. In this connection, I do not believe that in the separation of powers, the judiciary was intended to legislate or run our public schools. Moreover, the 1964 Civil Rights Act is very explicit in its denial of compulsory bussing to achieve social balance.

"Now, I know that there are those who charge that opposing compulsory bussing is somehow equivalent to encouraging discrimination. But those who make this charge lack understanding of the real needs of our children, whatever their race or ethnic background.

"This was best explained to me by a mother who told me that what she really wanted was a better education for her child in the neighborhood school he was attending. She said, 'We want teachers to keep our children in a grade until they learn what they are supposed to learn in that grade. We want an end to passing them simply because they've come to the end of the year.'

"Forced bussing is not a promise of improved education. On the contrary, it can only promise to jeopardize educational quality by diverting public funds which would otherwise be used for true educational purposes.

"Moreover, mandatory bussing could imperil some of the most innovative and worthwhile projects for minority children ever instituted in our public schools—vital bilingual teaching programs in neighborhood schools located in Spanish-speaking areas where, for example, youngsters of Mexican descent are getting special help in resolving language problems.

"As I said earlier this year, forcing children to be herded onto buses and carted across town each day—away from their familiar home environments—represents a vast and dehumanizing manipulation of school populations.

"The legislation I am about to sign will go a long way towards helping to assure that this does not happen."

JEWISH HIGH HOLIDAYS

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, today, October 1, begins one of the most important religious observances of the Jewish

faith. Rosh Hashana, the Jewish New Year, starts today, initiating a 10-day period of commemoration which ends with Yom Kippur, the holiest of Jewish holidays. Let us take this opportunity to reflect on the heritage symbolized by this religious observance.

Beginning on the first day of the 7th month of the Jewish calendar, Rosh Hashana marks the Jewish New Year of 5730. On this day, it is traditional that each individual introspectively examines and evaluates his deeds of the past year. Accordingly, it is a time of deep meditation and sincere repentance, culminating in a determination to improve the quality of one's life in the coming year.

Perhaps most important, this day inaugurates a 10-day period of preparation for Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement. By scrutinizing their past transgressions and asking for forgiveness on this day, the Jewish people resolve to pursue a life of peace, truth, and holiness.

The cleansing process embodied in this religious holiday is particularly relevant in 1970. The State of Israel, which represents the cultural birthplace of the Jewish people, has been engaged for some time in hostilities with surrounding nations. Faced with such a critical posture in the Middle East today, it would be wise for all men to heed the call of this holiday, by disaffirming the sins of the past, and rededicating their efforts to seek world peace and harmony. I call on all Americans to join with those of the Jewish faith on this solemn occasion, to compensate for past wrongdoings by striving to eliminate inequities from our future conduct.

HORTON PRAISES MISS LOUISE LYNIP AND HER 30 YEARS OF WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, there is a great humanitarian from my 36th Congressional District in Rochester, N.Y., who deserves special recognition. Her name is Miss Louise Lynip, who for 30 years has provided a home for orphans in the Philippines.

On October 9, there will be a dinner in Rochester honoring Miss Lynip. It will also mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of Bethany Home, an orphanage and school founded by Miss Lynip in Talakag, Bukidnon, Philippines.

Miss Lynip's reputation for good work has spread internationally and I would like to tell my colleagues a little of her life.

A glance at her formative years in Rochester, at her home, church, friends, and schooling would tell us why she could begin and carry on her enormous task. The real story might be told by the many children who have been nourished over the years and have been influenced by her care of them.

Possibly a view of the neat and well cared for compound with its 13 homes, grammar and high schools, with its library and administration building, medical dispensary, recreation building, hobby shop, utility plant, and other buildings as well as a thriving farm with crops, rice paddies, and fruit trees would give a good picture of what Bethany Home is.

The real Bethany is people, the 100 or more children living there with a dedicated staff of teachers, houseparents, medical doctors, farmworkers, maintenance men, and others.

Many residents of the surrounding area have been touched and influenced by this unique home and they would say Bethany is a story of a small group of dedicated Christians who have ministered to the physical and spiritual needs of the community and have helped many needy persons.

I am sure the girls living there would say Bethany is going to a new school and enjoying a modern library, or learning to sew, or of taking classes in homemaking, maybe spending an evening in the hobby shop. The boys might say it is the basketball court or sports, Christian Service Brigade activities, vocational training, learning mechanics or animal husbandry.

As a child in Sunday school at Brighton Community Church, under the preaching and encouragement of her pastor, Rev. Dean Bedford, and his wife, in hearing missionaries speak, in the home of her parents, Charles and Jessie Lynip, Miss Lynip realized her life's work.

After graduating from Monroe High School in Rochester, Miss Lynip enrolled in Moody Bible Institute in Chicago and then began nurse's training at Booth Memorial Hospital in New York City. Upon completion, she left for the mission field in the Philippines. When World War II came to the country she was in charge of a girl's work and dispensary at a tiny mission station in the interior of Mindanao Island, under Reverend and Mrs. Henry DeVries, a pioneer missionary couple who had started the work.

For 2 years Miss Lynip lived in the mountain forests to evade capture. Finally, she was evacuated by submarine, narrowly missing capture by an enemy gunboat as she was approaching the American submarine.

In 1946, she returned to the field and started caring for orphans in her home, and in 1950 moved the small orphanage to a home in the village of Talakag, and then in 1962, moved to the present location, a 60-acre site 1 mile outside the village.

Mr. Speaker, I have attempted to tell in a capsule of this marvelous place and this wonderful woman who has represented our country well over the years. I know Miss Lynip, at the commemoration of Bethany's 20 years, would not point to herself to show any accomplishments.

On this happy occasion for Miss Lynip and the children at Bethany, I would like to sum up with a word in a dialect of Bukidnon, "Maayad"—"It is good."

CONGRESSMAN RODINO REPORTS
ON HIS MAJOR LEGISLATIVE
ACTIVITIES

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, now that we are nearing the end of the 91st Congress, I think it is appropriate to report to my constituents on some of the most important legislative actions of the House Judiciary Committee of which I am a member:

CRIME CONTROL

Of the nineteen areas of legislative responsibility conferred upon the Committee, undoubtedly the one of greatest public interest in this Congress is that of crime prevention and control. As ranking member of the Subcommittee to which the majority of major anti-crime measures is referred, I am proud to have had a leading role in the development of a wide variety of significant crime control bills. The most important in recent years include:

The Anti-Racketeering Act of 1961.—This law prohibited interstate commerce in furtherance of racketeering enterprises and provided a major weapon for the use of Federal law enforcement officials in the war against organized crime. Subsequent laws directed at organized crime have been the outgrowth of the principles established in this legislation.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965.—This act initiated modernization of the nation's entire criminal justice system and authorized the Justice Department to assist state, local and private groups to strengthen crime control programs. It also provided grants to local and state agencies to improve police, correctional systems, courts and prosecutors. A National Crime Information Center, coordinated by the FBI, was established by a grant.

The Prisoner Rehabilitation Act of 1965.—This law provided a step toward more effective ways to assist former convicts to re-enter society, seeking to reduce the "repeater" rate.

Establishment of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws in 1966.—This Commission is charged with studying the problems and proposing of Federal criminal laws. It has already submitted a study report to Congress.

Gun Control Act of 1968.—This measure channeled firearms through Federally licensed dealers and prohibited mail order sales of guns. It imposed reasonable requirements to keep guns out of the hands of drug addicts, mental incompetents, felons, fugitives, individuals considered dangerous and minors. It is similar to New Jersey's more stringent and comprehensive law, which is considered a model gun control law. In the 17 months following the Federal Act's effective date, the Treasury Department reports that it had 1,482 cases resulting in 926 arrests. Compared with the 17-month period preceding enactment of the Act, this is an increase of 342.4 percent in cases and 313.4 percent in arrests. The Department's records clearly show that there have been at least as many cases of crime prevention under the Act as of detection after a crime has been committed.

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.—This is probably the most significant vehicle for Federal assistance to responsible state and local law enforcement agencies, and it established the concept of sharing of Federal funds in this important area. The Act created the Law Enforcement

Assistance Agency (LEAA) to administer a grants program that distributes crime fighting funds to states on a population basis. It provides funds to create coordinated planning agencies in states, improve recruiting procedures, construct law enforcement facilities, improve community-police relations, and encourage education in law enforcement and crime prevention. Other provisions of the Act permit police wiretapping in the investigation of crime and allow a trial judge to determine admissibility of confessions regardless of whether a suspect had been warned. In Fiscal Year 1970, New Jersey received \$641,000 in planning grant funds and \$6,372,000 in action grants. Some very valuable programs have been undertaken in New Jersey during the two years of the program's operations, including a narcotics education project, a project to improve the response time of police to radioed calls and formation of a statewide Organized Crime Unit.

In the 91st Congress the House Judiciary Committee has approved the following major anti-crime bills:

Omnibus Federal District Judgeship Bill of 1970.—This measure provides 61 additional Federal Judges—one of the largest increases in history. It is considered as the most significant step toward eliminating the excessive backlog of criminal cases in Federal courts, particularly in metropolitan areas.

1970 Amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (passed House, awaiting Senate action).—This most important anti-crime measure provides vital improvements to the original Act, including the allocation of priority funds to urban high-crime areas that most need financial aid to prevent the robberies, rapes and attacks that menace every citizen. In addition, it authorizes increases in funds desperately needed to aid local and state law efforts. The Attorney General recommended only \$480 million for Fiscal Year 1971, but during 12 days of intensive hearings, my Committee authorized \$650 million for 1971, \$1 billion for 1972, and \$1.5 billion for 1973.

Anti-Obscenity Bill (passed House, awaiting Senate action).—This bill makes it a Federal offense to use interstate facilities, including the mails, for the transportation of unsolicited obscene or salacious advertising. It also increases substantially the penalties for offenses under the bill and supplements legislation approved earlier to prohibit delivery of obscene material to children and to enable citizens to prevent the receipt of sex-oriented advertising.

Explosives Control and Anti-Bombing Bill (Rodino Bill, H.R. 18476 amended by Committee and included as provision of S. 30, now awaiting House action).—My bill to establish strong regulation of explosives and bombs, with Committee amendments, has been approved. It establishes licensing and record-keeping regulations for dealers in explosives, prohibits mail order sales to individuals, and the sale to anyone under 21 years of age. It also broadens and increases existing Federal penalties for the unlawful transportation of explosives and use of the mail or telephone to convey bomb threats or false, malicious bomb scares. It would not interfere with lawabiding citizens with legitimate reasons for acquiring and using explosives.

Organized Crime Control Bill (S. 30, passed by Senate, approved with House Judiciary Committee amendments and now awaiting House action).—This complex and controversial measure, which the Senate considered for over a year, stems from efforts to implement recommendations of the Presidential Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. It contains 12 substantive titles to improve Federal authority to deal with organized crime and to help prevent it. It strengthens the legal

means of obtaining usable evidence, brings any major illegal gambling operation within Federal jurisdiction, makes it a crime to use income from organized crime or racketeering to acquire or establish a legal business, and authorizes increased sentences for habitual criminals who pose a continuing danger to society.

NARCOTICS CONTROL—THE RODINO PLAN

To a large extent, the very core of the nation's crime problem is narcotics addiction. In urban high crime areas, such as Newark and its surrounding communities, over 50 percent of crimes are committed by addicts as a means of feeding their desperate need for drugs. Traffic in narcotics finances organized crime on an international scale. Pushers of heroin and other hard narcotics prey on our children. Narcotics addiction has become truly a national epidemic.

For this reason, I have formulated and vigorously advocated a comprehensive, three-pronged attack on narcotics.

Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (Rodino bill, H.R. 17269).—This bill would reduce the demand for drugs by requiring medical supervision and control of every person known to be an addict, with mandatory confinement if necessary. Such treatment would be under Public Health Service jurisdiction but would not interfere with or operate to suspend the criminal prosecutions of addicts who are charged with crimes. My bill has the support of law enforcement officials, as well as the American Medical Association, and is currently under active consideration by the House Judiciary Committee.

Under the second phase of my program, use of Public Health officials to control narcotics addicts, as provided for in H.R. 17269, would free law enforcement officials to conduct vigorous crackdowns on one of the most heinous criminals in our society—the narcotics pusher.

Sanctions Against Countries Permitting Illegal Narcotics Exports (Rodino Bill, H.R. 18379).—The third step in my program is strong action to eliminate the supply of illegal narcotics entering our country from abroad. My bill would impose economic sanctions on foreign governments that fail to take adequate measures to curb illegal production and processing of such drugs as heroin, opium and cocaine. Some 140 Members of the House are now actively supporting my bill as cosponsors, and I am pressing for action on it by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to which it was referred.

STATE TAXATION OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Public Law 86-272, enacted 10 years ago, directed the House Judiciary Committee to make full studies of the interstate tax problem and to formulate appropriate legislative proposals. Since then, the Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of Interstate Commerce, of which I am Chairman, has worked assiduously to provide an equitable and workable system. We spent 7 years on a detailed analysis and study of the problem and developed a bill that passed the House in the last Congress. Unfortunately, it was not acted on by the Senate. In this Congress, my bill has passed the House by an even greater margin. The broad support for my Interstate Taxation Act in the House, as well as the nationwide support from business groups across the country, is an indication of the extent to which American businessmen simply must have relief from the present impossible system. I have been urging early action by the Senate Finance Committee on this essential measure.

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ISSUES

Another of my major responsibilities on the Judiciary Committee is on immigration and naturalization and refugee policy. As ranking member of the Subcommittee that handles this legislation, I can report with

pride that we have made significant improvements in these laws. Our objective is a flexible immigration system that will meet the needs of the United States, not only domestically but in our foreign relations. The 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act, which repealed the national origins system, was a giant step toward achievement or our basic policy—to reunite families, give preference to aliens whose skills we need, and recognize the plight of refugees.

However, as in the case of any law as vast and complicated as the Immigration Act, unforeseen inequities and problems have arisen. Since 1965 we have concentrated our efforts on amendatory legislation to eliminate them. In the 91st Congress, my Subcommittee developed a bill, now law, that solves some of the problems. Its major features are: (1) to facilitate the entry into the United States of certain nonimmigrant aliens of distinguished merit and ability to perform services of a highly skilled nature, such as executives of companies engaged in international trade, doctors, professors and nurses; (2) to permit the fiancées of citizens to enter as nonimmigrants; and (3) to eliminate the two-year foreign residence requirement for exchange visitors whose skills are not needed in their native countries and whose participation in exchange programs was not financed by the U.S. or their own governments.

Current problems that require action are: (1) development of an improved preference system, applicable to the Western Hemisphere as well as the Eastern Hemisphere; (2) perfection of the labor certification procedures in a fair, uniform and orderly manner; (3) the decline in Irish and Western European immigration; and (4) the backlog in immigration of brothers and sisters, particularly from Italy.

My bill, H.R. 17370, contains provisions to remedy all of these problem areas, and extensive hearings have been held on it and other proposals. I am hopeful that with the good start we have made, action can be taken in the next Congress.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration—The World Refugee Problem.—I was pleased to be reappointed as Senior Adviser to the U.S. Delegation representing the Congress at the 1970 meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. This 31-member nation committee, to which I have been a representative for 8 years, has resettled over 1,600,000 refugees and migrants since its inception in 1951. It is expected that ICEM will move over 80,000 refugees during 1970 to countries of asylum and also to assist in the movement of migrants to Latin America.

North Atlantic Assembly—International Environmental Cooperation.—As a result of my efforts in the foreign relations area, I have been honored for the past 8 years to be designated as a House delegate to the NATO North Atlantic Assembly, composed of members of the parliaments of the NATO member nations. I serve on the Scientific and Technical Committee, of which I am Vice Chairman. Our Committee has had a continuing, special concern about environmental problems that know no national boundaries, such as air and water pollution, oceanographic research and fisheries resources. My Committee has also worked on important international problems such as desalination of water, global hunger and the exchange of information on drugs. The Committee has always been particularly interested in U.S. activities to solve environmental problems. Two years ago I presented a survey of air pollution in the United States, last year I reported on the Santa Barbara Oil Spill, and for this year's meeting later this fall I am preparing a study of U.S. water pollution control policies.

THE FUTURE OF THE PAST

HON. CLARENCE J. BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, during the past few years America has become accustomed to a wide range of idealistic expressions from our youth, exhorting us as a nation to "change the system" to make it more responsive to what are their goals for a better world. For the vast majority of our youth, those ideals are little different than those of their fathers and grandfathers. Our goal as a nation has always been to produce a better world for the present and future generations of society. I hope it always will be. But history has taught us a valuable lesson: Change takes time, and can only very seldom come overnight.

This was the subject of an excellent sermon recently delivered to the congregation of the National Presbyterian Church by guest preacher Dr. Harold Blake Walker, minister emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill., and chairman of the General Assembly's Council for the National Presbyterian Church and Center. In order to share with my colleagues Dr. Walker's deep perception of some of today's problems and his sound advice to youth for reaching new goals as a nation, I am inserting his sermon in the RECORD:

THE FUTURE OF THE PAST

(By Harold Blake Walker)

(Wash yourselves, make yourselves clean; remove the evil of your doings from before my eyes; cease to do evil, learn to do good; seek justice, correct oppression.—Isaiah 1: 16-17)

When I stood on Connecticut Avenue in Washington the night of May 9th watching streams of young people flowing by after the peace rally before the White House, my mind slid back to January 1924. I was a college junior then, a delegate to the Student Volunteer Convention in Indianapolis. The theme of the convention was "Christian Students and World Problems." The student mood then was one of idealistic rebellion. The war to end all wars had ended in disillusionment and it was clear that the Treaty of Versailles had sowed the seeds of another war.

The seven thousand of us who met at Indianapolis were resolved to change the world. Our motto, emblazoned on banners around the convention hall, was simple: "The evangelization of the world in this generation." We highly resolved to make our Christian faith effective in the world. We were determined to end racial injustice; to support the growing labor movement, and to put an end to war. We were angry because those Woodrow Wilson called "willful old men" had blocked entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

When the convention ended we went home intending to make our influence felt in the churches and in society. We soon discovered, however, that nobody was listening to us. Thereafter, we marched in parades in support of Norman Thomas, the Socialist Candidate for President; made speeches against war, and joined the pacifist movement.

The emotional climate and the mood in Washington on May 9th and that of 1924

were the same, and yet different. There were fewer of us, for one thing. Again, we met in faith and hope within the context of the Christian faith; Washington, that May day, seemed more angry and less hopeful. Those who spoke to us, men like Sherwood Eddy, Robert E. Speer and G. Studdert-Kennedy, the poet preacher of England, were eloquently provocative and challenging; those who spoke in Washington were bitter and often obscene. There was, however, one thing my generation and the young of today had in common—a passionate desire for peace and for a just society.

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Like those who met to protest in Washington, we thought in 1924 that "The Establishment," we spoke of "the men in power," had made a shambles of the world. Without quite being aware of it, the "now generation" and my generation, inherited one of the most persistent and undiscourageable ideals of the past, namely, the dream of a peaceful and a just society. The anger of those who shouted toward the White House May 9th was more than matched in the Eighth Century B.C. by the prophet, Amos, who denounced the sins of Israel's Establishment in words dripping with vinegar. Isaiah, his anger blazing, uttered his protest against the rulers of Judah in the name of God:

"Wash yourselves; make yourselves clean; remove the evil of your doing from before my eyes; cease to do evil, learn to do good, seek justice, correct oppression."

Plato, dreaming of the good society, fashioned its pattern in "The Republic"; Augustine caught a vision of "The City of God" and called men to create and inhabit it. Indeed, from the beginning of time Utopias have been a human aspiration.

So, to suggest the stirrings of social protest today are altogether new is quite unhistorical. Nevertheless, we are in a time in which wisdom seems to require a current dateline. Charlotte Gilman understood the mood when she wrote:

"The little front wave dashed upon the beach, And frothed there, wildly elated.

I am the tide," said the little front wave. And the waves before me are dated."

There is plenty of "front wave froth" around us. It splashes indiscriminately in all directions, but it is only part of the ancient tide.

The ideal of a peaceful and a just society flung upon us from the past is an impossible dream. I suppose, but at the same time progress toward it depends on those who refuse to believe that it is impossible. Our own Declaration of Independence was an affirmation of an impossible dream: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." There is nothing self-evident about the rights affirmed or the equality announced in the great Declaration. They were affirmations of faith and hope, nothing more nor less. Whatever progress we have made toward implementing the "inalienable rights" proclaimed by those who signed the document in Independence Hall has been made possible by those who refused to believe the impossibility of their impossible dream.

It is suggestive to notice that when representatives of the colonies came together to write a Constitution for the new nation they were at least a little skeptical about the selfishness and the goodness of human kind. They erected a system of government with checks and balances to guard against the usurpation of power. With somewhat the same suspicion of human nature, Plato

doubted the wisdom of democracy, as he said, democracy gives the individual more freedom than he can manage.

Those who wrote the Constitution were fearful lest The Establishment usurp power without check; Plato was suspicious of the masses, of what we call "People Power." He was aware that power in the hands of people is hazardous because too many people are disposed to exercise their freedom destructively. People, whether they represent The Establishment, the revolutionaries or the "silent majority" all are infected by the original sin of self-centeredness and self-interest and as a consequence people are in danger of destroying themselves. Not systems, but people who can't manage their freedom, threaten our era.

Any system known to mankind is liable to corruption by human cussedness, whether it be capitalistic, socialistic, communist or what not. Wreck the system and you still have people on your hands. "Smash this sorry scheme of things entire," and you still have to build again on people who do not manage their freedom in the interests of the common good. Isaiah put theonus where it belongs: "Wash you; make yourselves clean . . . cease to do evil, learn to do good."

II

When John Calvin was struggling to create a just and peaceful society, he recognized clearly that the good society rested on men and women of moral competence and spiritual commitment. He was acutely aware that either we discipline our emotions and manage ourselves with integrity and wisdom as disciples of Christ or we will be coerced and disciplined by external authority at the expense of our freedom.

The impossible dream of the good society, therefore, involves an endless struggle to nourish men and women of character worthy of freedom. There are no easy short-cuts on the way; no simple solutions to the complex problems of society. As John Milton wrote in Paradise Lost:

"Long is the way and hard,
That out of hell,
Leads up to light."

If my generation has failed in the struggle, it is we who are to blame, not the system that has undergirded our common life.

The "now generation" cherishes the impossible dream, even as we did when we were young. I dare say we handed the young of today the dream along with some of the obstacles to it. As one young man said to the Cox Commission investigating the Columbia University disturbances:

"Today's students take seriously the ideals taught in schools and churches, and often at home, and then they see a system that denies its ideals in actual life. Racial injustice and war in Vietnam stand out as prime illustrations of our society's deviation from its professed ideals and the slowness with which the system reforms itself. That they seemingly can do so little to correct the wrongs through conventional political discourse tends to produce in the most idealistic and energetic students a strong sense of frustration."

In fact is, however, that the system can be changed by people who care enough to work within its context in season and out of season.

I am sure my grandfather would turn over in his grave if he were to come back to a world of income taxes, Social Security, Civil Rights, welfare programs, medicare, medicaid, the regulation of utilities, stock markets, railroads, airlines and a host of other innovations designed to create a more just and equitable society. People who were ethically and spiritually motivated worked within the system and changed it.

The "now generation" wants things to change immediately, if not sooner. Many of the young are persuaded that time is running out and their future is at stake. Pollu-

tion and urban decay, war and social injustice threaten the promise of tomorrow and they want things changed now. It is not difficult to understand their sense of frustration when "the mills of the gods grind slowly," and they are not sure that "they grind exceeding sure" to create a social grain adequate to nourish the future.

In their frustration, the young attack the "system," seemingly unaware that no system, however good it may be, will bring the good society without men and women of character and high courage to undergird it. It is suggestive to notice that the "good man" in the Communist system is the man who is pliable, who can be managed by the managers, by the Establishment, and persuaded to accept the judgments of the party without question. A free society, on the other hand, requires men and women of independent integrity dedicated to Jesus Christ as Lord. The Soviet system requires people who can be managed; a free society needs people who in their loyalty to the highest are capable of their own ethical management.

When we were graduated from the university, the commencement speaker told us, "You are the hope of the world." We believed him, but somehow, either the world did not get the message, or we did not live up to the billing, I hope and pray that the "now generation" will be more worthy than we to be "the hope of the world," with faith, integrity and courage enough to implement the impossible dream they have inherited. "Wash yourselves; make yourselves clean . . . cease to do evil, learn to do good; correct oppression. We leave to the young the dream, the impossible dream.

III

What will they do with the dream? That will depend on what they believe. If they think life is only a charade without meaning or purpose, the dream will die with them; if they are persuaded that God is dead, and the ground of their being is nothing but shifting sand, they will have no dependable foundation on which to stand while they struggle. If they have concluded there is nothing in life more ultimate than themselves, their idealism will run off like sweat along the dusty road ahead.

If, on the other hand, they believe that the shadows of individual existence come and go against a background that holds together, they will find meaning in their toil to achieve the impossible dream. If they know in their hearts that their dream is God's dream too, they will know they do not stand alone when they stand against the uncaring crowd.

Happily, along with the dream, the young have inherited a sublime faith wrought in the fires of human experience. The faith the past bequeathed to them affirms that the dignity of man is anchored in the love of God; the freedom of man in his spiritual growth, and his other concern in the Master's affirmation that "inasmuch as you do it unto one of these least . . . you do it unto me." It makes clear that, in spite of disasters, something magnificent is going on here, and the challenge is "to do justice, to love kindness, and walk humbly with your God."

We have been charged with hypocrisy. We plead guilty in the sense that our works have not matched the faith we accepted from the hands of the past. Let it be said, however, that our dream was no less sublime than the dreams of today's youth. When we were young we sang, "I ain't gonna learn no more, no more." We thought we were "climbing Jacob's ladder" and building a better world. But when the chips were down, and we were caught in the struggle for survival in the midst of an agonizing economic depression, we began to look out for ourselves; our other-concern faltered.

There was nothing wrong with our inherited faith. It was simply that our private preoccupations dulled its cutting edges. We were left without resolution to cut through

the barriers to justice and peace. We retreated into a private piety that betrayed the social passion of the prophets and Jesus. We felt the weight of disillusionment and frustration.

Many of us who have passed the mid-stream of life understand youth better, perhaps, than they think. We remember the impossible dream that once stirred us, the anger we felt when it ran into road-blocks, our resentment against the men in power. We wonder if today's youth will have what it takes, faith enough for the long haul ahead. Demonstrations, marches and strikes are of short duration, here today, gone tomorrow. They require very little stamina or staying power. I wondered, however, as I stood on Connecticut Avenue May 9th: Would the young men and women I saw have what it takes to work through the years at the grass-roots, in precincts, in their own homes, in business offices and in government to effect changes to bring the world closer to the impossible dream?

If we didn't have what it took to keep us faithful to our dream, maybe today's young will be better, wiser and more courageous than we. God grant that may be so. Possibly their own spiritual experience, wrought in the stress of their need for meaning for life will lead them to a new promised land of faith and hope and a new dynamic for creative life and service. But surely it will take new and inspired men and women of high faith to push on toward the impossible dream.

Without faith in God revealed in Jesus Christ as the ground of our being and life, the dream of a just and peaceful society is an illusion; with a steady faith the impossible dream can be approximated. The future of that ancient dream of the past is in the hands of all of us. "Wash you; make yourselves clean; remove the evil of your doings . . . cease to do evil; learn to do good; seek justice, correct oppression."

THE NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES POLL

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. Speaker, the Emporia, Kans., Gazette recently published the results on an interesting and valuable poll on national security issues. It was similar to the poll distributed by the American Security Council.

More than 200 Gazette subscribers went to the trouble of answering the somewhat complex questions on our defense and foreign policies.

Whether one agrees or disagrees with the opinions of the majority, no one can doubt their patriotism, love for America, and their willingness to stand up and be counted.

Here are the results of the Emporia Gazette poll:

[From the Emporia (Kans.) Gazette, Sept. 21, 1970]

THE NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES POLL

Below we print returns from the more than 200 Gazette subscribers who went to the trouble of filling out and then clipping the ballot, signing it, and then hunting down the envelope and stamp needed for mailing. All of this requires considerable brains and determination, so it should surprise no one to find that the answering voice to these questions is firmly patriotic. Whatever may be wrong with these people, no one dare doubt that they love our country and mean to save it.

	Agree	Dis-agree	Un-decided
1. The Safeguard Anti-Ballistic Missile Defense System (ABM) is necessary for the defense of the United States...	148	25	22
2. The United States should maintain military strength greater than that of the Soviet Union and Red China...	165	23	19
3. Communists and other revolutionaries should be permitted to teach in tax-supported educational institutions.	2	204	4
4. Communists and other revolutionaries should be permitted to hold sensitive positions in defense facilities.	7	209	4
5. The United States should have a national objective of victory in the Cold War.	162	28	14
6. The United States needs a "Freedom Academy" to train leaders for new forms of non-military conflict.	89	62	61
7. The United States should help the people of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Cuba, and other captive nations in their struggle for freedom.	101	63	52
8. The United States should have a national objective of victory in Vietnam.	154	31	13
9. The United States should give economic aid to foreign governments even if they are Communist or pro-Communist.	10	193	8
10. The United States should extend diplomatic recognition to Red China.	49	105	40

ILO APPROPRIATION

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California (Mr. MAILLARD), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MORSE), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) and I have today sent the following letter to all Members of the House:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, October 1, 1970.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Early next week the Conference Report on the State, Justice and Commerce Appropriations Bill will be brought up. It includes a Senate-passed cut of some \$3.75 million constituting a deliberate refusal to pay up on a legal obligation to an international organization. If the bill is enacted in this form, this will be the first time that the United States has joined the ranks of willful defaulters in the United Nations and its affiliated organizations.

When this appropriation bill first passed the House, it included the full amount of the U.S. assessment for the International Labor Organization's budget in the sum of \$7.5 million. Subsequently, the responsible House subcommittee reviewed this particular item and, at a hearing held on July 31, received testimony from Mr. George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, and others which directed sharp criticism at the ILO. Apparently, the subcommittee concluded that the United States should refuse to pay its assessment.

A corresponding Senate subcommittee later recommended a cut of \$3.75 million, the amount of the assessment not already paid, and after some debate, the Senate approved that cut by a vote of 49-22. The conferees accepted the reduced figure.

The record should be clear that Mr. Meany, while very critical of the ILO, did not urge the cut at the present time but said, as reported by the record of the hearing held by the House subcommittee, "I think that is a

decision which will have to be made a little farther down the road."

The Administration strongly opposes the cut both as a violation of an international legal obligation and as a step which will seriously weaken the United States influence with the ILO.

We are very disturbed by the proposed cutoff of dues payments to the ILO. We hope the matter can be thoroughly discussed when the Conference Report is brought to the Floor, since the reduction in ILO funds will put the U.S. into the category of the Soviet Union and France as deliberate defaulters on international financial obligations within the U.N. system of organizations.

We believe Members are entitled to know whether it is the intention of the conferees that the U.S. default should lead to U.S. withdrawal from the ILO.

We are not at this time attempting to pass on the merits of the serious charges leveled by Mr. Meany and others against the ILO. We believe they should be thoroughly investigated by the appropriate substantive committee in hearings similar to those held in 1963 by the Subcommittee on International Organizations then chaired by Mr. FASCELL of Florida.

BRAD MORSE,
DON FRASER,
WM. MAILLARD,
JONATHAN BINGHAM.

The position of the Administration on the proposed cut in the ILO assessment was set forth in a letter from the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, William B. Macomber Jr., to Senator McCLELLAN. This letter was inserted in the RECORD at page 29879 but its content was apparently not brought to the attention of the Senate during the debate on the item. The letter reads as follows:

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, August 24, 1970.

HON. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Senate Committee on Appropriations has recommended a cut in the appropriation of the Department of State which would result in the United States not meeting its financial obligations under the Constitution of the International Labor Organization.

Serious legal consequences will follow on non-payment of the United States, assessments if such a recommendation is adopted. The Constitution of the ILO was approved by the Congress by Joint Resolution on June 30, 1948, and consequently has the effect of a treaty. Article 13 of the Constitution empowers the General Conference of the ILO to create legally binding financial obligations on Member States by levying assessments for the expenses of the ILO. Paragraph 3 of Article 13 states:

"The expenses of the International Labour Organization shall be borne by the Members in accordance with the arrangements in force in virtue of paragraph 1 or paragraph 2(c) of this article."

It is therefore clear that the United States has undertaken an international legal duty to pay the share of the budget that has been voted by the ILO General Conference and that we would be in violation of that obligation if we did not pay our full assessment.

As you know, the United States has always stood at the forefront of those who have insisted on the necessity of nations to fulfill their legal duty to pay obligatory dues in international organizations. And principally at the urging of the United States, the International Court of Justice made a ruling in the 1962 United Nations Assessments Case favorable to our position.

Non-payment of our dues to the ILO, could, of course, lead to the question being raised again in the International Court of Justice.

Moreover, aside from broader foreign policy implications, failure to pay our obligatory assessment would seriously weaken the ability of the United States to exert influence within the organization.

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER.

Both in the hearings before the House subcommittee and in the record of the Senate debate the text of an article entitled "Lenin and Social Progress" which appeared in the April issue of International Labor Review, a publication of the ILO, was introduced. The article, which follows the orthodox Communist line, was described as "a sample of the attitude of the Office of the ILO toward the Soviet Union." However, the records also show that the authors of the article were not ILO officials but two Soviet faculty members from Moscow State University. The International Labor Review publishes articles representing many different points of view. Its July issue, for example, carried articles by two Americans, one of whom is an official of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The ILO was the recipient in 1969 of the Nobel Peace Prize, as noted by the New York Times in the following recent editorial:

[From the New York Times, Sept. 28, 1970]

UNDERMINING THE ILO

When the Soviet Union and France refused to pay their share of the costs of United Nations peace-keeping missions, the United States properly pointed out that such selective use of money power as a lever for political pressure undermined hope for a world society built on law. The World Court formally upheld that view in a decision requiring nations to honor their financial obligations as members for the U.N. and its constituent agencies.

Now the United States is on the verge of putting itself alongside Russia and France on the dishonor roll of international defaulters. A conference committee of the Senate and House, scheduled to meet tomorrow, will consider a cut-off of \$3.75 million in funds for the International Labor Organization. Present indications are overwhelming that the cut will go through as a result of a weird alliance in which the key figures as George Meany of the AFL-CIO, and two of the most conservative legislators on Capitol Hill, Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas and Representative John J. Rooney of Brooklyn, co-chairmen of the conference committee.

The "sin" of the ILO, as viewed by this triumvirate, is that its new Director-General, Wilfred Jenks of Great Britain, has appointed a Russian as one of its five Assistant Directors, Mr. Meany, forgetting all the kind things he himself said about the ILO less than a year ago when it won the Nobel Peace Prize, sees that appointment as the last straw in a process that has turned the organization into a transmission belt for anti-American propaganda.

The House had already routinely approved the United States appropriation for the ILO before Mr. Meany leaped into battle. Mr. Rooney called a special hearing before his committee for the primary benefit of the AFL-CIO chief. The Administration spokesmen at the hearing meekly concurred in virtually all his indictments of the world organization. This testimony provided the foundation for a successful drive by Senator McClellan to kill the appropriation in the Senate.

This country cannot even hide behind tenuous legal objections of the kind Moscow and Paris raised against the U.N. peace-keeping missions in the Congo and the Middle East. Washington has a clear contractual commitment to meet its share of the L.L.O. budget, a commitment from which there is no valid escape in law. But this should not be a matter of legal compulsion. The United States has no moral right to use money as an instrument for bluejeaning any international agency.

The best hope for getting that thought through to the conference committees lies in a direct and urgent message from Secretary of State Rogers. Or has Mr. Meany taken over that post in the Administration's current eagerness to court blue-collar votes?

The proposed refusal by the United States to pay its assessment has received adverse comment abroad as well. The following is an excerpt from an editorial appearing in the Geneva Tribune of August 21, 1970, entitled "An Unfortunate Application of Dollar Politics":

The initiative proposed by the Subcommittees of Congress would certainly weaken the position of the United States in the United Nations system and, at the same time, place them in an untenable position in the I.L.O.

In the United Nations, where the USSR refuses to pay its share of the expenditure involved in the "peace-keeping operations" in the Congo and along the Suez Canal, the United States professes the doctrine that the contribution to the expenditures incurred by the United Nations is binding on all member States. By refusing to pay their dues to the ILO household on the pretext that the appointment to the Directorate of a particular person displeases them, the United States would be adopting a contradictory position. Moreover, this form of pressure—which revives the classical formula of dollar diplomacy—is not in accordance with the Constitution of the I.L.O.

Until now the United States has consistently and vigorously upheld the view that members of international organizations should pay their legal obligations. The following is an excerpt from a statement on the subject made by Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson at the U.N. on January 26, 1965:

I do not have to draw a picture of the uncertainties, the delays, the frustrations, and no doubt the failures that would ensue were Members able to decide with impunity which activities they, unilaterally, considered to be legal or illegal and which, unilaterally, they chose to support or not to support from year to year. . . .

My Nation, most nations represented here, have paid their assessments and have kept their accounts in good standing. My Government, most Governments represented here, have accepted the principle of collective financial responsibility. . . .

DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION PROGRAM OF TARS

HON. HENRY C. SCHADEBERG

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. SCHADEBERG. Mr. Speaker, the United States has seen a great step forward in medical technology but with it has come a Pandora's box of troubles for the people in this country.

I refer to the wide variety of substances which if correctly utilized, help an individual accept pains of illness or anguish. The medicine of nature has been supplemented by man.

These helpful medicines, or drugs, have a history dated back to the early inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world.

Many of these medicines, natural and manmade, are helpful in the world of medicine for the repairs of physical and mental damage. The trouble lies in the abuse of these drugs and today the situation is at a critical level.

On September 14, 1970, Barbara Wells, national teenage Republican director, appeared before the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, and outlined in graphic fashion a new approach to combating the growing drug problem in our Nation.

I hope the message is heeded by students and their leaders since it is their future we are striving to improve.

In order that a large audience that reads the RECORD may be familiar with this well-mapped program, I include it in the RECORD at this point:

SPEECH GIVEN BY BARBARA WELLS

Thank you, John Nagle, President Bob Loehfel, Executive Vice President Chuck Starro.

I am extremely pleased and appreciative of the opportunity to speak to you today about a problem which affects each of us daily. The problem is rampant Drug Abuse in our Communities, particularly among our young people. I am also here to propose to you a way in which you can effectively help in combating this growing problem.

The number of persons who have tried Marijuana at least once is estimated between 8-12 million—probably closer to 20 million.

Some surveys have put drug consumption in High Schools as high as 85% with a common figure in suburban areas ranging from 35-65%.

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs points out that less than 2% of our nation's hard-core addicts ever "kick" the habit.

The Drug Abuse Problem is costing Americans 2 Billion dollars a year.

In New York City, between 20-30% of all crimes against property are committed by Heroin addicts.

Nation-wide, it is estimated that "Junkies" steal more than 3 million dollars worth of goods each year.

Federal officials report the number of drug-related offenses has increased 325% in the last decade in the U.S.

Among persons under 18 there has been a 182% increase in drug-related offenses in the last 10 years. Juvenile arrests outnumber adults by 6-1.

These are just a few statistics. Let's look at some individual cases:

We read in the N.Y. Post of a 10 year old girl on Lenox Ave. who offers herself to passing men for \$10 or \$5 or whatever she can get to support her habit. There are plenty of customers.

In the N.Y. Times we read of three boys—aged 11, 13, and 15 who were arrested on charges of selling heroin in Coney Island.

In the Staten Island Advance we hear of a 16 year old boy who sneaks out through a window, hides under a stairway and shoots heroin into his veins during a gym class.

The 9 year old who lies in a coma in a nearby hospital after popping pills.

The Hypodermic needle discovered there to a toilet bowl in a Catholic High School.

The teenager sprawled on a street near death after taking an overdose of LSD.

Headlines from other recently clipped articles read:

"Drug Addict Dies—at 12."

"Cough Syrup is Believed Death Cause of 16 Year Old."

"15 Year Old Girl Dies of Drug Overdose."

"16 Year Old Youth Dies After Sniffing Hair Shampoo."

"Flying on LSD, Student Plunges to Death in Greenwich Village."

"Glee Fumes Cited in Death of Youth."

"14 Year Old Youth Collapses, Dies After Sniffing Gasoline From Car."

(Here, a tape recording is played, illustrating 2 teenaged boys sniffing gasoline from a can. One boy, while "high", pours gasoline over himself. The other boy, while "high" lights a match and the boy is severely burned.)

Dr. Michael Baden, Associate Medical Examiner for N.Y. City estimates that there are at least 20,000 teenage opiate addicts in N.Y. City alone! He also stated that there is much evidence that children are beginning to use Heroin at the age of 9 and 10. He says, "Kids appear to be using dope because of peer group pressures just like kids used to start smoking cigarettes."

There used to be some small measure of relief in the understanding that the "Drug problem" was pretty much a city phenomenon and not really a concern of the suburbs.

In fact, the relief which resulted from this identification of drug abuse with city life became so necessary to our suburban image that it seems we neglected or refused to see the rapid and cancerous growth of drug use in our own communities. It was the grimy, garbage-strewn city streets that "Junkies" populated, not the tree-lined, split-level suburban communities. Because of our adamant ostrich-like posture, we were ill prepared to meet and deal with this newly discovered, yet always present lethal threat. It is as though our make believe world—where no one mainlines, drops acid or smokes grass—burst open with a new sense of reality.

We can no longer continue our self-delusion. The reality of drug abuse has finally made an impression throughout the country. Some are inclined to lessen or ignore their own responsibility by casting blame for drug abuse on agencies outside of the home. While the local police and Federal authorities do have responsibility, they can only do their part of the job. Parents, teachers, and civic leaders must do their share. *Drugs kill suburban, middle-class kids, too.*

Every one of us is affected by drug abuse right now. We either have young children of our own, or young nieces or nephews, or a family with teenage children lives next door. In your occupation, you come across young families every day. Do you ever stop to think that one or more of these families has a child who is presently experimenting with drugs? The statistics now show that drug abuse is a problem which has left no community untouched. Drug abuse is everybody's hang-up.

(Here, a 60 second film spot is shown, "Neighborhood Junkie").

The alarming number of teenage deaths attributed to drugs over the past two years has become of increasing concern to teenagers as well as parents. I think a majority of young people today are deeply concerned with this problem which is affecting so many of their peers. Almost every teenager you talk to today has had some personal experience—some first hand knowledge of the drug problem.

I like to think we can do something about it. I like to think the young people themselves will want to do something about it. The big job is really peer education. Preaching won't do it, but student-to-student teaching might.

The current drug problem is very much like a forest fire. It is self-expanding. Each inflamed goof-baller, psychedelic, and speed freak tries to inflame and involve his friends. And like a forest fire, it is also self-destructing, leaving in its wake the ugly burned-out and disfigured fragments of what used to be promising human beings. It is not the professional pusher who usually gets a person to try something new, but his closest friends, or combinations of peer pressure. Ironically, the answer to the drug problem can also be found through these very means. In other words, through student-to-student education of the facts, this same peer pressure can become a positive force in curbing the drug epidemic.

I've had the opportunity to work closely with teenagers for the past 8 years. Our organization has mushroomed to over 101,000 strong and continues to grow rapidly. TAR groups are organized on a state, district, county, and local high school level. With this active army of over 100,000 teenagers, TARS is in a unique position to carry this all-encompassing Stop Drugs Program into every high school and junior high in America. It is not our concern that TARS get the credit for sponsoring the Drug Abuse Program within the school. In fact, official sponsorship is often shared with a coalition of student organizations, or the school itself. The content, not the credit, is the important factor.

I have great faith in our young people. I feel that through education, we can get our youth to see the futility of drugs—the stupidity of it all.

(Here, a 60 second film spot is shown, "Speed Kills".)

The National TAR Drug Abuse Education program is aimed at the student leaders. The program was conceived, and developed by students. The program is conducted by students. This unique student-to-student approach has already proved to be tremendously successful in areas all over the country. Without exception, the High School Administrators have been more than cooperative in letting the TARS conduct programs within their high schools, in setting up large assembly programs, and in working with small groups within the classroom. Presentations have been given by TAR groups to their high school faculty meetings, P.T.A. meetings, civic meetings, and to numerous other student and youth groups in and out of their high schools.

The response to the TAR Drug Abuse Education program has been tremendous and we have received literally thousands of requests for information and materials. When we first organized our Drug program, we were shocked to find that much of the information on the Drug problem is contradictory. In fact, there is so much literature on the subject of Drug Abuse that the whole field is in danger of paper pollution. You constantly hear many proclamations, for example, on the dangers of marijuana. The truth is that very little is known as yet about the long range effects.

(Here, a 60 second film spot is shown, "The Truth About Marijuana.")

Many claims are made about the dangers of using LSD. There are many indications that the use of LSD may lead to chromosomal damage, as well as psychological damage. The one thing that we do know for sure is that there is no way of knowing whether an LSD trip will be good or bad.

(Here, a 60 second film spot is shown, "LSD.")

Obviously, in carrying out a drug abuse program, what's right for N.Y. City isn't necessarily the best approach for Monticello, N.Y. So our program also allows for flexibility. Our Drug Abuse Information Kits contain brochures, pamphlets, books, charts and other factual information on the medi-

cal, legal, physical and psychological aspects of drugs. Also included is a Drug Abuse Seminar Manual giving the "How-to's" of utilizing the materials in the Kit, and setting up a Drug Abuse Education program to suit the needs of an individual community.

Also available from National TAR Headquarters is an assortment of catchy posters which can be used during the program for Display in High Schools, and other community areas. New materials are constantly being reviewed as they become available and are added to the Drug Kits when applicable. Other services provided by our National Headquarters to assist the local drug abuse education efforts include our film library in which recommended films and short spots are loaned to local groups free of charge for their use. We also maintain a speakers bureau which includes not only a number of well qualified experts in the Drug abuse field, but also, former addicts.

In depth training sessions in Drug Abuse education were held at all our State and National TAR Camps. These recently completed TAR summer camps involved close to 10,000 High School students and they are now well versed in the techniques of how to set up Drug Abuse Education seminars within their own High Schools. These TAR leaders will be teaming up with other student leaders and organizations in a joint effort to curb drug abuse.

The overall aim of the program is to provide the facts, eliminating the scare tactics and the appeal to the emotions too often used. It is only through early Drug Education that we will finally be able to slow the traffic in drugs which is rising at such an alarming rate and claiming the lives and futures of our nation's young people.

(Here, a 60 second film spot is shown, "Where are You then?")

Our Goal is to get the information kits and other materials into the hands of the student leaders in all of our Nation's 30,995 High Schools and the 8,290 Junior High Schools.

The cost of sending an information kit to one student leader amounts to just under \$10.00. As you can see—by simple arithmetic—the cost factor of under-writing this much needed program is overwhelming . . . but so is the problem.

It is impossible to estimate the cost of drug addiction itself. How does one estimate the cost of twisted, ruined lives; the sorrow of grieving parents; the lost opportunity to brilliant young people who get hooked? We need your help in promoting this program—in reaching out young people before they become another tragic statistic.

I hope that you will be able to help us get this information to the student leaders throughout your state of N.Y. Your help is desperately needed. A considerable portion of our country's youth is at stake.

Thank you.

[From the Westchester Realtor, September 1970]

WCER COSPONSORS CONVENTION PLAN TO HELP TEENAGERS FIGHT DRUG ABUSE BOOTH TO DISPLAY YOUTH CAMPAIGN

The Westchester County Board of Realtors will join New York State's teenagers in the fight on drug abuse by way of a unique project which will be a feature of the State Convention at Klamath Lake September 12-16, it was announced by Murray Sachs, chairman of the Make America Better Committee of the WCER.

The Board, in cooperation with the New York City real estate firm of Ely-Cruikshank & Co., Inc., will provide a booth at the convention for use by the National Teen Age Republicans for presentation of their Drug Abuse Program. Half the cost of the installation will be born by the WCER, the other

half by Ely-Cruikshank and personally by Robert S. Curtis, national chairman of the Make America Better Committee.

The booth will be manned by members of the Teen Age Republicans (TARS) who will explain the scope of the Drug Abuse Program and how it is to be put into operation in the schools. One of the chief items will be the display of the special kit containing, among other things, specific information about the harmful effects of drug abuse. Cost of the kit is about \$10, and the WCER will ask its members individually to contribute this amount to help finance the program. Each donor may designate the school for which the kits are to be provided. The State Association will make a similar appeal on a state-wide basis.

"STUDENT-TO-STUDENT"

Commenting on the TARS project, WCER President John J. Nagle, state chairman of the MAB, said:

"The objective of the program—which is being conducted exclusively by teenagers for teenagers—is to reach the youngsters before they become addicts. It is a student-to-student communication, designed not only to operate at the high school level but at the junior high school level as well.

"If enough support is forthcoming, the program may be expanded to reach the elementary school level. The ultimate aim, of course, is to make the program nation-wide."

An additional feature relative to the Drug Abuse Program concerns plans for a convention General Session to be called "What's Right With America." Scheduled as speaker is Prof. William S. Banowsky, executive president of Pepperdine College in Los Angeles, whose subject will be "Freedom Is Not Free." It is felt that Professor Banowsky's presentation can be effectively correlated with the Drug Abuse Program for the benefit of convention delegates.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

HON. ALBERT W. WATSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, senior citizens have been conducting forums throughout the United States recently to lay the groundwork and gather information for the White House Conference on Aging to be held next year in Washington. As I have pointed out on numerous occasions, never have we needed more the experience and good counsel of our older Americans in helping to solve the problems of modern society.

At the same time, these forums have shown we must move forward on all fronts to find ways to relieve the increased financial burden that senior Americans face. Tragically, there has been a trend in recent times by some to forget our senior citizens and their financial plight. It is difficult enough to cope with the loss of friends, the loneliness, and isolation often experienced when reaching the twilight years as well as the fear that comes with facing an unknown future, but to compound these things with financial insecurity is cruel, and, I believe, unnecessary.

Certainly we have an obligation to help older people plan for a future free of financial worry, because while inflation hits us all pretty hard, it works its great-

est hardships on those with fixed incomes. Now, I believe that statistics will show that one in five senior citizens is still in the labor market, but most of these jobs are part time or low paying. Yet, the working senior citizens brings in one-third of the aggregate income of all older people.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of ways to help close the gap between the income of elderly citizens and that of younger people. This is a gap which I believe is widening. Something must be done.

Of course, this House took a step in the right direction on May 21 when we voted to raise the ceiling on the amount social security recipients may earn without losing all or part of their social security benefits. But, I feel that the increase simply was not enough.

Therefore, this week I introduced a bill, H.R. 19534, which would amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from the current \$1,680 to \$3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without any deductions from benefits thereunder.

As the law now stands, no limit is set on the amount of income a retired person may receive from tax exempt bonds. However, certain wages are deducted from social security benefits. Therefore, the man or woman who has labored long and hard all his life and who has not been able to put away money in such bonds and who works to supplement a meager social security income is really penalized. Passage of my bill will help to correct this inequity.

Mr. Speaker, my philosophy of government has always been that the maximum use must be made with a minimum of taxes, and that government, whether it be Federal, State, or local, should only do those things for people that they cannot do for themselves. This is why we must offer fiscally sound programs to protect the elderly who, through no fault of their own, are in real and dire need of positive assistance.

In Columbia, S.C., a forum of senior citizens was held on September 27. About 300 citizens attended, and at this point I want to list priority needs that they discussed and which should be fairly typical of the needs that older Americans have throughout the United States. They include: first, passage of the homestead tax exemption amendment for persons over 65 years of age; second, a need for more nursing homes for the aged; third, more income; fourth, tax exemptions for the aged on "essentials of life;" fifth, reduced cost in transportation for elderly; sixth, a "meals on wheels" program for shut-ins; seventh, more research into gerontology, a scientific study of the process of growing old; eighth, more adequate housing for the elderly; ninth, recreational facilities; tenth, an end to job discrimination; and eleventh, more adult education programs for the elderly at less cost.

Mr. Speaker, just as Presidents of the United States have consistently turned to retirees for advice, so must we, as elected officials seek out our senior citizens for their experience and wisdom in finding solutions to the problems of pol-

lution, housing, rising costs, race relations and the like. We must bring older Americans back into the mainstream of American life and mobilize them for an expanded role of service to their communities. It was Oliver Wendell Holmes who, upon reaching the age of 90 said: "The work never is done while the power to work remains. For to live is to function—that is all there is to living." Helping our senior citizens plan for a future free of financial worry is a goal of Congress, but it is up to all public officials to make certain that the Nation continues to benefit from their counsel once they have reached the retirement years.

POLITICAL EXTREMISM AND THE SCRANTON REPORT ON STUDENT UNREST

HON. DONALD W. RIEGLE, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, the President's Commission on Campus Unrest has done an excellent job and deserves the appreciation of every American. I congratulate the President, and his Commission, for the commitment and effort that has produced these findings and recommendations. In its overall impression it is precise, consistent, and unequivocal—as acknowledged yesterday by Presidential adviser Finch and the overwhelming body of editorial opinion across the country. I would add that I think it is balanced, accurate, and persuasive.

Those who aim reflex criticism at the President's Commission on Campus Unrest—whether they realize it or not—are slapping the President in the face. After all, the men who wrote this report were selected by the President; given their charter of responsibility by the President; and their findings are the direct responsibility of the President.

The report suggests that all of us—including the President—can do more to help the country understand and solve the campus unrest problem. What reasonable man can challenge this commonsense observation?

Some have challenged the report contending that the President should not be asked, or expected, to do more to help solve this problem. However, the President, himself, has not said that he can not or will not respond—on the contrary, I believe he will respond with new initiatives. So I urge our young people not to be swayed by these negative voices. I urge them to have faith that our governmental system can and will respond in an affirmative manner. I hope our young people will do likewise—I believe they will.

We should note that under our system the President of the United States has the greatest opportunity, and responsibility, to provide moral leadership for the country. He asked for that responsibility, the voters gave it to him in good faith, and we do him no favors when we suggest

otherwise. I believe this President wants the full measure of that responsibility.

This leads to my second point. The President's Commission has said that the current divisions in our Nation are the deepest since the Civil War—and there is an urgent need for national reconciliation. The report calls for tolerance, understanding, and mutual respect. It urges the President to use his preeminent national position of moral leadership to help bring us together. And wisely it notes that "divisive and insulting rhetoric is dangerous" regardless of its source—and that no one should "play irresponsible politics" with this crisis issue in the current political campaign. Finally it says that "harsh and bitter rhetoric" from public officials "can encourage violence."

These are wise warnings—and prudent men who care about their country will now follow President Nixon's inaugural request to "lower our voices" and work to "bring the country together". Any public person—in office or out—regardless of party or position—who cannot put this theme to practice in these critical days, before November 3 and after, ought to do America a favor and leave the political arena without delay.

I ask every citizen, and every member of the press to expect no less from every politician out on the campaign trail. Those who would hurt America just to win this election, vent their own spleen, punish the other party, or exercise every acid barb in their vocabulary—have no place in American politics in so tortured and volatile a period.

So those who would heal—must call to account those who continue to wound. Those who wish to unite our people, must expose those who foster, and capitalize on, division. Those who have already lowered their voices must exercise greater moral restraint on those angry men who continue to drown out reasoned public dialog with their own self-righteous, self-serving demagoguery.

Those in the public arena who appeal to the base emotions of hate, fear, and anger must be exposed, called to account, and voted into political oblivion.

Frankly, I am sick and tired of seeing America being pulled apart by those who shout the loudest, practice the most outrageous behavior, use the most acerbic rhetoric, and who have an obvious self-interest axe to grind. Those who promote violence—within our institutions, or within our spirit—whether by deeds or by words—are the greatest threat to our Nation at this hour. All of us should pledge ourselves to truly "bringing our country together"—now, while there still is time.

OCTOBER AT THE SMITHSONIAN

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to place in the RECORD a copy of the October 1970 calendar for the excellent series of events,

exhibitions, classes, tours, and services of the Smithsonian Institution here in the Nation's Capital. The calendar follows:

OCTOBER AT THE SMITHSONIAN

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Thursday, October 1

Exhibition: The Watercolors of William Henry Holmes. Archaeologist, writer, museum director, and artist, Dr. Holmes (1864-1933) is being honored by an exhibition of some 60 of his delicate, traditional watercolors. Mostly landscapes, they show him to be a keen observer of nature, of its atmosphere and changing qualities of light. Director at one time of the Smithsonian's Bureau of American Ethnology, Dr. Holmes switched careers from science to art when he became curator and later director of the original National Gallery of Art (now the National Collection of Fine Arts). Associative objects show facets of his remarkable career. On display indefinitely. National Collection of Fine Arts.

Lecture: Kenneth Hudson. University of Bath, discusses with illustrations preservation and industrial archaeology in Europe. 8:30 p.m., auditorium, Museum of History and Technology.

Exhibition: Crafts of Georgia. A sales exhibition showing the work of Georgia craftsmen including rugs, pottery, macramé, jewelry, wood carvings and stitcheries. Museum Shop, Arts and Industries Building through October 31.

Creative Screen: Emak Bakia (France-1927), directed by Man Ray during the twenties when Paris was the headquarters for European experimental films; *A Boy Alone* (France-1967), a moving, sensitive story of a young boy in Paris seeking contact with other human beings. Continuous half-hour showings beginning 11 a.m.; last showing at 2:30 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts.

Exhibition: Historic Nantucket. A photographic exhibition tracing the development of the architecture of the island and the over-all design of the town of Nantucket since first settlement in 1670. Based on the work of Historic American Buildings Survey and the Nantucket Historical Trust, and sponsored by the Smithsonian Traveling Exhibition Service. The Octagon House, 1799 New York Avenue, N.W., through October 31.

Friday, October 2

Curtain raiser: Benefit preview of the Renwick Gallery (now in the process of restoration) sponsored by the Ladies Committee of the Smithsonian Associates for its children's scholarship fund. \$25 per person, by prior subscription only.

Saturday, October 3

Lecture: Mrs. Adelyn Breeskin, Curator of Contemporary Art, NCPA, discusses *H. Lyman Sayen, 1870-1918*, 3 p.m., Lecture Hall, National Collection of Fine Arts.

Creative screen: Emak Bakia; A Boy Alone. Repeat. See Oct. 1 for details.

Sunday, October 4

Lecture: Problems in Historical Portraiture. Dr. Roy Strong, Director of the National Portrait Gallery in London, will discuss difficulties encountered in research concerning portraiture, including problems of copies, overprinting, and misidentification. 3 p.m., National Portrait Gallery, 8th & F Sts., N.W.

Wednesday, October 7

Exhibition: South Carolina Paper Money, 1770-1933. Museum of History and Technology, 3rd floor.

Saturday, October 10

Concert: The Music of Erik Satie, featuring Konrad Wolff, pianist, Antonio Piccolo, pianist; Franklin Noll, mezzo soprano; George Brown, narrator. Program includes "Sports et Divertissements," "Gymnopédies," "Three Pieces in the Shape of a Pear." 3 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts.

Wednesday, October 14

Informal concert: 45-minute performance using instruments from the Smithsonian collection. 1:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, Museum of History and Technology.

Thursday, October 15

Creative screen: Labyrinth (Poland-1961), the greatest work of Jan Lenica, internationally renowned animator who develops his artistic philosophy with combined techniques of animated cartoons, cutouts of graphic art, and photographic montage; *Hobby* (Poland-1968), a formidable and haunting film on the everlasting war of the sexes, by Daniel Szczechure. Continuous half-hour showings beginning 11 a.m.; last showing at 2:30 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts.

Exhibition: Finish Design: Tapio Wirkkala. Wirkkala, probably Finland's most versatile international designer, has personally selected nearly 300 objects of his design in stainless steel, plastic, glass, silver, and porcelain. His work for German, Italian and Finnish firms has earned him many major European design awards, including seven Grand Prix citations at the Milan Triennale. Arts and Industries Building, through Jan. 2, 1971.

Friday, October 16

Lecture: Dr. Stephen B. Young, of the Institute of Polar Studies, Ohio State University, will discuss and illustrate with slides the ecological contrasts between the north and south polar regions, the importance of conservation in high latitudes, and the special problems of environmental protection at the poles. Dr. Young has recently conducted scientific expeditions to the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic Chile. 8 p.m., Auditorium, Museum of Natural History.

Saturday, October 21

Creative screen: Labyrinth; Hobby. Repeat. See Oct. 15 for details.

Saturday Jazz, featuring George Benson. 8 p.m., auditorium, Museum of Natural History. 83 tickets may be purchased at the door. Co-produced by the Division of Performing Arts and the Left Bank Jazz Society. For further information call 581-5407.

Tuesday, October 20

Lecture: Gandhara and Mathura: A Study in Relationships. Prof. Dr. J. E. van Hulzen de Leeuw, University of Amsterdam, discusses the two main schools of art in northern India and Afghanistan during the Kusana period, and their influence on each other. 8:30 p.m. Freer Gallery of Art.

Thursday, October 22

Concert: Chamber music recital by the U.S. Air Force Ensemble. 8:30 p.m., Museum of Natural History.

Wednesday, October 28

Informal concert: 45-minute performance using instruments from the Smithsonian collection. 1:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, Museum of History and Technology.

Saturday, October 31

Saturday Jazz, featuring Lee Morgan. 8 p.m., auditorium, Museum of Natural History. 83 tickets may be purchased at the door. Co-produced by the Division of Performing Arts and the Left Bank Jazz Society. For further information call 381-5407.

CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS

Arts and Industries Building

Vibrating World. Fifty black and white photographic enlargements show the odd and beautiful effects vibration has on various materials. Through Oct. 11.

Early Bird Replica. An operating backup model for the world's first communication satellite. On display indefinitely.

Woman. The Second World Exhibition of Photography depicts all aspects of the feminine experience, from birth to old age, in traditional and contemporary pursuits. Through Nov. 8.

The Gentle Female. Lithographs from the Smithsonian's Harry T. Peters America on Stone Collection depict the romantic view of the American woman of the 19th century. On display indefinitely.

Beechcraft. The history of the Beech Aircraft Co. is traced through the use of scale models. On display indefinitely.

Freer Gallery of Art

Whistler's Landscapes and Seascapes. Forty paintings show Whistler in his forgotten role as an avant garde artist. On display indefinitely.

Whistler's Etchings. Twenty-six drawings and 16 canceled copper plates. On display indefinitely.

Museum of History and Technology

Women and Politics. Woman's "traditional" role, her activities against slavery, and her efforts at gaining the vote and political record since are documented. On display indefinitely.

Textile Hall. Milestones in the history of textile making, including the Jacquard mechanism and the Slater carding machine, along with textiles and needlework. A permanent exhibition.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. Photographs and handcrafts capture the life and times of the Indian political leader. Through Oct. 12.

Polacolor Abstracts. Vibrant photographs by Stephen Wheaton. Through Nov. 17.

Janine Niepce. This fifth in a series of exhibitions of the work of famous woman photographers presents the vision of a French photojournalist. Through Nov. 17.

Iron and Steel Hall. Prepared in consultation with many firms in the industry, this exhibit of the American iron and steel business deals with modern practices and some of the historical background. On display indefinitely.

What Is Labor Day? The background and significance of Labor Day and its place in modern American life. On display indefinitely.

Museum of Natural History

Indian Images. Historic photographs of North American Indians (1847-1928). On display indefinitely.

Moon Rock Research. Findings of research on lunar samples by Smithsonian scientists. On display indefinitely.

National Collection of Fine Arts

Winslow Homer. Fifty-one oils, watercolors, drawings, and graphics, mostly from the artist's popular early period. On display indefinitely.

H. Lyman Sayen. A Philadelphia scientist-inventor who became an expatriate painter in Paris following the turn of the century. Sayen (1875-1918) died young and without recognition as an artist. He is being accorded a long overdue first major exhibition of his colorful, semi-abstract work. Forty oils, watercolors, and drawings are being displayed.

A Look at the World: Mid-Century. Twenty-six paintings and small sculptures, all American and all from the NCPA's collection, give an individualist view of the 1950s. Artists represented include Wyeth, Burchfield, Sheeler, Hopper, Lawrence, Dickinson, Shahn, and Rivers. On display indefinitely.

National Portrait Gallery

Along This Way. Portraits, photographs, death mask, and other artifacts of black culture exponent James Weldon Johnson. A teaching exhibition. Through June 30, 1971.

CLASSES AND TOURS

(Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates)
Fall classes for adults and young people begin in October and continue for 10 weekly sessions. All are by subscription only (call 381-6159). Classes and beginning dates are:

October 5: Photographs and Photo Design; Chinese Art; Entomology; The Inventors.
October 6: Stitchery I; Stitchery II; The Wonder of Flight.

October 7: Human Osteology; Basic Photography; Stitchery I; Stitchery II.

October 8: Intermediate Photography; Entomology; Fabric Design and Decoration; The World of Painting.

October 9: Photography Workshop; Basic Photography; Intermediate Film Making.

October 10: Special-Interest Photography; Basic Film Making. Young People's Beginning and Advanced Classes start (for separate listing of young people's classes, call 381-6159).

October 11: Basic Film Making.

October 23: Beaded Flowers Workshop (two days only, October 23-24).

Tours. By subscription only (call 381-5159). Nov. 11-14 *Beachcombing on Santebe Island*. A collecting trip designed for those who would like to explore the world of shells. Three and a half days along the shores of an island in the Gulf of Mexico under the leadership of Dr. Joseph P. E. Morrison, Associate Curator, Division of Mollusks.

Nov. 14-17 *Strawbery Banke and Portsmouth, N.H.* Three days through historic Portsmouth and Strawberry Banke Restoration, under the guidance of Peter Smith, Administrator of Chesterwood and Research Associate of the Smithsonian Institution.

FOREIGN STUDY TOURS

The Smithsonian Institution has organized several special tours concerned with archaeology, the arts, museums, private collections, and natural history, for members of the Smithsonian Associates, both national and local.

1970

Mexico: A quick pre-Christmas trip for relaxation and Christmas shopping. Second week of December.

1971

Sicilian Archaeological Sites & Opera in Italy: February 1-22, with visits to the opera houses of Palermo and Catania in almond-blossom time; Venice, Naples, Rome, Parma and Milan. Good seats assured and backstage visits. Under the direction of Mrs. Constance Mellen of the Washington Opera Society.

East African Safari and Cruise: March 20 to April 15. Five days in game reserves; two-week cruise to the Seychelles Islands, Aldabra Island, and other islands in the Indian Ocean; sailing from and returning to Mombasa (under the direction of Dr. George Watson, ornithologist and chairman of the Division of Vertebrate Zoology, Smithsonian Institution).

Cyprus and Turkey: May 10 for 21 days, visiting archaeological sites in central and southern Turkey, as well as better-known excavations near the west coast; an extended itinerary fanning out from three centers (with comfortable hotels): Izmir, Side and Ankara.

Palladian Architecture in Ireland and Scotland: May 31 to June 15. Visits to private properties, in conjunction with the Irish Georgian Society and the Scottish National Trust, with a two day visit to Wales. Under the direction of Dr. Richard H. Howland, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

"No-Tour" Tour: Air France Excursion: Dulles/Paris/Dulles, 3 weeks in June. Members make their own arrangements for travel in Europe. [Because of air fare changes expected in 1971, application forms will not be available until November.]

South America: August 2 for 25 days; a tour of Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, with emphasis on archaeology, old

and new architecture, museum and private collections, plus a short visit to the upper Amazon.

Russia: September 20 to October 12. An unusual tour that includes Armenia, Samarkand, and Kiev, Vladimir, and Novgorod besides extended visits to Moscow and Leningrad.

For itineraries and details, please write to Miss Susan Kennedy, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

RADIO SMITHSONIAN

Radio Smithsonian is broadcast every Sunday night from 7:30-8 p.m. on radio WGMS (570 AM and 103.5 FM). This weekly program presents conversation and music growing out of the Institution's exhibits, research, and other activities and interests. Program schedule for October.

4th—Erwin Swann: *Thomas Nast: Influential Political Cartoonist or Artist?*; Robert M. Vogel, Curator of Mechanical Engineering *Our Inventive Past*.

11th—His Excellency Lakshmi Jha, the Ambassador of India: *Gandhi*.

18th—Lucy Kavaier, author of "Freezing Point": *She Ventured in the Cold*; Dr. Gordon Gibson, Curator of Old World Anthropology: *Scientific Safari*.

25th—Dr. Lee Talbot, of the President's Council on Environmental Quality: *Environment: What Are You Doing?*; Dr. Joshua Taylor, Director of the National Collection of the Fine Arts: *What Have We Created?*

Also heard on WAMU-FM (88.5) Tuesdays at noon; WETA-FM (90.0), Mondays at 9:30 p.m.; and on WNYC-AM/FM in New York City.

Dial-A-Museum—737-8811 for daily announcements on new exhibits and special events.

DEMONSTRATIONS

Museum of History and Technology

Musical Instruments—from the Smithsonian's collection—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 3 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, 3rd floor

Power Machinery—steam engines and pumping engines—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 2-3:30 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 10:30-noon and 1-3:30 p.m., Power Machinery Hall, 1st floor

Printing—19th Century Columbia Printing Press, Thursday, 2-4 p.m., Graphic Arts Hall, 3rd floor

Spinning and Weaving—Thursday and Saturday, 10 a.m.-4 p.m., Tuesday and Friday, 10-noon, Special Exhibits, 1st floor

MUSEUM TOURS

Tours for schools and other groups are available for most Smithsonian museums: For the Museum of History and Technology, Museum of Natural History and the Air and Space Museum, call 381-5680; National Collection of Fine Arts, call 381-5680 or 381-5189; National Portrait Gallery, call 381-6105.

HOURS

Smithsonian Museums: 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. 7 days a week.

Cafeteria: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. daily; Museum of History and Technology

National Zoo buildings: Weekdays 6 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Weekends and holidays 6 a.m.-6 p.m.

Dial-Phenomenon—737-8855 for weekly announcements on stars and planets and worldwide occurrences of short-lived natural phenomena.

Mailing list requests and change of address should be sent to the Smithsonian Calendar, 107 Smithsonian Institution Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20560.

The Smithsonian Monthly Calendar of Events is prepared by the Office of Public Affairs, 381-5911. Deadline for November Calendar: October 7.

THE SOVIET THREAT

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 28, 1970

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, those of us who labor in this vineyard of the Lord's work are men who still believe in the power of the spoken word. But we know those occasions are rare when, by the power of his logic and the force of his rhetoric, a man can change the course of a nation. Such an occasion is an historic event, a critical turning point in history.

I preface my brief remarks with this observation because I think we are witnessing today what will prove to be an historic event. I think we are witnessing what Ph. D. candidates decades hence will call a critical turning point in the history of the U.S. Navy and in the course of our national security. I think the speech that the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, L. MENDEL RIVERS, has made here on the floor of this House will prove to be one of the most important ever made in the House of Representatives.

For years the Armed Services Committee, and especially the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, have been warning of gaps and shortcomings in our national defense. We have been Cassandra whose dire warnings went unheeded.

But at this hour the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, MENDEL RIVERS, has done something very special. He has, in the idiom of the TV commercials, put it all together. He has marshaled all of the facts in an address so impressive in its research, so clear in its presentation, and so irrefutable in its logic that the warning can no longer be ignored. He has taken the initiative in a manner and to a degree rare in the legislative branch in our generation. Only a few of us know of the painstaking research that went into this speech. Only a few of us are aware of the courage it took to force the declassification of information so the facts could be given to the American people. Only a few know of the endless checking and rechecking to assure that there would not be one unprovable sentence in this long oration.

The result is the presentation of evidence so compelling that I truly believe today will mark the beginning point where the strengthening and modernization of our Navy began; and where there began, also, a rededication to the task of seeing that the Soviets do not strategically outflank us in the world.

In the face of such evidence there are no hawks or doves here, no internationalists or isolationists, no military establishmentarians or antimilitary establishmentarians. There are only men who love their country and are prepared to meet any threat to her survival.

Mr. Speaker, during the decade of the 1960's there have developed many theories designed to assure stability in an age where man has developed the power to utterly destroy himself. One of these

theories was that of mutual deterrence. The theory said simply that if both great powers in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union, achieved invulnerable nuclear deterrent capability, the possibility of one making an attack would be unlikely.

It, therefore, followed that the world was to be more stable if both had invulnerable nuclear capability than if one had clear superiority. Out of this belief grew such ideas as nuclear parity and the search for strategic sufficiency as opposed to strategic superiority.

Nuclear parity has been reached.

The United States 15 years ago had a nuclear superiority and a military superiority over the rest of the world unmatched at any time in history. The Soviets have drawn up to a position of nuclear parity.

But one development was unforeseen by the theorists of a decade ago. They presumed that when the Soviets achieved parity they would be content there. Instead, the Soviets have pushed forward with a greater zeal than at any time in the past until it has become quite clear that they are striving for strategic superiority. As the chairman of the Armed Services Committee has had the courage to admit: They are well on the road to achieving their aims.

When this development first began to appear, there were those who could not, or who wished not, to believe it. It upset their theory. And, quite simply, it upset those who were tired simply of survival and who wanted with commendable and understandable motives, to turn their attention inward to other ills of the Nation. There are those who still refuse to believe.

The great service that MENDEL RIVERS has performed for the country at this hour is to present the evidence all in one place, and to present it in such unmistakable fashion that to deny it would be like attempting to deny a belief that babies cry, that women are beautiful, that the sun rises in the east.

From this time on, only the ostriches disbelieve.

The Soviets have recognized that once nuclear superiority has been achieved, nonnuclear strategic positions in the world become more important. And no such strategic position becomes more important than control of the seas. The tyrants of modern Russia hunger for mastery of the oceans as the tyrants of Czarist Russia yearned for an opening to the seas in the centuries past.

The Soviets have built a Navy of frightening proportions which can bring the Russian nuclear and conventional capability by swift undersea passage to within sight of our shores.

The chairman of the Armed Services Committee has reminded us here as he has reminded us on past occasions of what so many have somehow forgotten: That the United States of America is a maritime power. And all of our positions on all the continents of the world depend and have always depended on the free use of the seas.

We must be prepared to meet the Soviet threat to our naval power or retreat from the world. We must modernize our

Navy or face an unbearable threat to our national survival.

I commend MENDEL RIVERS for his great speech. I am grateful to him, and I think our children's children will be grateful also.

THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND THE HOLES IN PANTY HOSE

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the issues which confront and disturb the American people are not always or necessarily those which Congress and the executive department accord the highest priorities, but the people concerned nevertheless hope that we at least care about these possibly lesser issues. A case in point: what to do about the high cost and also the high mortality rate of panty hose.

The Wall Street Journal yesterday carried an excellent story on this subject written by Ronald G. Shafer entitled "Sagging Panty Hose, Fragile Nylons Rouse the Wrath of Women." The anguish is real, but solutions seem to be elusive, and many women understandably believe the Government should be doing more—or at least doing something—about it.

Some of us have been trying. I have appealed to the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the honesty of guaranteed-not-to-run advertising claims for panty hose which nevertheless goes into holes; the answer seems to be that a "hole" is not necessarily a "run," or vice versa. I then appealed to the National Science Foundation to include among its research projects, along with the "Morphogenesis of Higher Fungi" and "Trophic Niches for Neritic Microcrustacea" a study into methods for saving the American woman's budget, peace of mind, and chic in the purchase and use of panty hose.

The answer there is that no one has come forward as yet with a proposal the Foundation could consider for research on better-wearing panty hose. Let us hope that Mr. Shafer's excellent Wall Street Journal article, plus the information I have been able to obtain from the National Science Foundation, might stimulate some action in this regard.

The National Science Foundation has not considered this matter one of the most serious confronting the scientific community, but perhaps they have not been hearing from—or listening to—the right scientists. I am sure there are many women scientists who would consider this indeed a serious problem—those who wear panty hose.

Mr. Speaker, for background purposes, I submit an exchange of correspondence first with the former Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the Honorable Caspar W. Weinberger, and then an exchange of correspondence with Dr. William C. McElroy, director of the Na-

tional Science Foundation, followed by Mr. Ronald G. Shafer's article in yesterday's Wall Street Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

First, my letter to the FTC Chairman and his reply:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D.C., February 25, 1970.

HON. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,
Chairman, Federal Trade Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Here is a tough one, growing out of complaint of a teacher of English at one of our St. Louis colleges about the meaning of words in advertisements by Chadbourne Hosiery Company of Charlotte, North Carolina for their Chadbourne panty hose. After reading the ads in *Women's Wear Daily* and hearing the television spot announcements on the durability of the product, "guaranteed not to run" she purchased a pair. In a copy she sent me of her letter of complaint to the company, requesting not "free replacement" but return of her money she wrote:

"Thus, my greatest anger is at myself for not interpreting 'guaranteed not to run' to imply nothing beyond itself—not my immediate snags nor the several holes which sprang into your stockings by the end of their first day of wear."

The question her letter raises in my mind is: to the words constitute misleading advertising if the stockings "guaranteed not to run" go into holes?

Sincerely yours,
LEONOR K. (Mrs. JOHN B.) SULLIVAN,
Member of Congress,
Third District, Missouri.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION,

Washington, D.C., March 5, 1970.

HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN SULLIVAN: This is in response to your letter of February 25, 1970, concerning a representation made by Chadbourne, Inc., that its stockings are "guaranteed not to run," which was called to your attention by a constituent. The question presented for consideration is whether these words are deceptive if, although holes develop in the stockings, they do not run.

The hosiery purchased by your constituent appears to be of the sort which is woven at intervals with a type of stitch known as a lock stitch. Where a break occurs in hosiery of conventional weave, the application of tension will frequently cause the hosiery to unravel for its entire length. The lock stitch forms a barrier against such runs. When a thread is broken in such hosiery, it disengages only as far as the lock stitch unless unusual pressure is applied. The Commission considered this question in a matter involving Holeproof Hosiery Company, Volume 47, Federal Trade Commission Decisions, page 1668, in 1951, and it was concluded that the evidence did not establish that a hole in hosiery of a length permitted by this type of construction is considered by the purchasing public to be a run.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary, action concerning this matter is not contemplated at this time. However, should we receive indications that consumers are being deceived by representations such as that employed by Chadbourne, Inc., we will, of course, consider it further with a view to taking such corrective action as the public interest may require.

It has previously been brought to the attention of the staff that advertisements disseminated by Chadbourne, Inc., for its panty hose do not in all instances disclose the com-

plete terms, conditions, and limitations of the guarantee and the manner in which the guarantor will perform thereunder in conformance with the Commission's Guides Against Deceptive Advertising of Guarantees, copy enclosed. The Chadbourn guarantee, which appears in some of its advertisements, reads as follows:

"The entire leg portion of this garment is guaranteed not to run. If you are not completely satisfied, please return the garment (with sales slip) to the point of purchase and you will be given a free replacement."

The guarantee advertising practices of Chadbourn, Inc., are presently receiving the attention of the staff with the view to having such advertising clearly state the material provisions of the guarantee when the guarantee is mentioned.

I hope the above information will be helpful and if I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

CASPAR W. WEINBERGER,

Chairman.

LETTER TO NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AND REPLY

Next, Mr. Speaker, I submit my letter to Dr. McElroy at the National Science Foundation, and his reply; as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., June 2, 1970.
HON. WILLIAM C. McELROY, Ph. D.,
Director, National Science Foundation,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. McELROY: One of the favorite (and always attention-getting) diversions of some Members of Congress is to go through the titles of research projects financed by government grants to find some which sound so esoteric as to be seemingly ridiculous. I have never tried to second-guess the value of National Science Foundation research projects because I know that no matter how far-fetched a project may sound to some of us, it has been reviewed by qualified experts who believe it may have far-reaching and worthwhile results. Hence when I saw a recent announcement of your agency on some of your grants and contract awards for such things as the "Morphogenesis of Higher Fungi" and "Trophic Niches for Neritic Microcrustacea" along with one on "Polymeric Solids Under Pressure" my reaction was that these undoubtedly serve a high scientific purpose, but—what about holes in panty hose?

A constituent of mine has been conducting a running battle with some of the major hosiery manufacturers over their advertised claims that their products are "run-proof." Apparently—and the Federal Trade Commission has had its semantic problems with this too—run-proof panty hose is guaranteed only against unraveling for its entire length, as happens frequently with conventional weave but not with the lock stitch type. But the lock stitch type will nevertheless go into holes and just as quickly destroy the value or usability of a \$3.50 product as the hateful run destroys conventional hosiery.

Perhaps the dictates of fashion will soon obsolete short skirts and end the heavy dependence of women on panty hose. But I doubt it. Thus I am wondering if the National Science Foundation, while financing research into so many other areas of scientific knowledge, could perhaps also underwrite some research into one of the major economic problems of American women by encouraging the development of hosiery—and particularly the panty hose type of garment, whose initial cost is far higher than the price of a regular pair of hose—which will wear better.

Perhaps some work is already going on in this area at the Bureau of Standards or within the hosiery industry itself. If so, I imagine the National Science Foundation would either know about it or have the ability to find out about it. If hosiery were made out of agricultural commodities, I imagine the Department of Agriculture might be looking into it. But outside of your agency, which government department would be logically interested in investigating possible improvements in the design, engineering or fabrication of an item made out of coal, air and water? The more I think about it, the more I am convinced that American womanhood must turn to your agency for relief from the economic and aesthetic frustrations of the no-run hose which goes into holes or the no-hole hosiery which goes into runs. Can science devise panty-hose or any hose—which not only fits but lasts long enough to survive the hazards of normal use and eventually wear out with reasonable longevity?

I know this is far removed from most of the areas of research your agency has been fostering. But I can think of many millions of reasons why a research project such as I have suggested would represent an outstandingly intelligent use of federal scientific inquiry to this vexatious and expensive dilemma of American women?

Sincerely yours,

LEONOR K. (Mrs. John B.) SULLIVAN,
Member of Congress, Third District of
Missouri.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION,
Washington, D.C., July 7, 1970.
HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MRS. SULLIVAN: I am responding to your letter of June 2, 1970, to Dr. McElroy, Director of the National Science Foundation, concerning the possibility of the Foundation's supporting research applied to the problem of producing a more durable kind of panty hose for women.

There may be Federal agencies which are considering or actually supporting research of the type that you refer to, although we have not been able to locate them. We have inquired concerning this matter of the National Bureau of Standards; the President's Committee on Consumer Interest; and the Office of Textiles of the Division of Business and Defense Services, Department of Commerce.

Apparently industrial groups are the ones conducting any research which may be in progress on durability of panty hose, although the ladies in my office suggest as you do that demand for this item by women consumers may change drastically as fashion demands change the length of skirts. Notwithstanding that, the basic problem of textile durability remains to plague the consumer. The usual solution to a strength of materials problem, which is to increase the weight and size of the material used, probably would encounter consumer resistance in this case and a new idea seems needed.

The following organizations are places where you might open useful discussion on research of the type you refer to:

The Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N.J.

The Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.

The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, Charlotte, N.C.

The National Science Foundation does not itself undertake research, but supports research at academic and academically related institutions. In some cases, research may be supported in industry-related research organizations as well. A research scientist or engineer interested in problems of textile (or panty hose) durability would apply to the Foundation for support through his employ-

ing institution. We would give careful consideration to such a proposal; to date such proposed research has not been received by the Foundation. While the Government is becoming more involved in research activities involving industrial processes and consumer materials where the national interest is concerned, it is not clear yet whether research into the particular problem to which you refer would be appropriate for the National Science Foundation to undertake. There are rapidly increasing pressures on our fiscal resources to support high quality research, formerly supported by others, and for which funds have become increasingly scarce. Undertaking research into immediate problems related to consumer interests has great appeal but could, we believe, lead us rather quickly into a vast array of such problems, and this could divert our support from our constant effort to develop new knowledge and train skilled manpower in basic scientific research.

We are very hopeful that the obviously increasing attention to problems directly confronting the consumer will lead to a significant increase in the applied research conducted in such areas. We would hope also that this might be a part of the evolving programs of agencies charged specifically with protecting the interests of the consumer. Although we have not been able to pledge direct support of research on the problem that you have presented, we hope that this letter may offer some suggestions which will assist you.

Sincerely yours,

THEODORE W. WIRTHS,
Deputy for Technical Liaison, Office
of Government and Public Programs.

ARTICLE IN WALL STREET JOURNAL

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I submit the page 1 article from yesterday's Wall Street Journal, which contains a catalog of complaints and disillusioning experiences by women who buy and wear panty hose and whose common message, according to Mr. Shafer's article is "See how they run."

[From the Wall Street Journal,
Sept. 30, 1970]

SAGGING PANTY HOSE, FRAGILE NYLONS
ROUSE THE WRATH OF WOMEN
(By Ronald G. Shafer)

Do you suppose that women's hose
Are made for just one wear?
Then women should rebel but good
And let their legs go bare.

WASHINGTON.—That's the poetic protest Naomi Barnard of Augusta, Ga., fired off recently to her Congressman. It was another salvo in a growing women's revolt against nylon hosiery that develops runs almost as soon as it is donned and against expensive panty hose that don't fit.

This movement may not rank with women's lib, but it is gathering steam—and getting some results.irate women have been showering their Congressmen and officials like Virginia Knauer, the President's consumer adviser, with poetry, suggestions, demands and sometimes even their defective hosiery itself. The common message: See how they run.

This is serious business, declares Linda Armstrong, a Congressional press aide. She says nylons are so "ultrasensitive to runs" that she wears out two or three pairs a week. And she puts her annual panty hose bill at more than \$300.

One Chicago woman who recently wrote Mrs. Knauer is deadly serious, too. She explained that she had purchased panty hose supposedly designed for her five-foot-seven-inch frame. But "when I tried them on at home," her letter continued, "to and behold, there was two inches of slack in the body."

Besides that, she said, "I ripped a hole trying to get the hose on."

DROOPING AT THE ANKLES

Even the First Lady seems to have hosiery problems.

A Michigan woman recently sent the White House a newspaper picture showing both Mrs. Nixon and her press secretary, Connie Stuart, with their hose decidedly drooping at the ankles. "I know that I have trouble with my support hose bagging at the ankles, but I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw these two ladies with wrinkled hose," the letter said.

Complaints are especially shrill about panty hose because, at typical prices of \$1.50, to \$3.50 a pair, they cost about twice as much as regular nylons. Yet many women, mini-skirt wearers in particular, prefer such hose because they eliminate the need for such visible and uncomfortable "hardware" as garters. U.S. women this year are expected to snap up 960 million panty hose, compared with only 240 million just two years ago.

Help may be on the way—for panty hose wearers at least, if not for wearers of nylons. Spurred by the protests, some members of the hosiery industry have moved to develop uniform panty hose sizing standards. (The Federal Government also is thinking about developing voluntary industry-wide standards.)

Last year the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers formed a "panty hose sizing standards subcommittee," which made a 14-month study of the problem. After poring over studies based on the measurements of 10,000 women, the subcommittee recommended that all hosiery companies standardize their sizes by test-fitting their hose on 12 mannequins of varying sizes (and on "five models," too.) In addition, the committee should print new and more detailed sizing charts on each panty hose package, the subcommittee said.

BLAMING POLLUTION

Some major hose makers plan to adopt the standardized charts as early as this fall. Eventually, any woman who knows her correct height and weight can count on a proper fit, promises Sam Berry, president of the hosiery association. The uniform sizing could help prevent runs because ill-fitting hose are "more susceptible to runs," he adds.

The hosiery people, however, don't expect the running hosiery controversy to end. The big problem, they contend, is that women today demand sheer nylons, which naturally are more prone to runs. There also is the factor of air pollution. "We know that in foggy or excessively damp weather mixed with smog, women's hosiery develops excessive holes and runs," the association explains. "We have found the trouble to be greater in New York than, for example, in Los Angeles."

Some other reasons hose "mysteriously fall" are "hits and bruises" from sharp objects, cigaret burns and "snags and pulls" from fingernails or rough hands, says the hosiery division of Hanes Corp.

All of these explanations leave at least some women unimpressed. Confronted with the "rough hand" theory, for example, a West Seneca, N.Y., housewife asks incredulously: "I should wear gloves or cold cream" to put on hose? And the complaints and suggestions keep coming in.

A Connecticut woman recently wrote Mrs. Nixon to suggest that she has it within her power to do "something as great as any President's wife, greater." What Mrs. Nixon should do, the letter urged, is use her influence to help bring back "the nylons we could buy before World War II that didn't run."

If Mrs. Nixon can accomplish this, the letter promised, unshared glory will be hers. "On the front page of every newspaper, I can see the headline now—'Pat Brought Them Back.'"

DRESSING FOR THE MOON WAS SOLVED

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned to the director of the National Science Foundation, "perhaps the dictates of fashion will soon obsolete short skirts and the heavy dependence of women on panty hose. But I doubt it," Dr. McElroy also mentions the fact that:

The ladies in my office suggest as you do that demand for this item by women consumers may change drastically as fashion demands change the length of skirts.

And he suggests that in "the evolving programs of agencies charged specifically with protecting the interests of the consumer" some solution for this problem might develop.

In the meantime, the panty hose which do not "run" go into holes and others that may resist holes go into runs and millions of American women would like to see the Nation which can dress men in the garments necessary to withstand the hostile environment of the moon help women to get through a day without bag, sag, wrinkle or tear in an expensive and frequently essential article of wearing apparel here on earth.

BOTH RECEIVED PRIZE

Dr. Myrdal, author of celebrated studies on race and economic underdevelopment, spoke as he and his wife Alva, Sweden's Minister for Disarmament, accepted the Peace Prize of the 22d Frankfurt Book Fair in a ceremony at the Paulskirche, a 19th-century church used for special occasions.

Dr. Myrdal's characteristically gloomy speech, and his wife's plea that the big powers set an example by halting the world's armaments race, were delivered before an audience that included Dr. Gustav Heinemann, the West German President, Mayor Walter Möller of Frankfurt, numerous Government officials and publishers from the 66 countries represented at the fair.

Only a few policemen stood outside the church where the first German Socialist republic was established briefly in 1848 and where two years ago Daniel Cohn-Bendit, the radical student leader, led a demonstration of thousands of German leftists that disrupted the ceremony at which the Peace Prize was awarded to President Leopold Senghor of Senegal.

Today only half a dozen youngsters distributed pamphlets by right-wing and neo-Nazi groups.

LOCAL SPORTS GROUP HONORS OLD-TIMERS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, America has produced many outstanding athletes over the years. Some of them have gone on to win an everlasting niche in the world of sports. Because they were recognized as the best of the best, their names became household words through the headlines on the sports pages of our Nation's newspapers. Because of their skills and the accompanying fame, these athletes have a profound effect on untold millions of American youth who seek to emulate them in and out of competition.

Fame, of course, is fleeting and once the talents of these men are drained by the passage of time, they often fade into obscurity. Nonetheless, their day in the sun has been something of a reward for their efforts.

But there are thousands upon thousands of men who never have the chance to bask in that sun, although they abound with talent. These men, perhaps because of economics, finances, and so forth, do not hit the "big time" and, instead, become "hometown heroes," where they exert even more influence on American boys than do their famous contemporaries. They are the first to come in contact with boys who dream of athletic fame and fortune. They are the first to develop skills, mold character, and instill the competitive will to win.

McKeesport, a third class city in my 20th Congressional District, has its share of such athletes, and recently a grateful community paid public recognition to some of them. Merrill W. Granger, a sports editor for the Daily News in McKeesport, called attention to these men and their achievements in one of his

DR. GUNNAR MYRDAL, SWEDISH POLITICAL ECONOMIST, SEES DRUG ADDICTION AS JEOPARDIZING SURVIVAL OF MANKIND

HON. HUGH L. CAREY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 29, 1970

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, a column by Henry Raymond in the September 28 issue of the New York Times describes Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, the well-known Swedish political economist, as viewing drug addiction as another of the serious ills that mankind must conquer if it is to survive.

Because of Dr. Myrdal's extensive studies in the areas of race and economic underdevelopment, his efforts and those of Mrs. Myrdal in the cause of world disarmament, I commend to my colleagues this article which sets forth his views regarding the dangers of drug addiction:

MYRDAL TERMS DRUG ADDICTION BIG THREAT TO HUMAN SURVIVAL

(By Henry Raymond)

FRANKFURT, WEST GERMANY, Sept. 27.—The Swedish political economist Dr. Gunnar Myrdal today added "the epidemic proportions of drug addiction" to his grim catalogue of social and natural ills mankind must control if it wanted to survive.

International agreements for drug control, he said, are "an absolute necessity," but he warned that such agreements would not be effective without research to prevent the misuse of "highly dangerous drugs that emerge from our laboratories in increasing quantities."

Dr. Myrdal listed drug addiction along with air and sea pollution, the population explosion and the proliferation of modern weapons as the major elements that threaten to extinguish "half of the earth's population by the year 2,000."

He said that this calculation had been made by the late philosopher Bertrand Russell shortly before his death and that he agreed with it.

articles. I would like to insert the article in the Record and I invite the attention of my colleagues to it:

LOCAL SPORTS GROUP HONORS OLDTIMERS
(By Merrill W. Granger)

The McKeesport Athletic Sports Association is a local group of sports enthusiasts banded together for the purpose of honoring old time athletes. Guiding lights behind the MASA are Eddie Stanko, "Fee Wee" Lesko and a number of other sports-minded individuals. Tomorrow at 6:30 p.m. at the Swedish Singing Society, the group will hold its first annual banquet honoring 20 old time sports figures of the district. The club realizes, Stanko says, that many deserving individuals have been passed up for the first affair, but he says the club had to start somewhere and members hope to make the fete an annual event, with different old timers to be honored each year.

Here is a thumbnail sketch of some of the old timers to be honored tomorrow night.

Al Duffy—Sponsored athletic teams in the Third Ward for years and was an athlete himself in his younger days.

John "Duke" O'Hara—Long time boxing trainer and manager in the district in the 20's, 30's and 40's when boxing was popular here.

Jock Simco—Veteran boxer here who often took on foes much heavier than himself in his heyday. Also served as boxing judge. Still follows sports closely.

Jimmy Velter—Popular softball player who performed for Sixth Ward teams. Was star shortstop for Glassport Griffin Oilers and was touted as a coming baseball star, but gave it up for softball.

Frank "Flash" Leonard—Mushball and softball pitcher who was one of best. Also good at basketball.

Abby Fallquist—Former McKeesport High

School baseball coach for 40 years who produced seven WPAL baseball champions at MHS, the most for any coach.

Water Willig—Sponsored the Willig basketball teams in the mid-30's, which beat such teams as the New York Celtics, Cleveland Rosenblums and Brooklyn Jewels.
John "Tank" Ruscin—Long time billiards star in McKeesport. Has had runs of nine in three-cushion billiards.

Glenn Kughen—Now 80, Glenn was a distance runner in his youth and claims to have raced an ostrich, motorcycle and a horse. Also claims he competed in the 1912 Olympics as a distance runner.

Dave Jenkins—Former Third Ward athlete who now sponsors various athletic teams there and is always willing to lend a helping hand to young athletes.

Charley Moon—Former McKeesport High football and baseball star, whose career was cut short by polio. Member of McKeesport High's 1938 championship football team.

Eg Ramsay, Jim Sharp and George Vukmanic—Three regular members of McKeesport High's 1921 state championship basketball team, which defeated Williamsport 24-21 in title game at State College.

Clyde Elder, Paul McAllister and Ralph McAllister—Members of that same MHS championship basketball squad.

Frank Todd—Organizer of Todd Boys Club and McKeesport Boys and Girls Club before World War II.

Dr. J. C. Kelly—Still playing golf at 88, he has been a long time sports fan and in his youth was an athlete, once catching the great Rube Waddell in an exhibition game for Butler against the Pirates.

And another former athlete, **Sam Vidnovic**, will act as master of ceremonies. Incidentally, Sam is in his 22nd year of sportscasting, starting it back when McKeesport High played Miami in the Orange Bowl.

AN 8-YEAR-OLD DESCRIBES GRANDMA

HON. JOE SKUBITZ

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1970

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, sometimes we are kidded about the trite or insignificant things that we place into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. However, I sometimes think the simple things that take place in America may help cause its greatness. That is why I think you will enjoy what an 8-year-old had to say about grandmothers:

AN 8-YEAR-OLD DESCRIBES GRANDMA

An eight-year-old wrote this: "A grandmother is a lady who has no children of her own, so she likes other people's boys and girls."

"Grandmas don't have anything to do except be there. If they take us for walks, they slow down past pretty leaves and caterpillars."

"They never say, 'Hurry up.'"

"Usually they are fat but not too fat to tie our shoes. They wear glasses, and sometimes they can take their teeth out."

"They can answer questions like why dogs hate cats and why God isn't married. They don't talk 'visitors' talk' like visitors do because it is hard to understand. When they read to us they don't skip words or mind if it is the same story again."

"Everybody should try to have a grandma, especially if you don't have television, because grandmas are the only grown-ups who always have time."

SENATE—Friday, October 2, 1970

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. JAMES B. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God whose love is boundless and whose grace is sufficient for all our need, bring our spirits in harmony with Thy spirit. Be Thou the strength and guide of every Member of this body. Grant to each one here fidelity to the truth, perseverance in the right, and submission to Thy will. Strengthen those who serve the Senators in ways great and small, anoint us all with the spirit of servanthood, and bind us together in a warm comradeship of heart and mind for the completion of the work before us.

Be with us at the end of the day, O Lord, that we may hear Thee say, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Watch over us in our separation and bring us back safely in newness of life.

In the name of Him whose name is above every name. 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., October 2, 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 E. 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 Thursday, October 1, 1970, be dispensed with.

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 the Subcommittee on the Status of Forces of the Committee on Armed Forces, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Finance all be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Richard J. Borda, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of George Frank Mansur, Jr., of Texas, to be a Deputy Director of the Office of Telecommunications Policy.