

project in North Dakota, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN (for himself, Mr. DOWDY, Mr. HAGAN, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HUNGATE, Mr. CABELL, Mr. BLANTON, Mr. NELSEN, Mr. HARSHA, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. WINN, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin, and Mr. LANDGREBE):

H.R. 16988. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 and the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to increase salaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H.R. 16989. A bill to amend the Water Resources Planning Act (79 Stat. 244) to include provision for a national land use policy by broadening the authority of the Water Resources Council and river basin commissions and by providing financial assistance for statewide land use planning; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MIKVA (for himself, Mr. BURTON of California, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOLLING, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DADDARIO, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MORSE, Mr. PUCINSKI, Mr. REES, Mr. REID of New York, and Mr. SCHEUER):

H.R. 16990. A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of handguns, in any manner affecting interstate or foreign commerce, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importer, manufacturers, dealers, and pistol clubs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 16991. A bill to establish an independent agency to coordinate the management of programs established to protect and enhance the quality of the environment through the control and abatement of air and water pollution, solid waste contamination, and through other related activities; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.R. 16992. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the spouse of an individual who derives unreported income from criminal activities, if such spouse had no knowledge of such activities or such income, shall not be liable for tax with respect to such income even though a joint return is filed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WATTS (for himself, Mr. BURLESON of Texas, Mr. SKUBITZ, and Mr. HAGAN):

H.R. 16993. A bill to provide for orderly trade in textile articles and articles of leather footwear and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WINN:

H.R. 16994. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the continuation of the investment tax credit for small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 16995. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to ban polyphosphates in detergents and to establish standards and programs to abate and control water pollution by synthetic detergents; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.J. Res. 1169. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the period of July 13 through July 19, 1970, as "National Electronics Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.J. Res. 1170. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim National Volunteer Firemen's Week from September 19, 1970, to September 26, 1970; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENNEY:

H.J. Res. 1171. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEDS:

H. Con. Res. 571. 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. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. KOCH, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. OTTINGER):

H. Con. Res. 572. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United States should sell Israel aircraft necessary for Israel's defense; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McCULLOCH:

H. Con. Res. 573. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Ohio State University; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H. Res. 913. Resolution paying tribute to the valiant effort being waged by the crew of Apollo 13 to bring their spacecraft back to earth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Res. 914. Resolution providing for agreeing to the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 4249) to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 with respect to the discriminatory use of tests and devices; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H. Res. 915. Resolution amending Rule XV of the Rules of the House of Representatives to eliminate the requirement that in all calls of the House the doors shall be closed; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 16996. A bill for the relief of Michael David Kurtz and the Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 16997. A bill for the relief of Colle Lance Johnson, Jr., to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H.R. 16998. A bill for the relief of Rosa Margarita Pina Gutierrez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

353. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to requesting Federal assistance to care for pets of military personnel during the entry quarantine period; to the Committee on Armed Services.

354. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to proclaiming the week of April 26th through May 2d, 1970, as "National Raisin Week"; 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:

447. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the 22d Alabama Y.M.C.A. Youth Legislature, Enterprise, Ala., relative to forced busing of students to achieve racial balance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

448. Also, petition of the president of the Minnesota Patent Law Association, St. Paul, Minn., relative to unpatented intellectual property rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

449. Also, petition of the Board of County Commissioners, St. Johns County, St. Augustine, Fla., relative to designating Cape Kennedy as the operational base for the space shuttle system; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 19TH AHEPA CONGRESSIONAL DINNER

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to be among 175 Members of the U.S. Congress to be honored by the Order of AHEPA at its 19th biennial congressional dinner on Monday, March 9. An enthusiastic crowd of more than 1,400 persons was on hand

to witness the presentation of the 1970 AHEPA Socratic Award to Vice President SPIRO T. AGNEW that evening.

The fraternity's most successful congressional dinner was held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The principal speaker of the evening was Vice President AGNEW. Other speakers were: AHEPA Supreme President Louis G. Manesiotes of Pittsburgh, Pa.; U.S. Senator PHILIP A. HART, of Michigan; U.S. Representative GERALD R. FORD, of Michigan; the Most Reverend Archbishop Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America; Daughters of Penelope Grand President

Joanna Panagopoulos of Peabody, Mass.; Maids of Athena Grand President Kathryn Venturatos of New Orleans, La.; Sons of Pericles Supreme President Nicholas P. Bobis, of Chicago, Ill.; Counsellor of the Greek Embassy John Gregoriades. Chairman of the banquet was George J. Papuchis of Silver Spring, Md., and Joseph S. Bambacus, of Richmond, Va., was the toastmaster.

As I believe most Americans will be interested in the Vice President's message, I insert it in full at this point in the Record, as well as the remarks of AHEPA Supreme President Manesiotes in presenting the Socratic Award to him:

REMARKS OF LOUIS G. MANESIOTIS, SUPREME PRESIDENT, ORDER OF AHEPA—AMERICAN HELLENIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Vice President and Mrs. Agnew, Your Eminence, distinguished guests at the dias, Members of Congress, and ladies and gentlemen.

How very, very proud I am, as Supreme President of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, to extend a sincere welcome to you, and on behalf of all the AHEPA's everywhere, to pay respect and homage to you, the members of the world's greatest deliberative body, the Congress of the United States of America.

We are truly honored in having so large a distinguished representation this evening; it is the largest gathering we have ever been privileged to host. This testimonial which we have been tendering for more than forty years, is but another expressed indication of the appreciation we feel for the dedicated services rendered by the Members of Congress in the cause of good government.

It is again with pride and a feeling of accomplishment that we can point to an uninterrupted period of almost two centuries that we in this country have enjoyed a single form of government, and can truly say that we surpass, in point of tenure and service even the nations of antiquity. We have succeeded where countries older and with a greater past have not been so fortunate.

America was discovered in the 15th Century, and soon became a haven for the oppressed of every nation. They came here to possess and to build upon their ruined hopes, to revive their nationalistic pride and to realize the dream of true freedom. They all applied themselves, with few exceptions, to make their dream a living reality, and today we bear witness to their devotion, their determination, their efforts, their loyalty and their zeal.

It is one of the marvels, ladies and gentlemen, of history, that here a nation of diverse points of view and religion, political aspirations, backgrounds, culture, even different languages, has succeeded in making a heterogeneous people into a homogenous society and entity.

To be a good, valuable and productive citizen, is one of AHEPA's stated aims. We AHEPA's believe that to live is to serve, to rule is to obey, to rise is to lift up the fallen, to love is to love is to be loved. And to gain the greatest good in life is to give the best. We believe that the Americanism as taught, practiced and exemplified by the great leaders of our nation, is the type of Americanism the AHEPA's should and must be, unassailable and adaptable to all the vicissitudes of time and peoples, even well into the future. And in this context, he will direct his energies, his talents, his efforts, to preserve all this, not merely for himself, or for that matter, for these United States of ours, but for the world. For posterity, yes; for eternity. As being the one truly best form of government yet devised by the mind of man, one serving the best interests of its people here or elsewhere.

Ever to preserve this truism with beauty and with honor; this in our estimation is the best way to serve our country, ourselves and the world. We Americans of Hellenic descent, native and foreign born, harbor a deep love and are true to our heritage, handed down to us undefiled over a span of twenty-five centuries, to cherish the freedom of the individual. And as exemplified here by the Founding Fathers of our fraternity; this we shall ever uphold.

Ours is to dare, that peoples everywhere are entitled to live in the true image of their birthright. It is true today that we are witnessing demonstrations, confrontations, protestations, condemnations, frustrations, remonstrations, yes—even devastations; we

are showered with divinations, prognostications and finally, with proliferations. Yes, we've even learned about the generation gap, and have even learned the newly-coined phrase "the Establishment." And in this context, I am a bit puzzled; since a great part of our youth today are vociferously demonstrating against the Establishment, I hesitate to surmise what they will say or do a generation hence, when they will then be the Establishment they find so obnoxious now. What will they then substitute? How? With what?

But this evening, let us direct and address ourselves to the positive side of our ledger, the feeling of love for our institutions, yes, the very Establishment we just spoke about; exercising always tolerance and compassion in upholding that the true test of love of country is not in destroying or maligning, but in accepting the responsibility that freedom entails, carrying with it a corresponding obligation that we neither abuse this precious birthright or that, by asserting it, we trample upon the freedom and rights of others, because freedom is a costly privilege.

The AHEPA not only furthers education and broadens fellowship; it teaches respect for law and promotes good citizenship, ever mindful of the hopes and aspirations to contribute to the leadership of our country. As a matter of fact, indicative of this desire and dream of our fraternity, one of our past dedicated leaders, while addressing an AHEPA public gathering—and mind you, AHEPA was only six years old at this time—said, and I quote:

"AHEPA also is worthy of the fate which awaits her, because she cherishes in her heart the sweet longing, the tender hope and aspires to the honor of one day seeing in the White House a son of hers, one of her members who'll be proud of his Greek origin."

Ladies and gentlemen, this message was delivered in the summer of 1928, by the then-President of the Worthington Chapter of AHEPA in Baltimore, Maryland, Theodore Spiro Agnew, father of the Vice President of the United States of America.

The AHEPA, ever believing that outstanding ability and accomplishment must and should be publicly recognized, has established the Socratic Award to be awarded to a person deemed worthy. It is named after the one person who probably was the greatest dialectician, philosopher and moralist the world has ever known.

Socrates was the first exponent of the morality based on the demands of individual conscience. His long and productive life was shaped by his passion for the truth, his uncompromising morality and his belief that a life without inquiry is not worth living.

This evening, I am privileged to present this award to a most distinguished figure in American life today, the Honorable Spiro Theodore Agnew, the Vice President of the United States of America, which award is accompanied by the following scroll:

"The Order of AHEPA, 1970 Socratic Award, presented to the Honorable Spiro Theodore Agnew, Vice President of the United States, for exemplary and distinguished services and contributions to his country and fellow man; for steadfast dedication to the high principles on which our nation was founded; for dynamic defense and support of the dignity and the rights of man."

The Honorable Spiro Theodore Agnew has served devotedly his city, his county, his state and his nation. During his distinguished career he has devoted his life's work in the embodiment of the principles of the Socratic philosophy, which brought forth one great thought so novel and profound that a whole new age dawned in its light. This great thought, exemplified in the philosophy of Socrates, was that man's na-

ture, even his mortality, is the glory of Creation and that man has a noble purpose: to live at the highest possible pitch of human performance, physically, morally and intellectually.

The Honorable Spiro Theodore Agnew has exemplified the Socratic philosophy in his courageous devotion to the tenets of democracy, in his contributions to world humanity, in his statesmanship, and in his strength of integrity.

It is with grateful appreciation and recognition that the Fraternity does herewith present to the Honorable Spiro Theodore Agnew the AHEPA Socratic Award for 1970, represented by this Scroll and the Award itself, a bronze bust of the ancient Greek philosopher Socrates."

REMARKS OF SPIRO T. AGNEW, THE VICE PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

I'm deeply honored to receive this year's Socratic Award, as an AHEPA member, as a Greek-American, and above all, as an admirer, a profound admirer of the Age of Socrates, an age when the power of reasoning superseded the raw energy of protest of physical dissent.

I recall very well last year's award, because I was privileged to be here, and I note that the very distinguished recipient of that reward is no longer with us; the late Senator Everett Dirksen, to my mind, was representative of all the principles that stand forth in testimony to the Age of Socrates.

And he has left his mark on the Senate of the United States. He will not easily be forgotten, nor will his leadership be quickly erased. But he has left with us a sense of kindness, a sense of dedication, of tolerance, and understanding that will light the way for those who follow him. And I'm particularly honored to be one who follows him in receiving this very distinguished award from my brother AHEPans.

I listened with great interest to Kathy, of the Maids, and Nick, of the Sons, as they relayed their very eloquent messages, and I was tremendously impressed, because no one can say that Greek-Americans do not lend themselves to the study of communication. And these young people were particularly good, brief, above all cogent, in their logic, in their reasoning, and dramatic in their appeal to our generation.

I remember Kathy saying "we love, although . . ." We love although; and then she went on to say that we love our country although it's involved in a war, and although there's poverty, and other things are not perfect with us. I agree with Kathy when she says that wars are not to the benefit of mankind, but I would submit that it's also possible to love our country—not because it's involved in a war, but because our country, over the years, has seen fit, at tremendous personal sacrifice, to go to the rescue of the oppressed, even if it meant the ultimate sacrifice of war.

In World War I, when we opposed the aggressors and the oppressors; in World War II, in Korea, and now in the most unpopular war, the most difficultly defined war we've ever engaged in—I love my country because it has the moral fortitude to go to the assistance of those people who are the victims of communist aggression.

And I heard Nick say, in his admonition to our generation and one that's well taken, the times are changing. Yes, the times have ever changed; a generation has never come along that has not said to its predecessors, "the times are changing; be aware that what was good enough for you is not necessarily the ultimate, that you must improve yourself, that you must seek to elevate society, and you must recognize our superior capability which, after all, came about partly because of your efforts."

Yes, Nick, I agree with you: the times are

changing. And I also agree with you when you seek the eighteen year old vote, because that's something I've supported since I was the Governor of Maryland.

And I believe that the dissent that's come about in an irresponsible fashion is partly due to—because young people do want to actively involve themselves and have a stake in our society.

But I would issue to you, Nick, and to the young men of your generation, also a cautionary note: the times are changing, but all that is old is not bad. We of Greek descent look back and cherish our Greek heritage. There's much to look back on and much to cherish in our American heritage. All that is old should not be discarded, but we should use this as a base on which to build a new and viable society.

And then I heard our distinguished Senator from Michigan state, and I agree very much with his approval of the ideas of the men of Athens, that those ideas are what have persevered and lived over the years. And he said that when you look back into history, the ideas have lived, the men of ideas are revered and remembered, but the men of weapons are not even mentioned in the footnotes of history. And that is basically true.

But my friends, we must not forget that the men of Athens lived to think and to record those ideas because the men of weapons protected their freedom to express them.

Whenever I speak to my brother AHEPans, I'm reminded of one of the chores my father assigned me to do when I was a boy. As you know, he was once Secretary of the Worthington Chapter Number 30 of AHEPA in Baltimore. It was my job to help fold the meeting notices and address and stuff the envelopes! Later on in my teens, when he was President and then District Governor, I would help him write his speeches.

He liked to speak of his pride in his Hellenic heritage, and of his pride and delight in being an American in a century when the great democratic principles laid down in ancient Greece were best expressed in this land of opportunity.

His speeches were never covered by television, but television hadn't been invented yet, so I can't complain about that.

Well, at least he had one critic—my mother. She was also his biggest fan. One central point that he would make in those speeches, that we worked on together, has a special relevance to what I would like to talk to you about tonight. He spoke of a spirit of community that existed within the Americans of Greek descent, and his life reflected a powerful example of that spirit. Like so many others, my father lost all he had in the Depression; he went to work hauling vegetables, starting at 3:00 AM most mornings, to restaurants and food stores in the Baltimore area.

He went into competition with the big suppliers of vegetables, who were able to offer better and faster service than he could ever offer. But he found customers; he found them because of that spirit of community. These customers were men who were willing to give up the convenience of big suppliers because in those hard times they were anxious to help a small supplier get started, to earn a living.

The men who ran the restaurants, mainly those of Greek extraction, most of them immigrants to this country, who bought those vegetables understood something about human dignity. They were not giving a man charity; they were giving a man a chance, and it was a charitable spirit that moved them to endure whatever inconvenience it cost. It was the kind of charity that never demeaned the recipient, and of course, when my father got back on his feet financially, he made sure that the help he gave others was the kind of help that enhanced rather than destroyed the man's self-respect.

And that brings me to my subject tonight. Quite frankly, I want to enlist your help in a cause, a cause central to our desire to set this

nation on a new path toward greater dignity of the individual.

You may have heard recently that the House Ways and Means Committee overwhelmingly approved the Administration's Family Assistance Plan. That plan was designed by President Nixon to end the scandal that has been the welfare system in this country, and I say "scandal" advisedly. The way our welfare system encourages idleness, is a scandal. The way our welfare system actually breaks up families is a scandal. The way our welfare system robs human beings of their dignity is a scandal! Binding successive generations to a lifetime of despair.

During my years in county government, and as Governor of Maryland, I spoke out frequently for reform of the welfare system. One of the first conversations I had with the President was about the problems of the welfare system.

The President was determined to end the welfare scandal, to reform a system that failed the taxpayer, insulted the working poor and placed people on a treadmill of dependency. We called the new plan Workfare, rather than welfare, because it encourages people to work.

Now under the old system, a poor man who is working can look across the street at a family on welfare getting more for not working than he makes at his job. In bureaucratic language, the rage that he feels is described as a dis-incentive. That's a polite way to say it. In plain English, it's an open invitation for him to quit work and live on welfare.

If a man can make more for his family on welfare than he can make working, you can bet that many men will quit work, sit back and watch the soap operas on television all day.

With workfare, the dis-incentive is removed. A family with a working member will always get more than a family without a working member; work will always be rewarded. Which, let's face it, is why most of us go to work.

Under the old system, every dollar that you earned was subtracted from your welfare payments. This amounted to 100% taxation. And the social planners who dreamed this up forgot that a profit motive is a powerful thing. But under our system, you keep fifty cents of every dollar you earn as long as you're working your way out of poverty. And a welfare recipient who goes to work is better off than one who does not.

Now, it didn't take a genius to figure this out, which makes you wonder why it's never been suggested before. To put a program like this into operation, we are going to have to put a lot of people who are working poor, people who are struggling to get themselves out of poverty, on the welfare rolls. We are proposing to add to their incomes to establish the basic principle that it pays to work.

And here is where we run into opposition from some people who, quite properly, are concerned about adding to the welfare rolls, and adding to the amount of money the government spends on welfare.

When you talk about not being able to afford the initial cost of welfare reform, it reminds me of the man who refused to put water on his burning house, because his water bill was too high already.

I suppose, I'm for this welfare program; a lot of columnists, and editors, who up to this point hadn't made up their minds are going to be against it because I'm for it. As far as I'm concerned, many of them react to the sound of my voice like a mother who's harried and distracted and she hears her children in the back yard and they're talking too loud, and she rushes out and says: "Go see what Willie's doing and tell him to stop!"

Speaking of columnists, I'm trying very hard to get along with them; I want you to know that. Just yesterday I tried a new approach that seemed to work very well on one

who'd been particularly nasty in his criticism of what I say. I treated him like a gentleman! I guess not many people had ever tried that on him.

Now, to put a program like this new welfare plan into operation, we're going to have to put a lot of people who are working poor on the rolls, as I said. And the addition of these working poor to the list of those who receive benefits will lay down the principle that it pays to work, that work is rewarded in America, that it's to your own self-interest to get a job. This is a principle that's intensely valuable to American society, and it's well worth the cost, all by itself.

Second, look at the people it helps. It helps the man who is not looking for a handout, but who's trying to make ends meet by himself, who just cannot quite make it. These are the proudest poor, the people who are striving, and the best American tradition. This offers a boost to the man who is already trying to climb, and we all know that there can be no investment, no better investment toward ultimate independence than self-reliance.

Thirdly, we've introduced, at long last, a work requirement, into the welfare system. Every single able-bodied adult who doesn't have pre-school children, or sick adults to care for at home, will be required to register with the Secretary of Labor for work or work-training.

Fourth, we are bolstering this family assistance plan with a whole new approach to manpower training. One that does not cost more money, but one that will deliver more jobs. For example, in cities all across the country, we are introducing a computerized job bank, a modern way of matching available jobs to men with the training to handle those jobs. And we are adding to our Day-Care centers facilities to make it possible for more welfare mothers to go to work while their children get good supervision.

And fifth, our program will surely save money in the long-run. Within the next four years, if the old system were allowed to continue, and to mushroom the way it has been, the cost to the taxpayer would be more than a billion dollars more than our Family Assistance Plan, and with none of the incentives toward work.

These are some of the sound, sensible reasons that the House Ways and Means Committee decided that our plan for welfare reform, for workfare, if you will, was worthy of support.

So when you hear someone say "The Nixon proposal will add two million families to the welfare rolls," see it in perspective. It's the only way to stop the downhill slide toward a welfare state, by rewarding the poor who are willing to work. And when you hear the charge that it's going to cost over \$4 billion, remember what the cost of the present system would be, if it were allowed to continue to balloon.

Sure, we have to pay start-up costs, to turn around costs, if we are going to get people moving off welfare rolls and onto pay-rolls. Why am I making the case to these people in this room? Because I know you understand, as well as anybody in this world, the spirit of community, the need to help somebody help himself, especially in the face of the permissiveness that afflicts so much of our society.

You understand the importance of building self-respect, and self-reliance, and the dignity that comes from earning a dollar.

And there's a second reason. To put it bluntly, Greeks love to talk politics, and to take part in politics; I guess we're born activists, and we know the difference between an activist and an agitator. Your help now, your active support of welfare reform is urgently needed. I don't have to tell you how to mobilize your support, or how to spread the word that it is welfare reform, or hand-outs forever.

In receiving your Socratic Award tonight, it is fitting to recall a point that was made by Socrates at the end of his life. As he lay dying, his last words were reported to be about a debt he owed. He wanted to make sure that a man who had given him some food would be repaid; in the same way we all have debts to repay to our fellow men, in return for the opportunity that our society has given us. To the helpless we owe sustenance, to the able-bodied we owe opportunity and training.

As we repay that debt, let us never forget what the dignity of work can do for a human being. One reason the silent majority is so silent is this: they're too busy working to make a lot of noise!

All too often today we see some young people—by no means all, but some—who take refuge in post-graduate study, not to get a better education, not to prepare themselves for productive lives, not even to evade the draft, but to avoid going to work.

We see some welfare rights organizations denounce our family assistance plans, not because it doesn't help the helpless, but because it requires able-bodied people to go to work! We see some employees arriving at work in the morning with their minds fixed on the coffee-break; we see people starting their careers with one goal in mind: early retirement. We see some union leaders promising their membership a golden era of a twenty-hour week.

I submit that people with a phobia about working are missing one of the greatest satisfactions in life. The quality of life will not be determined by how much time off we have; it's going to be determined by the quality of the work we do. Certainly, a menial job with no future, a dead-end job, would depress anyone, and direct him away from work. That is why we as a nation must open up opportunities for people to fulfill themselves to the full extent of their potential.

And that is why this Administration is guided by what you might call a work-ethic. We refuse to accept the kind of sustained unemployment that existed in the first five years of the Sixties, which many people forget ran close to an average of 6%. We refuse to accept a manpower training program that trains people for dead-end jobs, creating resentment and discontent. We refuse to accept a welfare program that penalizes the worker and tempts him to quit, and we refuse to permit some unions to ration opportunity as if it belonged to them alone. Because opportunity in America is everybody's birthright.

To the able-bodied person who says: "The world owes me a living," we say: "Mister, you're wrong!"

But to the person willing to work, who says: "This nation owes me a chance." We say "Friend, you're right!"

That's the work-ethic that guides the leaders of this country today. It does not make government the employer of last resort, providing meaningless make-work jobs. It does make government responsible for enforcing equal opportunity, for ending discrimination based on race, sex or any other unfair basis, and for managing our economic affairs in a way that permits solid growth without inflation.

We owe it to ourselves, and we owe it to our children, to reinstate this work-ethic that builds a nation and builds a man's character. This is no impossible dream; on the contrary, this is the American dream. And it's up to every one of us, in and out of government, to make certain that that dream comes true.

In utilizing our great resources to help people, we must not forget the admonition of Socrates: "A horse cannot safely be used without a bridle, or wealth without reflection."

MORE SUPPORT FOR CONSUMER LAWS

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, there has been an encouraging and gratifying surge of support from both the public and my colleagues for the consumer protection package I recently introduced on behalf of 17 members of the Democratic Study Group's Consumer Affairs Task Force. For this reason, I am reintroducing the six bills today with the following cosponsors: Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BRADEN, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DADDARIO, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. KOCH, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PRICE, Mr. NIX, Mr. REES, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. FARBERSTEIN, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. RYAN, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, and Mr. TUNNEY.

Mr. ULLMAN is joining me in cosponsoring the Appliance Dating Act, the Drug Dating Act, the Performance Life Disclosure Act, and the Durable Products Dating Act. Mr. KASTENMEIER is cosponsoring the Drug Dating Act, the Better Labeling Act, and the Consumer Food Grading Act.

The legislation includes:

The Performance Life Disclosure Act (H.R. 16634) which would require all appliances and consumer electronic products to be labeled as to durability and performance life;

The Durable Products Dating Act (H.R. 16635) requiring certain short shelf life durable products to be prominently labeled as to the date beyond which performance life becomes diminished;

The Drug Dating Act (H.R. 16636) which would prohibit the sale of prescription and over-the-counter drugs beyond an established expiration date;

The Appliance Dating Act (H.R. 16637) which would require all appliances and consumer electronic products to be dated with the month and year of manufacture;

The Better Labeling Act (H.R. 16638) that would require processed consumer food products to be labeled with more detailed information of contents; and

The Consumer Food Grading Act (H.R. 16633) which would require the promulgation of a uniform system of retail quality grade standards for consumer food products.

With the Democratic Study Group Task Force's original endorsement, this six bill package has now 48 sponsors. The legislation would require disclosure of important point of sale information that is a vital safeguard for equitable treatment of the consumer in the marketplace.

I hope these bills will be dealt with expeditiously in the committees to which they are assigned so that the entire House can debate and act on their merits promptly.

SEVEN LONG AND DISTINGUISHED CAREERS IN JOURNALISM

HON. RICHARD FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it was recently announced that seven members of the Nashville Tennessean newspaper staff would retire this month after many years of loyal and dedicated service to that newspaper, its readership and the finest traditions of American journalism.

Among them are names which are household words for thousands of Nashvilleans and middle Tennesseans who rely on the Nashville Tennessean for their morning's news and commentary.

Others among them have become well-known figures in their own right in American journalism.

Each of them has contributed, in his or her own way, to the enlightenment and entertainment of hundreds of thousands.

The accomplishments and careers of these seven Tennessean staffers was captured in the April 7, 1970, edition of the Nashville Tennessean in an editorial entitled "Seven Members Retiring; Their Achievements Are Legion."

Mr. Speaker, I reprint this editorial in the RECORD at this point and commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

SEVEN STAFF MEMBERS RETIRING; THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS ARE LEGION

Seven staff members of this newspaper, including some of the most widely-known figure in American journalism, are retiring this month. They were honored last night at a dinner given by the publisher in recognition of their long and devoted service to the newspaper and to the region in which they lived.

Those retiring, listed in the order of the dates on which they joined the newspaper, are the following:

Mr. Tom Little, Pulitzer prize-winning cartoonist who came to work as a school boy reporter in October, 1916.

Mr. Raymond Johnson, sports editor, who "retired" from his paper route to come inside as a copy boy in November 1918.

Mr. Joe Hatcher, political columnist, who came to work full time in November 1921, after serving as a part-time sports reporter while attending Vanderbilt University.

Miss Nellie Kenyon, reporter with numerous big stories to her credit, October 1940.

Mrs. Ruth Campbell, writer of the "Jean Bruce" column of sympathy and advice for those with personal problems, May, 1947.

Mr. Gall Winston (Bill) Churchill, vice president and executive assistant to the publisher—and former managing editor, April, 1951.

Mr. Byrd Douglas Cain, Sr., chief librarian and former publisher of his own newspaper in Old Hickory, who joined this newspaper as a copy reader in February, 1955.

The Nashville Tennessean is proud and grateful that these talented newspaper people chose to spend their entire careers in some cases—and substantial portions of their careers in others—in the service of the millions of readers who have followed their work over the last half century. Each one has given some unique and colorful thread to the intricately woven field of journalism that could not be exactly duplicated in any other place by any other person.

Mr. Little, for instance, combines a rare

artistic sense with a keen feeling for the news—a combination which has enabled him to produce some of the most striking cartoons of the century.

Long before he became full-time cartoonist in 1938, he had already accomplished a successful news career as a reporter and city editor. Thus, when he began to draw the cartoons that have won him virtually every prize offered, he did so from a solid background of news judgment. This is a privilege which is denied to many news cartoonists.

Besides the prizes he wins, a cartoonist's success can be measured by the times he is "copied"—and Mr. Little is one of the nation's most copied cartoonists. Reprints of his work appear frequently in the nation's largest newspapers, as well as in the nationally-circulated news magazines.

Mr. Little's style—one that is recognized the instant it is spotted wherever it is printed—is one of simplicity, starkness and smashing power. He feels that unnecessary detail detracts from the purpose of a cartoon—which is to convey one idea in a forceful way.

Mr. Little has always contended that the cartoonist's mission is to go on the attack—to root out what is evil, stifling and unjust in the society—and to leave sweet moralizing to others. He shuns what Mark Twain called "milk toast" editorializing and prefers to do good by fighting the bad. He won the Pulitzer prize for a cartoon depicting a crippled boy watching others play and wondering why his parents didn't give him the polio vaccine.

Mr. Little considered it to be an attack on parents who neglected to give their children protection against crippling or death. Through his talent his newspaper was able to make a significant contribution to society.

Another retiring staff member with unique talents for the job is Sports Editor Johnson, who has an almost photographic memory of sports events of the last half century and a burning desire to be where the action is—whether the event is a football game at Dudley Field or a trotting race in New York.

Mr. Johnson, one of the most widely-traveled sports writers in the field, is also well known in the nation and is the holder of numerous awards and honors.

Only last August he was named the 12th winner of the Jake Wade Award, named after the late sports information director of the University of North Carolina and given annually by the Sports Information Directors to the man who has contributed the most to the support of college athletics.

Mr. Johnson is also one of the founders and a former president of the Football Writers Association.

The sports editor's career has been so varied and so all-encompassing that it is difficult to point to any one interest as dominant. But the Golden Gloves boxing contest—for which he was primarily responsible in the South—were always dear to him.

But he was also active in the professional groups of amateur softball writers, the southern baseball writers, the turf writers, and many others.

Mr. Johnson has traveled hundreds of miles in the course of his duties—and no doubt much of the traveling was done at high rates of speed. But, fortunately, the sports editor seems to have suffered no ill effects and missed very few assignments.

Mr. Johnson, in rising from copy boy to become sports editor and serve in that capacity for 33 years, has achieved a remarkable career in sports journalism and one which has been equaled few times.

The name of Joe Hatcher—the "dean" of political writers in Tennessee—has long been more familiar to a large body of readers than almost any other appearing in this newspaper. His regular column, "Politics,"

usually appearing on the front page, has been the handbook of the close followers of the political game for many years.

Mr. Hatcher, who was the first student to be editor of both the "Commodore" and "Hustler," while at Vanderbilt, began "covering" politics for this newspaper in 1928.

Since that time his voice, especially in state politics, has been one of the most influential of all time. He played a large part in many of the political changes that have come over the imprint of his crusading spirit have been left on such buried political bodies as the poll tax, bossism and others.

One of the high points of Mr. Hatcher's career was his running battle with the political organization of the late Mr. E. H. Crump of Memphis. Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Little and others of this newspaper traded verbal blows with Mr. Crump for a decade or more until the 1948 election, which saw Mr. Crump's candidates beaten by Gov. Gordon Browning and the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Mr. Hatcher has also served as city editor and managing editor of this newspaper. But his first love has always been political writing. And after each stint in some other position he was always anxious to get back to politics.

The columnist has accumulated a huge number of friends and acquaintances during five decades of political reporting and commenting. Many of them were at a Capitol luncheon in Washington last July which was given in honor of Mr. Hatcher by Rep. Joe L. Evins of Tennessee's Fourth District. The luncheon—and the large representation of national political figures who attended—paid deserved honor to a long and productive career in the interest of furthering the fortunes of fair elections, good government and improved political standards in Tennessee.

Before coming to this newspaper, Miss Kenyon had already earned a reputation as a competent and courageous reporter, having solved a robbery in Chattanooga that led to "The Big Story" award on radio and covered the famous Scopes "Monkey Trial" in Dayton.

But since coming to Nashville in 1940, the reporter has built a reputation throughout the state for hard-hitting, accurate coverage of all types of news from uncovering a baby-selling ring to being publicly admired in the performance of her duties by Teamsters boss James R. Hoffa.

Miss Kenyon amazed other reporters by being able to pick up the telephone and get Mr. Hoffa on the line without hesitation. She has come into contact with such news makers as Al Capone, Clarence Darrow, H. L. Mencken, and William Jennings Bryan and—after her coverage of the Hoffa jury-tampering trial in Chattanooga—accepted an invitation to dinner at the Virginia home of the late U.S. Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy.

Miss Kenyon, who is listed in the 1969 edition of "Who's Who of American Women," has covered the federal courthouse in recent years. But before that she covered the state capitol. In both positions she has been a tremendous credit to the role of women in journalism.

Mrs. Campbell is another staff member of unusual talent in her field, turning out a sprightly column on personal problems of a quality that is usually found only in the national syndicates.

Although she has been called the Victorian type by Newsweek Magazine, Mrs. Campbell has proven herself to be of tremendous help to many in the modern age, finding pen pals for lonesome readers, and in one case obtaining \$2,400 in contributions from readers for a tubercular orphan.

A native of Michigan, Mrs. Campbell came to the newspaper well qualified by nature and education for the exacting task of giving well-reasoned advice to others.

Being the youngest of 14 children, she says, she had no choice but to develop a common sense outlook, which—along with integrity—she considers to be the firm base of her column.

Mrs. Campbell was educated at Detroit Seminary, College Savigny in Paris and Miss Wearn's School for Girls in London. She also previously wrote children's books, which helped her develop a substantial background for commenting on personal affairs of the young.

Mr. Churchill, a native of Iowa, came to this newspaper as managing editor from Life Magazine, where he had served as foreign picture editor. His expertise in the selection and display of news photographs soon led to a vastly increased utilization of this form of journalism in this newspaper.

Mr. Churchill, also a former photo editor for the Associated Press, initiated procedures and inspired enthusiasm which has assisted the photographers for this newspaper to win numerous awards in photo journalism in the last two decades.

Since becoming vice president and assistant to the publisher, Mr. Churchill has become active in the furtherance of community projects, in editing the newspaper's annual business review for this region and numerous other special sections. He has also played an important part in the success of Sigma Delta Chi, a professional journalism fraternity, serving as past president of the Nashville chapter and taking various roles in the annual Gridiron show put on by SDX.

Mr. Cain, member of a long-time Nashville newspaper family, is familiar to many readers of the newspaper through the numerous, interesting "Visitor's Corner" column he has contributed to the bottom of the editorial page.

The head librarian—through his long association with this community—is a mine of information on many historical subjects of interest to Nashvillians and Tennesseans. He has also traveled widely and written interestingly on his experiences and observations.

Among the experiences he has shared with his readers were his attendance at the Democratic national convention at Baltimore where Woodrow Wilson was nominated to the presidency—when Mr. Cain was 9. He took an active interest in Wilson's campaign and later was invited to the White House to meet the President.

Mr. Cain who is listed in "Who's Who in the South and Southeast," has long taken an active part in the affairs of his home community, Madison, and in 1955 was presented a plaque for service to the community by the Madison Chamber of Commerce.

Thus, the retiring staff members—each in his own way—have made unique contributions. Their talents and personal qualities have not only been a blessing and a pleasure to this newspaper, they have also enriched the communities and region in which they live and work.

All are to be congratulated for undertaking and carrying out constructive careers which will continue to be appreciated in Nashville and Middle Tennessee long after this day.

ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS
BROUGHT BY OR AT THE REQUEST OF THE BUREAU OF ENFORCEMENT, INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

HON. CHARLES M. TEAGUE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, recently the Interstate Commerce

Commission was scored as being an extension of the industry it regulates.

Various tables containing statistics relating to the ICC's prosecuting activities were brought to my personal attention by a former congressional colleague, Donald L. Jackson, who is now one of 11 Commissioners at the ICC. A reading of these statistics seems to indicate a conclusion quite contrary to the "extension" indictment; namely, that the surface transportation industry is continually being monitored by an aggressive prosecution program. The Commission's enforcement program has resulted in an impressive volume of criminal fines, civil forfeiture, negotiated monetary settle-

ments, cease-and-desist orders, and injunctions to prevent carrier damage to the public.

Mr. Speaker, I believe in light of the recent attacks on the ICC that the vari-

ous tables furnished me by the Interstate Commerce Commission should be incorporated into the RECORD in order to improve our perspective on these charges. The analysis follows:

ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS BROUGHT BY OR AT THE REQUEST OF THE BUREAU OF ENFORCEMENT,
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

RAIL CASES—RECAPITULATION OF FINES AND FORFEITURES, JAN. 1, 1967—MAR. 31, 1970

	Service order violations		Violations of Interstate Commerce Act, Elkins Act, etc.		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1967.....	14	\$36,700	35	\$642,900	49	\$679,600
1968.....	4	5,500	41	643,312	45	648,812
1969.....	21	315,700	33	1,108,649	54	1,424,349
1970.....	7	272,125	8	149,840	15	421,965

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, BUREAU OF ENFORCEMENT, RAIL SECTION

(SERVICE ORDER FORFEITURES)

(I.C. Act Sec. 1(17)(a))

Case number	Carrier	Date	Amount	Case number	Carrier	Date	Amount
1967:				ER 4-69-402.....	Erie-Lackawanna RR (claim).....	July 2, 1969	\$11,000
ER 13-66-402.....	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR (court).....	Jan. 27, 1967	\$1,700	ER 15-69-401.....	Northern Pacific RR (claim).....	July 18, 1969	20,000
IR 15-66-410.....	Northern Pacific RR (court).....	Feb. 24, 1967	3,000	ER 6-69-405.....	Florida East Coast (claim).....	July 23, 1969	2,000
ER 3-66-407.....	Norfolk & Western RR (court).....	Mar. 27, 1967	2,800	ER 6-69-404.....	Seaboard Coast Line (claim).....	Aug. 13, 1969	9,400
IR 3-66-426.....	Reading RR (court).....	May 9, 1967	500	ER 3-69-405.....	Southern Ry (claim).....	Aug. 19, 1969	12,200
IR 4-66-411.....	Baltimore & Ohio RR (court).....	May 26, 1967	2,300	ER 3-69-403.....	Central of Georgia (claim).....	do.	4,000
IR 15-66-407.....	Oregon Electric Ry. Co. (court).....	June 27, 1967	2,500	ER 2-69-407.....	Central RR of New Jersey (claim).....	Aug. 26, 1969	2,400
IR 15-66-411.....	Southern Pacific RR (court).....	do.	2,200	ER 10-69-407.....	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe RR (claim).....	Aug. 29, 1969	24,000
IR 15-66-415.....	Union Pacific RR (court).....	do.	4,000	ER 2-69-408.....	Lehigh Valley RR (claim).....	Sept. 29, 1969	6,000
7602.....	Texas & Pacific RR (court).....	Aug. 30, 1967	1,500	ER 9-69-402.....	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific (claim).....	Oct. 1, 1969	14,800
ER 15-66-402.....	Great Northern Ry. (court).....	do.	6,000	ER 12-69-401.....	St. Louis-Southwestern RR (claim).....	Oct. 14, 1969	21,000
ER 6-67-402.....	Florida East Coast Ry. (claim).....	Sept. 7, 1967	4,000	ER 7-69-407.....	Louisville & Nashville RR (claim).....	Oct. 20, 1969	13,400
ER 2-66-408.....	New York Central RR (court).....	Oct. 22, 1967	1,700	ER 2-69-409.....	New York, Susquehanna & Western (claim).....	Nov. 12, 1969	5,000
7763.....	do.	Oct. 23, 1967	3,000	ER 13-69-401.....	Denver, Rio Grande & Western RR (claim).....	Nov. 24, 1969	7,500
7592.....	Atlantic Coast Line RR (court).....	Dec. 28, 1967	1,500	ER 10-69-411.....	Missouri Pacific RR (MoPac) (claim).....	Dec. 5, 1969	50,600
Total for 1967.....			36,700	ER 8-69-403.....	Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co. (claim).....	Dec. 31, 1969	10,100
1968:				Total for 1969.....			315,700
7689.....	Southern Ry. (court).....	Jan. 30, 1968	2,600	1970:			
ER 15-66-404.....	Union Pacific RR (court).....	Feb. 9, 1968	900	ER 7-69-403.....	Gulf, Mobile & Ohio (claim).....	Jan. 12, 1970	30,000
7973.....	Southern Ry. Co. (court).....	Feb. 22, 1968	800	ER 12-70-401.....	Galveston, Houston & Henderson (claim).....	Feb. 6, 1970	2,800
7690.....	Georgia, Southern & Florida Ry. (court).....	Feb. 26, 1968	1,200	ER 10-69-403.....	Chicago & North Western (claim).....	Feb. 9, 1970	49,875
Total for 1968.....			5,500	ER 7-69-406.....	Illinois Central (claim).....	do.	40,000
1969:				ER 15-69-402.....	Southern Pacific (claim).....	Feb. 12, 1970	45,250
ER 10-68-404.....	Kansas City Southern RR (claim).....	Feb. 11, 1969	2,000	ER 12-69-404.....	Texas & Pacific (claim).....	Feb. 13, 1970	16,700
ER 4-68-409.....	Baltimore & Ohio (claim).....	Apr. 30, 1969	37,500	ER 4-69-404.....	Norfolk & Western RR (claim).....	Mar. 13, 1970	87,500
ER 9-69-401.....	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (claim).....	do.	1,000	Total (to Mar. 13, 1970 only).....			272,125
ER 10-69-403.....	St. Louis-San Francisco (claim).....	May 9, 1969	1,800				
ER 3-69-403.....	Penn Central RR (claim).....	May 15, 1969	60,000				

FINES AND FORFEITURES ASSESSED UNDER THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT, ELKINS ACT, AND RELATED STATUTES

1967:				8337.....	Chicago & North Western Ry. (Elkins Act), concession.	June 29, 1967	\$55,000
ER 4-66-404.....	Chesapeake & Ohio RR. (explosives).....	Jan. 17, 1967	\$1,000	8337.....	Urban F. Meyers Corp. (Elkins Act), concession.	June 30, 1967	18,000
ER 8-67-403.....	Crown Warehouse & Trans. Co. (Elkins Act).....	Feb. 3, 1967	19,500	8374.....	Peanut Specialty Co. (Elkins Act), concession.	July 7, 1967	20,000
ER 8-67-404.....	Indiana Wholesale Food Supply (Elkins Act) concession.	do.	19,500	7977.....	Fort Worth & Denver Ry. Co. (Elkins Act), (credit concessions).	Aug. 21, 1967	4,000
ER 8-67-402.....	Norfolk & Western RR. (Elkins Act) concession.	Feb. 17, 1967	30,000	8305.....	Baltimore & Eastern RR. Co. (Elkins Act) (credit concessions).	do.	1,000
ER 4-66-416.....	Baltimore & Ohio RR. (explosives).....	Feb. 15, 1967	500	8305.....	Otis Feed Co. (Elkins Act) (credit concessions).	do.	1,000
ER 8-66-402.....	Southern Ry. (explosives).....	Feb. 28, 1967	250	ER 4-67-403.....	Baltimore & Ohio RR. (unauthorized disclosure)	Aug. 10, 1967	100
8029.....	Boston & Maine RR. (forfeiture) records refusal.	Mar. 1, 1967	10,000	IR 2-66-407.....	Pennsylvania RR. (Elkins Act), concession.	Oct. 6, 1967	40,000
ER 15-67-402.....	Northern Pacific Ry. (Elkins Act) concession.	Mar. 31, 1967	45,000	8374.....	Jones Warehouse (Elkins Act), concession.	Oct. 10, 1967	21,000
ER 15-67-403.....	Bethlehem Steel Co. (Elkins Act) concession.	do.	45,000	7655.....	Hudson Cushion Foam Co. (Elkins Act), concession.	Oct. 13, 1967	15,000
7307 ¹	Maurice Traverse (B. & M. RR. director) (Clayton Act and Criminal Code 660-371).	Apr. 10, 1967	25,000	IR 2-65-403.....	Pennsylvania RR. (Elkins Act), concession.	Oct. 28, 1967	8,000
8247.....	Pep Trucking Co. (Elkins Act) concession.	do.	8,000	ER 16-66-404.....	Santa Fe RR. (falsification of records).....	Aug. 8, 1967	2,000
IR 15-67-404.....	Northern Pacific Ry. (explosives).....	Apr. 24, 1967	100	ER 8-66-404.....	Frank Greene Co. (Elkins Act), concession.	Nov. 30, 1967	40,000
IR 2-66-407.....	Revlon, Inc. (Elkins Act), concession.	May 5, 1967	20,000	ER 3-67-402.....	Baltimore & Ohio RR. (violation ICC order-claim).	Dec. 11, 1967	10,000
IR 7-66-404.....	Illinois Central RR. (explosives).....	Apr. 24, 1967	1,000	ER 4-66-406.....	New York Central RR. (falsification of records).	Dec. 15, 1967	200
8374.....	Illinois Central RR. (Elkins Act), concession.	May 15, 1967	120,000	Total for 1967 (other than service order violations).....			642,900
IR 7-66-409.....	Missouri Pacific RR. (explosives).....	May 11, 1967	500				
8374.....	Faucher Bros. (Elkins Act) (concessions-conspiracy).....	May 15, 1967	2,000				
8375.....	Star West Cartage (Elkins Act), (concessions-conspiracy).....	do.	2,500				
8374.....	Fink Corp. (Elkins Act), concession.....	June 14, 1967	55,000				
8035.....	Western Carloading Corp. (Elkins Act), credit-concession.	June 27, 1967	2,750				

¹ This Clayton Act case was one of a pattern of several Clayton Act and misappropriation cases against Boston & Maine RR. officials which resulted in conviction also of the chairman of the board, president, and vice president in 1966. See B&M Defendant Appellants v. U.S., 361 F.2d 31, cert. denied 87 S. Ct. 69.

Case Number	Carrier	Date	Amount	Case Number	Carrier	Date	Amount
1968:				1969:			
ER 4-67-401	Baltimore & Ohio RR. (unauthorized disclosure of shipper records).	Jan. 26, 1968	\$100	ER 8-67-410	Perfection Gear Co. (Elkins Act concessions).	Jan 14, 1969	\$7,000
IR 1-66-401	Boston & Maine RR. (credit extensions 3(2)).	do.	2,000	ER 8-67-409	Illinois Central RR. (Elkins Act concessions).	Jan 31, 1969	10,000
ER 16-67-401	Santa Fe RR. (forfeiture claim, ICC order violation).	Jan. 31, 1968	5,000	ER 8-68-401	Chicago & North Western Ry. (claim. Credit violation).	Feb 5, 1969	10,000
ER 10-67-401	John W. Malloy (Elkins Act) concession.	Feb. 16, 1968	1,000	ER 13-68-401	Western Pacific RR. (Civil court case. Credit violation).	Feb 4, 1969	5,000
ER 2-65-404	Chesapeake Corp. (Elkins Act) concession.	Mar. 1, 1968	5,000	ER 13-68-402	Denver, Rio Grande, Western (Civil court case. Credit violation).	do.	5,000
ER 12-67-404	Bunge Corp. (Elkins Act) credit concession.	Mar. 6, 1968	5,000	ER 8-68-404	Baltimore & Ohio RR. (Elkins Act concessions).	Feb. 24, 1969	3,000
ER 12-67-403	Illinois Central RR. (Elkins Act) concessions.	do.	5,000	ER 8-69-402	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR. (Claim. Credit violation).	Apr. 2, 1969	10,000
ER 8-67-402	American Commercial Barge Lines (Elkins Act) concessions.	Mar. 15, 1968	5,000	ER 10-69-401	Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. Co. (Claim. Credit violation).	Apr. 14, 1969	5,000
ER 8-67-408	Wesco Consolidated, Inc. (Elkins Act) concessions.	do.	4,000	ER 3-69-401	Reading RR. (Elkins Act concessions).	Apr. 15, 1969	6,000
ER 8-67-405	Mississippi Valley Barge Lines (Elkins Act) concessions.	Mar. 21, 1968	9,000	ER 4-69-401	do.	do.	5,000
8014	Chicago, Great Western RR., Co. (Elkins Act, concessions).	Feb. 12, 1968	4,000	ER 2-69-402	Lehigh Valley RR. (Claim. Credit violation).	Apr. 23, 1969	5,000
ER 8-67-401	Union Barge Lines (Elkins Act, concessions).	Apr. 1, 1968	2,100	ER 1-68-404	Boston & Maine RR. (Elkins Act tariff violation).	Apr. 22, 1969	10,000
ER 8-67-406	Federal Barge Lines (Elkins Act concessions).	Apr. 8, 1968	10,000	ER 2-69-401	Hartford Times (Elkins Act forfeiture claim).	Apr. 30, 1969	11,000
ER 4-68-401	Chesapeake & Ohio RR. (forfeiture, claim-credit extension).	May 1, 1968	3,000	ER 10-69-404	St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co. (Claim. Credit violation).	May 8, 1969	5,000
ER 12-68-401	E. L. Bride Co. (Elkins Act, concession).	May 8, 1968	1,000	ER 2-68-403	Hatco (W. R. Grace Co.) (Elkins Act concessions).	May 9, 1969	7,000
ER 8-68-401	Dow Chemical Co. (Elkins Act, forfeiture claim).	May 13, 1968	350,000	ER 6-67-403	N. C. Brinke (Elkins Act concession claim).	May 15, 1969	7,500
ER 8-68-414	Fink Corp. (Elkins Act, forfeiture claim).	May 3, 1968	10,157	ER 10-68-401	National Cellulose Co. (Elkins Act concession claim).	May 16, 1969	4,000
8014	Heggemeir (Elkins Act, concessions).	May 21, 1968	10,000	ER 3-67-405	Cone Mills (Elkins Act concession claim).	May 17, 1969	3,000
7933	Delaware Trucking Co. (Elkins Act, concessions).	Apr. 11, 1968	5,000	ER 6-69-402	Walley Milling Co. (Elkins Act concession).	May 28, 1969	1,000
ER 2-68-401	Delaware & Hudson RR. (Elkins Act, forfeiture claims, credit extension).	June 6, 1968	5,000	ER 6-69-401	Southern Railway Co. (Elkins Act concession).	May 29, 1969	1,000
ER 6-67-405	International Mining & Chemical Co. (Elkins Act, concession).	June 28, 1968	10,000	ER 3-69-402	Greisler Bros. (Elkins Act concession).	May 27, 1969	1,000
ER 6-67-404	Seaboard Coast Line RR. (Elkins Act, concession).	do.	20,000	ER 3-67-404	Southern Railway Co. (Elkins Act concession).	June 2, 1969	8,000
ER 12-68-402	Tauber Oil Co. (Elkins Act, concession).	July 8, 1968	4,000	6326	Schiavone Sons, Inc. (Elkins Act forfeiture case).	June 30, 1969	663,399
ER 6-68-402	Florida East Coast Ry. (forfeiture, claim, credit extension).	July 25, 1968	7,500	ER 7-67-403	Illinois Central RR. (Elkins Act concession).	July 9, 1969	1,000
ER 3-68-401	Acme Freight Forwarder, Inc. (Elkins Act, concession).	do.	10,000	ER 7-69-401	Frisco RR. (Elkins Act concession).	July 25, 1969	5,000
ER 3-68-402	Norfolk & Western Ry Co. (Elkins Act, concession).	do.	10,000	ER 10-69-402	Allied Chemical Co. (Elkins Act concessions).	Aug. 15, 1969	5,000
ER 7-68-402	St. Louis & Southwestern RR. (Elkins Act, concession).	Aug. 30, 1968	1,000	ER 10-69-409	Kansas & Missouri Ry. Co. (Claim. Credit violation).	Sept. 22, 1969	5,000
ER 7-68-401	Louisville & Nashville RR. (Elkins Act, concession).	Sept. 4, 1968	6,000	ER 7-69-402	National Carloading Co. (Elkins Act concessions).	Nov. 14, 1969	10,000
ER 6-66-405	Southern Ry. (Interstate Commerce Act, records refusal).	Sept. 16, 1968	500	ER 12-68-404	Tops Shippers Association (Elkins Act concessions).	Nov. 26, 1969	12,000
ER 4-68-406	Erie-Lackawanna (unauthorized disclosure of shipper information 15(11)).	Sept. 25, 1968	100	ER 12-68-405	F. A. Fineberg (Elkins Act concessions).	do.	12,000
ER 4-68-402	Acme Fast Freight (Forwarder) (Elkins Act, concessions).	Sept. 27, 1968	5,000	ER 3-65-401	Penn Central RR. (civil forfeiture credit case).	Nov. 3, 1969	15,000
ER 4-68-403	Western Maryland Ry. (Elkins Act, concessions).	do.	10,000	ER 10-68-402	C. S. Forbes, Sr. (unlawful abandonment).	Nov. 28, 1969	750
7355	Food Fair Stores (Elkins Act, treble forfeiture).	do.	44,355	ER 16-69-402	Ford Motor Co. (Claim. Elkins Act concession).	Dec. 19, 1969	250,000
ER 2-68-402	Lehigh Valley RR. (Elkins Act, concessions).	Oct. 25, 1968	5,000	Total for 1969 (other than service order cases)			1,108,649
ER 6-68-401	Hamilton Plywood Co. (Elkins Act, concessions).	Oct. 30, 1968	3,000	1970:			
ER 8-68-403	Liberty Coach Co. (Elkins Act, concessions).	do.	10,030	ER 10-69-412	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy RR. (failure to provide service).	Jan. 9, 1970	\$2,500
ER 16-68-401	Stelber Cycle Co. (claim—Elkins Act, concessions).	Nov. 1, 1968	25,000	ER 4-68-404	Penn Central RR. (unlawful disclosure of shipper information).	Jan. 8, 1970	250
ER 3-67-403	Penn Central Co. (Elkins Act, credit concessions).	Nov. 19, 1968	15,000	ER 2-69-404	Erie-Lackawanna RR. (Elkins Act concessions).	Jan. 30, 1970	8,000
ER 2-65-401	Staten Island Rapid Transit Ry., Co. (Interstate Commerce Act, order violation).	Dec. 2, 1968	3,000	ER 1-69-401	Railway Express Agency, Inc. (Elkins Act tariff violation).	Feb. 13, 1970	5,000
ER 3-68-407	Cosmin Corp. (claim—Elkins Act, concession).	Dec. 20, 1968	5,000	ER 16-69-401	Western Pacific RR. (Elkins Act concessions).	Feb. 26, 1970	100,000
ER 3-68-408	Rohm Haas Co. (claim—Elkins Act, concession).	Dec. 31, 1968	7,500	ER 2-69-412	Penn Central RR. (claim-credit violation).	Mar. 11, 1970	10,000
Total for 1968 (other than service order cases)			643,312	ER 6-69-409	Land Trucking Co. (claim—Elkins Act concession).	do.	10,000
				ER 6-69-412	Sentimental Star Co. (claim—Elkins Act concession).	Mar. 24, 1970	14,090
				Total for 1970 to date (other than service order cases)			149,840

¹ On both cases bearing this note number, the court imposed fines of \$15,000 but required collection of only \$1,000.

	Criminal cases		Civil forfeitures		Civil injunctions, number	Cease and desist orders number
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
July 1, 1968-June 30, 1969 (involving fines or forfeitures of \$500 or more)	117	\$172,849.99	233	\$344,285.48	40	17
July 1, 1969-Mar. 31, 1970 (involving fines or forfeitures of \$500 or more)	61	69,600.00	190	538,937.42	31	30
July 1, 1968-Mar. 31, 1970 (involving fines or forfeitures of less than \$500)	70	16,550.00	33	8,152.54		

MOTOR, WATER, AND FREIGHT FORWARDER CASES—CRIMINAL FINES OF \$500 OR MORE—JULY 1, 1968 TO JUNE 30, 1969

[Defendant, type of violation, date, and amount of fine]

East Coast, Unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, \$2,000.
Amadel, Inc., Unauthorized operations, 7-19-68, \$1,000.
C. W. Transport, Extension of credit, 7-18-68, \$900.

Doyle R. Payne, Unauthorized operations, 7-5-68, \$1,600.
Pacific Islands, Unauthorized operations, 7-5-68, \$500.
Digby, Inc., Rate concessions, 7-1-68, \$2,400.
J & L Trucking, Unauthorized operations, 7-10-68, \$800.
Kreider Truck, Unauthorized operations, 7-11-68, \$1,000.
Angelo J. Musto, Unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, \$900.

CMR Transporations, Unauthorized operations & rate concessions, 8-2-68, \$2,200.
Charles Wisotsky, Unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, \$1,000.
Leiphart Trucking, Unauthorized operations, 8-13-68, \$1,600.
Whittenton, Inc., Unauthorized operations, 8-12-68, \$2,400.
Central Beef, Aiding and abetting, 8-12-68, \$2,400.
Oliver Trucking, unauthorized operations, 8-26-68, \$700.

Dannecker Oil Co., unauthorized operations, 8-5-68, \$500.
 Wells Bros., unauthorized operations, 8-19-68, \$2,500.
 Vanways, Inc., failure to remit COD funds, etc., \$500.
 Ritter Trucking, unauthorized operations, 9-12-68, \$1,200.
 Towne & Sons, Inc., aiding and abetting, \$500.
 Burgmeyer Bros., granting rebates, 9-4-68, \$4,000.
 Portland Express, unauthorized operations, 9-10-68, \$500.
 Continental Tenn., granting concessions, 9-4-68, \$1,000.
 Halvorson Bus, unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, \$800.
 Lee Way Motor, delinquent COD's, 9-23-68, \$700.
 D & M Lumber, unauthorized operations, 9-7-68, \$500.
 Pyramid Mountain, aiding and abetting, 9-7-68, \$300.
 Jamieson Trucking, unauthorized operations, 9-20-68, \$2,000.
 Whittenton, Ind., unauthorized operations, 9-30-68, \$1,000.
 Carolina Meat, aiding and abetting, \$500.
 Brady's Transport, unauthorized operations, 10-8-68, \$500.
 Gore Freight, unauthorized operations, 9-9-68, \$600.
 Berkshire Fur, aiding and abetting, \$1,000.
 Lawrence Farms, unauthorized operations, 10-11-68, \$700.
 Simkins Industries, unauthorized operations, 10-10-68, \$900.
 Florida Burlap, aiding and abetting, \$100.
 Premium Beverages, \$100.
 Cott Bottling, \$100.
 Ken Wells, Inc., unauthorized operations, 10-28-68, \$1,200.
 Meade Transfer, failure to remit COD funds, 10-18-68, \$1,000.
 Motor Dispatch, unauthorized operations, 7-26-68, \$400.
 Snap Cartage, aiding and abetting, \$400.
 Motor Dispatch, unauthorized operations, 7-28-68, \$500.
 Austgen Express, aiding and abetting, \$500.
 C. F. Wright, unauthorized operations, 10-7-68, \$1,650.
 Santa Fe, unauthorized operations, 10-21-68, \$1,500.
 Gamache Trucking, unauthorized operations, 11-12-68, \$2,000.
 Boehmer Transportation, granting concessions, 11-4-68, \$1,000.
 Jacoby Transport, unauthorized operations, 11-4-68, \$1,050.
 Galney Truck, unauthorized operations, 11-5-68, \$500.
 DeWitt & Kirkland, unauthorized operations, 11-4-68, \$1,400.
 Carolina Meat, aiding and abetting, \$900.
 Allied Van, household goods regulations, 11-8-68, \$1,500.
 Lang's Truck, unauthorized operations, 8-13-68, \$700.
 Magee Truck, unauthorized operations, 11-13-68, \$3,000.
 Stone's Express, unauthorized operations, 4-5-68, \$1,200.
 Carless Bros., unauthorized operations, 11-25-68, \$700.
 Antonio Carless, aiding and abetting, \$700.
 Major Van, household goods regulations, 11-12-68, \$800.
 James V. Kelly, unauthorized operations, 10-25-68, \$600.
 Weinstein, aiding and abetting, \$600.
 Newman's Truck, unauthorized operations, 11-8-68, \$800.
 G. D. Bennett, unauthorized operations, 11-27-68, \$900.
 Andy Davidson, aiding and abetting, \$900.
 George A. Fetzer, criminal contempt, 11-22-68, \$10,000.
 Reads Van, household goods regulations, 11-26-68, \$2,000.

Lehigh Marine, unauthorized operations, 11-22-68, \$1,500.
 Wishner, rate violations, 12-18-68, \$500.
 Sanders Truck, granting concessions, 12-17-68, \$1,400.
 Merry Bros., receiving concessions, 12-17-68, \$1,400.
 Merry Bros., receiving concessions, 12-17-68, \$1,200.
 Roberts Cartage, unauthorized operations, 11-15-68, \$2,000.
 Bekins, rate concessions, 12-4-68, \$1,000.
 H & N, unauthorized operations, 12-5-68, \$300.
 Halverson, aiding and abetting, 12-5-68, \$450.
 North West, aiding and abetting, 12-5-68, \$600.
 Nelson, aiding and abetting, 12-5-68, \$450.
 Park Cities, household goods regulations, 12-5-68, \$5,000.
 Roberson, aiding and abetting, 12-5-68, \$5,000.
 Red Line, unauthorized operations and rate concessions, 1-3-69, \$1,400.
 Merchants, extension of credit, 1-3-69, \$700.
 National Van, household goods regulations, 1-9-69, \$999.99.
 Eastern Motor, extension of credit, 1-20-69, \$1,500.
 Takin Bros., failure to remit COD funds, 1-23-69, \$700.
 F. L. Watson, unauthorized operations, 1-8-69, \$900.
 Luttrell, unauthorized operations, 1-8-69, \$300.
 Cattlemen, aiding and abetting, 1-8-69, \$400.
 Hawkins Trucking, unauthorized operations, 1-17-69, \$600.
 Coutu Trucking, excessive credit, 2-7-69, \$1,600.
 Hunnewell Truck, unauthorized operations, 1-20-69, \$1,200.
 Independent Nail, aiding and abetting, 1-20-69, \$400.
 Messier Transport, unauthorized operations, 2-3-69, \$500.
 Sivaco Wire, aiding and abetting, 2-3-69, \$500.
 A. Lague Express, unauthorized operations, 1-20-69, \$500.
 Sivaco Wire, aiding and abetting, 1-20-69, \$500.
 Budget Movers, unauthorized operations, 2-3-69, \$600.
 Riverside, granting concessions, 2-25-69, \$800.
 Ivory Storage, granting concessions and household goods regulations, 2-24-69, \$1,000.
 Northville Coach, unauthorized operations, 2-10-69, \$4,400.
 G. E. Mattox and K. W. Aldinger, failure to remit COD funds, 1-23-69, \$600 and \$500.
 Sause Bros., unauthorized operations, 2-12-69, \$400.
 Puget Sound, aiding and abetting, 2-12-69, \$400.
 Cal's Motor, unauthorized operations, 3-18-69, \$500.
 R. M. Sullivan, unauthorized operations, 2-28-69, \$700.
 Penn Yan, granting concessions, 3-3-69, \$2,000.
 Fredonia Products, receiving concessions, 3-10-69, \$1,600.
 Hemingway Transportation, granting rebates, 3-21-69, \$500.
 J. H. Brown, unauthorized operations, 3-12-69, \$3,000.
 Tallant Transfer, extension of credit, 3-17-69, \$750.
 Ira E. Brown, unauthorized operations, 3-12-69, \$2,250.
 Aero Mayflower, Granting concessions, 3-12-69, \$1,000.
 Air Freight, unauthorized operations, 3-7-69, \$1,000.
 Security Van, household goods regulations, 3-12-69, \$1,500.

Mercury Freight, extension of credit, 2-7-69, \$900.
 Hemingway, extension of credit, 4-22-69, \$1,000.
 Lieberman, contempt of court (household goods regulations), 4-24-69, 5-month jail sentence.
 Catron, unauthorized operations, 4-22-69, \$900.
 Usher, granting concessions, 4-21-69, \$1,000.
 Lightning, granting concessions, 4-15-69, \$1,000.
 American, unauthorized operations, 4-7-69, \$500.
 Twin Lakes, unauthorized operations, 4-9-69, \$300.
 Schweiger's aiding and abetting, 4-9-69, \$300.
 Hannibal-Quincy, extension of credit, 4-21-69, \$700.
 Mission Electric, unauthorized operations, 4-27-69, \$1,200.
 Pelett, aiding and abetting, 4-27-69, \$500.
 Cecil Claxton, unauthorized operations, 5-5-69, \$500.
 Indiana Trucking, false documents, 5-27-69, \$8,400.
 Pierceton, unauthorized operations, 10-11-68, \$1,750.
 Petro Products, unauthorized operations, 5-13-69, \$1,500.
 Factor, unauthorized operations, 6-10-69, \$1,800.
 Investor, unauthorized operations, 5-27-69, \$300.
 Mobil Oil, aiding and abetting, 5-27-69, \$300.
 Gullett, unauthorized operations, 4-28-69, \$600.
 Master Jobbers, unauthorized operations, 6-20-69, \$1,000.
 North American, household goods regulations, 6-6-69, \$1,000.
 Wallace, unauthorized operations, 6-6-69, \$900.
 Schwan Enterprises, unauthorized operations, 6-6-69, \$900.
 C-B Truck, unauthorized operations, 6-5-69, \$600.
 Kale, unauthorized operations, 6-9-69, \$2,500.
 Welch, unauthorized operations, 5-29-69, \$500.
 Pattons, Inc., unauthorized operations, 6-23-69, \$2,000.
 Radke Transit, unauthorized operations, 6-27-69, \$700.
 J. & J., unauthorized operations, 6-24-69, \$2,000.

JULY 1, 1969 TO MARCH 31, 1970

Johnson Motor, improper service, equipment and facilities, 8-4-69, \$1,400.
 Alexander, unauthorized operations, 7-11-69, \$1,900.
 Powell Truck, failure to remit COD funds; concessions, 7-29-69, \$500.
 Osceola Truck, unauthorized operations, 7-29-69, \$1,000.
 Best Truck, failure to remit COD's; no insurance; unauthorized operations, 8-8-69, \$600.
 Nelce Isham, aiding and abetting, 8-8-69, \$200.
 C. E. Dodson, unauthorized operations, 8-15-69, \$1,600.
 J. R. Willes, unauthorized operations, 8-12-69, \$500.
 Scruggs Auto, unauthorized operations, 8-12-69, \$500.
 Schooley, Inc., rate concessions, 8-15-69, \$1,000.
 Gouverneur Trucking, unauthorized operations, 9-26-69, \$500.
 John Austin, aiding and abetting, 9-26-69, \$500.
 Gouverneur Iron, aiding and abetting, 9-26-69, \$500.
 Horvath Bros., granting concessions, 9-19-69, \$1,800.

Rocco Pontino, unauthorized operations, 9-30-69, \$500.
 C. B. Herndon, unauthorized operations, 9-9-69, \$2,250.
 B. G. Bawcum, unauthorized operations; granting concessions, 9-17-69, \$500.
 Harold Taylor, unauthorized operations, 9-8-69, \$1,000.
 Van Der Aa Bros., unauthorized operations, 9-8-69, \$500.
 Century Charter, unauthorized operations, 9-8-69, \$800.
 Stevenson Trucking, unauthorized operations, 9-15-69, \$700.
 Tolbia Cheese, aiding and abetting, 9-15-69, \$700.
 All-American, granting concessions, 8-27-69, \$600.
 B&B Supply, criminal contempt, 9-22-69, 90-day jail sentence.
 Leon's Trucking, unauthorized operations, 10-17-69, \$900.
 Arlington Carpet, aiding and abetting, 10-17-69, \$900.
 F&D Trading, unauthorized operations, 10-14-69, \$1,000.
 A. A. Giorgia, aiding and abetting, 10-14-69, \$2,000.
 Bush Motor, failure to remit COD funds, 10-8-69, \$800.
 Morven Freight, unauthorized operations, 10-7-69, \$500.
 A. K. Hockaday, unauthorized operations, 10-29-69, \$300.
 Lee Bales, aiding and abetting, 10-29-69, \$200.
 White Bros., unauthorized operations, 10-16-69, \$1,500.
 Swing Transfer, unauthorized operations, 9-25-69, \$1,600.
 Nussbaum, aiding and abetting, 9-25-69, \$1,600.
 Market Produce, unauthorized operations, 10-27-69, \$200.
 Capitol Truck, failure to remit COD funds, 10-3-69, \$1,000.
 R. Kiehne, unauthorized operations, 10-9-69, \$500.
 Beatrice Foods, aiding and abetting, 10-9-69, \$800.
 J. Uhlenhopp, unauthorized operations, 10-9-69, \$500.
 Beatrice Foods, aiding & abetting, 10-9-69, \$300.
 Simpson Truck, unauthorized operations, 10-9-69, \$500.
 Beatrice Foods, aiding & abetting, 10-9-69, \$900.
 Hi-Ball, rate violations, 10-31-69, \$1,000.
 Biter Freight, false records, 10-31-69, \$1,000.
 Carthage, failure to remit COD funds, 11-18-69, \$1,000.
 Greene Transfer, unauthorized operations, 11-10-69, \$700.
 Arbet Truck, unauthorized operations, 11-10-69, \$700.
 Timothy Person, unauthorized operations, 11-13-69, \$500.
 E. M. Keller, unauthorized operations, 11-3-69, \$3,500.
 MacPherson, unauthorized operations, 11-12-69, \$500.
 Western Hauling, unauthorized operations, 11-14-69, \$1,500.
 Samack, Inc., criminal contempt, 11-5-69, \$3,500.
 Holmes, extension of credit, 12-1-69, \$800.
 Berkshire, failure to remit COD funds, 12-8-69, \$500.
 K. G. Moore, Inc., unauthorized operations, 10-15-69, \$500.
 Hall Trucking and John Hall Leasing, unauthorized operations, 12-1-69, \$1,000.
 C. H. B. Grain, unauthorized operations, 12-4-69, \$500.
 Stearly's, unauthorized operations, 1-19-70, \$1,000.
 J. H. Hoffman, Inc., granting concessions, 1-29-70, \$500.

Earnhardt, unauthorized operations, 1-26-70, \$900.
 Charles Jerome, criminal contempt, 1-15-70, \$500.
 Browning Truck, unauthorized operations, 1-16-70, \$2,000.
 C & C, unauthorized operations, 2-10-70, \$500.
 Trade Winds, aiding & abetting, 2-10-70, \$1,500.
 Owens Freight, unauthorized operations; extension of credit, 2-2-70, \$2,000.
 Pasquale, unauthorized operations; compensation, 2-20-70, \$1,450.
 W. J. Skurupey, unauthorized operations, 12-30-69, \$500.
 Smith's, failing to render services, 3-6-70, \$500.
 Wells Bros., unauthorized operations, 10-21-69, \$500.
 Hodges, granting concessions, 3-30-70, \$2,000.
 Sequoyah, receiving concessions, 3-30-70, \$1,200.
 Smith, receiving concessions, 3-30-70, \$800.
 In addition, from July 1, 1968 to March 31, 1970, 70 other criminal cases were completed with fines of less than \$500 each imposed.

MOTOR, WATER, AND FREIGHT FORWARDER CASES FORFEITURE PAYMENTS OF \$500 OR MORE REQUIRED WITHOUT COURT ACTION—JULY 1, 1968, TO JUNE 30, 1969

[Respondent, type of violation, date, amount]

Frank Vilord, Inc., unauthorized operations, 7-25-68, \$1,200.
 Mobile Home, unauthorized operations, 7-19-68, \$1,000.
 Vincent J. Herzog, unauthorized operations, 7-19-68, \$1,600.
 Moore's Hauling, unauthorized operations, 7-9-68, \$1,000.
 Marvin Transport, unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, \$500.
 Carolina Meat, aiding and abetting, 7-17-68, \$500.
 Kimbrell, Inc., unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, \$600.
 Carolina Meat, aiding and abetting, 7-17-68, \$200.
 Parsons Trucking, unauthorized operations, 7-16-68, \$2,000.
 Hamm Drayage, unauthorized operations, 7-26-68, \$750.
 Southwestern, unauthorized operations, 7-16-68, \$600.
 C&S Distributors, unauthorized operations, 7-19-68, \$1,000.
 Facchino Lines, unauthorized operations, 7-19-68, \$1,000.
 Smith Transport, unauthorized operations, 8-21-68, \$1,600.
 Fulton-Oswego, aiding and abetting, 8-21-68, \$1,000.
 J. P. Lehrer, Inc. unauthorized operations, 8-2-68, \$1,200.
 Duggan Machinery, unauthorized operations, 8-7-68, \$1,200.
 Cetro Trucking Co., unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, \$1,000.
 Kerr Concrete, aiding and abetting, 7-1-68, \$1,000.
 Philip Barbera, unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, \$500.
 Middlesex, aiding and abetting, 8-2-68, \$1,000.
 Shanahan Motor, unauthorized operations, 8-22-68, \$2,500.
 Morgantown, unauthorized operations, 8-27-68, \$1,500.
 Raymond G. Koop, unauthorized operations, 8-1-68, \$1,000.
 Level Valley, aiding and abetting, 8-1-68, \$1,000.
 Auto Driveway, unauthorized operations, 8-7-68, \$1,000.
 Neyrinck Brothers, unauthorized operations, 8-13-68, \$1,500.

Borden Chemical, aiding and abetting, 8-27-68, \$1,000.
 L & M Supply, unauthorized operations, 8-20-68, \$500.
 Adrian Blissfield, aiding and abetting, 8-20-68, \$500.
 Alvin R. Meadows, unauthorized operations, 8-21-68, \$600.
 Flala Feed & Grain, unauthorized operations, 8-26-68, \$500.
 Pioneer Wholesale, unauthorized operations, 8-13-68, \$600.
 Osage Wholesalers, aiding and abetting, 8-13-68, \$600.
 Gene Adams, unauthorized operations, 9-17-68, \$1,500.
 Louis J. Gardella, unauthorized operations, 9-13-68, \$1,000.
 Minute Carriers, unauthorized operations, 9-19-68, \$2,000.
 Parks United, unauthorized operations, 9-20-68, \$500.
 Bernard Baron, Inc., unauthorized operations, 9-9-68, \$1,000.
 Evans Delivery, unauthorized operations, 9-23-68, \$2,200.
 Barry Theo Fox, unauthorized operations, 9-25-68, \$500.
 Bachman's Transfer, unauthorized operations, 9-24-68, \$700.
 Frank Molica, unauthorized operations, 7-29-68, \$500.
 Arch-Bilt, aiding and abetting, 9-22-68, \$1,000.
 Valley Transfer, unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, \$2,000.
 Yellow Coach, unauthorized operations, 9-3-68, \$1,700.
 Veshio Truck, unauthorized operations, 9-10-68, \$1,500.
 Domino Cartage, unauthorized operations, 9-6-68, \$1,000.
 Robert S. Kiesel, unauthorized operations, 9-13-68, \$700.
 Tater Trucking, unauthorized operations, 9-18-68, \$500.
 D. Q. Wise Co., aiding and abetting, 9-18-68, \$500.
 McPherson Bros., aiding and abetting, 9-18-68, \$500.
 W. J. Digby, Inc., unauthorized operations, 9-13-68, \$1,500.
 W. W. Rearick, unauthorized operations, 9-26-68, \$1,500.
 H & W Motor, unauthorized operations, 9-27-68, \$1,400.
 Werner Enterprises, unauthorized operations, 9-24-68, \$500.
 Ryan Express, unauthorized operations, 9-2-68, \$1,800.
 Gene Adams, unauthorized operations, 10-21-68, \$2,000.
 Hemingway Transp., unauthorized operations, 10-31-68, \$1,000.
 Barron Trucking, unauthorized operations, 10-18-68, \$3,600.
 Rea-D-Pack, aiding & abetting, \$1,800.
 James C. LaBar, unauthorized operations, 10-29-68, \$6,700.
 Swanee, aiding & abetting, 8-26-68, \$750.
 Muskin Mfg., aiding & abetting, 9-5-68, \$2,000.
 Luria Bros., aiding & abetting, 9-5-68, \$500.
 Bell Electric, aiding & abetting, 10-9-68, \$600.
 William Land, aiding & abetting, 10-25-68, \$1,200.
 Henry-Delux aiding & abetting, 10-29-68, \$1,000.
 Gappa's, unauthorized operations, 10-17-68, \$4,800.
 Kofman's, unauthorized operations, 10-24-68, \$1,000.
 Cavert Wire, unauthorized operations, 10-16-68, \$1,000.
 Plymouth Van, unauthorized operations, 10-9-68, \$2,000.
 W. E. Best, unauthorized operations, 10-11-68, \$1,800.

John Kolak, unauthorized operations, 10-7-68, \$1,500.
 Solomon & Teslovich, unauthorized operations, 10-1-68, \$5,500.
 John Frasier, unauthorized operations, 7-17-68, \$900.
 Carolina Meat, aiding & abetting, 10-30-68, \$100.
 United Van Lines, unauthorized operations, 10-30-68, \$1,600.
 James Cate, unauthorized operations, 10-25-68, \$500.
 Texas Hot Shot, unauthorized operations, 10-2-68, \$1,000.
 Allied Steel, unauthorized operations, 10-2-68, \$500.
 Baze Trucking, unauthorized operations, 10-1-68, \$1,000.
 Oasis Sales, aiding and abetting, 9-26-68, \$500.
 Produce Transport, unauthorized operations, 11-7-68, \$1,500.
 Martella Motor, unauthorized operations, 11-6-68, \$1,500.
 Sherdel Trucking, unauthorized operations, 10-30-68, \$500.
 Manas-Sherdel, aiding and abetting, 11-5-68, \$500.
 Nyack Express, unauthorized operations, 11-5-68, \$700.
 Certified Moving, household goods regulations, 11-5-68, \$1,000.
 Frank Kondrat, unauthorized operations, 9-26-68, \$1,000.
 North Hill, aiding and abetting, 11-4-68, \$800.
 Heritage Van, unauthorized operations, 11-1-68, \$1,000.
 Thomas Goodfellow, unauthorized operations, 11-8-68, \$600.
 Ace Doran Hauling, aiding & abetting, 11-8-68, \$600.
 Red Line Transfer, unauthorized operations, 11-1-68, \$1,500.
 W. C. Ingram, unauthorized operations, 11-8-68, \$800.
 Samuels & Co., aiding and abetting, 10-24-68, \$1,600.
 Dean Van, unauthorized operations, 11-1-68, \$1,500.
 G. H. Eason, unauthorized operations, 11-18-68, \$400.
 Carolina Meat, Aiding & abetting, 7-17-68, \$500.
 Cedar Rapids, unauthorized operations, 11-12-68, \$1,000.
 Mullen Bros., unauthorized operations, 11-15-68, \$1,000.
 Reliable, unauthorized operations, 11-14-68, \$1,000.
 Headley's Express, unauthorized operations, 11-15-68, \$1,500.
 Shulman, Inc., unauthorized operations, 11-15-68, \$1,000.
 A-C, unauthorized operations, 10-19-68, \$500.
 Emery, aiding & abetting, 11-5-68, \$1,000.
 Aetna Van, unauthorized operations, 11-19-68, \$1,800.
 Frank Howell, unauthorized operations, 11-14-68, \$500.
 Pioneer, aiding and abetting, 11-19-68, \$1,800.
 Don Ward, Inc., unauthorized operations, 11-20-68, \$2,000.
 Snodgrass, unauthorized operations, 11-29-68, \$1,000.
 George Alger, unauthorized operations, 12-2-68, \$500.
 Domel Assoc., unauthorized operations, 12-27-68, \$1,000.
 Route Messenger, unauthorized operations, 12-17-68, \$1,400.
 Triangle, unauthorized operations, 12-4-68, \$200.
 American Fluorescent, aiding and abetting, 12-4-68, \$1,750.
 Jamerson Bros., unauthorized operations, 12-12-68, \$1,200.
 Shank's Garage, unauthorized operations, 12-9-68, \$2,000.

Dollison, unauthorized operations, 12-6-68, \$500.
 Miss. Moving, unauthorized operations, 12-26-68, \$1,300.
 Lloyd Schoenholt, unauthorized operations, 12-23-68, \$1,250.
 United Buckingham, unauthorized operations, 12-13-68, \$2,000.
 Danny Martinez, unauthorized operations, 11-15-68, \$250.
 Ballentine, aiding & abetting, 11-15-68, \$800.
 L. E. Troutman, unauthorized operations, 12-31-68, \$600.
 Hurricane Steel, unauthorized operations, 12-26-68, \$1,400.
 Suburban Charter, unauthorized operations, 12-17-68, \$750.
 OKA Transfer, unauthorized operations, 12-17-68, \$2,000.
 Middlesex Motor, unauthorized operations, 1-6-69, \$500.
 Tidewater, aiding & abetting, 1-6-69, \$500.
 Mortell Co., aiding & abetting, 1-6-69, \$1,000.
 Merit Transport, unauthorized operations, 1-7-69, \$1,000.
 Monk's Express, unauthorized operations, 1-9-69, \$1,000.
 Howard Trucking, unauthorized operations, 1-7-69, \$500.
 Reed's Fuel, unauthorized operations, 1-6-69, \$500.
 C & S Trucking, unauthorized operations, 1-6-69, \$750.
 Red Ball, household goods regulations, 1-15-69, \$1,000.
 John Reginak, unauthorized operations, 1-16-69, \$1,000.
 Flock, unauthorized operations, 1-20-69, \$2,000.
 Richter, unauthorized operations, 1-23-69, \$500.
 Delta, aiding and abetting, 1-16-69, \$500.
 Smallman, unauthorized operations, 1-16-69, \$300.
 Delta, unauthorized operations, 1-13-69, \$500.
 F. Abston, aiding and abetting, 1-13-69, \$300.
 Tipton, unauthorized operations, 1-13-69, \$500.
 Lee Way, unauthorized operations, 1-17-69, \$1,250.
 Strickland, unauthorized operations, 2-13-69, \$4,000.
 Blue Streak, unauthorized operations, 2-19-69, \$1,500.
 Allstates, unauthorized operations, 2-5-69, \$1,500.
 Virginia Freight, unauthorized operations, 1-27-69, \$1,200.
 Scarl's Delivery, unauthorized operations, 2-24-69, \$1,000.
 W. H. Anderson, unauthorized operations, 2-18-69, \$1,000.
 Carolina Meat, aiding and abetting, 2-24-69, \$500.
 Cleve Farm, aiding and abetting, 1-10-69, \$1,000.
 A. K. Mann, Jr., unauthorized operations, 1-30-69, \$2,000.
 Wensel's Truck, unauthorized operations, 2-3-69, \$3,500.
 Lee C. Cook, unauthorized operations, 2-18-69, \$1,000.
 Iddings Trucking, unauthorized operations, 2-3-69, \$3,000.
 Nicklaus Transfer, unauthorized operations, 1-29-69, \$3,000.
 G. R. Beals, Inc., unauthorized operations, 2-19-69, \$500.
 Miles Trucking, unauthorized operations, 2-3-69, \$1,000.
 Dixie Hauling, unauthorized operations, 2-24-69, \$1,000.
 Gateway Transp., unauthorized operations, 2-19-69, \$3,600.
 Consolidated, unauthorized operations, 2-20-69, \$500.

Saturn Express, unauthorized operations, 2-27-69, \$500.
 Ralph Kapke, aiding and abetting, 2-27-69, \$500.
 Intercity, unauthorized operations, 2-19-69, \$800.
 Southwest, unauthorized operations, 2-24-69, \$3,500.
 Crumpler, unauthorized operations, 2-7-69, \$750.
 American, unauthorized operations, 2-14-69, \$600.
 Kuner-Empson, aiding and abetting, 1-27-69, \$600.
 Layman, Inc., unauthorized operations, 2-20-69, \$500.
 Continental Van, unauthorized operations, 2-5-69, \$1,000.
 Milwaukee, aiding and abetting, 2-11-69, \$500.
 Green Transfer, unauthorized operations, 2-7-69, \$1,500.
 National, aiding and abetting, 2-10-69, \$1,500.
 Max Ker & Son, unauthorized operations, 2-3-69, \$1,000.
 C. Rikard, unauthorized operations, 3-4-69, \$1,000.
 Bison City, unauthorized operations, 3-21-69, \$500.
 Hillside, unauthorized operations, 2-28-69, \$1,000.
 Bader Bros., household goods regulations, 3-27-69, \$1,600.
 Don-Dee, unauthorized operations, 3-12-69, \$1,000.
 George Anderson, unauthorized operations, 3-6-69, \$500.
 Tose, Inc., unauthorized operations, 3-10-69, \$1,500.
 Reeder's, Inc., unauthorized operations, 3-10-69, \$1,000.
 Thompson Trucking, unauthorized operations, 3-10-69, \$1,600.
 American Holiday, unauthorized operations, 3-14-69, \$1,500.
 Continental, aiding and abetting, 3-14-69, \$1,000.
 Merchant's, unauthorized operations, 3-3-69, \$1,080.
 Umthun Trucking, unauthorized operations, 3-13-69, \$2,000.
 Ben Loper, unauthorized operations, 3-5-69, \$800.
 Blacker, unauthorized operations, 3-3-69, \$700.
 Prentice, aiding and abetting, 10-9-68, \$1,000.
 Lind-Mullis, unauthorized operations, 3-11-69, \$500.
 Scott & Son, unauthorized operations, 3-7-69, \$500.
 Leavitt's, unauthorized operations, 3-20-69, \$600.
 Sage Transpor., unauthorized operations, 3-26-69, \$1,100.
 D.C., unauthorized operations, 1-31-69, \$500.
 United, aiding and abetting, 1-31-69, \$800.
 Illinois, Calif., aiding and abetting, 2-28-69, \$500.
 King's, unauthorized operations, 3-17-69, \$500.
 Kirby & Kirby, unauthorized operations, 4-21-69, \$1,500.
 Lehrer, Inc., unauthorized operations, 4-10-69, \$1,200.
 Patterson, Inc., unauthorized operations, 4-10-69, \$1,000.
 Baker, unauthorized operations, 4-1-69, \$500.
 P. & M., unauthorized operations, 4-14-69, \$1,200.
 Gould, unauthorized operations, 4-7-69, \$500.
 Bast, Inc., unauthorized operations, 4-11-69, \$2,200.
 Mitchum, unauthorized operations, 4-9-69, \$1,500.
 Regis, aiding and abetting, 4-3-69, \$1,000.

Point Express, unauthorized operations, 4-1-69, \$3,000.
 Glasrock, unauthorized operations, 10-18-69, \$4,500.
 Hammonds, aiding and abetting, 4-16-69, \$1,500.
 Blodgett, unauthorized operations, 4-21-69, \$3,000.
 Rich Hill, unauthorized operations, 4-14-69, \$500.
 Fremont, unauthorized operations, 4-24-69, \$1,000.
 Prescon, unauthorized operations, 4-24-69, \$1,200.
 McFarland, unauthorized operations, 1-27-69, \$1,500.
 Hall Transp., aiding & abetting, 1-27-69, \$1,500.
 Howard & Nedry, unauthorized operations, 4-23-69, \$500.
 City Van, failure to file annual reports, 3-28-69, \$500.
 Bob's Tow, unauthorized operations, 3-7-69, \$1,700.
 F & L, unauthorized operations, 4-4-69, \$500.
 Lyon Van Lines, household goods regulations, 4-10-69, \$1,100.
 Jessie's unauthorized operations, 4-16-69, \$750.
 Beidleman, unauthorized operations, 4-15-69, \$2,000.
 Hub Transp., unauthorized operations, 5-1-69, \$1,000.
 McBride Transp., unauthorized operations, 5-12-69, \$1,000.
 Otis Wright, unauthorized operations, 5-14-69, \$600.
 Lima Iron, aiding & abetting, 4-21-69, \$600.
 W. J. Maler, unauthorized operations, 5-8-69, \$500.
 Bundy Truck, unauthorized operations, 5-15-69, \$500.
 M. C. Hughes, unauthorized operations, 5-8-69, \$1,000.
 Bornholt Truck, unauthorized operations, 5-22-69, \$1,000.
 Ellason Transp., unauthorized operations, 5-2-69, \$900.
 Ernest A. Falen, unauthorized operations, 4-28-69, \$600.
 Rogovin Express, unauthorized operations, 6-5-69, \$500.
 Hall Cartage, unauthorized operations, 6-4-69, \$1,500.
 General Dispatch, unauthorized operations, 5-12-69, \$150.
 E & M Machinery, unauthorized operations, 6-16-69, \$1,500.
 Washington Aluminum, aiding & abetting, 12-30-68, \$1,000.
 J. W. Jones, unauthorized operations, 6-6-69, \$1,000.
 Tate Architectural, aiding & abetting, 5-23-69, \$1,500.
 Russell Transfer, unauthorized operations, 6-19-69, \$1,500.
 Anthony Flick, unauthorized operations, 6-24-69, \$1,200.
 Appomattox Trucking, unauthorized operations, 6-5-69, \$2,000.
 Bonney Motor, unauthorized operations, 6-13-69, \$3,000.
 Modern Motor, failure to file reports, 6-6-69, \$2,000.
 Transcon Lines, unauthorized operations, 5-2-69, \$1,500.
 Subler Transfer, unauthorized operations, 6-5-69, \$800.
 Worster Motor, unauthorized operations, 6-11-69, \$1,900.
 Equipment Transport, unauthorized operations, 6-19-69, \$1,500.
 U.S. Truck, unauthorized operations, 6-16-69, \$1,500.
 Otto Jurena, unauthorized operations, 6-5-69, \$500.
 Agricultural, unauthorized operations, 6-2-69, \$7,500.

Gray Line, unauthorized operations, 6-16-69, \$500.
 Georgianni Transp., unauthorized operations, 6-5-69, \$1,500.
 Cotter Garage, unauthorized operations, 6-23-69, \$500.
 Jet Air Freight, unauthorized operations, 6-24-69, \$2,700.
 Larson Transfer, unauthorized operations, 6-24-69, \$4,000.
 Leroy Kirkland, unauthorized operations, 6-17-69, \$500.
 JULY 1, 1969 TO MARCH 31, 1970
 Thruway, unauthorized operations, 7-24-69, \$1,000.
 Conrad Cyr, unauthorized operations, 7-31-69, \$1,000.
 Paul Marckesano, failure to file reports, 7-16-69, \$1,000.
 Meland Corp., unauthorized operations, 7-14-69, \$1,000.
 Millers Transport, unauthorized operations, 7-24-69, \$800.
 M. Bullfant, unauthorized operations, 7-28-69, \$3,000.
 Banbury, unauthorized operations, 7-28-69, \$500.
 Harrell Truck, unauthorized operations, 7-16-69, \$500.
 M. L. Asbury, unauthorized operations, 5-15-69, \$2,000.
 Producers, aiding & abetting, 7-1-69, \$1,500.
 Container, unauthorized operations, 7-8-69, \$1,300.
 Morgan Drive, unauthorized operations, 7-11-69, \$2,000.
 R-W Service, unauthorized operations, 7-11-69, \$1,000.
 Matlack, unauthorized operations, 7-16-69, \$700.
 Transport, aiding & abetting, 7-16-69, \$700.
 Vancouver, unauthorized operations, 7-22-69, \$1,500.
 Mairs, aiding & abetting, 7-22-69, \$1,000.
 Navy Trucking, unauthorized operations, 7-16-69, \$1,000.
 B & E, unauthorized operations, 8-22-69, \$1,000.
 Stamulis Bros., unauthorized operations, 8-25-69, \$1,800.
 Atlantic, unauthorized operations, 8-22-69, \$1,000.
 Pan American, household goods regulations, 8-25-69, \$1,900.
 Merilino Bros., unauthorized operations, 10-23-69, \$100.
 Wollman, Inc., aiding & abetting, 7-30-69, \$1,500.
 Frank Natale, unauthorized operations, 8-4-69, \$500.
 Standard Concrete, aiding & abetting, 3-10-69, \$1,000.
 Henry J. Giorgi, accounting regulations, 7-25-69, \$500.
 M. K. Morris, unauthorized operations, 7-29-69, \$1,000.
 Catlett, unauthorized operations, 8-4-69, \$200.
 Suzy-Bel, aiding and abetting, 7-25-69, \$500.
 Imperial Air, unauthorized operations, 8-12-69, \$2,000.
 Matthew Moving, unauthorized operations, 7-31-69, \$500.
 Highway Express, unauthorized operations, 8-10-69, \$4,000.
 Carter Bros., unauthorized operations, 8-18-69, \$1,000.
 A. J. Williams, unauthorized operations, 8-19-69, \$500.
 Mac's Produce, unauthorized operations, 6-25-69, \$900.
 Georgia-Pacific, aiding and abetting, 8-12-69, \$1,000.
 McNamara Motor, unauthorized operations, 7-8-69, \$2,000.
 Indiana Motor, aiding and abetting, 8-8-69, \$1,000.

Gutman Truck, unauthorized operations, 8-7-69, \$1,600.
 Universal, aiding and abetting, 8-7-69, \$1,600.
 Truckway, Inc., unauthorized operations, 8-15-69, \$1,600.
 Kathy-O-Estates, unauthorized operations, 8-20-69, \$500.
 L. C. Hall's Truck, unauthorized operations, 8-8-69, \$1,000.
 Southern Alaska, unauthorized operations, 8-18-69, \$500.
 Thoen Rentals, unauthorized operations, 7-30-69, \$500.
 A.I.D.E., unauthorized operations, 8-25-69, \$1,000.
 Menke, unauthorized operations, 8-22-69, \$4,000.
 Tieri Transp., unauthorized operations, 9-16-69, \$500.
 George A. LaBagh, unauthorized operations, 8-27-69, \$1,000.
 North American, unauthorized operations, 8-26-69, \$1,000.
 Zimny's Trucking, unauthorized operations, 7-24-69, \$1,000.
 Davis Delaney, aiding & abetting, 9-30-69, \$1,000.
 Cober Transfer, unauthorized operations, 9-22-69, \$2,800.
 Allied Freight, unauthorized operations, 8-28-69, \$1,000.
 L. J. Yoder, unauthorized operations, 7-25-69, \$500.
 Blue & White, aiding & abetting 8-29-69, \$500.
 C. W. Eanes, unauthorized operations, 9-29-69, \$1,500.
 L. J. MacDonald, household goods regulations, 9-4-69, \$2,000.
 John Ralston, unauthorized operations, 9-19-69, \$2,800.
 Spencer Trucking, unauthorized operations, 9-8-69, \$1,000.
 Westvaco, aiding & abetting, 9-19-69, \$1,200.
 Cleveland Freight, failure to file reports, 9-18-69, \$1,000.
 R. L. Wright, unauthorized operations, 9-8-69, \$500.
 E. Nelman, aiding & abetting, 8-22-69, \$1,000.
 G. G. Denham, unauthorized operations, 9-4-69, \$1,000.
 Mallette Bros., unauthorized operations, 9-4-69, \$1,000.
 Centropolis, unauthorized operations, 9-2-69, \$1,000.
 Belger Cartage, aiding & abetting, 8-25-69, \$500.
 Prickett & Son, unauthorized operations, 9-9-69, \$1,000.
 Nye Oil Field, unauthorized operations, 7-31-69, \$500.
 Tom Hicks, aiding and abetting, 9-16-69, \$2,500.
 Burkett Trucking, unauthorized operations, 8-29-69, \$2,000.
 Munsey Products, aiding and abetting, 9-11-69, \$2,000.
 Lilac City, unauthorized operations, 9-15-69, \$750.
 D&O Fairchild, unauthorized operations, 9-26-69, \$1,500.
 Pat's Mobile, unauthorized operations, 6-6-69, \$1,000.
 Golden State, aiding and abetting, 9-30-69, \$1,000.
 Anderson Produce, unauthorized operations, 8-26-69, \$2,750.
 Safeway Stores, aiding and abetting, 8-26-69, \$10,000.
 Welch Trucking, unauthorized operations, 8-8-69, \$1,000.
 Allied, aiding and abetting, 8-8-69, \$1,000.
 J.W.M. Inc., unauthorized operations, 10-7-69, \$1,000.
 Transamerican, unauthorized operations, 10-20-69, \$2,750.

Inter-City, unauthorized operations, 10-1-69, \$500.
 Republic Van, household goods regulations, 10-8-69, \$4,000.
 C. S. Short, unauthorized operations, 10-6-69, \$1,000.
 W. S. Frazier, aiding and abetting, 10-6-69, \$1,700.
 Pottstown, unauthorized operations, 10-3-69, \$1,300.
 New Enterprise, unauthorized operations, 10-3-69, \$800.
 Schiek Motor, failure to file reports, 9-22-69, \$1,000.
 Lake Shore, failure to file reports, 10-17-69, \$1,000.
 Kramer Produce, unauthorized operations, 10-6-69, \$1,250.
 H. O. Burns, unauthorized operations, 10-9-69, \$200.
 Southwestern, aiding and abetting 8-22-69, \$500.
 Budway Express, unauthorized operations, 10-3-69, \$1,400.
 E-Z Way, unauthorized operations, 9-15-69, \$4,000.
 Petrochemicals, aiding and abetting, 10-13-69, \$1,500.
 Westfair, unauthorized operations, 10-27-69, \$1,000.
 Barnett Motor, unauthorized operations, 10-27-69, \$1,000.
 Westfair, aiding and abetting, 10-27-69, \$1,000.
 Gulf Transport, unauthorized operations, 11-7-69, \$1,000.
 Coastal Van, unauthorized operations, 11-14-69, \$1,000.
 Central Fireproof, aiding and abetting, 11-14-69, \$1,000.
 Original Hall-Lane, unauthorized operations, 11-5-69, \$1,500.
 Mercer Motor, unauthorized operations, 10-9-69, \$1,500.
 Trip Transport, unauthorized operations, 10-30-69, \$1,000.
 Shaffer Trucking, unauthorized operations, 10-24-69, \$4,000.
 Mawson & Mawson, failing to keep records, 10-9-69, \$1,500.
 Frank Jock, unauthorized operations, 10-9-69, \$1,800.
 P.C.M., failure to file reports, 11-14-69, \$1,000.
 Three Bros., unauthorized operations, 10-30-69, \$2,000.
 W & R, unauthorized operations, 10-24-69, \$500.
 Eazor, accounting regulations, 11-5-69, \$3,500.
 Daniels Motor, accounting regulations, 11-5-69, \$3,500.
 Bryon, unauthorized operations, 11-17-69, \$1,700.
 Richter, unauthorized operations, 10-16-69, \$2,000.
 Petroleum, failure to file reports, 11-10-69, \$700.
 Mercer, unauthorized operations, 11-18-69, \$5,000.
 North State, unauthorized operations, 10-20-69, \$600.
 Towry Produce, unauthorized operations, 10-31-69, \$1,000.
 Clyde Rose, unauthorized operations, 11-14-69, \$500.
 Illinois, incorrect freight bills, 10-24-69, \$1,700.
 Continental, unauthorized operations, 10-23-69, \$1,500.
 Whitley's, incorrect freight bills, 11-3-69, \$1,400.
 Checkerway, incorrect freight bills, 9-17-69, \$1,350.
 Midland, unauthorized operations, 10-10-69, \$500.
 Beasley's, unauthorized operations, 10-15-69, \$1,200.
 Grady Thompson, unauthorized operations, 10-24-69, \$750.

Burrell Thompson, unauthorized operations, 10-23-69, \$750.
 Hoyt Trucking, failure to file reports, 11-17-69, \$500.
 Canal, unauthorized operations, 12-1-69, \$1,200.
 Blatchley, Inc., unauthorized operations, 12-24-69, \$1,000.
 D. J. King, Inc., aiding & abetting, 12-15-69, \$500.
 Interstate, unauthorized operations, 12-15-69, \$2,500.
 Coastal Dist., unauthorized operations, 11-26-69, \$1,000.
 Rose Hill, unauthorized operations, 11-19-69, \$1,000.
 Quinn Wholesale, aiding & abetting, 11-18-69, \$1,000.
 Direct Service, unauthorized operations, 10-8-69, \$1,000.
 Midwest, unauthorized operations, 11-19-69, \$500.
 Portland Motor, unauthorized operations, 1-25-69, \$1,000.
 P. F. Huntley Co., unauthorized operations, 12-1-69, \$500.
 Jack Thrift, unauthorized operations, 11-28-69, \$3,000.
 Whisler Hardwood, aiding & abetting, 11-28-69, \$3,000.
 Also Transportation, unauthorized operations, 12-10-69, \$3,000.
 March Transport, aiding & abetting, 12-9-69, \$3,000.
 Clipper Carloading, aiding & abetting, 12-9-69, \$3,000.
 Hunnewell, failure to file reports, 1-6-70, \$1,000.
 Drake, unauthorized operations, 12-16-69, \$2,000.
 Warwick, unauthorized operations, 12-4-69, \$500.
 Northeast, unauthorized operations, 12-4-69, \$500.
 Dependable, unauthorized operations, 11-26-69, \$1,000.
 Diamond T., aiding & abetting, 12-19-69, \$1,000.
 Westchester, unauthorized operations, 1-2-70, \$1,000.
 Thomas Gerrity, household goods regulations, 12-30-69, \$1,000.
 Keller, unauthorized operations, 12-22-69, \$2,500.
 C. H. Hooker, unauthorized operations, 12-9-69, \$1,200.
 Victory, unauthorized operations, 12-3-69, \$2,200.
 Tompkins, unauthorized operations, 1-19-70, \$2,000.
 Ligon, unauthorized operations, 1-5-70, \$1,000.
 Davis, unauthorized operations, 1-7-70, \$1,000.
 Otis Angel, unauthorized operations, 12-17-69, \$500.
 Badger, improper freight bills, 12-3-69, \$1,000.
 Thompson, unauthorized operations, 12-12-69, \$500.
 Richardson, household goods regulations, 1-8-70, \$1,100.
 Glosier, unauthorized operations, 12-22-69, \$500.
 Revell, unauthorized operations, 12-11-69, \$500.
 Sherwood, unauthorized operations, 12-11-69, \$1,700.
 Davis Bros., unauthorized operations, 1-12-70, \$3,500.
 Hurliman, unauthorized operations, 12-18-69, \$1,500.
 Russell Fluhrer, unauthorized operations, 1-15-70, \$3,000.
 Bear Van, failure to observe tariff rates, 12-29-69, \$1,000.
 Base Transportation, unauthorized operations, 12-15-69, \$2,000.
 Insured, false freight bills, 12-18-69, \$3,000.
 Vickerman, aiding & abetting, 1-12-70, \$3,000.

F. L. Zwicker, unauthorized operations, 1-23-70, \$800.
 Industrial, aiding & abetting, 1-16-70, \$800.
 Best Way, unauthorized operations, 2-9-70, \$1,000.
 J. H. Russell, failure to keep records, 1-21-70, \$2,000.
 Kraus Transport, unauthorized operations, 2-10-70, \$1,000.
 J. J. Brady, unauthorized operations, 2-10-70, \$1,000.
 Textile, unauthorized operations, 1-30-70, \$1,500.
 Air Freight, unauthorized operations, 1-26-70, \$1,200.
 Thruway, unauthorized operations, 1-16-70, \$1,000.
 Xerox, aiding and abetting, 2-4-70, \$8,000.
 White Bus, unauthorized operations, 1-19-70, \$500.
 A. E. White, unauthorized operations, 1-23-70, \$1,000.
 Heavlow, unauthorized operations, 1-28-70, \$1,189.50.
 Draper, unauthorized operations, 2-24-70, \$1,500.
 Ratliff, unauthorized operations, 1-28-70, \$1,000.
 W. C. McQuaide, unauthorized operations, 1-19-70, \$500.
 McFeely, unauthorized operations, 1-30-70, \$1,300.
 J. P. Sorice, unauthorized operations, 2-3-70, \$1,000.
 Youngstown, failing to keep records, 1-20-70, \$500.
 West Virginia, unauthorized operations, 2-17-70, \$1,000.
 Van Haaren, unauthorized operations, 2-18-70, \$1,500.
 United Storage, unauthorized operations, 10-30-69, \$1,500.
 Sims Motor, aiding and abetting, 2-11-70, \$1,500.
 H & F, unauthorized operations, 2-4-70, \$1,500.
 Bellm, aiding and abetting, 12-11-69, \$1,500.
 M & M, unauthorized operations, 1-27-70, \$1,500.
 J. J. Willis, unauthorized operations, 2-17-70, \$500.
 Dunn Bros., aiding and abetting, 11-18-69, \$500.
 Stewart, unauthorized operations, 11-3-69, \$500.
 Colony, aiding and abetting, 8-27-69, \$1,000.
 Robinson, unauthorized operations, 1-2-70, \$500.
 Atlas Truck, unauthorized operations, 2-2-70, \$1,000.
 Leavitt's, unauthorized operations, 12-2-69, \$2,000.
 Weyerhaeuser, aiding and abetting, 2-3-70, \$650.
 Art Knight, unauthorized operations, 1-26-70, \$1,000.
 Royer Trucking, unauthorized operations, 2-2-70, \$750.
 Paradis, unauthorized operations, 1-30-70, \$1,000.
 Global, household goods regulations, 2-12-70, \$1,000.
 Walter Holm, unauthorized operations, \$1,400.
 In addition, from July 1, 1968 to March 31, 1970, 33 other forfeiture claims were settled for amounts less than \$500.

MOTOR, WATER, AND FREIGHT FORWARDER CASES FORFEITURES IMPOSED FOLLOWING COURT ACTION—JULY 1, 1968 TO JUNE 30, 1969
 [Defendant, type of violation, date, and forfeiture imposed]
 Motor Transp., Failure to file reports, 7-15-68, \$2,500.
 Ray's Transport, Failure to file reports, 9-13-68, \$200.
 Schroder's Express, Failure to file reports, 8-27-68, \$500.

East Coast, Failure to file reports, 10-1-68, \$500.
 Moser Trucking, Failure to file reports, 9-18-68, \$500.
 Twin City, Failure to file reports, 10-28-68, \$500.
 J. W. Burrows, Unauthorized operations, 12-12-68, \$300.
 Gleason Transp., Failure to file reports, 1-6-69, \$600.
 Nat Farinacci, Failure to file reports, 12-30-68, \$1,000.
 Brunton Storage, Failure to file reports, 12-24-68, \$250.
 Luchsinger, Unauthorized operations, 1-3-69, \$750.
 J. B. Honeycutt, Failure to file reports, 1-11-69, \$2,000.
 Collins Truck, Failure to file reports, 3-21-69, \$542.80.
 S. M. Burrell, Unauthorized operations, 3-20-69, \$375.
 Maryland Tank, Failure to file reports, 3-28-69, \$10,000.
 Don E. Stone, Unauthorized operations, 4-15-69, \$600.
 Skelly Detective, failure to file reports, 4-22-69, \$400.
 Mission Petroleum, unauthorized operations, 6-13-69, \$1,000.
 A. B. Robbins, unauthorized operations, 5-9-69, \$2,537.68.
 Law Motor, failure to file reports, 6-30-69, \$100.

JULY 1, 1969 TO MARCH 31, 1970

American Farm Lines, unauthorized operations, 7-24-69, \$74,447.92. (Costs & damages.)
 Merit Transport, failure to file reports, 8-18-69, \$300.
 C. E. Cole, Inc., unauthorized operations, 8-4-69, \$1,000.
 Cudd Motor, unauthorized operations, 8-27-69, \$5,000.
 Lester Crain, unauthorized operations, 8-18-69, \$1,250.
 Jeffery Blackmon, unauthorized operations, 9-3-69, \$1,400.
 Main Express, unauthorized operations, 8-19-69, \$100.
 Flying Tiger, aiding & abetting, 8-19-69, \$500.
 Shippers Truck, unauthorized operations, 10-24-69, \$1,500.
 Boyd Trucking, unauthorized operations, 10-20-69, \$7,500.
 Van Haaren, aiding and abetting, 1-15-70, \$600.
 Dodson Heavy Haul, unauthorized operations, 1-15-70, \$600.
 Gale Heavy Haul, unauthorized operations, 1-15-70, \$600.
 Van Haaren, unauthorized operations, 1-15-70, \$500.
 Vydra Movers, failure to file reports, 11-4-69, \$146,300. (Default.)
 George Drummey, failure to file reports, 7-18-69, \$500.

CIVIL INJUNCTIONS—JULY 1, 1968, TO JUNE 30, 1969

[Defendant, type of violation, date, and decree]

Sullivan Transp., failure to remit COD funds on time, 7-1-68, perm. injunc.
 Georgia-Florida and J. V. Silvia, unauthorized operations, 7-8-68, perm. injunc.
 Coastal Plain, unauthorized operations, 7-1-68, perm. injunc.
 Lieberman & Sons, no insurance, 7-25-68, perm. injunc.
 Andrew Chauffeur, unlawful driveway of automobiles, 8-22-68, perm. injunc.
 International and Clifford Jones, unauthorized operations, 8-8-68, perm. injunc.
 Murphy Cooperative, unauthorized operations, 8-22-68, perm. injunc.
 Agri-Service, Inc., unauthorized operations, 8-20-68.

Riss & Co. and Murphy Cooperative, unauthorized operations, 8-22-68, perm. injunc.
 Calvin Bus and Mobile Home, unauthorized operations, 8-21-68, perm. injunc.
 Auto Driveaway and James Bohn, unauthorized operations, 8-13-68, perm. injunc.
 Dominick Felicello and Middle Hope Truck, unauthorized operations, 9-9-68, perm. injunc.
 Wilson Driveaway, unauthorized operations, 10-7-68, perm. injunc.
 Milk Producers, unauthorized operations, 10-31-68, perm. injunc.
 Bourne's, extension of credit, 11-4-68, perm. injunc.
 Digby, Inc., unauthorized operations, 10-30-68, perm. injunc.
 Digby, Inc., unauthorized operations; failure to remit COD funds on time, 10-15-68, perm. injunc.
 James Hill, unauthorized operations, 10-20-68, perm. injunc.
 Chester Jones, unauthorized operations, 10-30-68, perm. injunc.
 James Funch, unauthorized operations, 10-30-68, perm. injunc.
 Carl Bello, unauthorized operations, 10-30-68, perm. injunc.
 Zeigler's, unauthorized operations, 1-15-69, perm. injunc.
 Cedar Operating Corp. and John C. Tisl, failure to remit COD funds on time, 2-5-69, perm. injunc.
 Benefield Bros., unauthorized operations, 2-26-69, perm. injunc.
 Bonita Motors, insurance lack, 2-20-69, perm. injunc.
 Dallas Lee Ellison, unauthorized operations, 2-17-69, perm. injunc.
 Shirley Robertson Trucking, unauthorized operations, 1-21-69, perm. injunc.
 C & S Trucking Co., unauthorized operations, 1-27-69, perm. injunc.
 Expressways & A. E. Sicilla, unauthorized operations, 3-11-69, perm. injunc.
 Atlantic-Pacific and E. D. Helmer, unauthorized operations, 3-21-69, perm. injunc.
 Orville Hartley and Waylita Co., unauthorized operations, 4-21-69, perm. injunc.
 Anniston-Talladega, failure to remit COD funds on time, 4-28-69, perm. injunc.
 B & R Trucking, no cargo insurance, 5-3-69, perm. injunc.
 Falcon Freight, no cargo insurance, 5-22-69, perm. injunc.
 Cardinale, no cargo insurance, 5-22-69, perm. injunc.
 Tar Heel, Suffolk Truck and S. J. Durrance, unauthorized operations, 5-8-69, perm. injunc.
 Agricultural Trans., unauthorized operations, 5-27-69, perm. injunc.
 Uhrk, unauthorized operations, 4-25-69, perm. injunc.
 Bates, Inc., unauthorized operations, 6-11-69, perm. injunc.
 Reno-Loyalton, unauthorized operations, 5-28-69, perm. injunc.
 Air Transfer, unauthorized operations, 6-25-69, perm. injunc.

JULY 1, 1969 TO MARCH 31, 1970

Binghamton, granting rebates, 7-28-69, perm. injunc.
 Harry Lindberry, Unauthorized operations, 7-23-69, perm. injunc.
 Kinnison Nonstock, unauthorized operations, 7-8-69, perm. injunc.
 Producers Interstate and Bobby Smith, unauthorized operations, 7-24-69, perm. injunc.
 Insured Driveaway and Keal Driveaway, failure to observe interchange regulations, 7-23-69, perm. injunc.
 Athol Motor, no cargo insurance, 8-26-69, perm. injunc.
 Eastern Express, failing to observe tariff, 8-15-69, perm. injunc.
 Bixby Corp, unauthorized operations, 8-4-69, perm. injunc.
 Wm. T. Brady, unauthorized operations, 8-13-69, perm. injunc.

All States, unauthorized operations, 9-10-69, perm. injunc.
 Albert H. Ahrens and A. A. & L, Inc., unauthorized operations, 9-25-69, perm. injunc.
 E-Z Transportation, unauthorized operations, 9-10-69, perm. injunc.
 Ranch and Farm, unauthorized operations, 10-29-69, perm. injunc.
 C. G. Inks & Aqua Slide, unauthorized operations, 10-16-69, perm. injunc.
 Travel Institute, unauthorized operations, 10-13-69, perm. injunc.
 Litch, Inc., no cargo insurance, 22-25-69, perm. injunc.
 Pelham Produce, Hixson Truck, Brady Motorrate, and Fuller Brush, unauthorized operations, 11-19-69, perm. injunc.
 Mobile Home and Schult Mobile, unauthorized operations, 11-19-69, perm. injunc.
 Peterson Transit and Wire Products, unauthorized operations, 11-19-69, perm. injunc.
 Neville Transit, unauthorized operations, 11-20-69, perm. injunc.
 Boyd Trucking, unauthorized operations, 11-6-69, perm. injunc.
 Road Runner, Unauthorized operations, 11-17-69, perm. injunc.
 Imperida dba Polk Air Freight, unauthorized operations, 12-5-69, perm. injunc.
 Caruso Produce, Unauthorized operations, 11-24-69, perm. injunc.
 Texas Traders, et al, unauthorized operations, 11-17-69, perm. injunc.
 Cal-York and J. Bowman Trucking, unauthorized operations, 12-17-69, perm. injunc.
 Brown Moving, failure to observe insurance regulations, 1-14-70, perm. injunc.
 Hoffman Co., unauthorized operations, 1-12-70, perm. injunc.
 Interstate et al, leasing, 1-26-70, perm. injunc.
 Gerdin Transfer and Donald Brunn, unauthorized operations, 2-9-70, perm. injunc.
 Far-Go Van, operating without insurance, 3-25-70, perm. injunc.

COMMISSION CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS—JULY 1, 1968 TO JUNE 30, 1969

[Respondents, violations, and effective date]
 No. MC-C-5493, Ernest May, Arval May, and Galen May, a partnership doing business as Ernest May Company, Hempstead Manufacturing Co., Inc., and Hempstead Lumber Sales, Inc.—Investigation of operations, unlawful operations, 7-10-68.
 No. MC-F-9854, Shanahan Motor Lines, Inc.—Purchase—Eagle Transfer Co., No. MC-C-5885, Shanahan Motor Lines, Inc., Food Fair Stores, Inc. and National Chemical Laboratories of Pennsylvania, Inc.—Investigation of Operations and Practices, unlawful operations, 7-19-68.
 No. MC-C-3010 (Sub-No. 1), Frank Charles Martin and Robert Earl Martin, doing business as Martin's Horse Transportation—Revocation of Certificate, failure to render service, 8-20-68.
 No. MC-C-5497, Bird Trucking Company, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificate, unlawful operations, 9-5-68.
 No. MC-C-5914, United Buckingham Freight Lines and Millar & Brown, Ltd.—Investigation of Operations and Practices and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 9-23-68.
 No. MC-C-4451, Overland Motor Freight Company, Inc. (William E. Chambers, Receiver)—Revocation of Certificates, failure to render service and lack of insurance, 9-24-68.
 No. MC-C-5443, Harry J. Mencis, doing business as Mencis Express—Revocation of Certificate, lack of insurance, 10-9-68.
 No. MC-C-4706, Donald P. Paffie, doing business as Paffie Truck Lines—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 10-18-68.
 No. MC-C-4706 (Sub-No. 1), Donald P.

Paffle, doing business as Paffle Truck Lines—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates.

No. MC-C-4867, Raymond B. Long, Inc.—Investigation of Operations, unlawful operations, 12-17-68.

No. MC-C-4108, Heavy Duty Haulers, Inc.—Investigation of Operations, unlawful operations, 12-23-68.

No. MC-C-5490, Badger Coaches, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 3-3-69.

No. MC-C-5728, M.A.T. Lines, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, Re-entitled Arkansas Traveler, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 3-17-69.

No. MC-C-5242, Vernon O. Lawson—Revocation of Certificate, lack of insurance, 3-27-69.

No. MC-C-5875, American Red Ball Transit Co., Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 5-5-69.

No. MC-C-5111 (Sub-No. 1), Westchester Motor Lines, Inc.—Revocation of certificate, unlawful operations, 6-1-69.

No. MC-C-5790, Ben J. Teater and Effie N. Teater, Partners, doing business as Blue Ribbon Delivery Service, Courier-Newsom Express, Inc., and Robert O'Nan, doing business as O'Nan Transportation Company—Investigation of Operations and Practices, unlawful operations, 6-6-69.

No. MC-C-6200, Elkins Transport Service, Inc.—Investigation of Operations and Revocation of Certificate, unlawful operations, 6-26-69.

JULY 1, 1969 TO MARCH 31, 1970

[Name, violation, and effective date]

No. MC-C-5881, B. Arotzky & Son's Transportation Co., Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificate, unlawful operations, 7-11-69.

No. MC-C-5491, Widing Transportation Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 7-27-69.

No. W-763, John J. Mulqueen Contract Carriers, application, failure to render service, 8-15-69.

No. MC-C-6392, National Freight, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 9-12-69.

No. MC-C-6273, Rupp-Southern Tier Freight Lines, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 9-23-69.

No. MC-C-6339, Jose S. Martinez, Rudolfo S. Martinez, Porfirio B. Martinez, and Charles Edmondson, doing business as Southwest Feed Company—Investigation of Operations and Practices, unlawful operations, 9-25-69.

No. MC-C-6388, Omaha Shag Service and Cox Bros. Hide Co., Inc.—Investigation of Operations and Practices, unlawful operations, 9-25-69.

No. MC-127302, Fox River Bus Lines, Inc., No. MC-C-4861, Fox River Bus Lines, Inc.—Investigation of Operations, unlawful operations, 10-13-69.

No. MC-C-6279, Truck Leasing, Inc. and E. G. Perry, Jr.—Investigation of Operations and Practices, unlawful operations, 10-18-69.

No. MC-C-6401, Bradley's Express, Incorporated, A. J. Elliott Motor Transportation, Inc., Pauline Richardson, doing business as Rich's South Shore Express, and William Alves—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 10-24-69.

No. MC-C-6401, Bradley's Express, Incorporated, A. J. Elliott Motor Transportation, Inc., Pauline Richardson, doing business as Rich's South Shore Express, and William Alves—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 10-24-69.

No. MC-C-6162, Horace Russell, Jr., doing business as Russell Trading Company, and W. Jack Carlisle—Investigation of Operations and Practices, unlawful operations, 11-24-69.

No. MC-C-5067, Wheat Land Grain & Trucking, Inc.—Investigation of Operations, unlawful operations, 12-1-69.

No. MC-C-6403, Snar Trucking, Inc., Gifford-Hill & Company, Inc., and Longview Builders Supply Company—Investigation of Operations and Practices, unlawful operations, 12-5-69.

No. MC-C-6593, National Bus Service Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificate, unlawful operations, 12-22-69.

No. MC-C-6401, Bradley's Express, Incorporated, A. J. Elliott Motor Transportation, Inc., Pauline Richardson, doing business as Rich's South Shore Express, and William Alves—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 12-29-69.

No. MC-C-6228, Gaines Motor Lines, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 12-29-69.

No. MC-C-6225, Samuel Tischler, doing business as Tischler Motor Freight—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 12-29-69.

No. MC-C-6402, Norwalk Truck Lines, Inc. of Delaware—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 1-5-70.

No. MC-C-6356, H. Goldman, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 1-12-70.

No. MC-C-6501, Martin Trucking Co., Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificate of Registration, unlawful operations, 1-22-70.

No. FF-C-25, Piedmont Carloading Service, Incorporated, unlawful operations, 2-2-70.

No. MC-C-6235, Central Connecticut Freight Lines, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificate of Registration, unlawful operations, 2-17-70.

No. MC-C-6654, Grain Belt Transportation Company, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificate, unlawful operations, 3-14-70.

No. MC-C-6493, DeHart Motor Lines, Inc., D & D Trucking Company, and Sharpe Motor Lines, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 3-30-70.

No. MC-C-6665, Rapelje Grain Co. and Rush Implement Co.—Investigation of Operations, unlawful operations, 3-30-70.

No. MC-C-6160, Turpentine & Rosin Factors of Texas, Inc.—Investigation of Operations, unlawful operations, 3-30-70.

No. MC-C-5961, Fox and Ginn, Inc.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificates, unlawful operations, 4-13-70.

No. MC-C-6602, Lloyd Motor Express, Ltd.—Investigation and Revocation of Certificate of Registration, unlawful operations, 4-20-70.

No. 35161, Baggett Bulk Transport, Inc. and Universal, Atlas Cement Division of United States Steel Corporation—Investigation of Practices, providing services without tariff authorization, 5-1-70.

TWO OUTSTANDING YOUNG CITIZENS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, two young Long Islanders recently displayed exceptional bravery in saving the lives of two other youngsters. These two young heroes, both boy scouts, are Joel Meyers of 245-68 62d Ave., Queens, N.Y., and Steven Yohai, 245-83 62d Ave., Douglaston, N.Y. By keeping their wits about them they were able to save the lives of

an 8-year-old and an 11-year-old who had fallen through the ice.

While riding their bikes near a pond, they saw the two young victims venture out onto thin ice, despite warnings from other playmates. Both fell through the ice.

By extending a belt to one and by using a nearby ladder to rescue the other, Joel and Steven saved these youths from drowning.

Others might have panicked and left the two victims to a tragic fate. But the two heroes kept calm and displayed admirable maturity under pressure.

I congratulate these two outstanding young citizens on their heroism.

GEN. BRUCE C. CLARKE

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, my good friend and constituent, Gen. Bruce C. Clarke (retired), of Arlington, Va., was the recipient of the "American Way Award" presented by the Sertoma Club of Washington on Friday evening, April 3, at the Marriott Twin Bridges Motel in Arlington.

Mr. Edward R. Place, president emeritus, founder and charter president of the organization, has made available to me the text of his remarks concerning General Clarke's career. As I believe all who read this RECORD will be interested to know of the many outstanding achievements of this distinguished soldier and patriot, I insert Mr. Place's remarks in full at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS OF EDWARD R. PLACE

President Thomas, Board Chairman Wilson, Awards Chairman Williams, fellow Sertomans, members of La Sertoma and guests: It is a great honor for me to participate in this presentation of Sertoma's cherished American Way Award to one of the outstanding soldiers in our Nation's history—4-star General Bruce C. Clarke, now residing in Arlington, Va.

During his Army career, which began in 1918 and lasted until he was 61, General Clarke was privileged to command more than 10 million soldiers and Marines. He spent nearly 10 years commanding troops facing the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. He has a deep conviction that the Communist and western ideologies are not compatible and can not co-exist in the same area. Now retired from active duty, General Clarke is taking advantage of every opportunity to promote patriotism and the American Way. He joined Sertomans recently to present the Freedoms Foundation prize-winning film, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," depicting the turning point of the American Revolution.

Gen. Clarke won an appointment to West Point from the New York National Guard, and was Commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. In World War II, with both the 4th and 7th Armored Divisions, he participated in some of the heaviest fighting in France and Germany, and distinguished himself in the Battle of the Bulge. He was in Korea as Commanding General of the I and X Corps, and as Commanding General, U.S. Army, Pa-

cific. He assumed command of the 7th Army in Germany in 1956, and advanced to Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army, Europe, and concurrently Commander of the Central Army Group of NATO. His college degrees and military decorations are numerous and well-deserved.

He visited Vietnam in 1955 as Pacific Commander, and in 1962, 1968, and 1969 with Mrs. Clarke. Their three sons have served in Vietnam during the last four years. Their youngest son recently completed his second tour.

In closing, I will quote General Clarke: "Let us all adopt a positive attitude of being for the American Way of Life, which has produced such good things for so many of us over a period of 180 years. Let us not be reluctant in taking a firm stand for Americanism and our brand of Democracy."

A PROTEST PARADE BUT NOBODY CAME

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, here is an item of news which we had best call to the attention of the unsuspecting voters back home before they are deliberately deluded by the leadership of the monolithic League of Women Voters.

Last February 9—RECORD, page 2983—I called to the attention of the House the nationwide campaign planned by these ladies whereby they hoped to obtain some 1,500,000 signatures calling for Congress to provide full suffrage and representation for residents of the District of Columbia. At that time I also reported that an area where some 3 percent of the registered voters are interested enough in an election to go to the polls, while the remaining 97 percent stay at home, is not particularly concerned in voting.

We in the South have been penalized and treated as "conquered provinces" on the flimsy theory that when less than half of the people vote, something is wrong. What do the leftists have to say when less than 4 percent vote?

And this less than 4 percent was for the purpose of deciding who was to get a more than \$1 million melon which had already been taken from the pockets of the taxpayers of the 50 States.

Now, a parade to kick off the campaign can muster no more than 300 marchers—including schoolchildren and marchers from outside of the District of Columbia. Someone should tell our people back home that they are about to be very much misled.

I include in my remarks a pertinent newspaper clipping:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 13, 1970]
THREE-HUNDRED DEMAND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA VOICE IN CONGRESS

(By Ellen Hoffman)

The historic cry of "taxation without representation is tyranny" rang out from a crowd of about 300 persons in front of the District Building yesterday afternoon.

Washingtonians who claim to live in the "last colony" of the U.S. invoked the slogans and symbols of the country's early colonists

in a parade on behalf of congressional representation for the capital city.

The "colonists," accompanied by some suburban sympathizers, marched from Franklin Park at 13th and K Streets NW, in the general direction of the Potomac River but they fell short of re-enacting a revolutionary tea party. The tea they carried stayed in the bags pinned to the paraders' coats and parasols. Their destination was a rally at the District Building, 14th and E Streets NW, not the harbor.

The parade consisted of marching units from the D.C. schools' cadet corps, as well as individuals and groups supporting the campaign to win congressional representation for Washington.

The League of Women Voters, which is conducting a national petition drive on behalf of congressional representation, organized yesterday's parade. "I hope this will be the last parade for congressional representation," May Rosenthal, parade chairman, told the crowd.

James P. Alexander, director of the city's office of community services, told the crowd that as a former resident of New York and California he felt that "the sudden discovery that you have no voice in national affairs is a tragic and a tough one. The sudden discovery that you pay federal taxes and you have no say about what is done with those taxes is a tragic one."

BALTIMORE SOLDIER KILLED ON SECOND VIETNAM DUTY TOUR

HON. CLARENCE D. LONG

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. LONG of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, Pfc. Rainer L. Cole, a fine young man from Maryland, was killed recently in Vietnam. I would like to commend his courage and honor his memory by including the following article in the RECORD:

BALTIMORE SOLDIER KILLED ON SECOND VIETNAM DUTY TOUR

Pfc. Rainer L. Cole, 22, who was serving his second tour of duty in Vietnam, was killed on April 3 in hostile action, the Defense Department announced yesterday. Private Cole had lived with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Cole, of Gambrills, Md., before he enlisted in the Army.

Private Cole almost never wrote of the war in his letters home, and his parents knew only that he was somewhere in the northern sector of South Vietnam when he was killed.

In his last letter, written on Easter Sunday, Private Cole reminded his mother that he had only 206 days remaining in Vietnam and that he was anxious to see his younger brother, Mark, 12.

Private Cole was born in Stuttgart, Germany, where his father was stationed with the Army until 1952.

Since then, Private Cole had lived in Gambrills. He attended the Davidsonville Elementary School and Annapolis High School.

He joined the Army in January, 1967, and received basic training at Fort Bragg, N.C.

In June, 1967, Private Cole left for Vietnam, completing his first tour of duty there in June, 1968. After brief stays at Army camps in Missouri and Colorado, Private Cole volunteered to return to Vietnam in October, 1969.

Private Cole is survived by his grandmother, Mrs. Pauline Cole, his parents, and his brother, all of Gambrills.

DECLINE IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

HON. BARRY GOLDWATER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, the decline in research and development funds during the McNamara tenure as Secretary of Defense was startling and dangerous. To continue to lower these funds would be to continue this danger to the future security of the United States. I am hopeful that when the final budget is approved for military spending, an adequate amount will be included for research and development so that we can travel on down the road in the efforts which have placed America ahead technologically, but which, if forgotten, will result in our becoming the holder of second place to Russia's first place.

An interesting editorial on this subject was published in the San Diego Union of Sunday, April 5. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the San Diego Union, Apr. 5, 1970]

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT LAG: TECHNOLOGICAL EDGE PERILED

"Overall, the United States of America and the Soviet Union now have roughly the same number of full-time scientists and engineers engaged in research and development. However, if present trends persist, by the mid-1980s the Soviet Union will have a total force in these fields a third larger than ours."

These words from Dr. John S. Foster Jr., director of Defense Department research and engineering, are of grave importance to a nation accustomed to—and dependent on—global technological superiority. They are a warning that within a comparatively short time the United States may find it has lost that technological edge, and with it the basis for our security, not to speak of our prosperity.

Worse, it can well be an accelerating decline. Pure research, the abstract inquiry that often germinates into concrete and profitable results, is very much like great art, a product of leisure. A scientist pressed to come up with marketable mousetraps cannot afford to digress down byways where his genius might otherwise beckon—cannot chase the will-o'-the-wisp, even though by doing so he might find the path to a Star.

Thus, as the technological lead we now enjoy over the rest of the world narrows, the pressure for immediately profitable mousetraps will mount. There will be less time available for the pure research that may be a decade, a generation, a century ahead of practical application. Ultimately, instead of leading, U.S. technology could falter, stop, stagnate and die for want of adequate research.

Dr. Foster is, of course, primarily concerned with science in its connection with national defense. His department and other federal agencies sponsor much of the research conducted on university campuses and in private intellectual gatherings across the nation.

Government is involved in research because it is essential to our security and because it has become hugely expensive. Dr. Robert Goddard launched mankind into space with a few dollars' worth of tubing and chemicals in a Massachusetts meadow, but today's

quantum leaps in technology happen in the void between subatomic particles.

Sir Isaac Newton may have formulated the Law of Gravity around the fall of an apple, but it will be repealed someday by an unknown researcher working with a multi-million-dollar machine.

Despite its vast cost, however, research is too important to the national welfare to allow it to become solely a government province, wholly dependent on public grants, subject to partisan changes of wind. Private industry has a vested interest in new products. If a technological gap truly develops between this nation and its aggressive competitors, purely for lack of public support and private investment, private industry will be the first, obviously, to go over its edge. Our security will not be far behind.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, we have heard and read much about the quality, extent, and type of care our veterans are receiving in Veterans' Administration hospitals. False and inaccurate reports have implied that the Nixon administration has reduced the quality and level of hospital and medical care. Nothing could be further from the truth, and this apparent partisan effort to interject politics into the VA program is an injustice to our millions of war veterans.

The records will show that every program for medical care for our veterans is operating with greater efficiency, for more veterans; with more funds, and more employees than at any other time in history.

For example, the VA has today 375 more physicians on duty than was on duty on June 30, 1969.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point a most excellent statement by Donald E. Johnson, Administrator of the Veterans' Affairs. This statement was made before the Veterans' Affairs Committee today, April 14, 1970:

STATEMENT OF DONALD E. JOHNSON, ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, APRIL 14, 1970

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Members of this Subcommittee: There are three reasons why I am especially pleased to appear before you today.

First, is the stature and the prestige of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs. The House Committee on Veterans Affairs is the only full committee in Congress that is solely concerned with the welfare of America's veterans and their dependents. This same singleness of focus also apply to only one agency in the entire Federal Establishment—the Veterans Administration.

Second, the subject of these hearings—medical care for our sick and disabled veterans—certainly concerns one of VA's most important programs, a program that has warranted the continuing interest and support over the years of the American people, and Members of Congress, and Presidents all regardless of political affiliation.

The best possible medical care for our veterans is a national—not a bipartisan—con-

cern, and it is with full recognition of this fact that I testify before you today.

The third reason why I am happy for this opportunity to appear before you is to tell you why I have deemed it necessary in recent months to speak out in defense of the VA's medical care program.

In speaking out I have time and again made it clear that I do not question for one minute the absolute propriety and sincerity of congressional committees in investigating this or any other VA program. Indeed, they would be remiss in their legislative oversight duties if they failed to do so.

So long as I am Administrator of Veterans Affairs, the VA will have no quarrel with informed and constructive criticism. Such criticism by this committee and other responsible sources can only help us to do a better job.

There has been criticism from other sources, however, so overdrawn and tenuous as to lead the public and our veterans to fear that VA is practicing grossly inferior medicine with hospital staffs which are little concerned about their veteran-patients.

This kind of criticism serves only to alarm present and prospective patients, and to make more difficult our constant task of recruiting scarce category medical personnel.

The result has been literally hundreds of letters to Congress, to the President, and to the VA by sincere Americans honestly worried about the care our veterans are receiving.

I know I do not have to defend the work of our hospital staffs to the knowledgeable members of this committee. So, it is not to this committee—but through the committee that I want to assure the American people that their sons, husbands and fathers receiving care in VA hospitals are in capable hands. They are being served by hard working hospital staffs that are talented, and completely dedicated to providing good medical treatment.

Each month our 166 hospitals also receive hundreds of letters. These unsolicited communications from veterans and their loved ones seldom make headlines, but they do express touching and deeply felt gratitude for the good and compassionate care our hospitalized veterans have received.

The staffs at our VA hospitals include many of the outstanding specialists in the field of American medicine.

Of VA's more than 5,100 physicians, 2,217 are board certified. This means that they have taken advanced training of three to five years duration, and have successfully completed examinations to become certified specialists in their particular medical discipline.

Every one of VA's 166 hospitals is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Hospital Accreditation. This joint commission is composed of the American Medical Association, the American Hospital Association, the American College of Physicians, and the American College of Surgeons.

VA hospitals are assisted in keeping abreast of the best in medicine by close affiliation with 79 of America's leading medical schools, and by the guidance of medical advisory groups comprised of men who are leaders in the medical community.

I believe these few facts will help dispel any notion that VA hospitals are now providing inferior medical care.

We can never, however, be satisfied with the status quo. And I want to make clear my conviction that the VA program—like other medical programs—can and must be improved. It has always been subject to improvement, and it always will be.

That is why we deeply appreciate this opportunity to discuss our problems and our progress with this committee. I know that we can count on the wise counsel, the expertise, and the support of this committee as we work in partnership to achieve the improvements we all desire.

Before our medical experts and I address ourselves in detail to the discussion items enumerated in Chairman Teague's letter of April 6, I would like to mention in brief some of the major recent developments concerning our medical program in this fiscal year, and the fiscal year to come.

On November 26, 1969, the President approved the VA appropriation for fiscal year 1970, and made available in full to the agency the more than \$1.5 billion dollar record sum for medical care that had been recommended by the outgoing President and by Congress.

Since then, the President has approved, and there is now pending before Congress nearly \$107 million dollars in medical care supplemental requests for the current fiscal year.

The total amount of medical care money we expect to be available in this fiscal year will exceed expenditures during fiscal year 1969 by more than \$174 million, and we plan to obligate \$4.7 million dollars a day in the remaining months of this fiscal year 1970.

In recent years, the VA has been providing hospital care for more sick and disabled veterans than ever before in history. You will be pleased to know that as of March 31, 1970, we had already treated nearly 693,000 hospital patients this fiscal year. This is 12,000 more patients than received care in the comparable period for fiscal year 1969, the previous high year in terms of patients treated.

On February 2, 1970, the President transmitted to Congress a VA budget request for fiscal year 1971 that included \$1,702,200,000 for medical care. The amount requested for next year was more than \$160 million over the initial budget request for fiscal year 1970, and exceeded by nearly \$282 million the budget request for fiscal year 1969.

The most recent development, of course, came less than two weeks ago when the President approved an increase of still another \$50 million for the medical program in the VA appropriation request for fiscal year 1971, and at the same time authorized me to seek from Congress \$15 million more in medical and dental care funds for the remaining months of this fiscal year.

Just one week ago today I appeared in support of these two supplemental requests before the Subcommittee on Independent Offices and the Department of Housing and Urban Development of the House Committee on Appropriations, and it is my hope and belief that our requests will receive an early and favorable response.

FISCAL YEAR 1970 MEDICAL CARE BUDGET

Now, turning to Chairman Teague's letter of April 6, I would like to review the status of the 1970 Medical Care Budget.

We expect that the total amount of funds available for expenditure in fiscal year 1970 for VA medical care purposes will be \$1,660,099,000. This is based on the Congressional budget authority of \$1,541,599,000 provided last November; on an additional \$12,000,000 in reimbursements apportioned; and, on the assumption that our pending supplemental requests totalling \$106,500,000 will be approved by the Congress. This latter figure includes \$91.5 million for salary increases—\$74 million for Civilian Pay Act increases and \$17.5 million for Wage Board increases—plus the additional \$15 million recently authorized by the President to cover costs of certain medical and dental care services in the final quarter.

The \$1,660,099,000 available for this fiscal year compares to medical care expenditures of \$1,485,704,000 in fiscal year 1969, a difference of more than \$174 million.

Our cumulative medical care obligations in the period June 30, 1969 through March 31, 1970—or the first three quarters of the fiscal year—totalled \$1,231,188,000. Therefore, assuming full approval of our supplemental requests, the funds available for April, May, and June will amount to \$428,911,000. Thus,

In this last quarter, we are in a relatively favorable position; 25.84 percent of the total funds are available for 24.93 percent of the fiscal year's total days. This will permit a daily rate of obligations in the fourth quarter of \$4,713,307 compared to \$4,493,386 in the first three quarters.

In terms of direct assistance to eligible veterans, what have we accomplished and what do we expect to accomplish with our medical care funds in this fiscal year?

Through March 31, we treated 692,949 patients in VA or non-VA hospitals. This was 7,420 over the planned number for the first three quarters, and was 11,825 higher than the number treated in the comparable period in fiscal year 1969. For the period July-March, the average daily census for all types of VA inpatients stood at 117,204, only 841 below the planned figure for those three quarters.

Through March 31, cumulative outpatient medical visits reached 5,382,000. While this was 55,000 under the projected total for that date, it was 267,000 over the comparable figure for the previous fiscal year, and applications are being received at an increasing rate.

By June 30, therefore, we expect to achieve, if not exceed, our fiscal 1970 goals of 872,086 inpatients treated, and a total of 7,427,000 outpatient visits.

DENTAL CARE PROGRAM

The dental care situation for this fiscal year, and for the immediate future, requires special comment.

As you know, all Vietnam Era veterans have eligibility in the first year following separation from service for needed, service-connected dental treatment. And, as you also are aware, the rate of discharge for these veterans has increased sharply over the past year. Obviously, the VA has no control over this rate or the many factors that influence it. Yet, we have an obligation to give timely service to all eligible veterans who seek and require dental care.

The number of applications for such care pending at the start of the past few fiscal years has risen dramatically. On July 1, 1967, it was 9,219; a year later it had more than doubled to 21,355; and, at the start of this fiscal year it had again doubled and more to 49,466. Also, the number of new applications to be received in fiscal year 1970 was predicted to be 240,000—60,000 more than for fiscal year 1969—making a total workload demand in this fiscal year of nearly 290,000 cases.

Funds available for dental care at the end of February of this year would have permitted processing only 170,464 of these 290,000 cases, which indicated we would be facing a year-end backlog of over 119,000 applications pending.

Obviously, to provide individual veterans with necessary dental treatment within a reasonable period, and to keep the number of veterans awaiting treatment down to a reasonable level, greater utilization of both staff and fee basis dentists would have to be made, and at greater than anticipated cost.

President Nixon gave approval to our seeking a supplemental appropriation for the remainder of the fiscal year, to include \$9.8 million to be applied to reducing the dental care workload, and we were authorized to proceed to obligate this amount in anticipation of the submission of a request for additional funds. (This new money for dental care is part of the \$15 million supplemental request for fiscal 1970, referred to by the President in his April 2 statement of the Veterans Medical Care Program.)

We commenced at once to speed up dental examinations and treatments. In these final months of the fiscal year, we expect this additional funding will permit processing of 79,000 additional applications, reducing our

estimated year-end backlog to a manageable 40,000 applications. It will provide for:

Completion of 50,000 additional examinations, a total of 88,000 during the last four months of this fiscal year; and

Completion of 45,000 additional treatments, a total of 72,000 during the four-month period.

A breakdown of these March-June 1970 workloads, by staff and fee cases, together with related cost data, is provided in Table No. 1 accompanying my statement.

We expect to maintain pending dental workloads in fiscal year 1971 within manageable levels. Our present estimates contemplate 50,000 applications pending at the end of fiscal year 1971. This is about 90,000 less than projected in our original 1971 budget, and this appreciable reduction is attributable to the backlog reductions we are now achieving with the additional \$9.8 million. Our 1971 estimates contemplate:

Receipt of 240,000 applications;
Completion of 166,269 examinations, 119,000 staff and 47,269 "fee";
Completion of 145,959 treatment cases, 84,000 staff and 61,959 "fee";
Total "fee" costs of \$15.7 million, of which \$14.4 million is for treatment cases.

FISCAL YEAR 1971 MEDICAL CARE BUDGET

The VA's Medical Care Budget request for fiscal year 1971 comes to an all-time high of \$1,752,200,000, exclusive of reimbursements. This amount does include the additional \$50 million which the President on April 2 announced would be added to the original request.

The total figure is \$104,101,000 higher than the revised appropriation request for fiscal 1970. It is expected to provide for record highs in inpatients treated and in outpatient visits; 878,880 inpatients, or 6,794 over fiscal 1970; and, 7,852,000 outpatient visits, or 427,000 over the current fiscal year. And, as indicated above, the fiscal 1971 funds should assure completion of 312,228 dental care cases during the year.

The 1971 budget requests for Medical Care purposes will also provide for:

Expansion of veterans Administration programs for education and training of health service personnel—a level of about 50,000 medical residents and other professional, paramedical and administrative personnel in health-science fields.

Activation of additional specialized medical services, such as intensive/coronary care beds, home hemodialysis units, and pulmonary emphysema units;

Reduction in the backlog of hospital equipment requirements.

MEDICAL CARE PERSONNEL

You will recall that Public Law 90-364, approved June 28, 1968, required all Executive Branch agencies and departments to lower full-time civilian employment to the June 30, 1966 level. Within five months, this law caused a loss of more than 3,000 employees in the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery. It also prevented a normal growth projection of more than 1,800 additional employees for fiscal year 1969.

Many VA hospitals and clinics still suffer from this shock of having lost the assistance, over a short span of time, of so many needed physicians, dentists, nurses, laboratory technicians, medical technicians, medical technologists, and other important assistants. Also, to a large degree, this setback resulted in the deferment of activations of new hospitals and specialized medical programs.

The figures below show the full-time-permanent levels of the VA's medical care program as of June 30th for the fiscal years 1966 through 1969, and the levels on the last day of each month for the first three quarters of fiscal 1970:

FTP—MEDICAL CARE

June 30, 1966	121,450	Oct. 31, 1969	121,350
June 30, 1967	123,690	Nov. 30, 1969	120,449
June 30, 1968	124,215	Dec. 31, 1969	120,324
June 30, 1969	121,434	Jan. 31, 1970	120,127
July 31, 1969	121,417	Feb. 28, 1970	120,028
Aug. 31, 1969	121,062	Mar. 31, 1970	120,228
Sept. 30, 1969	121,433		

Perhaps a more meaningful yardstick would be the full-time equivalent figure, which stood at 130,002 on March 31 of this year, or 1,632 higher than on June 30, 1966.

A step has been taken toward recovery from the effects of the personnel ceiling imposed on the VA by Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968. In September 1969, President Nixon authorized an increase of 1,500 permanent positions in the VA's ceiling. This increased authorization was provided at a time when a total of 51,000 positions were being eliminated from nearly every other agency of the Executive Branch.

Of the 1,500 positions, over 1,200 are allocated to the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery. Preliminary information for March 31, however, indicates that 1,836 positions in the full-time-permanent category, and 2,304 "other" positions were unfilled.

Most of these authorized positions are expected to be filled by June 30, primarily due to the additional \$15 million supplemental request (mentioned in connection with the dental care program), a portion of which will be used to activate specialized medical services during the remainder of the fiscal year.

We anticipate reaching 142,780 total employment in the medical care program by June 30, which will mean average employment of 132,131 for fiscal 1970. Also, with our fiscal 1971 requests—including the additional \$50 million authorized by President Nixon—we should reach a total employment of 148,648 by June 30, 1971, and average employment of 137,854 for the year—an all-time high for the medical care program. This means a boost of 5,256 in full-time permanent positions, making a total of 127,348.

RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION PROBLEMS

In a period when the entire Nation is suffering from a general lack of health manpower, increased personnel ceilings and additional funds may not solve all of the VA's medical care personnel needs overnight. We are giving consideration to a number of proposals intended to enhance our ability to recruit and retain scarce medical personnel. These include proposals to:

Establish a separate higher pay scale for physicians.

Amend Title 38, U.S. Code, Chapter 73, to provide for evening and night pay differentials, Sunday and holiday pay, especially for nurses.

Provide authority for the Administrator to set special rates of pay in excess of the statutory ranges where such action is essential to recruit and retain scarce medical personnel—permit the payment of differentials to superior qualified medical personnel.

Provide for sabbatical leave for Title 38 employees.

Authorize payment for travel and pre-employment interview costs for shortage category professionals in the competitive service.

Authorize the Administrator to determine travel and transportation costs for new appointments in the competitive service without reference to existing requirements that Civil Service Commission determine that a manpower shortage exists.

Authorize the Administrator to establish qualification standards and employ emerging "professionals" in new allied health manpower occupations such as physician's assistants without regard to Civil Service rules and to establish separate pay schedule for such positions.

Provide greater funding support for continuing professional education.

Legislation would be required to give effect to any of these proposals.

In addition to attempting to maintain a reasonably competitive recruitment and retention posture through measures such as these proposals, other efforts are required. Such efforts must include upgrading and broadening the skills of existing health workers, and the development of new types of health personnel to assure better utilization of scarce medical professionals. Thus, we are greatly concerned that the VA medical education program be maintained at the highest level possible, consistent with the primary mission of providing quality medical care for every eligible veteran.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The 1971 budget request of \$59 million for Construction of Hospital and Domiciliary Facilities is the 11th annual increment of the long-range plan to replace, relocate and modernize the VA medical facilities. Including the 1971 request, a total of \$735 million will have been funded under this program. In recent years, however, the amounts appropriated for the construction and modernization program have fluctuated greatly, falling to a low of only \$7.9 million for fiscal 1969.

While the \$59 million for 1971 is about \$10 million less than was appropriated in 1970, this is not indicative of the actual program activity levels for the two years. Funds to be obligated in fiscal 1971 represent an increase of \$88.3 million over the \$32.1 million to be obligated in the current year. A total of \$120.4 million is estimated to be obligated in 1971—the highest level since fiscal year 1950.

The funds requested in 1971 provide:

\$2.0 million for replacement and relocation hospitals, consisting of site funds for hospitals at Augusta, Georgia—600 beds; Baltimore, Maryland—450 beds; and Richmond, Virginia—700 beds;

\$39.8 million for modernization and other improvement projects, of which \$20.5 million is to continue projects for which design is in progress, and \$19.3 million is for new projects with a total value of \$39.6 million;

\$8.3 million for additional research facilities;

\$2.5 million for alterations to provide 800 additional nursing home beds; and

\$6.3 million for planning, administration, design construction supervision and related staff activities.

The accompanying table No. 2 sets forth 1970 and 1971 obligations by project, as included in our 1971 budget. We plan some reprogramming, from a budget execution standpoint, which will result in shifts in contract awards between 1970 and 1971. The Waco, Texas project, for example, budgeted for contract award in 1971 is now tentatively planned for award in 1970.

NURSING CARE PROGRAM

Our fiscal year 1971 budget request includes \$22,999,000 for purposes of the community nursing home program. If fully utilized for this program, these funds would provide for a total of 4,065 VA beneficiaries in community nursing homes in the coming fiscal year. This is an increase of \$2,928,000 over the fiscal year 1970 level, and an increase of 387 in the patient census.

For VA-operated nursing bed care, the fiscal 1971 request is \$36,165,000, an increase of \$8,470,000 over the current year level. This will enable us to open 1,155 new nursing care beds, a 28 percent increase over the 4,000 beds used for nursing care patients during the past three fiscal years. This will provide for an average daily census of 4,889 or 1,069 more than in fiscal year 1970. It should also permit us greater flexibility in determining which patients might be more advantageous-

ly cared for in a VA nursing care bed, as compared to outplacement to a community nursing care facility.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. Before introducing the Chief Medical Director, Dr. Marc J. Musser, I would be glad to answer any questions the Subcommittee might have at this time.

VA DENTAL PROGRAM WORKLOAD ESTIMATES—MAR. 1 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1970

	Number of cases	Estimated costs	Average cost
Examination cases:			
Staff.....	36,000	\$462,000	\$12.83
Fee.....	52,600	1,187,000	22.57
Total.....	88,600	1,649,000	18.61
Treatment cases:			
Staff.....	18,000	1,371,000	76.17
Fee.....	54,000	11,213,000	207.65
Total.....	72,000	12,584,000	174.78
Total examinations and treatments:			
Staff.....	54,000	1,833,000	33.94
Fee.....	106,600	12,400,000	116.32
Total.....	160,600	14,233,000	88.63

1971 VA BUDGET—CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL AND DOMICILIARY FACILITIES

(Dollars in thousands)

Major project	Obligations	
	1970	1971
Construction contracts:		
Ann Arbor, Mich., research addition.....		\$952
Biloxi, Miss., reconstruction for hurricane damage.....	\$2,416	
Cincinnati, Ohio, research wing.....	1,145	
Denver, Colo., research addition.....	1,390	
Durham, N.C., air conditioning.....		3,096
Fort Wayne, Ind., air conditioning.....		991
Hampton, Va., modernization, phase IV (part A), boiler plant replacement.....	1,032	
Hines, Ill., modernization phase II.....	10,074	
Kansas City, Mo., research addition.....	1,958	
Louisville, Ky., modernization and air conditioning.....	2,876	
Madison, Wis., extend and alter surgical suite.....		500
Madison, Wis., research addition.....	792	
Muskogee, Okla., modernization and air conditioning.....	1,647	
New York, N.Y., research addition.....	1,354	
Oklahoma City, Okla., research addition.....	1,380	
Phoenix, Ariz., modernization and expansion of facilities.....	12,775	
St. Louis, Mo., modernization and research.....	1,763	
San Antonio, Tex., 760 bed hospital and outpatient clinic.....	24,250	
Tuskegee, Ala., modernization and air conditioning.....	4,280	
Waco, Tex., modernization and air conditioning.....	7,104	
Washington, D.C., research addition.....	1,885	
White River Junction, Vt., modernization phase III, new 204 bed building.....	3,709	
General administration.....	6,371	6,339
Design and other construction contracts.....	17,385	35,091
Total obligations.....	32,137	120,418

WASHINGTON STAR REPORTER MISS JUDITH RANDAL WINS TOP WRITING PRIZE ON MEDICAL RESEARCH

HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the Claude Bernard Science Journalism Awards of the National Society for Medical Research are among the top prizes given nationally in recognition of outstanding science reporting.

The top prize for 1969 for newspapers with over 100,000 circulation has been awarded to Miss Judith Randal, of the Washington Star. We who read the Washington Star regularly are well acquainted with the journalistic skill and competence of Miss Randal. It is heartening to see her win the national recognition she deserves.

Miss Randal won for two articles: "A Study in Immunity: Real Step Forward," published April 20, 1969, and "U.S. Neglects Biomedical Research," published September 4, 1969.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, I have a particular interest in these articles.

Other winners of annual Claude Bernard Science Journalism Awards are Miss Jill Southworth, with the Columbia, Mo., Daily Tribune, for newspapers under 100,000 circulation, and Robert Stock, of the New York Times magazine, for magazines of general interest.

Miss Randal is to be honored at the annual National Association of Science writers meeting in Atlantic City today. I ask unanimous consent that her appropriate and informative winning article be printed in the RECORD.

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

A STUDY IN IMMUNITY: REAL STEP FORWARD (By Judith Randal)

The year's most spectacular achievement in the biological sciences to date was announced in Atlantic City last Monday: the mapping of a form of gamma globulin, a complex protein molecule rich in an array of chemical warfare weapons known collectively as antibodies. Alone among the thousands of proteins in the body, antibodies have the power to make us immune.

Prof. Gerald M. Edelman's report to the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology was justifiably hailed as a major advance in the fight against disease, although Edelman himself was careful to emphasize that immediate practical consequences are unlikely.

Because antibodies are the key, on the one hand, to the success of vaccines and, on the other, to the rejection mechanism, scientists working in the field regard the step taken by the Rockefeller University team headed by Edelman as essential to the eventual improvement of both infection-fighting techniques and transplant surgery. It is sure to have important implications for the understanding of cancer, as well.

From a basic science standpoint, the Rockefeller group's accomplishment is doubly impressive. First, Edelman's team has deciphered the atom-by-atom structure of the largest and most complex molecule yet; second, this molecule is one of a class called immunoglobulins that is of extraordinary importance to an understanding of evolution. And inasmuch as antibodies are a product of the interactions between the inner organism and the external world, they have much to teach us about the relationships between heredity and environment.

Of the many things that distinguish man and most vertebrates from simpler animal forms, like the amoeba or the jellyfish, antibodies are one of the most complex. These chemical warfare weapons, defensive in character, stave off invasion by substances that, for one reason or another, are treated by the organism as hostile—that is, not of its own making.

Not always are the "invaders" really enemies such as viruses or bacteria; or even necessarily invaders. Antibodies rush to

rescue the body from whatever material is considered foreign, which is a principal reason why organ grafts are rejected and heart transplant survival rates are so low. And occasionally these defense weapons are turned suicidally against the body, as in certain disorders like multiple sclerosis and rheumatoid arthritis which many scientists believe are autoimmune—i.e. allergies to self.

Fundamentally, the defense system is intended to protect the organism against substances of extraneous origin. But foods fit this description, too, and so do many life-saving drugs. Why are these not fought off with the same vigor the body marshals against infectious disease?

DOES NOT ALWAYS WORK

The reason seems to be that digestion and other assimilation processes denude these substances of the traits that the body considers non-self. Sometimes this safeguard does not work and the body sets up a reaction against an offensive food or medicine; these reactions are called allergies. Any substances that produces an allergy or evokes the production of antibodies for whatever reason is called an antigen.

Like other proteins, gamma globulin antibodies are composed of three-dimensional subunits called amino acids of which there are 20 kinds. These are linked by chemical bonds much as the components of construction toys are hooked together by rods. Thus, while the molecule has 19,996 atoms, they are subdivided into 1,320 amino acid groups.

In 1959, Edelman and his colleagues discovered that each gamma globulin molecule has four amino acid chains—two "heavy" and two "light" joined by chemical bonds. No two antibodies are ever exactly alike, but in general, the "heavy" chains contain about twice as many amino acids as the "light" ones. The total weight of the molecule is 150,000 times that of an atom of hydrogen—the standard against which molecules are weighted. The rough outlines of the molecule with two light chains and two heavy chains on either side and a central portion hanging down between resembles a southern senator's string tie.

Having said this, it seems that it should be relatively simple to tell what each antibody contains. The difficulty is that the body is exposed to infinite numbers of antigens and is capable of producing literally billions of different kinds of antibodies. It is therefore well nigh impossible under normal circumstances to isolate one from another in pure form. Even if an animal were raised in a germ-free environment and then injected with a highly purified antigen, the problem would not be solved because more than one kind of antibody might result.

Ironically, were it not for the existence of a particularly lethal cancer of the bone marrow called multiple myeloma and the willingness of one of its victims over the course of many months to supply Edelman with blood serum and urine for analysis, this would still be the case. Before his death last fall this California patient had donated more than half a pound of material which was sent to the laboratory by air express.

The story really began 100 years ago when Henry Bence Jones, a 19th century English physician and chemist, discovered that the urine of people with multiple myeloma was rich in a characteristic protein that while slightly different from patient to patient, was found in abundance only in conjunction with this type of cancer of the bone. Analysis of these Bence Jones proteins has since revealed that they contain two kinds of amino acid sequences; one variable from patient to patient, as a signature of his disease, and the other always the same.

Antigens, the foreign substances that evoke antibody production, come in an almost infinite variety of sizes and shapes. It therefore soon became obvious that the variable

regions of the Bence Jones proteins, like those of the globulins, had been specially fitted by nature to respond with exquisite precision to some particular chemical challenge. Further experiments confirmed what Edelman had long suspected—that Bence Jones proteins and light chains of antibody molecules are one and the same.

KEY AND A LOCK

In visual terms, one can think of the invader or antigen as a key and an antibody as a lock that will cause that key to jam. A single antigen may trigger the proliferation of several kinds of antibodies, each able to latch onto a different part of the foreign substance.

Furthermore, because the antibody molecule is bilaterally symmetrical, it can grasp two antigen molecules of the same composition at a time. Once the invader enters the body, antibody production steps up to the point where a horde of antibodies can confront it and collect it into interlocking structures or clumps. These are then ushered out of the body or destroyed by clump-eating white blood cells called phagocytes.

The philosophical problem that has long puzzled scientists is the versatility of the system. How is it possible, they have wondered, for the body to deal in the course of a lifetime with antigens neither it nor its predecessors may have dealt with before. Or—to use the lock and key analogy—to have locks that will cause every sort of key to jam?

At a news conference in Atlantic City last week Edelman explained that, contrary to previous thinking on the subject, the theory now is that everyone is born with a kind of archive of antibody shapes and sizes housed in stem cells. When the need arises the reference materials—located in the bone marrow, the spleen and the lymph system—are activated and as many copies as necessary of the pertinent antibodies are made from the blueprints in the stem cells.

According to this theory, the invading antigen wanders freely in the body until it randomly encounters a lymph cell already equipped to manufacture an antibody that will mesh with some part of its structure.

Attached to this cell is some sort of chemical messenger capable of telling it that more antibodies are needed. As the cell responds the signal spreads to other lymph cells and more and more antibodies are produced and dumped into the bloodstream and lymph.

The availability of Bence Jones proteins and the certainty that they are the light chains of antibody molecules was the key to the puzzle of the gamma globulin molecule. But there remained the formidable task of figuring out the sequence of the heavy chains and of locating and identifying the nature of the chemical bonds that give the chains their loops and the molecule its characteristic three-dimensional bow-tie shape.

BILATERAL SYMMETRY

Three and a half years have gone into the project in which Edelman has been assisted by Drs. Bruce A. Cunningham and Myron J. Waxdal and graduate fellows W. Elmar Gall, Paul D. Gottlieb and Urs Rutishauser. Dr. William H. Konigsberg, formerly at Rockefeller and now at Yale, also was a contributor.

The picture that emerges of the total molecule is one of bilateral symmetry and variation within a consistent theme.

Just as the light chains contain both stable and variable regions, so, it turns out do the heavy chains. In fact, when the amino acid subunits of both kinds of chains were analyzed, it could be seen that the stable portions of these components have regions that are strikingly similar to one another and that the variable portions, while not identical, resemble one another, too.

Molecular units of this kind which are, in effect, counterparts are said to be "homologues." Their existence suggests to scientists that they were, in more primitive forms

of life, independent entities whose job it was to furnish the organism with some sort of barrier between them and the chemical threats of the outside world. In the course of evolution, according to this theory, these amino acid sub-units were forged by chemical bonds into the more versatile and sophisticated molecules that we know as antibodies.

If this theory is correct, it may have important implications for genetics as well as immunology. One of the fundamental rules of the science of heredity is that each kind of small protein or polypeptide is coded for by one gene in the nucleus of each cell.

There may be an exception to this rule. Because antibodies have portions that are invariant from one molecule to another and other portions that vary, it would appear that two genes may be at work instead—one to "spell out" the portions that are always the same from one antibody to another, and the other to provide the almost infinite scrambling of components that gives rise to literally billions of slight, but significant, variations.

The analysis has also pinpointed the position of the chemical bonds of sulfur atoms which bind the chains together or hold their loops in place. Without these "disulfide bonds" the molecule would lose its characteristic shape and be simply an amorphous mass.

Although final determination of the molecule's architecture must await X-ray diffraction studies and these will not be possible until a way is found to crystallize the globulin, it is already known that the chains are positioned by 16 chemical bonds. Attempts to crystallize immunoglobulins are being made at the National Institutes of Health and the University of Illinois.

Analyzing the molecule further, Edelman has found that there are six identifiable groupings with the molecule as a whole, two of which appear to give it stability and four which act as "binding sites."

The behavior of these binding sites, he says, suggests that they are formed by the amalgam of variable portions of a liquid chain with variable portions of a heavy chain to form just the "lock" that will fit the shape of, say, a measles virus or the distinctive protein of a transplanted heart.

Given the different ways in which the variable portions might combine and the diversity of their amino acid composition, an almost infinite spectrum of antibodies could result—probably many billions.

The analysis of gamma globulin was an immensely difficult task because present-day techniques for determining the sequence of the molecules' acid components can be applied to no more than 20 a time.

This limitation meant that the chains had to be broken down into segments by chemicals with an affinity for certain amino acids or groups of amino acids and the segments then sorted by size for further and more precise information.

The procedure was then repeated with the segments of each size category until, by a process of elimination, only one of many tests could account for the result.

It was as if an archaeologist, searching in an ancient ruin, had come across a chain broken into many random lengths, consisting of different numbers of links made of materials he did not recognize, had fitted these lengths together again in the unique way in which they must have been assembled by their original maker.

U.S. NEGLECTS BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

(By Judith Randal)

The National Institutes of Health—like the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—has come to stand for a peculiarly American brand of achieving scientific advance.

Through the NIH system, committees of representative scientists from around the

nation have been able to allocate federal money for research projects which they decide are worthwhile.

Yet although President Nixon has spoken of "the massive health crisis" the nation faces, biomedical research has been conspicuously absent from his concerns. Indeed, within the last week or two, NIH administrators have been told to prepare to trim their already Spartan budgets a further 20 percent, at a time when inflation is weakening purchasing power by about 10 percent a year anyway.

Part of the reason for the order is that Congress has not yet done anything definitive about NIH appropriations. It will, of course, be helpful if legislative action after Labor Day restores part of the funds.

But the real decision lies with the Bureau of the Budget, which can, in effect, nullify appropriations by simply seeing to it that money is not paid out. Since the Budget Bureau is the servant of the administration, no real relief is to be expected from that source unless Nixon and his deputies have a change of heart.

Why, then, the fall from grace of a system which in recent years has brought the nation the prestige of several Nobel prizes in physiology and medicine, a vaccine which by preventing German measles will also prevent hundreds of thousands of infants from being born with serious defects, the actual cure of one form of cancer, the groundwork that made possible organ transplants, and countless other advances which have emerged from NIH laboratories in Bethesda, Md., and from thousands of university and medical school laboratories receiving NIH financial support?

The answers are many and complex, but they seem to stem from a fundamental misunderstanding of the role of research in meeting health needs.

In a Department of Health, Education and Welfare memorandum dated Aug. 11, a tentative fiscal plan for the next five years wisely seeks to emphasize improving health services and containing their costs. But it treats research as, in effect, alien to these objectives.

Actually, research is anything but. For one thing, it can often eliminate the need for care. An example is L-dopa, the drug for Parkinson's disease which was developed with government money. Parkinson's is a disease that afflicts at least a million Americans and progressively turns most of them into bed-ridden invalids. Although not yet licensed for general use, L-dopa has shown so much promise that it is apparent it will restore thousands to at least a semblance of self-sufficiency. This, in turn, will ease the demand for nursing personnel and for nursing home beds, also relieving some of the pressures that drive up the costs of medical care.

Another factor apparently overlooked by the administration is the intimate relationship between research and medical education. While many medical schools have subordinated basic physician training to research, the pool of those who teach aspiring doctors is drawn from among medical school graduates who go on to specialize after earning an M.D. The preparation of those who teach in the so-called preclinical years, particularly, has in large measure been supported by NIH. Medical schools are so hard-pressed financially that they can hardly foot the bill alone.

If the administration is committed to increasing the number of doctors, one wonders why it also is limiting the number of those most likely to be willing to take on these teaching assignments which in general pay less well than community practice. Budget directives given NIH make sharper cuts for training new investigators than for the support of ongoing research—a move which will also make it difficult if not impossible to support bright young researchers with promising ideas.

This decision is reminiscent of the past policy of the American Medical Association, which deliberately held down the number of billets in medical schools for the same reason that other trade unions put ceilings on apprenticeships. The government cannot be accused of the same motivation, but it is creating a future shortage of scientific personnel at a time of population growth.

To sum up, the administration's stated determination to increase the supply of health manpower and the availability of care, particularly to the poor, is admirable. But its failure to recognize that biomedical research can help to do the job is exceedingly shortsighted.

Besides, breakthroughs on the medical front gleam every bit as brightly in the crown of national prestige as sending men to the moon.

HORTON HIGHLIGHTS SPEECH BY DONALD KIRSCH CALLING ON BUSINESS TO HELP WITH DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to be able to share with my colleagues a speech by Mr. Donald Kirsch, president of Wall Street Consultants, Inc., delivered at the 17th annual alumni business conference of the graduate school of business administration, at New York University, March 21, 1970.

Mr. Kirsch is the son-in-law of my good friend, Edward Teiw, chief clerk of the city court, criminal branch in Rochester. My colleagues will recall that I have called their attention to the exemplary service of Mr. Teiw, and the fact that the community is holding a testimonial for him this Sunday.

Mr. Kirsch's fine speech contrasts the poor with the affluent in our society and draws the conclusion that we must be more creative and adventurous in solving our problems.

I was especially impressed because Mr. Kirsch neither condemns nor condones capitalism, but points out business is one of the means this country has used to become great, and in the future it is a means we can use to give every American the opportunity "to reach the edge of his own horizon—the opportunity to not only consume, but to produce."

The speech referred to, follows:

A SPEECH BY DONALD KIRSCH, PRESIDENT, WALL STREET CONSULTANTS, INC.

President Hester, Dean Taggart, Professor Kross, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for your kind invitation to appear here today to discuss a topic of great moment to all of us: the preservation of American capitalism at a time when it is being severely tried.

As nations are measured, we are in that season of national adolescence where we doubt our own virtues, having had them for so short a time. Yet we have condensed a civilization into our less than 200 years—an American civilization, forged from the agony and the distress of older cultures unable to adapt to change.

The compress of time which has permitted this country to so quickly exploit its national destiny has also telescoped the social conflicts inevitable in any highly mobile economic

system. These pressures have created fissures in our capitalistic structure, and there are those who say, strangely I believe, that they foretell a revolution in this country. There are even some who say that revolution is not to be feared for after all it is an American invention.

We live in quixotic times. We place men on the moon, and our gross national product approaches one trillion dollars. And 30 millions of our fellow countrymen live on the undercore of poverty, pleading for the opportunity to drink from the well which so generously quenches the thirst of the majority of our people. And some of our citizens no longer plead: they simply threaten to poison the well.

There are great paradoxes in contemporary America. The hallmark of our success as a nation has been the economic mobility of our society. There are many in this audience alone who in a single generation have come from near poverty to wealth, and we are not a privileged elite.

Yet, there is hunger in our nation, denied though it might be by political leaders and invisible as it might be to those of us who have learned how to manipulate the system. The starkness of the tragedy being suffered by many of our fellow Americans is not easily impressed upon us, not because we are casual about the sufferings of others, but because they do not cross our personal paths with any frequency.

We are meeting in the afternoon today, and we have all enjoyed a pleasant lunch. For those who had the opportunity to lunch at the University, may I note that your meal cost in excess of \$4.90. This may seem a capricious figure to bring before you, but I would like to point out that 10 per cent of all white families in America, 35 per cent of all black families, and 58 per cent of all blacks over the age of 65 live in poverty—as defined by the expenditure for food of \$4.90 per person, per week. Please remember that when you next sign a luncheon bill in excess of \$4.90, and recognize what it means to try to survive on that amount of money as a food allowance for 7 days.

Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations" was published in 1776, the year of this nation's birth. That great economic moralist first defined the essence of capitalism, and no nation has made greater use of his startling economic perceptions.

Capitalism has undeniably given to this great nation a standard of living unparalleled in this history of the world. Yet, there are today in the United States more than 160 identifiable ghettos sheltering, if that is an appropriate word, 20 million people. And beyond the ghettos we have the Appalachias—those ruined regions whose residents were mined out even before the coal shafts were depleted.

And collecting silently behind them we have more than 18 million aged building into a political force; Mexican-American coalescing into power blocks; American Indians demanding the government obey its treaty obligations.

Clearly, the life style of America is changing and not for the better. Our trillion dollar a year economy produces along with it 142 million tons of smoke and fumes each year, some 7 million junked cars, 20 million tons of waste paper, 48 billion used cans, and 50 trillion gallons of industrial garbage.

Technocracy seems to rule our lives! We speak so glibly now of ecological problems, societal restructification, social technology. And, as incredible as it seems, we forget what it means to be hungry, to have the acid eating in your stomach as you watch your children go without food; to have fear grip you so strongly that you panic at the thought that you might not make it out of the slums into the system; that you might raise your child only as your own replacement—and no better.

How can a system so good be so bad? As Alice would say: "Things get curiuser and curiuser."

Can this most affluent of nations fight an Asian war, explore space, feed half the world—and forget the sufferings of those who belong to us?

It was Aristotle who first said that poverty is the parent of revolution and crime. And the militant minorities of 1970 prove the truth of this.

We proved once in our history that we could not live as two nations and fought a terrible war to hold our people together. We cannot now survive as two nations: one nation of privileged, and one nation of poor.

Our task in America today is to provide a wider corridor for our fellow citizens to move out of the ghettos into what we consider the mainstream of American life. It is not sufficient to state that 85 per cent of our citizens are above the poverty level, and that our definition of poverty would be considered luxury in India. A black child is starving today in Harlem, and he is our immediate concern.

Henry George once said that "Poverty is not merely deprivation; it means shame, degradation, the searing of the most sensitive parts of our moral and mental nature, as with hot irons." We tend lately to think of poverty in terms of color only, but bear in mind that while more blacks are poor, more poor are white. Our task in America today is to see to it that every American is given the opportunity to reach the edge of his own horizon—the opportunity to not only consume, but to produce.

Hear the cry of an eloquent black writer, Gordon Parks: "What I want, what I am, what you force me to be, is what you are. For I am you, staring back from a mirror of poverty and despair, of revolt and freedom. Look at me, and know that to destroy me is to destroy yourself. You are weary of long hot summers. I am tired of the long hungered winters. We are not so far apart as it might seem. There is something about both of us that goes deeper than blood or black and white. It is our common search for a better life, a better world. I march now over the same ground you once marched. I fight for the same things you still fight for. My children's needs are the same as your children's. I, too, am America. America is me. It gave me the only life I know—so I must share in its survival. Look at me. Listen to me. Try to understand my struggle. There is yet a chance for us to live in peace beneath these restless skies."

Introspection is one of the more important components in the moral fabric of any great nation. And it is incumbent upon America to listen to such a litany, and then review our system of values. We are suddenly concerned with ecology and the rapid depletion of our natural resources, but we do not address ourselves to the depletion of our single, most important natural resource—the confidence and belief of Americans that their nation is good.

We are good, you know. We are indeed a great and generous people. And history will treat us kindly for our relative benevolence. But it is time we narrowed our focus and became more myopic. It is time to turn our gaze homeward.

We must face the fact that the radical revolutionaries in our society are demanding proof once again of the flexibility and viability of our contemporary American society. And that is both the obligation and the opportunity before capitalism today. It is an opportunity to display the mobility which permits an American to move in one generation from poverty to wealth; it is also the obligation of successful American businessmen to show the minorities how it is done.

We must make capitalism more militant. We as business people who have prospered

most from this great economic system must reinvest in our own nation and our own people not only with dollars, but with ideas and time. We must sell capitalism—the concept and the system—to our own people. We must educate them, and it will be no easy task.

Thomas Watts, an early writer on subjects of business, put it this way in an essay in 1716: "Sir, I need not observe that education is of such vast importance, it carries its own recommendation along with it. The misfortune is, that, like a stately Mistress, 'tis difficult of access."

How do we gain access? That is the question.

First we must create credibility. Do you know that the unemployment rate of black high school graduates is greater than that of blacks who have dropped out of school? How's that for an incentive to finish school?

I think we must encourage minority youngsters to complete their education in any way possible, and I am not above bribing them to do it. The reduction in welfare payments once they move into tax-paying status will more than repay any subsidies given to them. We ought to consider a monetary grant from the government to children of substandard income families so that they are properly clothed and fed—and motivated.

We must as businessmen help replenish the decaying American school system. There is a unique way to do it, if we are not timid about using an old fund-raising technique. Why not permit business organizations or philanthropists to donate a public school building, in return for the honor of having the facility named after someone of their choice. It works in colleges. Why not in the public school system? One can't buy an institutional advertisement or leave a personal testimony more enduring than a public school building bearing an individual's name with a plaque as a cornerstone.

We must become more adventuresome—more creative. We have to destroy the image that white America is a club, that capitalism is a mystery, that businessmen exploit, that Wall Street is venal. There is a way to do it with the young—if we can keep them in school. We've all heard of the 4-H Clubs, those enormously successful programs aimed at rural youngsters and designed to introduce them to the advantages of technological farming. How about an organization called Future Investors In America, an extracurricular school club whose aim it would be to teach youngsters how one goes into business, raises, capital, deals with bankers and customers, merges or acquires, goes public. There are some 50,000 publicly-owned corporations in America, and some 10,000 brokerage house offices, all of them vitally interested in developing new capitalists. If local publicly-owned corporations were to give an annual prize of one share of their company stock to the student whose portfolio of investments in local companies showed the best gain in a given period of time, students would have an incentive to learn about investing—in short to learn about capitalism.

And what better exposure for these students than a dialogue with businessmen who run successful companies—especially those who have developed their own companies, rather than inheriting them. All of us who regularly read the business pages of our local newspapers are constantly exposed to stories of unusual business success. Our youngsters should be as well.

Norman Cousins, the Saturday Review's noted editor, tells us that the mark of an educated man is that he understands the relationship between cause and effect, and I would add that he also understands the seamless web—the continuity of past and present.

We must in some way dramatize the past and present contributions of business to America and to the world. One way to do it

might be through the development of a new industrial museum. There are approximately 5,000 museums in the United States and, to my knowledge, only Chicago has one devoted to science and industry. One which existed in New York City in the Rockefeller Center area closed at approximately the time World War II began, and the business community apparently has not been interested enough to redevelop such an institution. Are we so little concerned with our own heritage that we cannot take the time to develop an institution to catalogue and exhibit those important business milestones which have helped make America a great nation? And if there is a need for such a place, why not consider Ellis Island—conveniently located, the entranceway to America for the great European migrations. Such a museum would take great planning to explain the more esoteric relationships of finance to manufacturing, but it could be so very helpful in explaining the American story.

There are many ways to educate young people. Perhaps in our era of modern technology, audio-visual devices provide greater access to the youthful mind. We must try new techniques to reach not only the disadvantaged young, but the intellectual youth of America who are turning away from business, not in despair, but in total disinterest. A survey of college students recently indicated that only 6 per cent were inclined towards a business career after finishing their college education.

More than five hundred years ago, the Hanseatic traders recognized the importance of instructing their sons in the ways of business, and hired tutors to explain to them the methods of commerce. Trade became their egress, and their ideology. I don't suggest that we pervert our youngsters to the pursuit of the dollar by immersing them in business, but capitalism is their heritage, and a capstone as well to this nation's ideology and for the most part they do not understand this. The late Scott Buchanan, an important educator and social critic, said he was most disturbed in a visit to Israel by Israeli youngsters who consistently asked why American children do not have an ideology. It might be because their parents do not fully comprehend America's ideology: peace through prosperity.

Perhaps one of the reasons why many Americans do not fully appreciate the role of capitalism is the lack of respect for business shown by many professional and academic persons in our country. This lack of regard is perhaps best described in an interesting article in the March, 1970 issue of Nation's Business, entitled "In Voting On Great Americans, Business Gets The Business." The lead begins: "If the business of America is business, as President Calvin Coolidge once said, you would never know it by visiting the Hall of Fame for great Americans at New York University." Among the 93 persons honored there, only two—Peter Cooper and George Peabody—have been businessmen, and they were chosen in the first election held in 1900.

The article poses the question as to whether greater contributions to America were made by such Hall of Fame members as military engineer Sylvanus Thayer and actress Charlotte Cushman—or Andrew Carnegie, George Eastman, and John D. Rockefeller, Sr., none of whom has been admitted. When outstanding electors for 70 years reject men of this caliber in favor of actresses and West Point Superintendents, one must wonder at the low esteem in which we hold the American businessman. And if the businessman is to be condescended to, how can one truly respect the capitalistic system from which he draws his vigor.

Clearly we must do some educating of the educators. I must tell you that I am also very much disturbed by the fact that we have in the United States so many academic economists who can cite with great pro-

iciency all the assets and liabilities of socialism, communism, and any other economic systems. They can discuss our own capitalist system in detail, yet in all the universities in America, there is no Chair of Capitalism—to afford the economic scholar the framework in which to study and focus on the evolving needs and nature of American capitalism. This is a serious failing in the academic community and one which, once corrected, should provide important benefits for all of America.

It is important for us to have in America an outpost which constantly surveys our own system and monitors those of other nations. Throughout the world new economic approaches are being tested with the primary motive being the broader participation of citizens in the wealth of their nation. And some of those programs might be valuable to us. One which is of particular interest at this moment is a program championed by General DeGaulle and finally introduced as official doctrine in France in August, 1967. The preamble to the first ordinance lays the philosophic groundwork by stating: "Progress, the work of all, must be a source of enrichment for all, which means that all must share in the growth of capital which produces it."

The articles of the ordinance then spell out what is now known in France as "the rule of participation," ordering all companies with more than 100 employees to institute profit-sharing programs with a waiting period of only three months for new employees. To provide an incentive for the companies, the amounts put aside for employees are tax deductible, and the company can set aside for one year an equal amount of money tax free to be used for the purchase of amortizable assets. Companies can also, with the employees permission, decide to place these funds into a regulated investment trust and thereby recirculate the capital back into the business system itself.

Similar systems are now being explored in many nations of the world, and yet in America—the home of capitalism—we rely more and more on various forms of welfare, guaranteed income, negative income tax schemes—all of which may prove fruitful. But ironically, there is little discussion about business itself being the instrument for the redistribution of wealth, as well as the creator of riches.

We have been speaking mostly of approaches to introduce the disaffected to the capitalist society. There is also a need for capitalism to be more aggressive in transforming the employed members of our society into two more independent, financially stable persons. There are few new economic concepts worthy of trenchant analysis, but one which may well be worth your while is the interesting Second Income Plan conceived by Louis Kelso, author of the "Capitalist Manifesto."

Mr. Kelso suggests the following as a method for developing a broader equity ownership in American business: a corporation in need of financing borrow not directly from a bank which it must repay with after-tax dollars, but through an employee trust which it repays with pretax dollars.

The employee trust buys from the corporation at fair market value a block of common stock in the corporation, and then pledges this to the bank in return for a loan. The money received by the trust from the bank is then loaned to the parent corporation.

If the corporation uses the money productively and profits increase accordingly, a portion of the principal plus a percentage of the profits is repaid to the trust. The trust in turn uses the principal to repay the bank loan, the dividend to pay the corporation for the stock. When the bank loan is repaid, the employees through the trust have both a second income deriving from the dividends

on the stock and an equity position which can become the cornerstone of a personal investment portfolio.

Mr. Kelso's radical approach to expanding the number of capitalists in America is now in use in several important companies, including a West Coast newspaper chain; a California securities firm; and a Southern steel company. It is an interesting exploration of how a more militant capitalism can possibly combat an increasingly militant citizenry.

New investigations of refinements in American capitalism are imperative whether one accepts a particular approach or not. The need for such responsiveness becomes increasingly evident each passing day, and it is the burden and the privilege of American industry and American businessmen to provide the answers to the problems which beset us now. The willingness of our industrial leaders is obvious, as such businessmen as Charles Percy and Howard Samuels stand for important elective positions. And industrial organizations are beginning to participate more heavily in the reconstruction of our society. Bruce Gelb, President of Clairol, most eloquently stated business' reason for participating in societal change. Recently he said: "They feel deeply and seriously, and they do have a lot of motives for that feeling. They've got a motive of fear and they've got a motive of love, and they've got a motive of profit, and they've got a motive of survival as well."

That's what I would call *total* motivation. Business must seize the opportunity to create an environment in which business can flourish. To quote Henry George again: "Capital is good: the capitalist is a helper if he is not also a monopolist. We can safely let anyone get as rich as he can if he will not despoil others in doing so." To which that great unionist, Samuel Gompers, added, "There is no more demoralizing theory than that which imputes all human evils to capitalism or any other single agency."

At last business is beginning to shoulder its responsibility in the redevelopment of the American system, and everywhere we look there are encouraging examples of this consciousness.

For example, Western Electric in an effort to resolve part of the Indian problem, developed a project with the Cherokee Indian Nation, and formed Cherokee Indian Nations, Inc., owned by the tribe. Founded to produce water electrical switches and other electronic gear, the plant began operation in 1969 and shows every indication of becoming a highly successful enterprise.

Goodway, Inc. in Pennsylvania has introduced a black heritage library and is actively licensing well-established black businessmen throughout the nation to participate in the development of this project—permitting the benefits for this publishing venture to flow not only to the stockholders of Goodway but to the members of the black community to whom it is being directed.

The Dayton Hudson Corporation, as part of its company philosophy states: "As corporate citizens we are obligated, individually and collectively, to dedicated participation in projects and organizations aimed at the betterment of our communities, our regions and our nation. We use 5 per cent of our annual pretax income for the improvement of the environments of which we are a part."

Many other major American organizations and individual businessmen are beginning to put their efforts and creativity into the resolution of those problems which must be answered immediately. An interesting approach is that of the National Urban League which has organized the Black Executive Exchange Program—asking successful ghetto-born black businessmen to speak at black colleges about the advantages of capitalism. In one instance, a rally at Southern University in Baton Rouge featuring Rap Brown,

conflicted with a lecture by black executive Harvey Proctor of Ford Motor Company. The students attending Proctor's talk were told they would be permitted to leave the lecture to hear Rap Brown, and of the 85 in attendance, only three chose to leave—and Rap Brown by the way is an alumnus of Southern University!

So, you see, we are not selling capitalism to a completely unreceptive audience.

It is therefore doubly important that American corporations make the minorities understand how capitalism works and why it works, and the best way of doing so is by integrating the minorities into the system.

If only the point could be dramatically made to the disaffected millions in America that the net worth of America's industrial corporations approximates only \$600 billion. If those who call for the dissolution of the American system were to be granted their wish, and all American industry would be liquidated, each individual in America would receive less than \$3,000—and everyone would be out of work. The value of America therefore is that it is a going business—and we must keep it going.

I don't know how much of this you accept, but if you accept any of it, may I close with the prayer with which early Dutch accountants opened their books of entry: "May God our merciful Saviour vouchsafe me safe to make a profit and preserve me from all bad fortune."

Thank you for your kind invitation and your indulgence.

AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATION HONORS JOURNALISTS FOR SAFETY WRITING—JOHN H. REED, CHAIRMAN OF TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD, URGES ACCELERATED SAFETY PROGRAMS

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, April 9, the American Trucking Association held its annual awards luncheon in Washington to honor the winners of its 1969 Newspaper Safety Writing Competition.

I was privileged to participate in the presentation of awards to 10 journalists and a special plaque to a newspaper. In each case the awards were made for exceptional writing and photography that emphasized the need for constant attention to problems of highway safety. The competition is an important feature of the associations' continuing effort to reduce highway accidents and deaths.

The special plaque was presented to the Journal Messenger of Manassas, Va., as the newspaper conducting the most outstanding and effective overall highway safety campaign during 1969. The work was carried out under the direction of Ray Dilley, news editor, and Bennie Scarton, Jr., associate editor.

Individual citations in three categories were presented to:

Single story: Joan Mills, the Berkshire Eagle, Pittsfield, Mass.; Donald Smith, the Evening Star, Washington, D.C.; and Ed Wintermantel, the Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Editorial: Larry E. O'Hara, Cecil Whig, Elkton, Md.; Alann B. Steen, Arcata

Union, Arcata, Calif.; and Barbara L. Bartley and W. L. Smith, the Clarion News, Clarion, Pa.

Series: Fred Anderson, the Miami Herald, Miami, Fla.; Stewart Davis, the Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Tex.; and Sue Ann Wood, the St. Louis Globe Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.

Judging from the competition was carried out by Ernest W. Chard, executive editor of the Portland Press Herald and Portland Evening Express in Maine; John N. Cole, editor of the Maine Times, Topsham, Maine; and David M. White, chairman of the Boston University Journalism Division.

The Hon. John H. Reed, chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, was the principal speaker and delivered a thoughtful discussion of the need for accelerated safety programs in the next decade.

In my remarks, I endorsed his call for increased safety in all forms of transportation. I particularly underscored his concern for the dangers of highway railroad crossings, where 1,500 people die in accidents every year. This is a subject to which the Committee on Public Works will give special consideration this year.

Mr. President, Mr. Reed's remarks were very pertinent to the cause of safety. I ask unanimous consent that excerpts from them be printed in the RECORD.

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

SAFETY TRENDS FOR THE 1970'S

(By John H. Reed)

I am both honored and pleased to be here today. This occasion, sponsored by the American Trucking Associations, presents an unequaled forum from which to spread the word to the American public on the vital need to unite behind a program to promote greater highway safety.

Today we have reached a paradox of transportation achievement; we are a nation of people on wheels, we have more than 104 million private cars, trucks, and buses on the highways; we have the largest and most modern system of highways in the world—and, at the same time, the largest highway death toll in the world. Last year, in 1969, 56,400 people were killed in traffic accidents—an all-time high.

Unfortunately, on the basis of safety information already known, this tragic number will probably increase before it decreases. However, most traffic fatality projections reveal a downturn in this tragic record by 1972 or 1973 because of increasing safety actions by State and Federal authorities. By 1980, a National Highway Safety Bureau projection indicates an annual traffic death toll of 41,000 even though there will be some 37 million more vehicles on our highways.

Congruent with our automotive production success we recognize the fact that we have a serious safety problem on our highways—a tragic and continuing problem that must be solved—the kind of problem that must be understood locally if we are to solve it nationally.

Work in transportation safety is never done—of necessity, it is a continuing process that must never end. In his State of the Union Message, President Nixon said: "As we move into the decade of the 70's, we have the greatest opportunity for progress of any people in world history." In the National Transportation Safety Board we believe that decade of progress also means initiating

safety actions that will help to reduce the highway death toll, and the fatality rate in marine, railroad, pipeline, and civil aviation transportation as well.

Safety recommendations are one of the Board's most important products. The Board does not have the power to make its recommendations mandatory—nor does it desire such authority. We are the overseers of transportation safety—not an enforcement agency. Therefore, we make every effort to see to it that our safety recommendations are precise, meaningful, and reasonable so that they will be adopted voluntarily by the companies, organizations or Federal agencies to which they are addressed.

Actually, however, we do have another power; one that is set forth in the Transportation Act itself, one that is based on the right of the people to know what their government is doing—we make all our safety recommendations public.

By their very nature, safety recommendations oftentimes point out a need for changes in accepted transportation principles, designs, and operations—and proposed changes are not always welcomed with open arms. In reviewing safety of all transportation modes, under statutory authority, we must "call them as we see them," clinically and impartially. You can readily see that this function is one that might, from time to time, make us less than popular in the transportation community.

But I am encouraged by the fact that our safety recommendations, since the inception of the Board in 1967, have, for the most part, been well accepted by both industry and government agencies.

The Safety Board is now nearly three years old. In that time we have issued 105 safety recommendations in civil aviation and 184 pertaining to marine and surface transportation. Of the latter, 50 recommendations were concerned with highway safety, and were directed to the Congress, the Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Federal Railroad Administration, the States, to private safety organizations, and others.

The last 10 highway safety recommendations covered such different items as:

1. Methods to Increase the Safety of Shipments of Hazardous Materials.
2. Compatibility of Standards for Drivers, Vehicles, and Highways.
3. Increased Structural Strength of School Buses.
4. Safety Routing of School Buses to Avoid Grade Crossings.
5. Strengthening Fuel Tanks.
6. Improving Highway Design Standards.
7. Highway Visual Safety References.
8. Use of Seat Belts or Other Restraining Devices in Buses.
9. Improved Bus Evacuation Means and Escape Instructions.
10. Reduction of Accidents Due to Alcohol.

Any discussion relating to highway traffic hazards would be incomplete if we failed to mention that about half of all traffic fatalities involve persons under varying degrees of alcoholic intoxication. It is the largest single cause of traffic deaths in the United States.

Nevertheless, truly effective national enforcement efforts in this field are hampered because of the hundreds of differing laws that exist in political divisions such as State, counties, municipalities, and townships. The uniformity of regulation and law enforcement governing persons driving under the influence of alcohol that exists, for instance, in England or Canada, is non-existent in the United States.

One of the 16 Highway Safety Program Standards developed by the National Highway Safety Bureau, deals with "Alcohol in Relation to Highway Safety." To be in com-

pliance with this standard, each state is required to develop a program to reduce traffic accidents resulting from persons driving under the influence of alcohol and to establish specific test procedures for determining blood alcohol content. The level at which a driver may be deemed "intoxicated" shall not be set higher than 0.10 percent blood alcohol by weight.

The continuing effort to improve enforcement of these standards requires implementation of the "Implied Consent" law. This law, in effect, is an agreement between the State and the driver, made at the time the driver receives his license, that he will undergo an alcohol chemical test if ever arrested for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol—and that if he refuses to take such a test his license will be suspended. Today, we have 46 States with such legislation on their books; only Illinois, Mississippi, Montana, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia have yet to join in this national effort.

These standards are indicative of a safety trend that, hopefully, will become a reality in the 70's. They will provide the impetus to insure uniform traffic codes and laws among all the states—similar to what now exists in the Uniform Vehicle Code. We must make the public aware of this safety need to standardize our traffic codes and laws—and, again, you newsmen are our first line of communications. It will take time and effort to achieve but hopefully "this decade of the 70's" will witness its birth, born of necessity to provide greater traffic safety for all our people.

MILITARY FUNERALS FOR VETERANS

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the recent decision to limit military participation in funeral ceremonies for veterans buried in national cemeteries came as a surprise and brought forth considerable dismay.

Our veterans who have contributed so much to the Nation certainly deserve the dignity of being able to receive full military participation in funerals.

Recently, I received a document from the Veterans of Foreign Wars which I feel sums up the reasons why such an honor should be restored.

Since I do feel this matter deserves reconsideration, I would like to extend my remarks to include the VFW resolution in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 63—MILITARY FUNERALS FOR VETERANS

Whereas, in the past the Armed Forces of the United States have sent burial teams to conduct military funerals for deceased veterans; and

Whereas, as members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, we were all in combat against the enemy on foreign shores in order to preserve and defend our country; and

Whereas, as veterans we feel that it is the obligation of the Armed Forces of the United States to honor the request for a military burial for deceased veterans; now, therefore

Be it resolved, by the 70th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that if a veterans organization is unable to conduct a military funeral, an Armed Forces burial detail be supplied, if requested.

TRIBUTE TO GENTLEMAN BARBER
GUY LOMBARDO OF BELMONT,
MASS.

HON. TORBERT H. MACDONALD

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. MACDONALD of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who was, in a real sense, an institution in the Seventh Congressional District of Massachusetts. His name was Guy Lombardo—a name he shared with another celebrity—and he was one of the last of the old school of barbers. He was a professional and a gentleman at the same time, and he was known and admired by his fellow citizens in the town of Belmont and by many others throughout the Greater Boston area.

Guy Lombardo came to the United States from Italy as a teenager. He became a barber at the age of 20 and spent the next 54 years of his life in that profession, making countless friends throughout the years. When Guy Lombardo passed away last month, he left behind him a great void for all of those whose lives had been made richer by sharing his friendship.

Dave Gardner, who writes for the Belmont Herald, chose Guy Lombardo as the subject for his column "Around Town," and his tribute was joined by that of another well-known Belmont resident Maury Goldsmith. I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to these tributes to a fine individual.

The articles follow:

GENTLEMAN BARBER GUY LOMBARDO DIES
SUDDENLY IN HIS 74TH YEAR

(By Dave Gardner)

Belmont lost one of its nicest persons, a fine gentleman and a dedicated citizen when Guy Lombardo, the barber, died suddenly on March 5 shortly after closing his shop on Trapelo Road for the day. He was in his 74th year.

Soft spoken and gentle, Guy, a professional barber of the old school, was shocked and dismayed at many of the hair styles and revolting antics of some of today's youth. And there are many who will agree with him.

A native of Italy, Guy came to the U.S. when he was 14 years old. He became a barber six years later and worked at a shop in Boston.

In 1945 he decided that traveling back and forth to Boston every day was too much so he opened his own shop in Belmont. Guy was a master of his profession and it was a pleasure to get a haircut there. No in and out of the chair in 15 minutes, he took great pains to see that everything was done just right.

In later years he cut down to working just four days a week so he could spend more time in his garden and his summer place at Manomet near White Horse Beach.

Guy recently became involved in widespread publicity regarding the publication of a song about the barber's modern day problems. As hair styles grow longer, the barbers grow poorer.

To point up the plight of the tonsorial artists, Belmont's "drug store philosopher" Maury Goldsmith of 67 Slade st. in collaboration with writer Al Maister of ASCAP composed a song published under the title of "Barber Shop Blues."

Maury tells us the song was inspired by a conversation he had with Belmont's genial senior barber, the man with the musical

name, Guy Lombardo. The song was dedicated to Guy as a "gentleman, barber and artist."

Guy, who has been barbering in Belmont for more than 25 years did not play any musical instrument other than the stereo but he did enjoy music. He once told us that over the years he had many offers to wave a baton in front of bands so they could be billed as "Guy Lombardo's" orchestra.

Guy leaves his wife Josephine (Mondello), two sons Francis and Joseph, all of Belmont and a brother Carmelo in Italy. The funeral was held on Monday, March 9, from the Trapelo Funeral Home (Anthony Cincotti) with a Requiem Mass in St. Luke's Church. Burial was in the Belmont Cemetery.

A TRIBUTE TO GUY

DEAR DAVE: I am wondering if you can run the following lines in tribute to a fine human being who passed away on March 5. Guy Lombardo—The Barber—The Gentleman—The Artist—The friend to many. He was a great human being in so many ways:

WHEN IS A MAN A MAN?

"When he can look out over the rivers, the hills, and the far horizon with a profound sense of his own littleness in the vast scheme of things, and yet have faith, hope and courage—which is the root of every virtue. When he knows that down in his heart every man is as noble, as fine, as divine, as diabolic, and as lonely as himself, and seeks to know, to forgive and to love his fellowman.

"When he knows how to sympathize with men in their sorrow, yea, even in their sins—knowing that each man fights hard against many odds. When he has learned how to make friends, and to keep them, and above all, how to keep friends with himself.

"When he loves flowers, can hunt birds without a gun, and he feels the thrill of an old forgotten joy when he hears the laughter of a little child. When he can be happy and highminded amid the meaner drudgeries of life. When the star-crowned trees, and the glint of sunlight on flowing waters subdue him like the thought of one much loved and gone home. When no voice of distress reaches his ears in vain, and no hands seeks his aid without response. When he finds good in every faith that helps man to lay hold of divine things and sees majestic meanings in life, whatever the name of that faith may be. When he can look into a wayside puddle and see something beyond mud, and into the face of the most forlorn fellow mortal and see something beyond sin. When he knows how to pray, how to love, how to hope. When he has kept faith with himself, with his fellow man, with his God; in his hand a sword for evil, in his heart a bit of song—glad to live, but not afraid to die!"

Sincerely,

MAURY GOLDSMITH.

THE PREVALENCE OF DRUG
ABUSE

HON. SAM STEIGER

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, the necessity for more information about drug abuse so that it might be limited to the extent possible is clearly evident from the series of articles about "Gigi," an addict presently off narcotics. The scope of this problem is described in this series of articles by Mr. Paul Switzer in the Arizona Daily Sun. Northern

Arizona University is displaying more vigilance now and is starting to rectify the conditions noted.

The article follows:

"GIGI" TELLS OF YOUNG LIFE CROWDED WITH
DRUG HORRORS—PART 1

(By Paul Switzer)

(NOTE.—This is the first of a five-part series by Sun staff writer Paul Switzer which delves into the motivation and experiences of a Northern Arizona University coed with drugs. She is no longer a "user," but feels her story might help convince other young people of the dangers and heart-break involved in the use of drugs.)

Call her Gigi—because to reveal her true name might prove both embarrassing and dangerous.

One morning, not long ago, Gigi spotted Flagstaff Drug Abuse Information Officer Nancy Burnett in a local coffee spot, with two associates, and the next thing anyone knew the 19-year-old Northern Arizona University coed had joined the party.

"Can I talk to you?", she asked Mrs. Burnett, in a voice slightly hesitant and as she lit a cigarette with trembling hands.

Gigi's message was simple.

Beneath "this face that looks 15 years old" was a lifetime of hard living, brought on by narcotics abuse, and Gigi wants to tell her story, to anyone who might listen, in the hope she might be able to convince other young people that the "kicks" brought on by drug usage are hardly worth the hell that can follow.

Mrs. Burnett is not one to act slowly on such an offer and within an hour Gigi had joined Flagstaff's foremost opponent of drug usage in counselling a 15-year-old boy bound for the State Industrial School, at Ft. Grant, on dope charges.

But that's today and today is not that far removed from slightly more than a year ago, when Gigi probably was flying higher than the crest of Mt. Everest in her drug-induced hallucinations.

The flight began to get rough and, finally, in the 118-degree heat of a California desert town it came to a crashing end one day last summer. Gigi had a nervous breakdown, spent her summer and her parents' money in a psychotic recovery ward, and now, is back trying to start life anew—minus drugs.

Part of that new start, as with many former addicts, is an almost compulsive necessity to try to prevent others from taking the same path.

Gigi is not pretty, but her long face does have an impertinence that makes it appealing.

She wears her reddish hair parted in the middle and in loose braids on either side of her head and she likes blue jeans and loose comfortable pullovers, with a warm jacket.

She smokes cigarettes almost incessantly and pops bubblegum, instead of some kind of pill.

She's an outspoken little girl and claims she always has been, since childhood, and some of the language she can use would make a veteran Bos'n blush.

But, after a life that has included a nervous breakdown, withdrawal from drugs, living with at least two boys, and use of almost any kind of drug or narcotic imaginable, maybe Gigi has earned the right to be frank and outspoken. She's making a new start now, but recent memories are filled with the horror of drugs for Gigi. "Kicks" then were drawing on a marijuana "roach" with a special holder.

She tells her story in English anyone can understand and it starts on June 20, 1950, when Gigi was born, the third child of a father who graduated from one of the nation's service academies and has since become a topflight electronics engineer and a mother who is a surgical histologist in pathology.

Gigi thinks her father is a genius, even though almost always had a communications problem with him.

Even today, "cleaned out" of her narcotics habits for almost six months, Gigi calls her mother the "old lady" and speaks of her scornfully.

She also has an older sister, 27, and an older brother, 24, who is an addict and who would "really freak out if he knew this happened to me, too."

Of her own beginnings in the world, Gigi says, "I was a mistake. My mother even told me that. She said I was a boo-boo."

"HE THINKS HE'S AN ORANGE": "GIGI" MET MARK AND MARIJUANA AT 16—PART 2

(By Paul Switzer)

Gigi might have been told by her mother that she was a "mistake" in terms of family planning, but that did not prevent her brilliant, highly-trained professional parents from seeing to it their youngest daughter received a good education.

She was sent to a high school in the second richest school district in her state and she earned top grades in French, English, and history and low grades in mathematics and science.

She was a member of the girls swimming team, had limited participation in student government, worked on the school newspaper, and was a member of the French Club.

She also met Mark, during her sophomore year, and "I was passionately in love with him. As passionately in love with him as anyone can be at 16."

Mark came to her school, she says, from an area that has achieved national notoriety for drug usage and "he's back there now and thinks he is an orange. If anyone touches him, he thinks he'll turn into orange juice."

Mark, a senior when Gigi met and "fell in love with" him, also came from a good family.

"His old man," Gigi says, "was a brigadier general. Boy, was that a laugh!"

Mark introduced Gigi first to marijuana and then, in a four-month period, took her to "hash," which "if you smoke enough is as bad as acid," and finally to the epitome of drug use, LSD or "acid."

It was a lulling time for both young people, until graduation and Gigi says, "I remember distinctly being stoned when he graduated and crying because he was going back home."

But Gigi wasn't a hopeless case yet, she says.

"I was getting screwed up in the head," she'll tell you today, "but I wasn't hooked."

"And after Mark left," she goes on, "I started going with a super straight guy. Of course, he isn't anymore. I gave it up until about the second semester of our senior year."

Gigi doesn't come right out and say so, but her listeners get the impression her new "super straight" boyfriend might have picked up the drug habit from her.

When Gigi did resume drug use during her senior year, she says, the pattern was the same, only she became a mixer on a super scale.

She tried everything—marijuana, "hash," and, once again, LSD.

The renewed habit continued throughout the remainder of Gigi's senior year, despite the fact there was a drug scandal in the school and the subsequent probe revealed one of the leading "hustlers," or pushers, was none other than the principal's son.

In the bittersweet humor that is now one of the chief characteristics of a prematurely cynical personality, Gigi always manages to laugh when she tells that particular story.

Then it was time for college and Northern Arizona University.

"Did you continue to use drugs here, Gigi?"

"Did I ever!" she says. "Whoop-de-doo! We're five hundred miles away from home and mommie and daddy."

"GIGI'S" ACCOUNT: DORM "POT PARTY" ENDS IN TROUBLE—PART 3

(By Paul Switzer)

Gigi had not been at Northern Arizona University very long when she found her first pot party.

"We went to Jerome," she says, "and on the way back we picked up this cat hitch-hiking. Then we all went to his apartment (in Flagstaff) and got really stoned."

Participants in the pot party—held at the Frisco Hills apartment complex—were Gigi, a girl friend, two boys.

Shortly after that, Gigi returned to LSD. Where did she get it?

"I bought it from a good friend of mine," she says, "right in the lobby of Cowden. All neatly packaged."

Cowden Hall is one of the major women's dormitories on the NAU campus.

Gigi's "friend" is an art major and "he's still around, freaking out."

During the course of her freshman year, Gigi "dropped acid" about five times and in the meantime continued to smoke marijuana regularly.

In the meantime, she became a minor league "hustler," of sorts, picking up "grass" and "acid" for her friends and acquaintances. There was, apparently, no profit motive. It was just something done as a favor for those she knew.

But Gigi was heading for trouble.

Near her room in Cowden Hall, narcotics agents had placed an informer and on the night of Dec. 2, 1968, Gigi returned to the dormitory "higher than a kite."

She had two "lids" of marijuana and began rolling her own joints in her room. Soon, she was joined by some other girls and a party got underway.

The informer went to today's equivalent of a "house mother" and the woman broke in on the party.

Gigi blames her roommate for the trouble that followed. She says the other girl fouled the whole plan of "getting rid of the stuff" by concealing an ash tray containing some very damning evidence under one of the beds.

The rest of the marijuana—most of it by then rolled into cigarettes—had been dumped out the window, but the house mother found that ash tray.

Gigi didn't care.

"I was so stoned," she says, "I couldn't even sit up."

The house mother, naturally, reported the situation to her superiors in the university's administration and disciplinary proceedings were started through the office of Associate Dean of Students Nelle Folk.

Gigi and her friends worked up a "letter perfect" alibi for their questioning by the dean, but it might have been Gigi's outspokenness, as much as anything else, that got them into real trouble.

"I told Dean Folk to go to hell," she says, when remembering the long questioning session she went through with the University official.

Despite the alibi and despite the fact that Gigi's mother eventually arrived on the scene and threatened to bring civil action against the dean, Gigi was out of school.

On Dec. 19, 1968, University officials "gave us 24 hours to get our butts off campus."

Once again, Gigi's bittersweet humor comes into play when she recalls the actions of her "old lady" in regard to the case.

When the mother threatened to bring a lawyer into the picture, Gigi says, University officials cowed and, in order to please the woman, even offered to help Gigi enroll in Arizona State University, in Tempe.

But nothing came of that and Gigi was out of school until the beginning of the current academic year.

She passed her time working in a California desert town as "the original stoned operator" for the local office of Pacific Bell Telephone Co., and, in May 1969, she re-

turned to Flagstaff briefly to appear before a disciplinary board to apply for readmission to NAU.

"I was stoned that day," she says, "and they didn't even realize it. They thought I was nervous."

The board acted in Gigi's favor and she was assured readmission to the University in the 1969-70 academic year, but the worst was yet to come.

She returned to the California desert town, where she had joined another circle of acid users and hustlers, and one smoggy June day, when the thermometer read 118 degrees, she "flipped."

"TRIPS" LEAD GIGI TO HOSPITAL TERMS—PART 4

(By Paul Switzer)

Gigi had been seeing a psychologist for some time before her final nervous breakdown and she had been checked into a hospital twice, as the "wife" of her latest boyfriend, David, for drug overdoses.

The psychologist was puzzled by her suicidal tendencies and so notified her parents.

She was continuing her old habit of smoking pot, "dropping acid," and taking both "uppers" and "downers."

She added mescaline and that, she feels, is what brought on the nervous breakdown, a long, long summer in hospital; and, finally, a return to something resembling "normal living."

She says she had been suffering a "walking nervous breakdown" for about one week before the hot, murky day when she finally "flipped."

On that day, she went to the psychologist, presented him with a bag of pills, and told him if he didn't take it away from her, she was going to overdose again.

The man believed her and took the pills and "I got hysterical and started crying."

Up to that point, Gigi says, life had been a "ball" for her.

She and a roommate had tied up with Tim, one of the "big hustlers" in the area where she worked.

Tim, she says, was a student at a nearby state college and was "working his way" through school by making "damned good acid" in the chemistry laboratory at the school.

Gigi's life had reached a point where absolutely nothing was certain. About the only thing she was "doing right," she says, was "taking my birth control pill, which was a good thing, living with both David and Tim."

The physical and psychological toll of her drug habit had taken hold of her and after she went into hysterics in her consultant's office, she awakened, momentarily, to find herself in Ward 300 of one of the best county hospitals in the state.

For days, she was under heavy tranquilization, until she persuaded the doctors to take her off that and for weeks she was in Ward 300, which was a place where assorted psychotics were treated.

"We had a real smorgasbord in that place," she recalls.

There were alcoholics, addicts, lesbians, homosexuals, and patients with outright criminal tendencies all receiving treatment in the ward.

"The albies," she says, "all used to set down in the kitchen and talk about booze. We (the addicts) sat down in the rec room and talked about dope."

Once Gigi had shaken the dope habit and the effects of heavy tranquilization, she began a program that included her first decent diet in a "long-long time," and various forms of therapy.

"I was eating three trays a meal at all meals," she recalls now.

She also went to group therapy, "small group" therapy, recreational therapy, and occupational therapy.

At first, the heavy sedation under which her doctors insisted she live caused her to fall asleep in such places as group and occupational therapy.

Finally, on Sept. 2, after one towering temper tantrum that temporarily put her in a "violent ward" in the hospital, Gigi was released and sent back to Northern Arizona University, where she had been readmitted.

One of the conditions of her release was that she continue to see either a consulting psychologist or a psychiatrist and her parents are still paying for the treatment that made her a human being again.

The bill came to \$2,500 and because of the professional status of both her father and mother, the state wouldn't cover any part of it.

Today, outspoken as ever and perhaps more so, she's back at NAU trying to regain lost ground.

She still has a low regard for the University's policies on drug use and she wants to tell anyone she can about her experiences with drugs.

She views the University administration's handling of the "narcotics problem" on the campus with complete scorn.

She likens the attitude of NAU officials to that of an ostrich, only she puts their heads in a position even more highly uncomplimentary than the sand.

"IF YOU WANT IT, YOU CAN GET IT": "GIGI" VIEWS DRUG USE ON CAMPUS—PART 5

(By Paul Sweltzer)

How prevalent is narcotics use on the campus of Northern Arizona University?

Where is the stuff bought for re-sale in Flagstaff?

Who uses dope at NAU?

There are several points of view on those subjects.

Gigi, the 19-year-old former addict who now aches to tell her story to younger people so they won't fall into the same habit, has one.

The University has another, Gigi says. Ignore the whole problem.

The Flagstaff City Police, not eager to lock horns with the University on the subject, maintain silence.

But it's no problem to determine at least certain members of the department privately feel "the campus" is the major source of narcotics and narcotics problems in the city.

The Arizona Daily Sun learned recently the department has on file the names of almost 300 "users" on "the campus" and about 20 different pushers or hustlers.

Ask Gigi. Is there dope on the NAU campus?

"Sure," she says. "There always has been and there always will be, unless they do something about it."

"They" in this particular case are administrative officials of the University and Gigi has no kind words for them.

Gigi has a biased view of the entire situation, of course, and with her type of rebellious personality that can be expected. What she thinks and says may well be overstatement.

Gigi, however, is not the only case.

Flagstaff Drug Abuse Information Officer Nancy Burnett reported recently the 19-year-old coed was one of three young women, all students at the University, who came to her with almost identical stories.

The three cases came to Mrs. Burnett, voluntarily, and one of the three young women is so completely disgusted with the situation that she's ready to move off campus.

Gigi estimates "about 15 per cent" of the 9,000-member student body at NAU are "regular users" of some kind of narcotic or hallucinogen.

"And that's a conservative estimate," she emphasizes.

"The fraternities," she says, "are getting into it, at least two of them. Stroud Hall crawls with it. I was over there the other night and I could hardly stand the place."

Stroud Hall is an off-campus living facility, located immediately on the western border of the campus, operated by a private concern, and is not under the jurisdiction of NAU.

How do narcotics reach the NAU campus? Gigi says the biggest sources of supply are "Tucson and California."

"It's sold on campus," she says. "It's sold off campus. If you want it, you can get it."

The biggest sources of supply, Gigi explains, are kept off campus, but most of the pushers are students.

In order to get a true picture of the narcotics problem at NAU, or on any other campus, Gigi says, older people must put aside their stereotyped image of the pusher, or "hustler," as he's now called.

Gigi says he's not the "sinister little man who says, 'Hey, kid, ya' wanna reefer?' anymore."

The pusher, she says, might be an innocent-looking girl such as herself, or a good looking boy, and there's apparently little, if any, profit motive in such activity.

Students seem to have formed an "underground" on the subject, Gigi indicates, and "the word" gets around when a fresh supply of anything—arrives in the student community.

Let's stop a moment once again.

The college "underground" is nothing new and has, in fact, existed in some form for longer than anyone can remember.

During prohibition, the big commodity was alcohol and frequently, the major item "for sale" is some kind of information—what's going on in some dean's office, the names of certain girls who might be available should a fraternity want to have an all-out stag affair, or the telephone numbers of certain girls who might be a little more free and easy with their virtue for individual pleasure and the right price than some others.

Therefore, what Gigi describes is nothing unique.

Only in this case, the underground pictured at NAU deals in a very dangerous commodity—narcotics.

Campus Security, the force of uniformed officers assigned to keep the peace at NAU, apparently do make regular checks of dormitories and there is disciplinary action on the problem that never is known to the general public.

Law enforcement on the campus is the responsibility of the Arizona Dept. of Public Safety and the "outside" agency most frequently called when assistance is needed are Coconino County Sheriffs' deputies.

City officers, under state law, have no jurisdiction on the campus.

When it was all over, Gigi was asked one final question, with relation to her own experiences with drugs.

"I take it, Gigi, you wouldn't recommend that other kids take up the stuff?"

"Oh my God! No!" she almost cried out.

POLLUTION AND CONSERVATION OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

HON. ROBERT B. (BOB) MATHIAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD a number of editorials dealing with pollution and the conservation of our natural resources

that have appeared in the Bakersfield Californian since January 1, 1970.

This newspaper has made a great contribution to the public's awareness and understanding of this national issue.

I strongly believe that in order for us to deal effectively with pollution, the people must be fully aware of the problem. We cannot make the air, water, and land clean until every American is personally concerned and committed enough to see that our environment is made clean and livable again.

I commend the reading of these editorials to every Member of this Congress: [From the Bakersfield Californian, Jan. 23, 1970]

SMOG KILLS TREES—AND PEOPLE!

A trip into the Sequoia National Forest or the High Sierra revitalizes the innermost being. For a few all-too-brief hours the visitor to these scenic areas, if he penetrates their most remotely wild sections, seems alone in his communion with the handiwork of the Creator.

The beauty of the trees standing tall against a patchwork of cumulus in a deep blue sky is the unforgettable memory of Sequoia National Forest and the High Sierra. Yet, will this matchless arboreal beauty be around at the turn of the new century—30 years hence?

Will the soul-inspiring beauty of the Sequoia National Forest and the High Sierra one day soon be marked for death by the deadly pollution created by man?

To those who say it cannot happen here, consider the imminent death of the forest giants which once framed the mountain jewel of Lake Arrowhead. Three thousand stately Ponderosa pine and white-fir trees—all victims of smog—soon will be felled by power saws of a timber company commissioned by the United States Forest Service to remove the dying forest monarchs.

Lake Arrowhead's beautiful Ponderosa pine and white fir, which once knew only the kiss of rain and snow and breath of chill mountain breezes, have been doomed by the killing smog from automobile-exhaust and industrial-plant fumes. Lake Arrowhead, at an elevation of approximately 6,000 feet, has not been able to escape the toxic pollution rising from the Los Angeles Basin.

Smog is killing trees at Lake Arrowhead, approximately 80 miles east of Los Angeles.

An aerial survey in the San Bernardino National Forest, according to Steven L. Wert, federal forest expert with headquarters in Berkeley, revealed positive smog damage throughout the 100,000 acres inspected. Wert estimated that 1.3-million trees in the San Bernardino National Forest alone are suffering smog damage. He concluded, moreover that trees in nearby Angeles National Forest and on many private lands in the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains also are affected by the deadly air pollution emanating from the smoggy hell of the Los Angeles Basin.

Make no mistake about it, the scourge of smog in destruction of trees could occur in the Sequoia National Forest and the High Sierra.

Ridiculous! We think not!

Research revealed a "spotty yellowing" of needles on pine trees first was observed at Lake Arrowhead by Forest Service personnel in the early 1950s. The spotty yellowing of pine needles, categorized as "X-Disease," always seemed to be increasing each year.

Scientists in 1970—two decades later—now are blaming ozone, an ingredient of smog, as the damaging agent causing the yellow-mottled condition.

Auto-smog's ozone attacks the chlorophyll cells in tree needles. The destroyed tree cells

lose their characteristic green color. As their manufacturing cells are destroyed, the trees' root systems decline and no longer function adequately—resulting in less uptake of nutrients and a shorter needle growth in subsequent years. If smog persists, the root systems further are weakened and the trees enter a period of irreversible decline.

Warning: Forest Service experts have declared such a trend is irreversible because smog is certain to be a danger for another 10 years—and, by that time, the affected trees all will be dead.

Some officials in Kern County are pooh-poohing the danger of air pollution. Yet, air pollution exists in the Golden Empire—and some polluters seem to be getting preferential treatment in open-burning of their waste materials.

Travel to the Kern portion of the Mojave Desert and observe the dirty, bluish-brown ribbons of smog that hug the desert floor.

This newspaper doesn't consider any taxpayer protesting air pollution as "some kind of nut."

If smog can kill trees, imagine what it can do destructively to the tissues of the human body!

True, pollution is an ugly word to some elected and appointed officials. Yet, it exists in Kern County—and, if not controlled and ultimately eliminated, could destroy much of the Golden Empire's environment before century's end.

The battle against pollution is everybody's business—and every taxpayer should be concerned enough to join the offensive to stamp out crippling and killing smog.

[From the Bakersfield Californian, Jan. 28, 1970]

"POLLUTION" OF SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST

Sequoia National Forest last year logged 1,789,000 visitor days. (A visitor day is defined by Forest Supervisor Morrison R. James as one visitor staying 12 hours, or 12 visitors staying one hour—or any combination of these factors.)

The Bakersfield Californian wonders just how many of the visitors despoiled the natural beauty of Sequoia's eight campgrounds that are kept open for camping anytime of the year?

The increasing vandalism and wanton litter in Sequoia National Forest each year is a shocking commentary on those who visit this beautiful retreat.

Some of the visitors seem to delight in spewing garbage all over the countryside, mutilating campground facilities that are paid for with tax dollars and, in general, demonstrating a shameful disregard for this national park's natural resources.

Travel to the campgrounds along the Kern, Kings and Tule rivers and observe the damage rendered by those seeking recreation. Consider, moreover, that more than 19,000 acres of brush and timber lands were destroyed by fires in 1969 in California's national forests.

Let every Kern County taxpayer join President Nixon's announced war on pollution of our rapidly vanishing natural resources.

Relative to the ruin of Sequoia National Forest, each of us should support the United States Forest Service in its current efforts to preserve the scenic beauty of this recreational paradise.

[From the Bakersfield Californian, Feb. 23, 1970]

MAN DESPOILS HIS OWN ENVIRONMENT

As a follow-up to the incisively informative article dealing with "people pollution," written by the president of The Bakersfield Californian and appearing on a Sunday Perspective Page this month, we offer this additional editorial comment:

Man, by simply existing, unavoidably con-

taminates the environment. Succinctly, man consumes fuel—carbohydrates, fats, oils, proteins and other materials he chooses as food—which is converted into energy required for muscular and mental activities. Man radiates heat to the environment. Man eliminates other wastes that are radioactive. Considering only the effects of his bodily functions, man indeed is a major polluter of ground and surface waters.

One noted anthropologist recently theorized that if man didn't live on this planet, Earth would continue perhaps a billion more millennia without destructive contamination.

If man is the prime contributor to pollution, then why shouldn't he be willing to pay for its clean-up, control and eventual eradication?

Ask any man-on-the-street whether he would be willing to pay a \$2 annual tax to pay for his pollution of the environment, and in nine cases out of 10 you would no doubt have either an argument or a fight on your hands.

Chances are you would get the indignant answer.

"Let government pay for it!"

Such a response, of course, is silly in its essence. Government—on any level—spends only taxpayer dollars. The taxpayer in the end picks up the tab.

Thus, any incumbent or candidate running for office in the upcoming elections who makes "pie-in-the-sky" promises to clean up the environment is a brazen hypocrite—if he doesn't inform the electorate that taxpayer dollars ultimately must pay for any program he implements.

The Bakersfield Californian poses this question to its readers:

Are you willing to pay the cost for a cleaner environment—an environment you, yourself, are polluting?

[From the Bakersfield Californian, Feb. 25, 1970]

DESPOILMENT OF CALIFORNIA DESERT

While California's legislators—on the state and national level—talk up a political storm about pollution, which one has come forth to denounce the rapid ruination of the Golden State's desert regions by visitors and vandals?

Stretching 240 miles north-south and 200 miles east-west, the California desert—blessed with sparkling air, rugged scenery and freedom from city dwellers—rapidly is becoming a scene of shameful despoliation.

Encroachments by visitors and vandals are destroying the desert's flora and fauna.

Bottle hunters leave familiar campsites in ruins.

Trees and shrubs are uprooted and transported back to the cities.

Historical mines each year are stripped of their equipment.

Desert turtles either are used for target practice or are kidnapped. The species of Desert Bighorn Sheep is threatened by extinction.

Desert hillsides have been gashed and scarred by irresponsible motorists and motorcyclists.

Abandoned autos, rubber tires and picnic debris are ugly sights across the desert landscape.

The Bakersfield Californian especially is concerned with man-made destruction of Kern County's portion of the Mojave Desert, the cooler high desert. And, we wonder why Congressman Barry Goldwater Jr. hasn't shown equal concern for the welfare of the Mojave Desert?

Our concern for preservation of the California desert transcends the professed interest of politicians in the issue of pollution. To be deplored is the veritable army of marauding, destructive motorists and motorcyclists which each week invade the desert and leave in their wake a trail of destruction.

Worth reprinting is this conclusion—relative to irresponsible motorcyclists—in the publication "Cry California":

"We are rapidly approaching the desperation point. The machines are already epidemic on the public land and soon there will be almost no place free of them. The deserts will be over-run with trail bikes and motorcycles . . . We will have carried the motorized age to almost every nook and cranny of serenity left in the land. What this will do to the land itself is a prospect beyond imagining; what it may do to us is appalling."

After inventorying uses and abuses of the 11-million acres of desert in its jurisdiction, the Federal Bureau of Land Management is considering setting up patrols to guard against misuse. However, the 5-million acres of desert under state control at this point in time are vulnerable to the despoilers—with no protection.

Kern County's elected officials, state and federal lawmakers, we believe, have neglected the problem of pollution in the Mojave Desert. Travel a country mile in the mysteriously beautiful Mojave Desert and view firsthand the unsightly handiwork of its visitors. Any official or legislator who denies that such despoliation exists never has visited this once unspoiled desert paradise.

[From the Bakersfield Californian, Feb. 27, 1970]

NOISE ALSO IS A DANGEROUS POLLUTANT

One of pollution's least publicized forms is noise.

And, it is getting noisier. In fact, more than 18-million Americans now have some degree of hearing loss as a result. What's more, an estimated two out of three working males can trace some deafness to the continuous impact of loud sounds on the job.

However, according to author James Stuart Gordon in the February Reader's Digest, noise can damage far more than just hearing. Medical research shows that noise can aggravate such diseases as asthma, heart trouble and ulcers. Noise even can interrupt sleep or turn deep slumber into a series of fitful catnaps.

The sound level of America's cities in the past 30 years has risen a thousandfold—intensified by millions of automobiles, jackhammers, air-conditioning units and other concomitants of technological civilization.

Specifically, medical researchers in the past decade discovered—after exhaustive tests to measure noise on the body's autonomic system which regulates such involuntary responses as heartbeat, temperature, digestion and respiration—that humans begin to react to noise at about 70 decibels (sound units).

At 70 decibels, for example, the arteries begin to narrow, blood pressure starts to increase and the supply of blood to the heart becomes restricted.

Other alarming effects generated by noise at this sound level are dilation of the eye pupils, drying of the mouth and tongue, loss of skin color, sudden spurts of adrenalin and excitation of the ears.

That noise is a genuine and increasing national health problem is an understatement. Besides being a destructive force against health, noise destroys peace of mind.

Thus far, all levels of government have done little to create a quieter atmosphere—preferring, it seems, to give greater priority to air and water pollution.

Nonetheless, noise is an equally dangerous pollutant, and realistic health standards should be established to curb it. Once such standards are set, they should be rigidly enforced.

[From the Bakersfield Californian, Mar. 14, 1970]

BOTTLES, CANS ADD TO LITTER HEAP

Among the most ugly and frequently seen pieces of litter marring the urban and sub-

urban scenes today are throw-away bottles and cans.

Americans this year will consume soft drinks contained in 6-billion throw-away bottles and 9-billion throw-away cans. At the same time, they will drink beer provided in 6.23-billion throw-away bottles and 15.1-billion throw-away cans. In other words, the throw-away bottles and cans that will be discarded in 1970 will total 36.33 billion.

Spokesmen of the Crusade for a Cleaner Environment have suggested that by using more returnable, money-back containers for soft drinks and beer, consumers and taxpayers could save money on the out-of-pocket cost of such drinks—plus the cost of trash collection and disposal. They estimate that Americans could save \$705 million a year, if they purchased all soft drinks in returnable, money-back bottles—and an additional \$800 million a year, if all beer were purchased in returnable, money-back containers. Such a total estimated savings of more than \$1½-billion a year, they argue, would contribute much toward financing the program proposed by President Nixon to clean up the United States' environment.

Travel along roads, streets, highways and freeways in Kern County and observe first-hand the unsightly bottles and cans littering the landscape. Travel into the mountains or deserts, and you'll find piles of discarded cans and bottles. Visit remote wilderness areas and the same ugly bottles and cans greet you.

Throw-away bottles and cans no doubt are appealing to the lazy among us. Such containers require no redemption. Yet, the pennies saved in using returnable, money-back containers at year's end would make the effort worthwhile.

Significantly, use of returnable, money-back bottles and cans would eliminate a goodly portion of the litter which costs taxpayers many million dollars annually in clean-up bills.

[From the Bakersfield Californian, Mar. 15, 1970]

POLLUTION BATTLE WAGED IN WORDS

With the thunder of political oratory on environmental clean-up reverberating throughout California, it is interesting to note the state director of public health last week declared the Golden State seems to be ignoring solid-waste pollution problems.

Public Health Director Louis F. Saylor, in a report to the State Environmental Quality Study Council, asserted California's solid-waste pollution program "appears predicated on keeping wastes as far out of sight and smell as is necessary to keep them out of mind."

Describing present solid-waste pollution programs as fragmented, under-financed and ineffective, Saylor recommended legislation creating a program to coordinate local programs, finance research and establish minimum standards.

Reporting that some of California's finest landscapes are impaired by open-burning dumps which simultaneously add to land, water and air pollution, Saylor concluded:

"The present state solid-waste management, which directly affects our entire ecosystem, is clearly inadequate to assure the preservation of minimum acceptable levels of public health and environmental quality."

And, thus the great anti-pollution debate continues with politicians milking the environmental issue to the last drop. This year's candidates are beating loud anti-pollution drums to influence a confused electorate. When the final vote is counted this November, their many promises will fade as quickly as the din of the anti-pollution debate.

Close to home, ordinances prohibiting open-burning are laxly enforced. Some industries apparently are receiving preferen-

tial treatment. The Kern River Canyon and eastern Kern County desert areas are being shamefully ravaged by visitors—without fear of apprehension or punishment. Vandals brazenly are mutilating natural resources in the Sequoia National Forest. And in Greater Bakersfield, litterbugs are enjoying a field day.

Indeed, it will take more than words to clean up California's environment. Only an interested citizenry demanding 100 per cent performance from elected officials will be instrumental in getting the job done.

[From the Bakersfield Californian, Mar. 19, 1970]

SMOG IS KILLING TREES IN KERN COUNTY

Many conservationists are warning that smog is leaving its destructive imprint on Ponderosa, Geoffrey and sugar pines and white fir in the Sequoia National Forest. They also point out that air pollution is causing moderate damage to field crops in the San Joaquin Valley.

In this election year when political candidates are substituting environmental clean-up for motherhood in their campaigning, it is interesting to note that unhealthy Ponderosa pines under attack by smog in the Arrowhead-Crestline area of San Bernardino County were first reported in the late 1940s—and that their sickly condition was first studied in 1950.

Scientifically, trees crippled and killed by air pollution are victims of a malady, categorized as X-Disease or Chlorotic Decline or Ozone Needle Mottle.

In layman's terms, when polluted air is acted upon by sunlight, several toxic chemicals are produced—including ozone, which especially is harmful to green plants. Ozone in the atmosphere kills food-producing cells in the needles of forest trees—making them more vulnerable to subsequent smog damage. The cycle of a weakened tree's decline thus begins in a slow, progressive and irreversible process.

Besides rendering telling damage to the Sequoia National Forest's stand of timber and San Joaquin Valley crops, smog rapidly is becoming a destructive force in the fragile environment of the Mojave Desert.

We hope the Kern County Air Pollution Control District, established recently by the Board of Supervisors, is considering seriously the conspicuous encroachments of smog on the plant life in the Golden Empire.

TRIBUTE TO JAYCEES ON THEIR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce in its golden anniversary year.

For 50 years, the dedicated members of the Jaycees have provided responsible leadership in their communities, States, and in our great Nation.

In civic affairs and community development, the Jaycees are unequalled in contributing respected support for worthy causes. Jaycees embody the very concept of progress and are committed to the ideal that destinies are fashioned, not predetermined.

It gives me great pride, Mr. Speaker, to commend the junior chamber of commerce as it begins another half-century of service to mankind.

Mississippi Jaycees will hold their 35th annual State convention in Jackson during May. During the past years, they have worked incessantly in behalf of worthwhile projects. I will take the time of mentioning only one current project. Mississippi Jaycees have shipped over 7,300 pounds of medical and surgical supplies to South Vietnam under Project Concern originated by Mississippi Jaycees. Project Concern operates a 42-bed hospital and treats over 1,100 patients per month. This is an outstanding example of how Jaycees dedicate their efforts to alleviating human suffering.

GLEND A LENHART, OF OMAHA, SELECTED WINNER BY PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE IN "ABILITY COUNTS" CONTEST

HON. GLENN CUNNINGHAM

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am indeed proud of one of my constituents, Miss Glenda Lenhart, of 3724 Laurel Avenue in Omaha.

I have been informed that Glenda was named winner of the 1970 "Ability Counts" Contest by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

This talented young lady will receive the \$1,000 Robert S. Marx Memorial Award in the contest sponsored by the President's Committee and the State Governors' Committees.

Vice President AGNEW will make the formal presentation on Thursday morning, April 23, at the annual meeting of the President's Committee in Washington.

The contest, with \$2,500 in prize money donated by the Disabled American Veterans, is part of an educational program to focus national attention on the accomplishments and capabilities of the handicapped and to foster development of attitudes leading to acceptance of the handicapped in the work force.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of my colleagues join me in congratulating Glenda Lenhart in her accomplishment and I commend to each her report which follows:

THE DISABLED VETERAN AS A MANPOWER RESOURCE IN MY COMMUNITY

(By Miss Glenda Lenhart)

And I ask: For the depths, of what use of language?

A curious boy asks an old soldier
Sitting in front of the grocery store,
"How did you lose your leg?"
And the boy wonders, while the old soldier
Dumbly, feebly lives over
The flashes of guns, the thunder of cannon,
And the long days in bed.
Their silence shall be interpreted
As we approach them.

—"Silence," Edgar Lee Masters.

A young man, battle weary in a foreign land, mud around his ankles and bullets above his head, often wonders, "Does anyone know I'm here?" The same young man, lying in a hospital bed between white sheets, perhaps with a limb missing, may still murmur to the nurse he will never see or the doctor

he will never hear, "Does anybody know I'm here?"

This situation isn't fantasy. Almost fifty thousand of our brightest, healthiest, strongest men have been either partially or totally disabled in Vietnam alone; and each day, this number is increased. Out of a population of almost two hundred million in the United States, twenty-four million are handicapped, three million of which are veterans.

Since World War II, the problem of rehabilitation of veterans has grown tremendously, due to highly skilled surgical drugs to combat shock and disease. Are these disabled veterans society's parasites? No! The official emblem of the paralyzed veterans of America is a smiling young man in a wheelchair moving at high speed, his tie and the smoke from his pipe streaming out behind. The disabled veteran attends weeks of vocational training in various areas and "stands"—perhaps not on his own legs—prepared for the competitive business world. In fact, for every dollar invested in his training, the restored veteran each year returns five dollars in Federal income tax. In 1967, the handicapped Americans returned 13.9 million dollars through income tax.

The rehabilitation of a veteran requires the team approach of the physician, nurse, physical therapist, social service workers, psychologists, and the prosthetist. These services are available to all veterans through government programs, which they look upon as a means of saying "Thank you" for a job well done.

Under the vocational rehabilitation training program, the cost of the ex-serviceman's tuition, books, and supplies are paid for by the government plus a monthly subsistence allowance. During the past two years, the Veterans' Administration has attempted to contact these people even before they are released from active service.

Congress has determined that the policy of the government shall be to give each disabled veteran a ten-point preference on government aptitude tests. Certain classifications, such as elevator operators, guards, and messengers have been made exclusively available to veterans. The Post Office in Omaha hires many disabled veterans. One veteran who lost his arm in World War II is most efficient as a mail-carrier. Another man, although he has no right hand, manages to speed the mail to its destination as it arrives in Omaha. The mentally retarded are also hired by the Post Office and are top quality employees. In fact, the personnel director, E. Hornig, states, "We don't know what a disabled veteran is. Workers are workers, and those that others find 'disabled', we find 'abled'."

The thing that terrorizes most veterans is the spectre of being unemployable, of being an object of charity for all their life. My community, however, does not consider them "objects of charity." Disabled veterans and handicapped individuals can find employment at retail stores such as J. L. Brandeis and Sears and Roebuck; others are presently employed at Western Electric, Omaha National Bank, First National Bank, Omaha Public Power District, Northwestern Bell Telephone, and Northern Natural Gas, all of Omaha. However, still more employers, both in Omaha and in other communities, need to know of the outstanding assets the handicapped have to offer.

Success stories of veterans are unbelievable. Harold Russell, Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped lost both arms, but uses prosthetic arms and hands with great agility. He appeared in the movies, "The Best Years of Our Lives" and "Diary of a Sergeant."

Dan operates a Bantam crane four hundred feet above street level on top of a microwave tower. The tower is being installed on the roof of the telephone company in my city. Three years ago he underwent partial amputation of his right hand.

A boy during World War II lost both his legs below the knee, but he returned to his rural home to help his father harvest an entire feed crop; he operated the tractor and binder!

Mutual Insurance Company of Omaha presented its Public Service award to Navy Lieutenant, Frank Ellis, a pilot who lost his legs through a courageous act in 1962. He suffered a broken back and severe burns; his right leg was slashed off nine inches below the knee, and his left leg was so badly mangled that it had to be removed. Since being equipped with artificial limbs, Lieutenant Ellis has made a remarkable comeback. He swims, waterskis, plays football, climbs a landing net, and aspires to become a United States astronaut.

Torpedoed on the Murmansk run, nearly frozen to death in an open boat, both legs lost below the knee, ex-Merchant Marines Michael McCormick and William Morris walked, unaided, in three weeks with artificial legs. There are sixty thousand paraplegics in the United States, ten percent of which are veterans; and thirty-nine percent of these veterans are employed.

Much work has been done to make the disabled veteran employable, but much more work must and will be done in the future. As Dwight D. Eisenhower said, "The labor force of the United States is our most precious asset. These veterans who fought on the battlefield should be permitted to continue the fight on the domestic front for the whole free world."

"When Johnny comes marching home again", he may be marching only in his heart. Johnny wants to work, he will be trained to work, and with the help of businessmen and educators in my community of Omaha, and in my community of the United States, he will work, for he is a resource of manpower, courage, and faith!

Their silence shall be interpreted as we approach them.

MAINE'S SUGAR INDUSTRY MUST BE SAVED

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, bold measures often are required to overcome the chronic economic depression which grips certain areas of the Nation.

Aroostook County in Maine, a large agricultural area economically dependent upon the fate of its annual crop of potatoes and the price they bring in the marketplace has been and continues to be such an area of economic instability and depression.

It was for this reason that Maine's political leaders of both parties, at the national and statehouse levels, united to support an effort to give the county a second major agricultural industry and provide farmers with a second cash crop—sugarbeets.

It was for this reason, also, that the Economic Development Administration and Maine Industrial Building Authority quite properly extended loans and credit to help establish the new industry.

Maine's sugar industry is now in serious trouble, its future threatened by financial and other difficulties. The political leaders and Government agencies whose efforts helped establish it are be-

ing subjected to unreasoned criticism and, unfortunately, the critics seem bent upon sounding the death knell of a promising if troubled venture.

Was the effort to establish a sugar-beet industry in Maine a reasonable economic development effort or was it, as my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. O'NEILL has repeatedly suggested, a venture of questionable merit?

Following an extensive examination by the General Accounting Office into Federal Government participation in establishing and financing the Maine sugar processing plant, the Comptroller General of the United States said:

We cannot conclude, from the information that we have developed, that the Federal Government should not have participated in this project.

The project is fully justified and can, despite the unforeseen problems experienced, be made to succeed.

It must succeed in order to protect the substantial investments of the Federal Government and the State of Maine.

It must succeed in order to protect the investments of the private institutions and individuals who invested in it.

It must succeed in order that the industry's creditors, including many farmers in Maine, New York, and elsewhere, may collect what is due them.

Most importantly, it must succeed in order that the original goal may be realized—that Aroostook County, Maine, may have greater economic diversification and stability and that Maine farmers may have the opportunity to grow a second cash crop.

The Maine sugar refinery is no different than other plants—it requires a supply of raw material sufficient to meet its fiscal obligations and still operate at a profit. To assure this supply, the refinery must assure itself that growers will devote the necessary acreage to sugarbeet production. And they can do this only by having enough capital on hand to guarantee payment to growers on delivery.

Substantial efforts are now being made to raise this capital—not from Federal funds, but from private investors. In the meantime, gratuitous and unwarranted criticism, such as that offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts and others, could easily wreck those efforts, thereby assuring the firm's bankruptcy and the loss of substantial amounts of money by the various governmental and nongovernmental parties genuinely committed to the plant's future and the interests of Maine's agricultural economy.

I find it necessary to say that the reason for this illogical and unfair criticism escapes me—especially in view of the Comptroller General's renewed expression of confidence in the refinery. Therefore, let me express the sincere hope that the criticism shall end, and that it shall be replaced by a determination on all sides to cooperate in solving the real problems which beset Maine's farm industry. Only such an attitude can lead to a solution and serve the best interests of all concerned.

Maine's sugar industry is not asking the taxpayers of this country to bail it out. It wants and needs only a fair chance to work out its own survival. Let us give it that chance.

FARM NITRATE POLLUTION NO PROBLEM IN UPPER RIO GRANDE

HON. W. R. POAGE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, we have seen so much evidence in recent months that our environment is becoming contaminated that it is most reassuring to learn of at least one instance where a threat of pollution did not materialize.

The location is the upper Rio Grande, and the problem stemmed from the potential contamination of this waterway by farm nitrates. Scientists in the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service conducted an intensive study of this area in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the International Boundary and Water Commission.

Results from this study, indicating no significant stream pollution from nitrogen fertilizer, are reported in an article in the April 1970 issue of Agricultural Research magazine. Because of the timely nature of this story, I am inserting it into the Record:

FARM NITRATES—NO MENACE TO THE RIO GRANDE

It isn't true that ol' man river "don't say nuthin'." Rivers can tell a lot if the right records are kept.

Take the upper Rio Grande—it has a lot to say about the serious questions being raised concerning pollution of streams by nitrate-nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) leached from neighboring irrigated lands.

As part of a 30-year study of salt-balance conditions in three irrigated areas along the river, scientists obtained information about $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ content over a period when nitrogen fertilizer increased from almost nothing to a high level. They found that the overall $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration of the river did not increase, indicating no significant stream pollution by $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ from nitrogen fertilizer.

The three irrigated areas are the Rincon Valley (17,000 acres), farther downstream the Mesilla Valley (80,000 acres), and below that the El Paso Valley (52,000 acres). Water for irrigation is taken from the Rio Grande at various diversion dams. The drainage water returns to the river above the point where water is withdrawn for the next downstream irrigated area.

ARS scientists in a joint study with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the International Boundary and Water Commission measured the flow and $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ content of the irrigation water and of the river at Percha, Leasburg, and American Dams and at the El Paso-Hudspeth County line, which lies below all of the areas.

At each monitoring station, the river's average annual flow lessened with time while the $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration remained stable or decreased, except during the last 10-year period at the El Paso-Hudspeth County line. There, with a very low flow, $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ increased slightly. Highest concentration of $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ recorded at that spot—the highest of all the monitoring stations—was 0.68 parts per million (ppm). Health officials say that up to 10.0 ppm $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ is safe in water for human consumption.

While the data on fertilizer use is sketchy, annual amounts of nitrogen fertilizer applied in the three irrigated areas climbed sharply during the 30-year period. State consumption statistics indicated increases on the order of 35- to 100-fold.

ARS soil chemist C. A. Bower and retired soil scientist L. V. Wilcox of the U.S. Salinity Laboratory at Riverside, Calif., made the study. They say that the greatly increased use of nitrogen fertilizer in the Rincon and Mesilla Valleys has not increased the $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ load of the Upper Rio Grande.

As for the slight rise in $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ at the El Paso-Hudspeth County line, greatly increased fertilizer use may have contributed. But most of the rise can be accounted for by the markedly decreased amount of irrigation water returning to the river as drainage water. Moreover, the drainage includes treated sewage water from the city of El Paso, and this may contribute to the increase in $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration. Even so, this is less than that observed for water diverted to Rincon Valley when nitrogen fertilizer use was almost nothing.

A natural source of $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ or mineralizing organic nitrogen appears to explain the relatively high concentration of $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ in drainage water from the Rincon Valley. Recorded levels were 2.31 ppm the first 10 years, 2.84 ppm the second, and 1.61 ppm the last 10 years of the study. In the first 10 years when little fertilizer was used there, the $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$ concentration in the irrigation water showed 0.15 ppm while the drainage water was showing 2.31.

POLICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1970

HON. WILLIAM O. COWGER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. COWGER. Mr. Speaker, just this past week I sent out to my constituents my monthly news report from Washington. I am including this information in the Record in the interest of my colleagues:

REPORT FROM CONGRESS—POLICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1970

(By BILL COWGER)

As Chairman of a Congressional Task Force on Urban Affairs, I have been working for more than six months with various groups in drawing up H.R. 15706, known as the "Police Assistance Act of 1970". Basically my bill provides for direct Federal funding to local law enforcement agencies in the amount of half a billion dollars a year for five years with a total grant of \$2.5 billion. In drafting this bill, I wanted to provide for a greater level of discretion and flexibility for local authorities in formulating ways to combat crime. As a former Mayor, I know from experience that every metropolitan police force in the country is below complement. The problems of recruitment are, in large measure, the result of low salaries and inadequate pensions. This legislation would provide Federal funds to cities and counties with a population of 50,000 or more. For instance, our own city of Louisville with a population of 400,000 would receive \$3,150,000.

I recently submitted testimony before the House Judiciary Committee in support of H.R. 15705, which is a bill that I introduced as a co-sponsor to amend the Safe Streets Act of 1968. This legislation was originally introduced by Senator Vance Hartke of Indiana.

On March 10, I spoke before the National League of Cities' Congressional City Conference in Washington and received the backing of this organization for the anti-crime legislation that I have introduced. My bills have also been endorsed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Fraternal Order of Police,

representing a membership in excess of 120,000 police officers in 935 local lodges. These organizations are spokesmen for over 15,000 municipalities across the country. Those of us in Congress with previous municipal experience have a strong obligation to fight with all of our strength for meaningful urban legislation in the field of crime prevention.

PRESIDENTIAL VETO

I voted to override President Nixon's veto on the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare. The President stated that the \$19.7 billion appropriation was "inflationary." After several conferences between the House, the Senate, and the President, the final bill was passed at \$19.4 billion. Many months of bickering preceded final passage which resulted in approximately a 1.5% savings. Big Deal! I felt all along that the President was "whipping the wrong horse."

LOUISVILLE CENSUS OFFICE

Louisville was fortunate to be selected as the site of one of the major district offices for the important 1970 census. The office will be employing more than 500 temporary personnel.

The job of taking the census will begin sometime this month under the direction of Jesse P. Warders who was named director in December. His duties include organizing and supervising the office, as well as the overall direction of the census in the Louisville area.

Jesse had been the City of Louisville Sanitation Director and a former State Representative for the 41st District.

VISITORS

On March 16, thirty-five business, labor and professional leaders from Louisville visited Washington and had lunch with Republican Minority Leader Gerald Ford of Michigan. Jerry Ford briefed the group on domestic and foreign issues facing the Congress. We also heard from a spokesman from the White House and two experts from the State Department who briefed the group on the political and military situation around the world.

EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD VOTERS

On February 17, I spoke before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the Senate Judiciary Committee relating the experience that we have had in Kentucky with eighteen-year-old voters. I cited the 1955 change in our constitution which was ratified by the voters of Kentucky by a two to one margin. From our experience in Kentucky, I endorsed a unified nationwide program of allowing eighteen-year-olds to vote. Congress will soon have before it the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which was amended by the Senate to allow eighteen-year-olds to vote. I have urged my colleagues in the Congress to support this legislation.

NEW TELEPHONE SERVICE

On March 20th we installed two new phone services in my Louisville District Office. The first is a message service by which we will be providing information of my Congressional activities, important government and other news of interest from Washington. You may call 585-5444 at any hour for my Congressional report. The messages are updated as appropriate. We also installed a night and weekend answering service which extends the hours of our District Office to twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. You may call to leave requests for information, make statements of your opinions or problems. This is done by calling my regular District Office number, 584-4010. These messages are checked by my secretary in Louisville or by remote control by the staff in Washington.

THE POSTAL CRISIS

For the first time in history the Post Office workers have staged a wildcat walkout in

several of our large cities. Our country cannot tolerate unauthorized strikes by government employees. Those who accept employment with the Federal government also accept the responsibility of serving the public interest.

I absolutely subscribed to the action taken by the President to mobilize Federal troops to break the mail jam. Negotiations will surely resolve this dispute. Incidentally, the Democratic leadership in the House and Senate never called a conference meeting on the postal bill from December 18th, 1969, until March 24th, 1970. This delay was inexcusable.

HIGH INTEREST

We are now paying the price for having overspent our Federal budget during the past ten years. During the last fiscal year of the Johnson Administration, the President submitted a budget showing a \$9 billion deficit that ended up as a \$25 billion deficit. The truth is that during the decade of the sixties the Federal government spent almost \$50 billion more than it took in. High interest rates are caused by a shortage of money and by the fact that the Federal government must refinance its deficit before there is any money available for loans to businesses and to individuals. The Nixon Administration is trying hard to live with a budget that will show a surplus for the first time in many years.

THANK YOU

The paper and printing of this newsletter are not paid for at the expense of the government. Personal funds and contributions from friends make this newsletter possible on a monthly basis. My sincere thanks to those who have participated.

If you know of anyone who might like to receive this newsletter, ask them to complete the coupon below.

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Washington, D.C. 20515:

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FEDERAL DOLLARS FOR SCHOLARS

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, a friend and constituent of mine, Mr. Henry Toy, Jr., of Nu-Toy, Inc., 1840 Fenwick Street NE., Washington, D.C., has recently written and published an invaluable new aid to students and their advisers, entitled "Federal Dollars for Scholars." Mr. Toy discussed fully the military obligation facing many high school graduates, including the method for deciding from which of the many options to choose and when to choose them, and he describes essential details of some 401 programs under which Federal aid is made available to students for further education and training.

"Federal Dollars for Scholars" is a product of nearly 2 years of research on the part of Mr. Toy, who is former president of the National Citizens Council for Better Schools. I consider it one of the

finest and most complete references available to students, and commend it to my colleagues and all who are charged with advising our young people about their future.

A BLUEPRINT FOR REVOLUTION

HON. GEORGE A. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, we are told by John Philpot Curran, Irish orator and judge, that "The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance."

This sage advice has particular application to the theme of an article that appeared in the March 23, 1970, issue of the Bradford Era, a newspaper published in Bradford, Pa., entitled "A Blueprint for Revolution."

As per this article, a design for the subversion and conquest of free nations by communism was fashioned by diabolical minds 51 years ago. Free nations obviously have not given serious heed to this treachery, for even a casual check on today's events shows tokens of such treachery surfacing in various areas of our national makeup.

This article should serve as a signal for us to be on guard, lest the token of evil is permitted to become a substance that smothers the flame of liberty that burns in this and other free nations.

In a sense, this article is a call to arms for all free men, so I insert it in the Record and commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

[From the Bradford (Pa.) Era, Mar. 23, 1970]

A BLUEPRINT FOR REVOLUTION

One of the great natural advantages which the Communist conspiracy enjoys is the belief in certain quarters—often the supposedly well-educated and astute portions of society—that no conspiracy exists.

Indeed, the entire conspiratorial theory of history often has been laughed at by scholars. Yet, it is surely more than coincidence that things are coming to pass in this nation which were blueprinted as far back as the second year of the Russian Revolution.

In 1919, Lenin and his murderous crew had not quite solidified their hold on Russia; yet, they were busy with plans to subvert all of Europe. The ripest target was then Germany, struggling to rise from utter prostration. In that year in Dusseldorf, agents of Allied Intelligence raided a Communist Party headquarters and obtained a number of documents.

One of them was interesting for its conciseness. It was the blueprint for the subversion and conquest of a free nation by communism. Read today, 51 years later, it is enough to raise the hair on the back of the head. This is the full text of that document, called "Communist Rules for Revolution":

A. Corrupt the young; get them away from religion. Get them interested in sex. Make them superficial; destroy their ruggedness.

B. Get control of all means of publicity, thereby:

1. Get people's minds off their government by focusing their attention on athletics, sexy books and plays and other trivialities.

2. Divide the people into hostile groups by constantly harping on controversial matters of no importance.

3. Destroy the people's faith in their natural leaders by holding the latter up to contempt, ridicule and disgrace.

4. Always preach true democracy, but seize power as fast and as ruthlessly as possible.

5. By encouraging government extravagance, destroy its credit, produce fear of inflation with rising prices and general discontent.

6. Incite unnecessary strikes in vital industries, encourage civil disorders and foster a lenient and soft attitude on the part of government toward such disorders.

7. By specious argument, cause the breakdown of the old moral virtues—honesty, sobriety, self-restraint, faith in the pledged word, ruggedness.

C. Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext, with a view to confiscating them and leaving the population helpless.

Of course there were no motion pictures or television in those days, but the same methods apply and are made even more effective.

A little disquieting; isn't it? Anyone care to argue now about whether or not there is a conspiracy? Of course it could all be mere coincidence—say at odds of 10,000 to 1!

JOHN Q. ADAMS HONORED BY
MONTCLAIR B'NAI B'RITH

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the pleasure and privilege of personal contact with, John Q. Adams, a great humanitarian and gentleman, has been mine. I have known Jack not only as a dedicated public servant, but as a fine and dear friend. His selfless and untiring works on behalf of others have won him the respect of his peers and the community at large.

Jack has practiced the philosophy that there is only one race—humanity. It is indeed fitting that the B'nai B'rith Women of Montclair, N.J., has chosen to recognize his achievements by awarding him their 1970 Citizenship Award. A recent editorial in the Montclair Times pays a deserved tribute to Jack Adams.

The editorial follows:

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF
ALL—JOHN Q. ADAMS

Few in the community have labored more vigorously to improve relationships in the community than has John Q. Adams. Therefore, it is fitting that the B'nai B'rith Women of Montclair will honor this prominent religious, ecumenical and business humanitarian on Tuesday with its 1970 Citizenship Award.

The philosophy which brought Mr. Adams this latest in a series of well-deserved awards is found in words he, himself, spoke late in 1968 during a crisis in the Montclair school system.

"We must respect each other's denominations and other traditional differences and concentrate on the principles that we all know need to be emphasized in a common curriculum, and that we agree to share our ideas and techniques."

Thus it is that on Tuesday this Catholic layman will receive from a Jewish organization an award which essentially comes by his practice of another view expressed 12 years ago.

At that time, Mr. Adams, during an inter-

view which was one of a series of such describing the achievements of those who used religion toward working for world betterment, said:

"Men of good will believe in God and the importance of morality of all faiths."

The Times salutes John Q. Adams for the forthcoming richly-deserved citation from B'nai B'rith Women of Montclair.

JUDGE SAM V. STONE

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, we are all in agreement that the best government is that government which is closest to the people. Based on that fundamental premise, it follows that some of our best government is that which is administered throughout the United States by county commissioners and county judges. These are public servants who travel the dusty byroads and country lanes in service of their constituents, their own people. Often, the elected county official goes a step beyond the official oath of office: they see that the sick receive medical help; sometimes, they even haul drinking water into remote areas; they endeavor to pave the muddy roads—and, they try each day to provide their rural areas with the same basic services that their city brothers enjoy and take for granted.

The county judge is symbolic of the American leader who provides for his people. The county judge is the man who puts the muscle and backbone into the American spirit. He is the "judge" who represents fairness, stability, and progress. Often, he is the most important link between government on the local level and the big government at the State and Federal level. And, in fulfilling this vital role, the county judge walks with dignity and respect. Always, the county judge is the keystone in the materials that make America stronger.

Like many county judges throughout the Nation, there are great ones in my district—and one of the greatest lawmakers and humanitarians is Judge Sam V. Stone, Williamson County, Tex.

It has been my personal good fortune to have had many close relationships with this distinguished judge. We are almost kinfolks. His family and mine literally live across the street from each other and we have been in his home many times. Often, we have been honored with visits from Judge and Mrs. Stone. Our family ties, although not by blood, are deep and strong. I consider this man one of the gentleman giants of our time.

Judge Stone is held in obvious high respect by his people in Williamson County—his record of public service proves it. Once he offered himself for public office in 1923, he was never defeated—except once and that was when he ran for Congress in 1937. The young man that defeated him rose through the ranks to become President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson. And, through the years, the former opponents have be-

come fast friends, working hand in glove on projects for the benefit of their people.

Mr. Speaker, the Williamson County Sun, one of the best and most progressive weekly newspapers in the Nation, has done an excellent job in capturing the flavor of Judge Stone's story in print. This paper well knows the work of this distinguished judge and I include in the RECORD the article written by Runelle Baker:

[From the Williamson County Sun, Jan. 22, 1970]

SAYS "50 YEARS ENOUGH": TO LAY DOWN HIS GAVEL

(By Runelle Baker)

After serving Williamson County in political office since 1923, County Judge Sam V. Stone announced that he will retire at the end of 1970.

His keen wit, quick step and up-to-the-minute interest in everything around him belie his 80 years, but he insists that he was born in 1890.

His parents moved the Stone family to Georgetown from Wallace in Austin County in 1905 to send four sons to Southwestern University. So Sam and his three brothers attended public school here, then Southwestern University Prep School, and Sam received his BA degree from Southwestern in June of 1911. He then took a business course in Waco and came back to Georgetown to be employed as a bookkeeper and roustabout assistant manager of the Oil Mill, 10 to 12 hours a day for \$65 per month.

He volunteered for service in World War I in 1917, and after six weeks he graduated a first lieutenant in the Signal Corps Aviation Section. He was sent overseas in July of 1918 as squadron commander of 150 recruits. When he was discharged in January of 1919 he returned to the Georgetown Oil Mill.

It was in 1923 that he tossed his hat into the tax collector's political ring along with five other candidates including the incumbent tax collector and the ex-tax-collector. In a run-off with the ex-tax-collector, Sam was elected Williamson County's Tax Collector.

He recalls there was 40,000 population then with \$32,000,000 evaluation. There were 7100 automobile and truck registrations then. That is more people and fewer vehicles! Because now, there is 38,000 population, \$43,000,000 evaluation and 16,000 automobiles and trucks. He said the commissioners court reduced the evaluation \$10,000,000 in 1929 and it has gradually worked its way back up.

Also in 1923, he recalls there were only 40 miles of hard surfaced roads in the county and 35 miles of gravel roads—all other roads were solid dirt! Now the county boasts over 400 miles of hard surface and 1000 miles of gravel.

Judge Stone was not a lawyer (and it still is not a requirement) when he was elected County Judge 35 years ago, but saw that it would be of untold help to him, so in August of 1939 he received a degree in law from the University of Texas.

He pointed out that the first half of this century's 70 years there were six county judges, but he has been the only one to handle the second half.

"Oh, I handle about the same kind of cases now, but there is about ten times more business now in the County Court," the judge said, "there was very little juvenile delinquency until about 8 or 10 years ago."

Asked to what he attributed the great increase in juvenile delinquency Judge Stone said he believes it began when "progressive" teachers in California decided children should be allowed to do what they wanted to do, called "Self-expression". That is when the school drop-outs increased so rapidly—children didn't want to go to school, and parents had been taught to not force them.

"There is more and more of that each year now; of lack of authority, lack of respect, and lack of time for communication between the parents and the child. If families would sit down together for one unhurried meal a day, and have family discussions, I believe we would see an improvement," the judge declared.

A careful keeper of records, Judge Stone said he has handled 4061 Probate Cases (guardianships, wills, administrations); 5345 Criminal Court cases (such as DWI, carrying pistols, appeal cases, aggravated assaults, non-support); 988 Civil Court cases and has committed 1438 mental cases to institutions. In Juvenile Court, he has returned 800 back to their parents and since 1943 has committed 198 to reform schools.

One of his big jobs outside the courtroom is to chairman the County Commissioners Court in conducting the business of the county.

He attended President Eisenhower's Conference on Aging in Washington by special invitation.

In 1937 he beat Lyndon B. Johnson for U.S. Congress in Williamson County, but the rising young Democrat beat Judge Stone in the district. His only dabble in national politics and his only defeat. "But he's out and I'm still in!" chuckled judge.

Other "extra-curricular" activities of Judge Stone—just to name a few—include serving as civil defense director, project of the dams for 20 years, 50 years of service in American Legion, charter member of Georgetown Lions Club, charter member of Georgetown Country Club, president of the Williamson County Bar Association, chairman of the Board of Trustees and of the Board of Stewards of the First Methodist Church for many years, scoutmaster for 45 years, during which time he was presented with the seldom given Honorary Silver Beaver award, and was the first recipient of Georgetown's Most Worthy Citizen award.

He didn't do all this alone. By his side since 1931 has been the pretty little school teacher that he married—one of the Hufstutts twins—Bernice. She is the daughter of a pioneer Williamson County family, attended school here, was a Southwestern University beauty, and many people here say she is still one of the prettiest ladies, young or older, in Georgetown today.

They live in one of the beautiful historic old two story homes on Elm Street, where they raised their two sons, Sam, Jr. who is an attorney in Austin, and Michael who is an executive vice president of Red Ball Freight Lines in Dallas. The boys have delighted Judge and Mrs. Stone with three grandsons and three granddaughters.

Plans for retirement? "Oh, I have a year to think about that. I hope I will be able to rest a while, then piddle around in the house and yard. And everybody knows how well Bernice and I enjoy traveling," the judge mused, with a familiar twinkle in his eye.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 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 1,400 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

HON. STEPHEN PACE

HON. W. R. POAGE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1970

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, Stephen Pace, a former Member of this House, now rests in the soil of his beloved Georgia. But, his ideals and aspirations for his country continue to shine as bright as the stars in the sky above. His dedicated service to his country, both in the Georgia State Legislature and in the U.S. Congress, contributed much to the betterment of this Nation.

I was privileged to serve with Steve Pace on the Committee on Agriculture. He was knowledgeable and indefatigable in his efforts to improve the lot of agriculture—for he knew, with the sureness of one born and bred on a farm, that a prosperous America requires a prospering agriculture. He worked to bring electricity to the rural homes and to provide mortgage capital so that tenants and young people could buy land and become farmers. He devoted his talents to improving the marketing programs for one of the great Georgia crops—peanuts—and he was one of our outstanding leaders in cotton legislation.

This Nation owes much to Steve Pace. The consuming public may not know just how much his efforts are responsible for the abundance of wholesome nutritious food they enjoy—but it is true. The workman in the factory may not know how much Steve Pace's efforts did to sustain the farmer as the best purchaser of the products the workman makes and which earned him the increasing

wages he has obtained—but it is true. The truckers and the railroads may not realize how much the work of Steve Pace contributed to making the farmer the greatest user of transportation—but it is true. The people who provide the investment capital that has created this great industrial Nation may not know how dependent their industry is on the work Steve Pace did to sustain agriculture as the biggest consumer of industrial products—but it is true. Steve Pace knew that everything that he did to make agriculture prosperous and a career enticing to young people, improved the lot of every citizen in this Nation. Steve Pace knew that his efforts in behalf of agriculture made the cities more prosperous, the trains run and the trucks roar, made the factories work more shifts to produce the tools and equipment agriculture buys, kept the cash registers ringing in the stores, and created more jobs for our people. Steve Pace knew that agriculture is the great and basic generator of all wealth. Steve Pace worked long hours to attain a healthy, expanding agriculture, for he knew that the economy and well-being of this Nation is dependent on how well the farmer fares.

This is a truth that shaped his life and his efforts as a great citizen and as an honored Member of this House of Representatives. There is a great lesson here for us all to remember.

This body can best honor his memory by remembering always the basic importance of agriculture. The Congress, by emulating Steve Pace, can share in the high place this gallant son of Georgia has earned in the history of our Nation. Let our guide be his ideals and lofty aspirations that shall continue to shine with the purity of the stars in the sky.

Let us go forward on the high road Steve Pace traveled as he served his constituency and his country.

KOCH QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, in the next week I will be sending to my constituents a two-page questionnaire covering a number of topics of current interest. The responses I receive will be tabulated and the results will be published in a future newsletter.

With the thought that it might interest my colleagues, I am inserting the full text of the questionnaire in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CONGRESSMAN EDWARD I. KOCH ASKS FOR YOUR OPINION—APRIL 1970

Here is the opportunity for you to have your voice heard and to help me represent you in Washington.

During the past year, I have sent to every household in the 17th Congressional District four newsletters setting forth my positions on major issues and discussing some of the work I have done in Congress. I always have welcomed the comments prompted by these reports. Now, I would like to have your responses to some specific questions. I hope you will take the time to answer so that I will have an accurate sampling of how the 17th C.D. feels. The results will be published in a future newsletter.

Space has been given for answers by 2 persons to allow for differences of opinion in a household. Please use the appropriate column if you are single so that the tabulations can be cross-referenced by sex.

His		Her	
YES	NO	YES	NO

1. Do you favor the establishment of an independent public postal corporation? _____
2. Do you think that each class of mail should pay its own way? _____
3. Do you favor a Federal voting rights law establishing 18 as the minimum voting age? _____
4. Do you favor the Government's continued subsidy for the supersonic transport's (SST) development? _____
5. Do you think tax rates for single persons should be lowered so they are the same as those used by married persons? _____
6. Would you favor a 6-month extension of the existing 5-percent surtax (now scheduled to expire in July) if requested by the President as an anti-inflationary measure? _____
7. Do you favor the U.S. Public Health Service's providing family planning information and birth control devices to those who want them? _____
8. Would you favor banning private aircraft from heavily congested airports such as Kennedy, La Guardia, and Newark, limiting the use of these airports to only commercial airlines? _____
9. Would you favor a mandatory in-school testing of all junior and high school students for heroin use through urine analysis? _____
10. Do you favor the Senate passed "no-knock" drug bill allowing police to break into homes without notice if there is "probable cause" that if the police announced themselves, the marijuana or hard drugs being sought would be destroyed? _____
11. Would you favor a system of national health insurance for all citizens, regardless of age, including free choice of medical practitioner? _____
12. Do you believe the President should approve the pending request for the sale of 25 Phantom jets and 100 Skyhawks to Israel? _____
13. Would you favor requiring private pension funds to invest a percentage of their assets in mortgage financing for the construction of housing? _____

Choose 1 alternative.

His Her

Vietnam: Do you think the United States should:

- (a) Proceed with immediate troop withdrawals while providing for the safety of U.S. troops, securing the release of American prisoners of war, and assisting any Vietnamese desiring asylum.
- (b) Withdraw our troops to enclaves and have the South Vietnamese assume offensive combat responsibilities.

His Her

- (c) Continue as we are now under President Nixon's schedule of withdrawals and program of Vietnamization and pacification.
 - (d) Escalate fighting with the objective of a military victory.
- Laos: Do you think the United States should:
- (a) Commit U.S. troops to Laos.
 - (b) Supply Laos with arms but not U.S. personnel.
 - (c) Supply Laos with neither American troops nor weapons.

Please indicate how you feel Federal spending should be adjusted in the following areas:

	His			Her		
	More	Less	Same	More	Less	Same
Air and water pollution control.....						
Crime prevention and control.....						
Defense.....						
Education.....						
Foreign aid (economic).....						
Foreign aid (military).....						
Health.....						
Highways.....						
Housing.....						
Mass transit.....						
Open space and wildlife.....						
Prisons.....						
Rehabilitation of narcotic addicts.....						
Space.....						

What do you read regularly?

Your age group?

New York Times.....	18 to 25.....
Daily News.....	26 to 40.....
Wall Street Journal.....	41 to 65.....
New York Post.....	66 or older.....

What single change would you suggest to make New York City more livable?

Your recommendations on how I can improve the job I am doing.

THE VALUE OF NONVIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, my friend, Rolland Bradley of Houston, is not only an able lawyer but a man of philosophic bent, who feels a duty to apply his mind to matters involving the public weal. This, I think, is a duty too often neglected by our able professional men.

I insert, for the RECORD, his views on "the value of nonviolent civil disobedience," a comment on the action of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence respecting this subject:

THE VALUE OF NON-VIOLENT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence late in 1969 adopted its "Commission Statement on Civil Disobedience." However, including Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower as Chairman of the Commission, and Judge A. Leon Higginbotham as Vice Chairman, six of the thirteen members did not adopt Section I of the Statement. Evidently the issue between the two groups involved non-violent civil disobedience.

"Our concern with civil disobediences is not that they may involve acts of violence *per se*. Most of them do not. Rather, our concern is that erosion of the law is an inevitable consequence of widespread civil disobediences."¹

In support of this position Norman Dorsen is quoted. However, in Section III we read in support of non-violent civil disobedience:

"Willingness to incur the wrath and punishment of government can represent the highest loyalty and respect for a democratic society. Such respect and self-sacrifice may well prevent, rather than cause, violence."²

Judge Higginbotham described the question as "... this minor skirmish over a secondary issue. . . ." However, history probably will record non-violent civil disobedience as a major event in man's progress during the present "time of trouble."

Henry David Thoreau in New England wrote concerning and practiced this method of protest, and Leo Tolstoy advanced the idea in his day. In our own generation, Gandhi employed non-violent disobedience to free India and change its status to a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. He insisted that his followers practice 'non-violence' and would end a demonstration if it caused violence. His work became the inspiration for non-violent civil disobedience when we witness it today. In fact, he has been described as the prophet of the atomic age.

Let us now examine the basis for Section I of the Statement, for the issue must not be dismissed as unimportant. Section I indicates a fear that the practice will inevitably effect an erosion of law. This position is based on Dorsen's statement "... that violation of one law leads to violation of other laws, and eventually to a climate of lawlessness that by easy stages leads to violence." This is carrying an idea or panacea to its logical conclusion. For instance, if we follow the idea of personal liberty to its logical conclusion, we reach anarchism. But life does not follow theories to these extremes. Non-violent civil disobedience requires a dedication to refuse to employ violence at all costs. There must be a willingness to sacrifice one's life if necessary instead of re-

sorting even to self-defense. There are seldom public issues of sufficient significance to cause people to join in such a protest, and there is a reason why this form of protest must remain available in our day. That reason is the power of the sovereign state over the lives of its people. This power is entrenched by weapons so lethal that armed resistance is now possible. The peoples under the national governments of the respective states are in the same helpless position that the people of India experienced under the British Empire. Gandhi had no force available except his plan—and it worked because it served a great moral purpose. It is on such great moral issues that the plan must be available for the future of mankind. In fact, it will then always be available, for actually sovereignty resides ultimately in the people.

Furthermore, the claim of national sovereignty today is being carried too far for the welfare of humanity, although here sovereignty is merely carried to its logical conclusion. In South Vietnam we are allowing untold wrongs to be done and our world's being threatened with atomic warfare in the name of the sovereignty of its present government. Arthur Goldberg claims that sovereignty in the Near East must prevent the Great Powers from settling issues there before those issues threaten a world war. Today our dedication to nationalism threatens our civilization just as ancient Greece was fatally threatened by seeing absolute sovereignty in the city-state of that great civilization. Count Tolstoy saw the danger of militarism and urged pacifism as a preventative. Albert Einstein for a time held the same position, but later he abandoned that conviction. Most of us have counted on a League of Nations and now on the United Nations. But these agencies have so far failed mankind. Other attempts must be made on a responsible basis before it is too late. Let us hope and pray that it is not already too late. Mankind's ultimate means of securing the needed remedy must not be cut off by preventing the employment of non-violent civil disobedience if that remedy becomes required for the sake of humanity.

FOOTNOTES

¹ "Commission Statement on Civil Disobedience," p.1.

² *Ibid.*, p. 11. The statement was followed by a footnote: "In fact, some experts have argued that engaging in disciplined civil disobedience allows people to channel resentment into constructive paths, thereby reducing the propensity for engaging in antisocial behavior." *Law and Order Reconsidered*, Chapter 2, 'Disobedience to Law,' p. 19 . . .

³ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

SEX EDUCATION AND EARTH DAY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the sex fanatics, led by the elderly libertine, Mary Calderone, in usual upside down philosophy, now seek to equate morality and decency with pollution.

Sex exhibitionist Calderone apparently feels divinely chosen to save our youth from "the pitfalls and hangups" she has experienced.

She estimates that by the time a child enters kindergarten he has been exposed to 4,000 hours of television, so rather than eliminating the pornography and perversion from television, she would

prepare the children for TV by forcing upon them an even more perverted exposure in accordance with her personal hangups on sex.

And, if you do not agree with this polluted philosophy, you must be a sexual bigot. According to her it is dirty to have a clean mind.

I insert a newspaper clipping from the Washington Post of April 14 at this point:

SEX BIGOTRY LABELED A "POLLUTION"

(By B. J. Phillips)

Human sexual relationships have been historically distorted by "bigotry, fear and just plain ignorance," Dr. Mary Calderone said yesterday.

In a speech to the Woman's National Democratic Club, Dr. Calderone, executive director of Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, said, "The primary ecological system that all other systems need to serve is the relationship between a man and a woman. It, too, is subject to pollution."

"Sex education begins at the moment of birth. It is not enough to dispense a few pertinent facts. . . . Sex education includes the capacity for affection, the ability to relate deeply and crucially to other human beings," Dr. Calderone said.

"Well planned sex education" would result in "a high level of internalized moral control," Dr. Calderone said, "but many ill-informed people believe it consists solely of dealing at a genital level."

"We cannot put our children in airtight boxes concerning human sexuality," Dr. Calderone said. "We should seize the chance to make this great and significant gesture of partnership to our young by saying, 'We older ones will share with you our knowledge . . . to make it possible for you to avoid the pitfalls and hangups we have experienced.'"

Dr. Calderone criticized daytime television programming for the sexual models it presents to children.

"By the time a child enters kindergarten, he has been exposed to 4,000 hours of television," Dr. Calderone said. "The version of human sexuality that he learns from soap operas is that a man and woman can only relate to each other with anguish."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CRIME BILL

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, WRC-TV, channel 4, in Washington, aired an editorial on March 25 and 26 which opposed several provisions of the crime bill for the District of Columbia passed by the House of Representatives on March 19.

Their opposition is, in my opinion, founded on misinformation concerning the provisions of this legislation. In response to WRC-TV's interpretation of the preventive detention and "no-knock" provisions, I prepared a statement of clarification which was broadcast by the station on April 7 and 8.

Mr. Speaker, the importance of these provisions cannot be overemphasized, therefore, I include the WRC-TV editorial and my reply at this point in the RECORD:

WRC TV-4 EDITORIAL

It is not surprising that the House has approved the D.C. anti-crime bill. Washington area citizens are gravely concerned with the ever increasing crime rate and the very serious situation that exists here.

But, WRC-TV believes today as it did before the bill was passed that some of its provisions are repressive, probably unconstitutional and in infringement on the rights of the individual.

This bill could perhaps give us a measure of safety, in our person, in our homes and on our streets, but the cost is too high in terms of the loss in fundamental freedoms.

We support the court reorganization provisions of the legislation as of the utmost importance in bringing about the desired goal of speedy and certain justice. Pre-trial detention is still jailing an individual without proof of guilt and without a fair trial. The "no-knock" provision is still a violation of privacy and dangerous to both the police and to the person against whom it is directed. The transfer of Lorton to the Federal government still seems like an act of retribution and derogation of the power and dignity of the District.

There are still several steps in the legislative process before the House bill can become law. A House-Senate conference must consider it and both Chambers of the Congress give final approval of it.

Hopefully, quiet, calm reasoning will prevail so that the bill to combat crime and still preserve fundamental freedoms will emerge for the benefit of all.

REPLY TO WRC-TV EDITORIAL NOV. 22, BY
LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

WRC-TV has misrepresented the intent of some provisions of the House-passed D.C. Crime Bill.

A recent WRC editorial has labeled the "no-knock" provision "a violation of privacy"—it is no such thing.

This provision merely clarifies existing law which already authorizes "no-knock" entries. It also contains stringent safeguards to protect innocent citizens and its constitutionality has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court.

WRC also questions the constitutionality of pre-trial detention. Since 1789 certain defendants have been denied their liberty because they were a danger to the community.

The problems in the District of Columbia arose as a result of the Bail Reform Act of 1966 which allowed the release of certain persons. A great deal of Washington's crime is committed by those who are awaiting trial for other offenses.

During the first six months of 1966, before enactment of the Bail Reform Act, there were 1,466 reported robberies. Three years later this figure more than tripled to over 5,000 for the first six months of 1969.

This crime legislation for the District of Columbia has been overwhelmingly approved by the House of Representatives and is now pending a Senate-House Conference. The Senate version perpetuates the overemphasis on the rights of the accused. Acceptance of the House version will, however, help to rebalance the scales of justice to give more weight to the rights of the law-abiding segment of society.

PRAYER IN SCHOOL

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, the fanatic aberrations of campus militants,

the dependence of so many of our youths on the crutch of pot, the insistence on Spock-nurtured permissiveness, the general revolt against authority, and the nationwide malaise and discomfort over crime, taxes, and insecurity suggest to me that America needs spiritual revival. Spiritual revival or renewal will restore confidence, mutual trust, and respect for authority so necessary for a forward-moving but stable society.

What better way to start than to permit our very young to begin their school day with a recognition of respect for the highest authority.

Prayer in school seems to be lost in this daily crisis Congress. But it is not lost in the halls of our State legislatures, including the New York State Legislature.

Assemblyman Charles Jerabek, an outstanding legislator and patriot, has been leading the fight in New York in support of Senate Joint Resolution No. 6 proposing a constitutional amendment to permit participation in nondenominational prayer in public assemblage.

We hope that the determination and leadership demonstrated by Mr. Jerabek will give new spark and interest in school prayer, so necessary to finding new directions to America's traditional goals of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness.

THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
LIBRARY

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues an article in the February 1970 Catholic School Journal, written by John F. Carroll, director of Interpac—The International Processing and Cataloging Center, Peekskill, N.Y.

The article focuses attention on three elementary school libraries in my district, and the outstanding work being done on behalf of educating all of the children in those areas—made possible through Federal school library assistance under title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Mr. Carroll has contributed articles to the Catholic Library World, Library Journal, Collier's Encyclopedia and the Catholic Encyclopedia. I commend this article for reading to my colleagues and insert it in the RECORD herewith:

HOW IT HAS BEEN DONE

(By John F. Carroll)

For upwards of twenty years, I have exhibited at and attended hundreds of meetings of the National Education Association, the American Association of School Administrators, the National Association of Secondary School Principals and the National Catholic Educational Association. There are always programs on athletics, on cafeteria techniques, community relations, student guidance and similar subjects but rarely, if ever, even a minor program devoted to the role of the printed word in education. Millions of words, hundreds of hours, and thousands of dollars are devoted to teaching ma-

chines, audio-visual approaches and educational TV. If 50 or even 25 per cent of the time and money spent on those devices and activities was devoted to the requirements and techniques for encouraging children in the middle and elementary grades to use a well-stocked library, the reading profile of our country would be far different from what it is today. Of what use is it to have sophisticated teaching aids, audio-visual apparatus, computer programming in junior and senior high schools if youngsters have never mastered the basic problem of understanding and interpreting the printed and spoken word in the primary grades?

The greatest strides in the education of children and the greatest assist libraries have had since Melvil Dewey and his associates founded the American Library Association came during the presidency of a former schoolteacher, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. As a result of his many years working as a classroom teacher and school administrator, President Johnson was committed to the theory: "If you can't read 'em, you can't learn 'em." It is most regrettable that the tremendous strides made in the area of school libraries during the implementation of Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act may be headed for the bibliographic locker room. It is difficult to understand the thinking of the advisors around President Nixon who advocated the complete eradication of aid to school libraries.

LOCAL ACHIEVEMENTS

To come down to specifics, I would like to explore with you what has been accomplished and still is being achieved as a result of Title II in three elementary libraries or systems in the residential area around Tarrytown, N.Y.

The first ingredient for a successful school operation is a cooperative school principal and the second an intelligent and encouraging pastor or school administrator. Sister Mary Simon, principal of St. Teresa's Elementary School in North Tarrytown, prior to the enactment of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, incorporated in the school curriculum a program whereby each class in the school had one full period of library instruction, participation and use each week. The library was open before school, during lunch hour and even one day a week during the summer months. At times there were as many as 150 children taking books out of the elementary school library on vacation days.

With the cooperation of the parish Holy Name Society, the library received initially \$100 a year for acquisitions and then more organizations became aware of the school library and matched that amount until the library had approximately \$800 a year for acquisitions. When Title II came on the scene, the school had a library of over 3,000 books, every one of them fully classified, cataloged and protected with a mylar jacket. Consequently the Title II allocation in the first two years was excellent. But then when the emphasis shifted over to those schools which showed the greatest need, frequently because many of them had put forth little effort on their own behalf, the Title II money for St. Teresa's was cut to the vanishing point.

For the past two years, however, the pastor, Msgr. Charles Hugo Doyle, author of *Can a Is Forever* and other books, has made available \$1,000 of parish funds for the purchase of new books and supplies each year. Today the school has one of the most functional and popular elementary school libraries in Westchester County, if not in the entire New York archdiocese. Under the continuing Library Curriculum Orientated Program, each child in the school can take out one or more books each week and can even take out on overnight circulation any volume of the many encyclopedias in the collection. This practice has been in effect for the

past five years and librarians assure me that they have yet to lose an encyclopedia volume or have one mutilated. It would be interesting to know if any school of library science is advocating a program of circulating reference works.

Libraries in the public elementary schools in Tarrytown prior to the advent of Title II were non-existent. For the purpose of impressing visitors from Albany, as well as keeping local citizens quiet, a room was set aside in each building into which was placed without any coordination leftovers from book fairs or miscellaneous collections of books donated to the school when people cleaned house. The local board of education seemed oblivious to the need for elementary libraries, as was proven by the fact that for ten years in succession, taxpayers appeared at school board meetings to make a strong plea for the hiring of an elementary school librarian.

STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

Thanks to the impetus given school libraries by Title II, the present chief school officer, a man aware of the values of elementary school libraries, Dr. Thomas E. Benner, Jr., hired a teacher who he encouraged to go on for her library science degree. After several months of evening and weekend courses in library science at Queens College, Miss Virginia Barry was put in charge of the three elementary school libraries. This is not an ideal situation, but thanks to the energy of this young woman and the superintendent's willingness to pay library aides on an hourly basis, she is able to move from school to school so that all children in the public elementary schools now have the assistance of a trained librarian in making book selections for assignments or recreational reading. The library aides take care of checking out and returning books to the shelves and following up children who forgot to bring back their books within the prescribed period. The librarian is able to teach children the purpose of a school library, explain to them how books are made and how they should be treated, introduce them to the card catalog, the Dewey decimal classification system and placement of books throughout the library, how to use large dictionaries, encyclopedias, overhead transparencies and library-related film. Because she is the first full-time librarian in an 80-year-old school system, she still has much to do, but she is confident that when reading tests are given to the present group of primary children two years hence, the results will clearly vindicate Dr. Benner's confidence in the potential contribution of the library to quality education in the Tarrytown schools.

In Briarcliff Manor, not far from the Tarrytown schools mentioned above, there is another outstanding elementary school library in St. Theresa's School. Because of poor initial planning this new elementary school was designed, approved and constructed without any provision for an elementary school library. When the present pastor was appointed, the town building supervisor would not grant a variance to allow another room to be added to the existing structure. Undaunted by this refusal, Msgr. John H. Harrington, former librarian at St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N.Y., and editor of McGraw-Hill's *Catholic Encyclopedia for School and Home*, refurbished and decorated the well-lighted basement of the church building and set up in it a new and fully equipped elementary school library. He bought an instant library of some 5,000 fully cataloged, classified and processed library books. Sister Xavier, S.C., the school principal, arranged a full period a week in the regular school schedule so that every child in the school has library training and time to select recreational reading or to do independent study. This again is not an ideal situation, since the library is physically sep-

arated from the school by a road, but the students are encouraged to use the library in preparation for their book reports, plays, poetry study, story-telling hour thus receiving a broad introduction to the wonderful world of books. Eight parents of children in the school operate the library on a rotating volunteer basis.

SUMMER PROGRAM

One of the side benefits of Monsignor Harrington's program was a "Sum-Fun Program" which he operated as a daily summer school for approximately six weeks. This "Sum-Fun Program" was not limited to children of the parochial school but was open to any youngster in the Ossining, Claremont and Briarcliff areas who wished to attend. Thanks to the cooperation of Operating Engineers Local 137, which contributed \$14,000 to help finance the program, two rented school buses crisscrossed the territory and picked up an average of 180 to 200 children each day, brought them to school at nine in the morning and returned them to their residential areas at one in the afternoon. The school was ecumenical, interdenominational and interracial in the truest sense.

There were approximately ninety black children and ninety white children participating in a program that was regarded as a refresher for those who did not do too well during the past school year and as a "running start" for the year ahead. In addition to the usual curriculum subjects, each youngster had a period of library work each week and was encouraged to take two or more books home as part of his library training. It was rewarding to see the interest many of the children had in St. Theresa's excellent collection of black literature, history and poetry.

ESSENTIAL OR EXTRA?

Periodically newspapers in large cities will carry headlines such as **READING TESTS SHOW FIFTH OF CITY'S PUPILS LAGGING BY 2 YEARS**. Blame will be directed at a defeated school budget, shortage of reading machines or pacers, or the quality and turnover of teachers, but I have yet to read of a school board explaining the situation in terms of parsimonious appropriations for their inadequate school libraries. Further, if the poor rating given the children participating in the Metropolitan Reading Achievement tests in the third grade is even more pronounced when they are tested in the fifth or seventh grades, it should be clear that the reason many fall behind in social studies, arithmetic and science is simply because they cannot understand the language of their textbooks.

So while librarians are joining the pedagogical parade to purchase carrels with control boards containing a half dozen outlets to handle tape recorders, cassette players, microfilm and microfiche readers, loop and overhead projectors and communication network hookups, let them learn to use and master this equipment—but let them also remember and tell their faculties and boards that a well-written, clearly printed and attractively illustrated book in the hands of an elementary school child is still the best learning instrument and that the school librarian is basically and fundamentally a teacher of reading.

THE SCENE OF POLLUTION

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, the hopes and expectations of our children are in-

spiring. The pleas of the young are often the most eloquent in their simplicity and directness. The following poem, which was written by a 14-year-old junior high school student, Lorraine Paquette, of Dracut, Mass., about pollution shows a concern which is sincere and urgent. It is a concern which is sincere and urgent. It is a moving appeal, and indeed we must respond to it, for it is our children who will suffer the most if we fail to take effective action to restore and protect the quality of our environment:

THE SCENE OF POLLUTION

Pollution is described as filth,
I want to see how it is built.
Flying trash here and there,
"Created Filth", is hard to bear.

This creation is awful to see,
But then it's done so easily.
The people don't care,
They did their share.

Burning buildings are part of the scene,
We need your help to prevent this scheme.
Being very careful is easy to do,
Please try and help, we beg of you.

There are deaths in families because of this,
This is very, very disastrous.
Parents are frightened "What should we do?"
Please help the town, so we may renew.

This could be cleared up in a matter of weeks,
The roads, the rivers, the lakes, and creeks,
The oceans, and bays in every sea,
Could be cleared up so easily.

We are sick of this filth,
So please help us build,
The town we once knew.
Please try and help, we beg of you.

—LORRAINE PAQUETTE.

NURSES AT OUR VA HOSPITALS OVERWORKED, UNDERPAID

HON. THADDEUS J. DULSKI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, while in my district during the Easter holiday, I had an opportunity to again visit the facilities of the Veterans' Administration hospital in Buffalo, N.Y.

I met with the hospital director, Eugene E. Speer, Jr., and his staff, who discussed with me some of their problems.

A survey of VA hospitals made by the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, of which I am a member, has shown very clearly that most all hospitals in our State are working on completely inadequate budgets if they are to provide the kind of medical service which our veterans need and deserve.

Even though the Administration has arranged to provide some additional hospital funds during the current fiscal year, the Buffalo hospital still is more than \$1 million short of what it needs.

While I was at the hospital, I also met with a group of the nurses to discuss their particular problems. Their case was presented by Mrs. Irene Schwartz, R.N., chairman of the staff nurses and instructors at the hospital.

The statement by Mrs. Schwartz speaks for itself, as follows:

REMARKS BY MRS. IRENE SCHWARTZ, R.N.

Mr. Dulski, I have quite a lengthy report prepared to give you, and I hope you will hear me out.

First, we wish to welcome you to the V.A., and express our deep appreciation to you for coming here today. Considering how busy you have been with the postal situation, we are doubly grateful that you could take time out to listen to a handful of nurses.

As you undoubtedly know, the V.A. hospital system is facing a medical crisis that is becoming more acute by the day. Unless steps are taken immediately to avert this crisis, many V.A. hospitals will be forced to close.

The motto of the V.A. has always been—"Care Second to None,"—now it seems more appropriate to say—"Care—little or none"—to our veterans.

We nurses, here at the Buffalo V.A., have been extremely concerned with the lack of care our veterans have been receiving, and thought that perhaps, with your help, we could try to remedy the situation to some extent.

One of the greatest drawing cards that the V.A. has had in recruiting and keeping nurses in the past, has been salaries and benefits that could not be equaled by general hospitals. This no longer holds true.

LOSING MANY QUALIFIED NURSES

We have lost so many highly qualified nurses to better paying jobs in other hospitals and other fields of nursing, that our remaining staff has been subjected to working conditions that have become intolerable.

You may not be aware of the fact that under the Department of Medicine and Surgery policy, nurses are on a 7-day week, 24-hour a day "on call". Some nurses are being told they must work a double shift because of lack of staff—which means on duty at 7:30 a.m. and off after midnight and back on duty again at 7:30 the same day.

No human being should be expected to work such hours—without overtime pay or proper rest. Other nurses are expected—no—scheduled to work 2 and 3 wards—taking "care" of 80 to 100 patients.

Many of these are acutely ill, who need a lot of nursing care, and are not getting it, because of lack of staff. This is a form of human bondage and exploitation of nurses that must be stopped.

NURSE TOURS ERRATIC

Nurses' time schedules are being changed without notice, and oftentimes have to work 2 and 3 different tours of duty in one week. (Again without compensation for evening or night tours of duty.)

Other nurses are being detailed to wards where they are unfamiliar with the patients, and to specialty areas—such as Intensive Care, dialysis, Recovery Room, etc., without being properly oriented or instructed in the use of the sophisticated machinery and instruments used in these areas.

When unemployed nurses from other hospitals are asked why they do not come to the V.A., their reasons vary. But most concur that they cannot tolerate rotating shifts and working conditions imposed on V.A. nurses, and there is no incentive for working evening or night tours.

The only time you are allowed the steady day tour is when you accept a head nurse position, and again this is the only incentive, outside of the status and extra responsibilities you get as a head nurse—As you can see, the public image of a V.A. nurse is not a flattering one.

SUBJECTED TO ABUSE

Due to the public image, and lack of support from many nursing supervisors and administrators, V.A. nurses are being subjected to a great deal of abuse from the classified

personnel (nurses aides and licensed practical nurses) they have to work with.

Some nurses have been told to their faces that they can be replaced easier than their aides and LPN's because those people are under the protection of the Civil Service Commission and can't be fired!

Besides this flagrant insolence, we have found upon investigation that there are several LPN's here making more money than the R.N. who has the responsibility of supervising these same non-professionals and all the patients in her care, and is answerable for the administration of her ward or wards.

Besides their basic salary, they receive 25% more for Sundays (average 38 out of 52 worked), time and a half for authorized overtime, double time for holidays, and a 10% differential for 6 hrs. each shift on evening and night tours. (6 p.m.—6 a.m.)

THE LEAVE SITUATION

They are on a 5-day week and receive 2 days off. Thus, on leave time, they are charged 5 days annual leave and 2 days off. A nurse gets charged the full 7 days annual leave. When days off are flanked with sick leave, the non-professionals are charged 2 days sick leave and 2 days off.

The R.N. gets charged with 4 days sick leave or as many days as she is scheduled for days off. An R.N. can be scheduled to work 8 to 10 days without a day off, while the non-professionals cannot be worked more than 6 consecutive days.

We do not begrudge these extra benefits for the non-professional, but we expect that nurses receive at least as much consideration.

We realize that nursing schedules have to be kept flexible to insure at least minimal coverage of wards, but these factors that I have just stated have created many problems of low morale, hard feelings between all factions of personnel, and extreme weariness of the nurses.

HARD PRESSED TO GIVE SAFE CARE

Evening and night tours of duty have such scanty coverage, that nurses are hard pressed to give even minimal safe care to patients. Should one or two nurses call in sick on these tours, it means doubling the wards of another nurse.

This in turn causes nurses to feel guilty, not only about the poor nursing care given to the veteran, but guilty for becoming ill themselves.

Mr. Dulski, we must try to help these nurses. Every one of them is working to the best of her capabilities, and deserves consideration not only for a job she knows is impossible to do justice to, but also by paying her a salary commensurate with her responsibility, education, and hours she has to work to take care of these veterans.

I don't believe there is a nurse here who does not give at least one hour overtime a day in trying to fulfill here duties in giving patient care.

FREE TIME TO HELP OUT

Many nurses have been known to give 2, 3, and 4 hours of free time to help out. When you multiply this by the number of nurses on duty for 24 hours, you can figure the V.A. is getting somewhere around one hundred free hours a day or more from the nurses.

We, therefore, beg you to support legislation to help remedy the financial situation of the nurses, elevate their morale, provide an incentive for recruiting and keeping nurses here, and to create an incentive for nurses to accept evening and night tours of duty, where they are sorely needed.

We must enhance the public's image of the V.A. nurse. The V.A. nurse must be given her rightful place among the professions, or there will be no V.A. nurses left to take care of our

veterans who deserve and should be given care second to none.

Should you wish documentation of these facts, we will be glad to furnish them to you. Should you wish to initiate a Congressional probe into the V.A. hospital system, we would welcome it. In turn, will you help us?

NEED OVERTIME LEGISLATION

Mr. Speaker, it is clear to me that there is need for remedial legislation in order to provide proper compensation for the registered nurses—RN's—working in VA hospitals on erratic schedules.

I am today introducing legislation to provide such compensation for week-ends, holidays, night duty, standby, and on-call time.

In this connection, and in addition to the statement by Mrs. Schwartz, I also have received a communication from Veronica M. Driscoll, RN, executive director of the New York State Nurses Association, who makes clear that the problem for VA nurses is not confined to Buffalo but applies statewide.

VIEW OF STATE GROUP

Her letter, in part as follows, points up the current crisis in medical care in the VA hospital system:

It is current practice in VA hospitals to place all nurses, physicians and dentists on a twenty-four hour, seven day a week on-call status. Nurses are aware and proud of their professional responsibilities but in reality it is the registered nurse who is repeatedly called back to care for the patients.

Nurses are required to work overtime, double shifts and many times three shifts in one week, without the premium pay which is common in hospitals in the private sector. There can also be no question as to whether the Nurse can physically meet the demands of the hospital. If the nurse protests she is faced with immediate dismissal and/or a poor professional reference.

In light of the rapidly changing employment conditions in the health field, we feel these archaic policies place the VA hospitals in a dangerously short-staffed and non-competitive position with other hospitals. This makes it extremely difficult to recruit and retain well qualified registered nurses, especially in large metropolitan areas.

We would also point out that the oft-mentioned ratio of 1.5 employees to each patient in VA hospitals is well below the recommended ratio in the private sector. This ratio includes nurses within the total group of employees.

When a VA hospital has over 1,000 employees to care for 900 patients and only 80 employees are nurses, the ratio of nurses to patients drops even more drastically. In addition these 80 nurses must be available around the clock seven days a week.

On evenings and nights it is not uncommon for a single nurse to be responsible for 80 to 120 patients. This nurse will have the assistance of one or two para-professionals who are limited in their scope of responsibility for making decisions and rendering the sophisticated type of care necessary in a modern hospital.

These practices are causing a severe moral problem and great concern among the nurses in VA hospitals.

We urge your immediate attention and the use of your good offices (on legislation and) that public hearings and testimony on this current health crisis might proceed. We recommend also that serious attention be directed to raising the ceiling on the number of nurses that may be employed and an increase in appropriations specifically allocated for professional nurses.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CONFERENCE

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, in late February it was my privilege to attend and participate in the International Development Conference held here in Washington. This gathering of experts in the field of international development and assistance provided the forum for a provocative exchange of ideas between representatives of often widely differing points of view. One of the presentations most worthy of careful attention was that delivered by Miss Barbara Ward—Lady Jackson.

She sees clearly that all of mankind is closely tied together on this little planet of ours, and that the fortunes of some countries cannot be isolated from the fortunes of the rest. She also perceives the realities of our existing economic structure, which puts the less developed countries at a severe disadvantage and makes it virtually impossible for them to keep up with the developed ones without assistance. The United States and Western Europe developed due to the availability of land and other natural resources in great quantities at a critical period. Such opportunities are no longer available today.

At a time when the Americans are losing sight of our foreign aid goals, I believe that renewed attention should be given to the wisdom and farsightedness of Miss Ward's ideas. I would like to insert in the RECORD at this point excerpts from her address on February 24, 1970:

SPEECH DELIVERED BY MISS BARBARA WARD
BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CONFERENCE

Mr. Parker and Mr. Campbell, friends here assembled: I think the moment we meet, just when the 70's begin, is probably an extraordinarily valuable moment, because we are obviously confronted here with something of a paradox, because you cannot turn anywhere today without being aware of the pressures upon us, pushing us in the direction, at least physically, of a single planetary economy.

Dr. Hannah has spoken most movingly of that little planet which we see from outer space and reminds us of its blueness and its light and of the fact that that tiny envelope of water and air and soil is all that the human race has to survive on.

Destroy that and the means of survival are gone. But it isn't only there that we're seeing more and more in these days the pressures towards a planetary society. I mean take one tiny thing that has happened over the last 20 years almost without anyone noticing, and that is that the United States which on the whole in the past has had a fairly small dependence upon foreign trade, not much more than about eight percent.

In the last 20 years thanks to the operations of the large international companies, something like the equivalent of a quarter of America's gross national product is now produced overseas by these corporations—\$200 billion worth of goods and services are now produced by American corporations outside America.

Or take another aspect. We all know that we are engaged in an insensate arms race—insensate because on each side you have two

equal establishments of scientists who, Professor Strangelove right through to General Strangelove, can think up anything they like, because out on those pure and austere frontiers of destruction you can imagine anything, and with modern technology then you can do it. And if you can do it, you know perfectly well that comrade Strangelove can do it too. So what is happening? We've gone from four times overkill, which most of us thought was a fairly decent level, we're now up to 25 times overkill. And if we go on with MIRV and whatever else is cooking on the back stove of military research, we're going to go up to 100 times overkill. This is surely an immodest use of resources.

Let us get back to four times overkill, which I think roughly costs about \$20 billion, and which would give us then a margin of about \$60 billion for cities and for economic assistance which I would be glad to use myself.

But remember—and this is where we come back to the planetary thing—remember that at four times overkill the difference between a first strike and a second strike is negligible because of the biosphere, this precious, precious envelope of water and air and soil.

And if we corrupt that with nuclear destruction, it doesn't much matter whether it is now you die or 10 years later from your own fallout. In other words, we are strictly engaged in our arms race in an idiocy, because there is no solution in first, second, third or fourth strike. One is enough for both sides.

DEVELOPMENT IS NOT AUTOMATIC

Now, against that background we come to the paradox that at the moment we're going through a rather slack period in our sense of international fellowship and planetary unity.

Nearly all the developed countries are suddenly deciding that their domestic problems are rather more pressing and urgent and thank you very much, we're now going to think about what we do at home.

Now, there is absolutely no harm in changing gear in one's approach to economic assistance programs, because a good many of the assumptions of the 50's and 60's are changing.

Maybe some of the presuppositions of the old aid programs ought to die. But that does not mean that we now come to rely on something much more dangerous, and that is the idea that provided the rich nations grow and provided the developed peoples look after themselves that there will be some remarkable international trickle down and the rest of the planet will be okay.

Now I do have a sense that in certain circles this idea of a self-functioning planetary economy is at the back of people's minds. You hear it now said well after all if a country is well managed and not inflationary and has a stable society and a good government and an atmosphere favorable to foreign investment, they'll get all the capital they need. Governments can then go now to the growing international bond market, and development on these sound bases will happen in any case.

The proposition I want to put to you tonight is the full and proper understanding of a development strategy is those types of interventions which are needed to make this great global system work with greater efficiency but above all with greater justice than is the case today.

And the reason for saying that this is necessary is absolutely rooted in history. In the 19th century when supposedly the world market was going in fact to work so splendidly that you could rely upon it, it only worked under maximum conditions of advantage, which I think we, who were the recipients of that advantage, have tended to forget.

In the 1840's the new industrial system was showing signs of faltering. It was the

year of revolutions. It was a year when the cumulative horrors of early industrialism and the conditions in the urban societies of Europe—above all of Europe—were so crass and so pitiful—read about them in Dickens—that in fact you had a growing revolt.

Why did you get after the depression of the 1840's this tremendous boom in the 1850's and 1860's?

HISTORY OF AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

I'll tell you why! It is because the Europeans either in Europe or else projected into North America took over the whole of the remaining temperate land supply of this planet.

And during that period the input of almost free land into this growing industrial system was on such a scale that it's hard to picture any economic assistance programs that could equal that amount of almost free capital goods. And it went to the very heart of the problem because it enabled food supplies to grow. It kept the price of food down. It kept the relationship between the manufacturing and the agricultural sector in balance. And it enabled the Atlantic world to get through to modernization in one big, glorious jump—this great leap forward, if you like, but this one stuck—and the great leap forward was in part postulated upon this tremendous input of temperate land. That was assistance. It was assistance from luck, if you like, assistance from heaven, assistance from fortune, assistance to everyone except the people who were run off their lands. And that enormous input nourished this industrial system as it grew in the 19th century.

Now the second thing which was an enormous advantage was that it was an open world. Wherever the giants, wherever these early industrial powers went, there was nothing to stop them. Britain was a great supporter of free trade, because free trade is always the doctrine of the most powerful state at the time it is most powerful. And free trade was at that time universal because nobody could stand in the way. And why? Because at that time the North Atlantic powers controlled through their colonies the entire global system.

Now we come to the next point. In this century those who develop cannot by definition enjoy these advantages because we've already got them, and therefore behind this planetary economy that we're trying to create is still the balance of power, the balance of resources and the balance of advantage which was created by 200 years of history of which about two-thirds is colonial history.

Do not compare Avis with Hertz. It is more difficult to be second. In other words, if you are not a pioneer in development, it's just that much more difficult, because although it's true that you can copy technology, that you can borrow scientific resources, that you can use the work of the pioneers, it doesn't mean to say that their clothes will fit.

And the fact that they are there that they control 80 percent of the trade, 80 percent of the investment, 90 percent of the services and 100 percent of the research means that it may be quite, quite difficult for the two-thirds coming behind to fit into this pattern.

And I think you can see perfectly specifically what the disadvantages are which were not planned by villains but happened by historical sequence. And if I may pick out one or two of the facts of being second, the fact of not being a pioneer, I would say they add up to the opposite of what happened in the 19th century when, by and large and in spite of all the horrors and difficulties, the sequences of development more or less matched.

DISADVANTAGES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

What is happening now in the developing world is that the sequences of development are not matching. First of all, owing to the

jump forward in science and technology in the developed world, public health came to the developing countries ahead of any other form of basic modernization.

When we were busy wiping out malaria 20 years ago, we did not foresee what it would do to the population of this world. We could not foresee until the censuses of the 1960's that in fact world population which grew by never more than about 1.8 percent, in the 19th century was now growing by 2.8 percent. This is something we did not know.

Nor did we know that the labor force which never grew by more than .5 percent a year in the 19th century was now growing by nearly 2 percent a year. Now that is a factor which comes from developing in a certain sequence in which public health comes first and therefore population goes through the roof. That's point number one.

Secondly, the cycle of trade which was established in the great free trade century, last century, was one by which the developing countries were stimulated to produce raw materials for the central market of the Atlantic world, but they were not modernized in their agricultural sectors. Their feudal relationships, peasant-landowner relationships, tribal relationships remained unbroken in the food production field. It followed, therefore, that they began developing against a background of agricultural stagnation. There was no lovely bonanza of free land to put in, because on the whole we had it.

So stagnant agriculture which enormously rapidly increasing population. Now we come to another paradox. In Europe and America the towns were pushed into existence by the pull of the manufacturing industries that were beginning to grow up in those cities. But in the developing world the cities grew first to serve Atlantic trade.

If you look around the world the litany of cities is a litany of ports. And those ports were more connected with the Atlantic world than with their own hinterlands. And that meant that you had enormous cities ahead of any kind of industrialization.

And in those cities, on an estimate, 20 percent of the people are already underemployed. Probably for young people the percentage is nearer 30 percent. And that is because their migration has occurred because they've been pushed out of agriculture and not yet pulled into industry.

And there are many economists now who would argue that unemployment is going to be the critical problem of the 1970's and that urban unemployment in the shantytowns of the world represents human misery at its most bitter, and its most despairing and ultimately at its most violent—

And at this stage we meet another paradox where we, as it were, link in this picture into the entire world economy, and that is that these countries in creating employment for these growing millions confront by and large a technology designed by us which is abundant in its use of capital and very meager in its demand for labor.

They have massive supplies of unskilled labor and they are offered technologies which demand capital intensity, and capital they don't have.

So you've got there the problem of an inappropriate technology and yet you could argue they cannot completely get away from those technologies if they are to enter competitively into the world market.

And the question of market brings me to the last point. Modern industry demands a scale of market at home and abroad if it is to be effective and efficient, but domestically really a depressed countryside and migrant labor in the cities do not provide massive internal markets.

And if you say they can turn and become massive exporters of manufactures, you come up against the fact that throughout the developed world we protect ourselves

most carefully against those goods which they can most easily produce.

And even though we complain at home about inflation, about rising prices, we make absolutely certain that we have our own high cost goods and keep out the cheaper goods that we might buy from the developing peoples. Our entire tariff structures at this stage—again the thing of coming in behind—our tariff structures are designed to protect our industrialism against theirs.

ISOLATIONISM IS DANGEROUS

Now you may say at this stage well let's give it up and go home. If it's as bad as that, what can you do about it. And I admit that it's bad. I mean if we don't start from the idea that our planetary economy is in desperate imbalance and growing worse; we're not starting from reality.

And if we do not start from the fact that in history these kinds of imbalances are desperate and dangerous, we don't start from facts. If the urban misery of the 1840's which was relieved by massive migration to the United States still recalls to the world the year of revolutions, what's it going to cause by the end of the 1970's?

If even with that enormous world economy the nations contrive to maneuver themselves into competitive struggles and ultimately into war in 1940, what may they be doing by the 1980's.

If massive unemployment was in fact the creator of Hitler and the Nazis, what may we do when the cities have got 50 percent unemployed. No, don't let us for one moment think that this is a self-liquidating world in which the crises will go away provided to get our domestic attention fixed on our own domestic navel. It isn't going to be like that at all.

And in fact we do confront as with the 1840's a period when the maladjustments of the system are such that they are either going to be corrected or they're going to blow up.

The only—and this is the great and optimistic thing one can say is that we have some clues to what the corrections could be. And if we could only put our minds to it and get them off utter idiocies like our arms race and God knows what, if we only could concentrate on the real threats to world security and on the real dangers of our situation, we have the resources, ample resources, to deal with it.

Let us have no doubt about it, this is where the bonanza is possible because with our new technology, with our rates of growth, even with the modest, careful predictions of the President's Economic Advisors, this country alone is going to add \$800 billion worth of extra goods and services before 1975.

Well, it's jolly difficult with \$800 billion of extra goods and services to decide that there isn't much you can do. Unless, of course, it all goes on the next house and the next television and the third car and all that enormous paraphernalia, that gadgetry of consumption as Mr. McNamara called it last week.

So I am not saying that we'll get priorities handed to us on the plate, all I'm saying is that if we do have priorities, the kind of priorities that our society has been able over the last 100 years painfully to develop, if we do have these priorities in a planetary society, we have ample resources for dealing with them.

NEW PRIORITIES NEEDED

Now can we—and this is our task at this conference—can we decide some of these priorities? I would only plead that we keep them fairly simple, because we can't do everything at once. I would feel happy indeed if a conference of this order and magnitude would simply take four or five things from the Pearson report and say these we will do by 1980.

And the steps that I would pick out are, first of all, a simple one, a direct one. And that is the greatest single reform in our developed market economies has undoubtedly been the progressive income tax.

As Oliver Wendell Holmes once remarked, "By taxes I buy civilization." And this is still true.

Now let's face the fact in world society we have no instruments of redistribution. And this is one of the root evils of a society in which 80 percent of the resources are still owned, controlled and managed by 20 percent of the people. And that is us.

And therefore a redistributive agency is part of the essential humanity of any decent planetary order. And I don't see how we can possibly get away from that when we recognize inside our own domestic society that that principle of redistributive justice is the one upon which commonwealth is based.

Therefore, I would say that to accept one percent of gross national product as a first yardstick for the transfer of resources is not relevant in terms of whether its enough or too little, it's relevant in the terms of an international obligation by which nations enter into a solemn covenant to undertake for world society the beginnings of an international tax system.

If we cannot even take that first step, I do not believe we are seeing this planetary order as a social and as a moral community without which I doubt whether we'll survive in it.

The second series of steps recommended in the Pearson Commission are concerned with easing and opening up the possibilities of trade, whether it's more stable and higher prices for all materials, access for manufactured exports to the developed countries, arrangements by which developed nations move out of certain fields which they do more in a more costly and less efficient way and the opening up of new opportunities in this way.

If you like, this resembles the whole way in which inside domestic society we mitigate the divisions and the enormous inequalities of wealth and position by building up bargaining power which in fact enables the bargainers in any economic bargain to meet on a fairer basis and therefore to get a fairer return for their work.

It is clearly and obviously wrong that in a world society where we consume the raw materials that any advantage in technology should automatically be passed on by the operations of the market to the rich part of the world simply because the market relationships are so uneven. It's no good denying that this is the case. It is the case.

And the third element which I think is new and which we are beginning to feel our way to now is the idea of the purposeful acceptance of social goals as part of the world's daily housekeeping.

Now what I described earlier of the obstructions within developing societies which come from the fact that they are second developers that they are coming in during the late 20th century, one of the effects of these obstructions is even at quite high rates of growth, five and six percent, as Dr. Hannah has pointed out, they have been growing in the last 20 years more rapidly than we did in the 19th century, but because they're growing under these conditions of obstruction, because of that, at the base of all these societies you will find that 25 to 30 percent of the population at the poorest level, their condition is growing worse.

Now I think the third element we have to add is therefore that part of the international assistance programs of which we speak should be problem solving assistance to the cities, to populations, to modernized agriculture, to education to get to this absolutely coalescing misery at the base of society which will not be shifted by economic growth alone because economic growth even at six

and seven percent a year is not powerful enough to dynamite them out of their misery.

The econometricians are becoming totally concerned by the fact that if you cannot get enough protein to a six-month baby you could educate the daylight out of him afterwards, but it's too late because he has lost the essential ability to grow to his full humanity.

If over the next 20 years millions and millions and millions of children are going to be born with protein deficiencies, then millions and millions and millions of people are going to be a subrace in this world because we at this critical moment were not ready to accept the problem solving side of assistance which goes after these issues and says whatever else we do in a world of abundance, we're not going to have children who have been so starved of protein that they are unable to be human in the fullest sense.

Now that makes to me a new dimension of economic assistance, the acceptance of the full social content and the social implications of this mass of interlocking misery at the base of society.

In conclusion, let us remember two more things.

First—and I was enchanted to hear both Dr. Hannah and President Nixon stress this question of the multilateral agencies—let us purposefully move more of this whole development strategy into international agencies which represent the human race attempting to organize its own housekeeping. Let us go back with new vigor and new energy to hopefully reformed agencies of this kind and let us make a multi-lateral approach, a dominant approach, so that we can cease to be duchesses moving around the slums and patting people on the heads and begin to join the human race.

On the other hand, let us be behind every effort to build up the regional development banks and the regional institutions so that those who at the present moment participate so little in the power, in the decision-making, in the influence of this planet can begin to feel that their participation is valid and that their participation can when necessary be decisive.

There is still much too much of the rich knowing what to do and telling other people how to do it. And when you look at us you wonder that we've got the nerve to advise anybody about anything, I must confess.

But seriously, let us build up this international side, because this is how the human race can begin to express itself with a certain dignity of partnership and not with a sense of dependence which hangs over so many of the efforts of the 50's and the 60's.

We've not broken from this colonial inheritance yet. And I think we'll only break from it over the next 30 years if this redistributive factor is accepted and if the international system is fully developed.

But if we do that then we should be doing something more than just working in the field of international development. We shall in fact, of course, be beginning to take the vision of this small planet seriously. We shall be beginning to do the next great set of institutional innovations which the human race has to make if it is to catch up once more with its own diabolical but also magnificent technological virtuosity and get control back upon this vast apparatus of power which it has created which is now worldwide and which is under no form of rational control.

If we're going to make the planet, we can't really do what we have now, which is a body growing ever bigger and a head that is ever shrinking. That is the route of the dinosaur, and we're on it.

Now, let us get off that and begin to see that social and political innovation that institution making at the planetary level is part of the destiny of man in this last part

of the 20th century. And if he cannot meet this rendezvous with destiny, then possibly we are destined not to see but to foresee a planet empty—still spinning but no longer carrying the human race.

Thank you.

WELFARE BILL IS OPPOSED

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, the Christian Science Monitor in its April 10, 1970, issue carried an excellent article by Richard L. Strout which tells of the opposition of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to the pending welfare bill. This bill would set up a guaranteed annual program regardless of any of the sugar coating which its sponsors use.

I call this article to the attention of the Members of this body and insert it at this point:

WATCHING WASHINGTON

(By Richard L. Strout)

WASHINGTON.—In two weeks the big U.S. Chamber of Commerce building that sits across pretty Lafayette Park from the White House will be crowded with the chamber's annual meeting, and in preparation for it the officials have unloosed an all-out attack on President Nixon's welfare program.

It's a funny business, sometimes, watching Washington. Mr. Nixon seemed to have lined up the conservatives on his side in large measure, at least he's been making hay with a lot of industrialists in his appeal for orthodox economics and a balanced budget, and for Southern white conservatives. Spiro Agnew has been bringing in the millions, we are told, in his \$100-a-plate political rallies, and his appeal seems to be mostly to the right-of-center. But now comes an attack from the chamber which is a powerful political force. The attack may well radiate out from the rally here and be orchestrated from that limestone chamber headquarters on the far side of the little park.

The chamber declares that Mr. Nixon is backing a "radical and revolutionary move." The words rather please us because they are the same we have been using. Only we did not use them in a pejorative but in a descriptive sense. If the welfare plan goes through—and there is every evidence that it will pass the House, at least—the United States will not only open a new chapter but a new book.

Advocates of the Nixon program have had the stage so long that it's only fair to let critics have a chance. "Guaranteed family income . . . the road to ruin," says the big chamber advertisement in the Wall Street Journal and other papers. It goes on,

"We don't think a guaranteed family income is a constructive way of helping a fully employed father who is trying to help himself. In fact it's unfair. It would weaken his incentive. It would lock him into welfare as a way of life. A way of life he and his family would rather not have."

The chamber says the Nixon program would add "more than three million families with fully employed fathers to the welfare rolls. That adds up to over 15 million people. And that adds more than \$2 billion onto the first year costs of the program."

It is known here that Mr. Nixon's conservative economic adviser, Arthur Burns, opposed the new plan. It was backed by Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the White House liberal—in residence—who, perhaps to his surprise, saw it made administration policy. Mr. Burns, now chairman of the FED, con-

gratulates himself that at least, he helped to get compulsory work requirements included as a qualification for benefits.

The heart of the Nixon program as outlined on TV last August 8, is a minimum income to all eligible families on a national basis. The first two members of a family would get \$500 each, and each additional member \$300 each, or \$1,600 for a family of four. Some \$800 more would be available in food stamps.

Administration studies disclosed the "working poor" number millions; in other words those who have jobs but can't get above the poverty line. The plan would give full benefits to persons earning up to \$720 a year, but with diminishing amounts after that and a cut-off point when total income of a family of four reaches \$3,920.

Put it this way—a family of four with no earned income would get the full \$1,600; a family earning \$2,000 would get \$960. There would be an incentive to work and earn.

Training, jobs and day care are proposed. As a condition for benefits the poor are required to accept either job training or jobs where available.

Many feel Mr. Nixon's program is so sweeping that it deserves extensive discussion. With the big U.S. Chamber leading the attack it will get it.

A BILL TO RESTORE THE INVESTMENT TAX CREDIT UP TO \$15,000 FOR FARMERS AND SMALL BUSINESSMEN

HON. THOMAS S. KLEPPE

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. KLEPPE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to restore the investment tax credit up to \$15,000 for farmers and small businessmen.

When Congress passed the Tax Reform Act late last year, I expressed the fear that many small businessmen and farmers would suffer severe losses because the conference report on the Tax Reform Act did not include the Senate amendment exempting investments up to \$20,000 in eligible property from the investment credit repeal.

At that time, I specifically pointed out that a strong case could be made for at least a limited tax credit on equipment purchases by farmers and small businessmen. With farm machinery prices rapidly increasing, and with farm prices remaining at generally depressed prices, the Nation's farmers and small businessmen need this incentive to maintain up-to-date, modern farming practices and equipment.

The economy of North Dakota has already been adversely affected by repeal of the investment tax credit. Many farm implement dealers reported a considerable drop in sales. Rather than purchase new and modern equipment, many farmers are forced to use obsolete and dangerous equipment. More farmers and agricultural workers are killed or injured every year in on-the-job accidents than in any other industry. Many of these tragedies could be averted with newer and safer farm equipment.

Even the modest tax incentive embodied in my legislation would encourage farmers to replace their obsolete and dangerous equipment at a much faster rate.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BEEF SUPPLIES
AND BEEF PRICES

HON. ORVAL HANSEN

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of talk lately about the price of beef. It appears that the American cattleman is about to become the victim of another attempt to hand over more of his market to foreign producers and to deprive him of a fair return.

It is time to set the record straight. For most of the past 20 years the cattleman has been the victim of depressed prices for his product and steadily rising costs. He has been hit hard by inflation. Now that beef prices are approaching a level that will yield the producer a fair return commensurate with the investment and risks involved, we hear complaints about beef prices that ignore the economic realities facing the cattleman.

Beef prices have risen at a much slower pace than the prices of almost all other consumer items. When compared with the rise of the cost of living generally, even at today's prices, beef is a real bargain.

Talk about a beef shortage in a few years is just a smokescreen for attempts to carve up the domestic market for the benefit of importers and foreign producers and to the detriment of the American cattle industry. If the American cattleman has some continuing assurance of a decent price for his product he will supply all the beef our people need.

Mr. Speaker, the beef industry has contributed greatly to the rising standard of living in our Nation. It has been a major source of cash income for an often depressed agriculture economy. It has provided jobs and strengthened the tax base in many rural communities across the Nation.

Our beef producers are entitled to fair treatment. We owe them the right to earn a decent living. Complaints about beef prices should be examined in the light of all the relevant facts and on the basis of the entire record.

One of the best statements I have seen on this subject is by Don F. Magdanz, executive secretary-treasurer of the National Livestock Feeder Association, which I include as a part of my remarks:

THE TRUTH ABOUT BEEF SUPPLIES AND BEEF PRICES

(By Don F. Magdanz)

With all of the clamor being heard again about beef prices and what appears to be the beginning of another wholesale public attack upon the cost of the Nation's most important food item, it would seem the time has come to state a few hard, cold facts and set the record straight.

As suppliers of the fed animals from which consumers enjoy Choice beef, as well as Good and Prime, it is disgusting that whenever the cattle feeders and cattle growers realize or approach receiving prices for fed animals that allow them a decent return for effort, investment and risks incurred, some persons feel called upon to scream at the top of their lungs about the price of beef.

Sometimes this hue-and-cry comes from individual consumers or small groups of consumers. At other times, it comes from over-zealous writers who apparently are trying to "whip something up".

Through United States citizens registered as foreign lobbyists, foreign nations are trying desperately to create alarm in order to get a bigger piece of the U.S. market for their clients at the expense of American citizens and taxpayers engaged in the domestic cattle industry. U.S. importers are also in on the act. Some manufacturers, who would like to expand markets for their products in the nations who want to ship us more beef, are fanning the fire.

Always the fingers are pointed at high beef prices with apparent disregard for the facts in the case.

Are beef prices high compared to other consumer items, services, wages, taxes, disposable incomes, etc.? The answer must be an emphatic, NO! And there isn't any justification for all of the allegations poured forth from a variety of sources.

BEEF IS STILL A BARGAIN

The evils of inflation have brought about price and cost increases of practically every item we might name. In the past 10 years—since 1960—many of these increases have been substantial. But the price of fed cattle, wholesale beef, and even retail beef, have not nearly kept pace with the rest of the economy.

All that cattle feeders and growers want is a fair shake. They're not getting it and, except for occasional brief periods, haven't realized a return for nearly 20 years commensurate with inflated costs and prices.

Even in mid-year 1969, when cattle prices and wholesale beef did move upward temporarily, the average price of fed steers, Choice grade, at the peak time was slightly less than in 1952—18 years ago. Prices were, for two weeks in June 1969, about 30% above the average in 1960. In less than 4 months, Choice steers were back down to only 10% above 1960. Wholesale beef prices declined similarly. Retail beef prices also came down, though not as much. But this is the fourth month of 1970. What is the situation now? It's simply this.

At today's prices, beef is still the best bargain in the food stores. The same was true last summer and fall even though prices were higher than now.

In February 1970 the average price of Choice steers at Chicago was \$30.27 per cwt. It was \$26.24 in 1960.¹ If Choice steer prices had gone up during the 10 year period and kept pace with the cost of consumer services (less rent), Choice steers would have brought \$38.39 per cwt., a figure \$8 higher than they actually were, and \$4 above the highest average for Choice steers at the peak time last year.

If the average price per lb. of beef at retail had gone up as much since 1960 as these same consumer services, the average cost of beef to the consumer in February would have been \$1.18 per lb. instead of the actual 97.4 cents. Sirloin steak would have been selling on the average at about \$1.60 per lb. instead of \$1.31 and hamburger (not to be confused with ground beef) would have cost 80 cents instead of 64.5 cents (actual figures from Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1970).

Had Choice steer prices gone up since 1960 as much as the hourly earnings of labor (non-agricultural), Choice steers at Chicago would have sold for \$39.54 per cwt. instead of \$30.27. If Choice beef at retail had kept pace with these hourly earnings, the average over the nation would have been \$1.22 per lb. Sirloin steak would have been selling for at least \$1.65 and hamburger at about 83 cents.

In the fourth quarter of 1969 (latest figures

Footnotes at end of article.

available) per capita disposable income in the U.S. stood at \$3,172.00, an increase of 63.8% from 1960. If the price of Choice steers had moved up relatively, feeders would have been getting \$43.00 per cwt. The average price of Choice beef at retail would have been \$1.32 per lb. Sirloin steak would have had to bring about \$1.80 and hamburger around 89 cents per lb.

A comparison of prices in 1960 to those in February 1970 shows that neither Choice steers, nor Choice beef in the wholesale market, nor even the average price per lb. for Choice beef at retail, have gone up nearly as much as other foods, consumer services, hourly earnings, disposable income, etc.²

Choice steers rose from \$26.24 per cwt. to \$30.27, an increase of 15.3%, while per capita disposable income went from \$1,937.00 to \$3,172.00—an increase of 63.8%. The average price per cwt. of Choice beef carcasses at Chicago went from \$43.98 to \$46.74, an increase of 6.3%, while the average hourly earnings of non-agricultural labor went up 50.7% and average weekly earnings rose 45.2%.

The average price per lb. of Choice beef at retail went from 80.7 cents to 97.4 cents (in the highest month of 1969, the price was only \$1.02½), an increase of 20.7%, while hourly earnings of labor in the manufacturing industry went up 63.0%, and the per capita expenditures for other goods and services went up 67.7%.

Meanwhile, still covering a 10-year period, 1960 to February 1970:

Average consumer price index—all items—went up 28.5%.

Average cost of all food purchased by consumers, up 29.6%.

Average cost of all consumer services rose 41.4%.

Average cost of consumer services, less rent up 46.3%.

Average hourly earnings, non-agricultural, went up 50.7%.

Average hourly earnings of labor, manufacturing, up 45.1%.

Average hourly earnings of labor, construction, up 63.0%.

Average hourly earnings of labor, retail trade, up 57.9%.

Average weekly earnings, non-agricultural labor, up 45.2%.

We wonder how anyone can defend a charge that beef prices are too high.

MORE BEEF FOR LESS

But this is not the whole story. The cattle feeding and producing industries, even though operating in a marginal or submarginal profit climate, increased beef production from 14.75 billion lbs. in 1960³ to 20.95 billion lbs. in 1969,⁴ an expansion amounting to 42%. On a per capita basis, the industry supplied each man, woman and child in the United States with 103.1 lbs. of beef in 1969. Adding 7.5 lbs. of net imports of beef per capita, the total supply per person amounted to 110.6 lbs., an increase of 30.2% from the 85.0 lbs. of beef available in 1960.

But to buy this increase of 30.2% (25.6 lbs. more per person), consumers were able to drop the percentage of disposable income spent for all food from 20.0% in 1960 to only 16.4% in 1969—3.6% less or a decline of 18%. Meanwhile, with a 63.8% increase in per capita disposable income, they spent 2.5% more of it for other goods and services.

In fact, per capita expenditures for food rose \$131.00, or 33.8%, while expenditures for other goods and services went up \$956.00, an increase of 67.7%.

At this point it is appropriate to explain differences in domestic production and consumption-per-capita figures since many who argue the meat price case do not differentiate. Production of beef is total dressed weight from U.S. slaughter which, in 1969, was 20.95 billion lbs. Consumption per person figures result from dividing the population into the total supply available, the latter being production plus imports less ex-

ports. In 1969 imports of beef amounted to 1.614 billion lbs. (carcass weight equivalent) and exports were 82 million lbs. The resulting total supply available for consumption amounted to 22.485 billion lbs. In 1969, Division by the population of 203.2 million persons in 1969⁸ produces per capita consumption of 110.6 lbs. of which 103.1 lbs. was domestic production and 7.5 lbs. was imported beef.⁹

WE CAN'T AFFORD MORE IMPORTS

Obviously, to generate pressure for modification of the 1964 Meat Import Law, doubt is being raised that the beef supply from domestic production will be adequate to meet demand by 1975. In other words, fear is being aroused that there will be a shortage of beef by or before 1975 sending beef prices to much higher levels unless we open the doors for expanded foreign shipments. We challenge these suggestions.

We further contend that such tactics are being used to create a situation that will lower beef prices from present levels even though we have shown clearly that beef prices have not kept pace with other costs and prices and, frankly, are too low now. Suggestions (in the atmosphere of present livestock and beef price relationships) that some new commission be charged with the responsibility of determining future demand and domestic supply, and the volume of foreign meat that should be admitted under these determinations, smack heavily of a move to deliberately lower beef prices to consumers. This is true despite the language in the suggestion that proper recognition be given to a reasonable profit for the domestic beef industry.

In the face of rising costs of production, including labor, taxes, equipment, supplies, services, etc. and increased costs of slaughtering, processing, fabricating, distribution, and sales, we don't see how anyone can expect the domestic industry to furnish quality beef to consumers at lower figures per pound. Particularly is this true when consumers are demanding more services at the meat counter including extra trimming, more boning, and special treatment, and with higher disposable income more of them are wanting the more popular cuts, such as steaks and ribs.

The record will show that the domestic industry has demonstrated it will supply consumers with the quantity of beef they want and need. It is safe to say that the domestic industry will continue this supply in the future, provided consumers are willing to pay what it costs to produce, process, and distribute this supply for them.

At the same time, we suggest certain discouragement among cattle feeders and cattle growers from consumer resistance to what are still reasonable prices for beef. Should such discouragement become widespread, the industry as a whole may not supply the increases which may be necessary to completely fill the demand of consumers. It is like anything else; industry will furnish the product, but only if consumers are willing to pay the cost.

In order to meet demand in the future, it is obvious that some expansion in beef production will be necessary. There are differences in opinion on how much expansion will be required. Reserving comment on these differences until a later paragraph, let's first look at sources of increases in beef production.

WHERE DO WE GET MORE DOMESTIC BEEF?

Expansion in beef production arises from several sources. It results from increasing the number of fed cattle through a reduction in the slaughter of calves and from the reduction in slaughter of non-fed steers and heifers; and finally, from an increase in the production of more cattle (meaning more cows to produce calves).

Since 1960, calf slaughter in the United States has declined from 8,225,000 head⁷ to 4,858,400 head⁸ in 1969. Most, if not all, of these calves found their way to feedlots and produced about 630 lbs. of beef per head instead of about 130 lbs. of veal. It is reasonable to predict that calf slaughter will decline still further to the point where we may be slaughtering only about 2,800,000 head of calves in a given year adding some 2,000,000 head of cattle which will yield about 500 lbs. more beef per animal.

In the same year, 1960, the slaughter of non-fed steers and heifers totaled 5,664,000 head.⁹ By 1969 this number had been reduced to 3,033,000.¹⁰ Again, these cattle found their way into feedlots and each yielded about 630 lbs. of beef per head instead of about 360 lbs. considering the non-fed animals had been slaughtered at 700 lbs. It is again reasonable to predict from past experience that the number of non-fed steers and heifers in the slaughter will be reduced still further and soon amount to only 2,000,000 head per year. This would throw something over 1,000,000 head of additional cattle into feedlots and a corresponding increase in beef production would result.

In fact we can calculate an approximate amount of increased beef that will result from these two changes in slaughter. Adding 2,000,000 head of cattle to the feeding operation as a result of reduced calf slaughter with 500 lbs. more beef produced per animal above what was produced as veal, we come up with an increase of 1.0 billion lbs. of beef. Likewise, redirecting 1,000,000 head of non-fed steers and heifers into feedlots and realizing 630 lbs. of beef per head instead of 360 lbs., we come up with an additional increase of 270 million lbs. of beef.

These two sources alone, within the space of 1 or 2 years, would add 1.270 billion lbs. of domestic beef for consumers. It is reasonable that these changes will take place very soon based on the pattern in recent years. It's a foregone conclusion, though, that the slaughter of calves will probably never be reduced to zero, nor are we apt to ever feed all of the steers and heifers now produced in the United States. Some of the latter will always be slaughtered as what we call non-feds, although the number in this classification will undoubtedly decline.

As indicated, a third avenue for increased beef production is through the production of more cattle—meaning more cows to raise calves. This source of expanded production requires more time than the other two, but the process is already underway. With rather stable cow numbers on January 1, 1966, 1967, and 1968 of just a few more or less than 50,000,000 head, an increase in cows and heifers two years old and older of 330,000 head took place by January 1, 1969. On January 1, 1970, the estimated inventory of cows rose another 930,000 head to 51,308,000.¹¹ Increases in these two years represent the first significant change in cow numbers we have seen since about 1964 and is the basis for the previous statement that expansion in the cow herds is already underway.

The change in cow numbers from January 1, 1969 to January 1, 1970, however, was a modest 1.8%. We are not suggesting the same rate of increase of cow numbers will take place in the next three years, but a reasonable rate of 1.5% would place 53,652,000 head of cows in the inventory on January 1, 1973. Calves from these cows on hand would be reaching the market as fed beef in 1974 and 1975. Such an increase, along with the other changes in patterns which have just been reviewed, would easily be sufficient to supply the nation with an adequate amount of beef per capita, and more than is available to them today.

Cattle producers, however, will need some definite encouragement to retain additional numbers of she-stock in their herds in order to produce the increase in calves from which

consumers can eventually obtain additional beef supplies. This encouragement must come from prices sufficient to compensate them for their production and will not result if wide-spread public resistance to meat prices appears whenever returns from live animals approach a favorable level.

HOW MUCH BEEF DO WE NEED?

As indicated previously, there is a difference of opinion as to how much beef will be needed by 1975. Some projections call for as much as 27 billion pounds. Others range down to 26.3 billion and still lower to 25.8 billion. Frankly, it's only reasonable to assume that 25.8 billion pounds by 1975 is a higher volume than can be sold to consumers at prices providing reasonable returns to producers. We suggest that the very maximum that can be available without seriously depressing the domestic market would be 25.3 billion pounds. In order to arrive at a possible figure five years hence, though, two projections need to be made—population and consumption per capita.

Seemingly, population projections can be made with reasonable accuracy. According to Government sources the population since 1967 has been increasing at about 1% per year. Prior to that time, over a two year period the increase was at the rate of 1.1% per annum. With the population of 203,216,000 in 1969,¹² a 1% increase per year would mean a population by 1975 of 215,690,000 persons. Under modern circumstances this projection appears far more realistic than some which would indicate 219 million people, or more, five years hence.

The volume of beef that persons will buy at prices favorable to producers presents a more speculative projection. We believe it a foregone conclusion they would not accept a rate of increase per capita anywhere near that which took place from 1960 to 1970, which actually amounted to over 25 pounds per person. In fact, an increase of per capita supplies of more than 6 pounds to 7 pounds per person would be the outside limit which could be sold at present prices, or levels more favorable. Beginning with 110.6 pounds per capita consumed in 1969, a 1% increase per year would mean 117.4 pounds per capita by 1975. Anything more than this, we contend, would be unrealistic and exceedingly dangerous to the domestic industry.

Arguments that the consumption of beef in foreign countries may be 120 pounds per person to as much as 190 pounds per person, thus indicating that the U.S. has not even begun to reach its potential, are not realistic or justified. Persons in these other countries are largely beef consumers whereas the U.S. has a wide variety of other meat products which are being consumed. In addition to 110.6 pounds of beef consumed per capita in the U.S. in 1969, the civilian population also consumed 3.4 pounds per person of veal, 3.4 pounds of lamb and mutton and 64.8 pounds of pork, for a total of 182.2 pounds of red meat per person. Over and above this they consumed 47.6 pounds of poultry and 11.0 pounds of fish for a grand total of at least 240.8 pounds of high protein food per capita.¹³

Without question, beef has become the most popular of any of these products mentioned. But we cannot ignore the fact that there is a practical limit to the amount of food which humans can consume and will pay a fair price for.

Recall now our projected population of 215,690,000 persons by 1975. Applying possible maximum per capita consumption of beef at 117.8 pounds per person, it is logical that the total supply of beef in the U.S. by 1975 should not exceed 25.322 billion pounds if the domestic industry would realize reasonable returns for its production. The quantity of additional beef that would be required from domestic production by 1975 and its sources of availability are clearly demonstrated in the calculations that follow:

Footnotes at end of article.

[In billions of pounds]	
Estimated maximum permissible supply of beef in 1975	25.322
Volume of imports allowable in 1975 in same proportion to supply as in 1969 (carcass weight equivalent)	- 1.823
Net volume of beef permitted from domestic production in 1975	23.499
Domestic production in 1969	- 20.953
Additional domestic production needed by 1975 to make available 117.4 pounds of beef per person for 215,690,000	2.546
Anticipated increase in domestic production from increased slaughter of fed animals (transfer from calf slaughter and non-fed steer and heifer slaughter) (see page 8)	- 1.270
Additional domestic production needed from increased number of cattle (more cows and calves)	1,276
To produce 1.276 billion pounds of beef, additional number of head in slaughter at 630 pounds slaughter weight per head	2,025,400
Projected possible increase in number of cows by January 1, 1973; their calves would be slaughtered in 1974 and 1975 (see page 11746)	53,652,000
Cows in the inventory January 1, 1970	- 51,308,000
Possible number of additional cattle available for slaughter by 1975	2,344,000

Thus, it can be readily realized that the additional beef which may be required by 1975 is completely within the realm of possibility through increased fed cattle slaughter as a result of both reduction of calf slaughter and lower non-fed slaughter of steers and heifers, as well as from increased number of calves from a reasonable increase in beef cows.

In fact, to produce the volume of beef needed for a 1% increase in per capita consumption and a 1% annual increase in population, less than the anticipated rate of increase in beef cows which we have projected would be required. In other words, the rate of increase in beef cows could even fall short of that explained earlier and we would still have available for consumers a sufficient supply of beef. With fulfillment of all projected increases from domestic sources, there would be more reason than ever to restrict imports further.

Along with increased production of domestic beef which can be expected to occur, at least up to limits prescribed if consumers will pay for the production, it must be emphasized that foreign nations will have a share in this expanded market in accordance with the guidelines set up in the Meat Import Law of 1964. In the opinion of this Association, this is more than they are entitled to, and any fracture of the restrictions now in force can have a devastating economic effect on the domestic industry. The establishment of a consumer oriented commission with authority to project domestic production and allow for an increased volume of imports would endanger the most important segment of agriculture industry in the U.S. In our atmosphere of high costs, U.S. producers can in no way compete with the low cost production possible in most for-

eign countries who are supplying us with beef, and should not be expected to.

BEEF PRODUCTION IS A BUSINESS

It may be argued that some beef prices, even at fair levels, are beyond what low income families can afford to pay. This may be true, and those in the beef producing industry are sympathetic to those whose incomes are not adequate to satisfy their wants and desires.

But, the more popular cuts of beef are not the only items these people can't buy. Furthermore, there would be many less popular and less expensive cuts of meat within the financial reach of these families.

The cattle feeders and cattle producers are in business for a livelihood. To stay in business and expand their production they have to meet higher costs, higher taxes, higher wages, and higher everything. They can't stand these inflated figures if their returns are geared to what lower income people can afford to pay. They won't be able to stay in business, nor could any other industry survive in the United States under those circumstances.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ See Appendix, Table I, with complete references.
- ² See Appendix, Table I, with complete references.
- ³ *Livestock & Meat Situation*, Economic Research Service, USDA, November 1968, p. 26, and
- ⁴ *Ibid.*, March 1970, p. 24.
- ⁵ *Economic Indicators*, Prepared for the Joint Economic Committee by the Council of Economic Advisers, March 1970, p. 5.
- ⁶ *Livestock & Meat Situation*, Economic Research Service, USDA, March 1970, p. 24.
- ⁷ *Livestock and Meat Statistics*, Economic Research Service, USDA Statistical Bulletin No. 333, August 1964, p. 64.
- ⁸ *Livestock Slaughter*, Statistical Reporting Service, USDA, December 1969, p. 2.
- ⁹ Calculated from total Slaughter of Cattle in 1960, *Ibid.*, No. 7, of 25,224,000 head, less slaughter of fed marketings and slaughter of cows and bulls.
- ¹⁰ Calculated from total of cattle in 1969, *Ibid.*, No. 8, of 35,224,000 head, less slaughter of fed marketings and slaughter of cows and bulls.
- ¹¹ *Livestock and Meat Situation*, Economic Research Service, USDA, March 1970, p. 6.
- ¹² *Economic Indicators*, Prepared for Joint Committee by Council of Economic Advisers, March 1970, p. 5.
- ¹³ *National Food Situation*, Economic Research Service, USDA, February 1970, p. 15.

APPENDIX—TABLE I

	Amount	Percent
Average price of choice steers, Chicago—Per Cwt:		
1960	\$26.24	
Feb. 1970	\$30.27	+15.3
Average price per cwt. choice steer beef, Chicago 600-700 lbs. wholesale:		
1960	\$43.98	
Feb. 1970	\$46.74	+6.3
Average price per lb. (cents) choice beef at retail:		
1960	\$80.7	
Feb. 1970	\$97.4	+20.7
Consumer price index, all items:		
1960	103.1	
Feb. 1970	132.5	+28.5
Average cost all food purchased by consumers:		
1960	\$101.4	
Feb. 1970	\$131.5	+29.6
Average cost all consumer services:		
1960	\$106.6	
Feb. 1970	\$150.7	+41.4
Average cost all consumer services, less rent:		
1960	\$107.4	
Feb. 1970	\$157.1	+46.3
Average hourly earnings nonagricultural:		
1960	\$2.09	
Feb. 1970	\$3.15	+50.7

	Amount	Percent
Average hourly earnings manufacturing:		
1960	\$2.26	
February 1970	\$3.28	+45.1
Average hourly earnings construction:		
1960	\$3.08	
February 1970	\$5.02	+63.0
Average hourly earnings retail trade:		
1960	\$1.52	
February 1970	\$2.40	+57.9
Average weekly earnings nonagricultural:		
1960	\$80.67	
February 1970	\$117.18	+45.2
Per capita disposable income:		
1960	\$1,937.00	
4th quarter 1969	\$3,172.00	+63.8
Per capita expenditures for food:		
1960	\$388.00	
4th quarter 1970	\$519.00	+33.8
Per capita disposable income spent for food (percent):		
1960	20.0	
4th quarter 1969	16.4	-18.0
Per capita expenditures for other goods and services:		
1960	\$1,412.00	
4th Quarter 1969	\$2,368.00	+67.7
Per capita disposable income spent for other goods and services—percent:		
1960	72.9	
4th Quarter 1969	74.7	+2.5
Food consumption per capita:		
1960	100.5	
1969	106.0	+5.5
	(9)	+5.8
	(9)	+5.1
Pounds of beef consumed per capita:		
1960	85.0	
1969	110.7	+30.2

- ¹ *Livestock and Meat Statistics*, Statistical Bulletin No. 230, U.S. Department of Agriculture, June 1960, pp. 112 and 127.
- ² *Livestock, Meat & Wool Market News*, Weekly Summary & Statistics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Vol. 38, No. 6, p. 130; No. 7, p. 153; No. 8, p. 177; No. 9, p. 201.
- ³ *Ibid.*, Vol. 38, No. 6, p. 138; No. 7, p. 161; No. 8, p. 185; No. 9, p. 209.
- ⁴ *Livestock and Meat Statistics*, Statistical Bulletin No. 230, U.S. Department of Agriculture, June 1961, p. 132, & U.S. Department of Agriculture information not published.
- ⁵ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Information available, but not published as of April 10, 1970.
- ⁶ Index Economic Indicators, Council of Economic Advisers, Prepared for the Joint Economic Committee, March 1970, p. 26.
- ⁷ *Ibid.*, March 1970, p. 15.
- ⁸ *Ibid.*, December 1969, p. 5.
- ⁹ *Ibid.*, March 1970, p. 5.
- ¹⁰ Marketing & Transportation Situation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, August 1969, p. 10.
- ¹¹ *Ibid.*, February 1970, p. 2.
- ¹² *Ibid.*, August 1969, p. 10.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*, February 1970, p. 2.
- ¹⁴ Index National Food Situation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 1970, p. 13.
- ¹⁵ Animal products.
- ¹⁶ Crop products.
- ¹⁷ *Livestock & Meat Situation*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 1968, p. 26.
- ¹⁸ National Food Situation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, February 1970, p. 15.

THE INFLUENCE OF SCOUTING ON AMERICAN LIFE

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE
OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, April 10, it was my distinct pleasure to participate in the Eagle Recognition Banquet of the Eastern Connecticut Council of Boy Scouts of America, held in Putnam, Conn. On this occasion, 27 boys were honored and were presented with plaques and certificates granting them the rank of Eagle Scout. These boys were from towns all over my district. The event was sponsored by Elks Lodge No. 574, of Putnam.

I was privileged to be the guest speaker on this auspicious occasion, and the theme of my address was "The Influence of Scouting on American Life." Because

this subject may be of interest to many of our colleagues, I am inserting my speech in the RECORD. It is as follows:

THE INFLUENCE OF SCOUTING ON
AMERICAN LIFE

One of the main purposes of mankind, from the beginning of civilization to the present day, has been to organize in large groups for the purpose of achieving special goals. It is not an easy business, and the number of organizations that fall in attaining their objectives far surpassed the number that succeed. Organizational discussion can easily develop into personal discord, which in turn can lead to the departure of certain members, to the distinct disadvantage of the organization. Understanding this, we are all the more appreciative whenever a group succeeds, over a long period, in working together for mutual purposes beneficial to the national interest.

Since the Boy Scouts of America were organized, they have worked so well together in a spirit of harmony, as to defy comparison with other groups similarly motivated. Equally impressive are their principles, so sound, inspiring, and acceptable as to capture the endorsement of leaders of all religious faiths, of business leaders, of labor leaders, and holders of public office of both major political parties. Through their diligent campaign to emphasize the wholesome aspects of American life, they have achieved an internal organizational unity which has won for itself a national unison of praise for their performance.

Scouting has always aimed at making the American boy "physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." I am certain the eagle scout trail has led all of you through healthful outdoor adventure—camping, exploring, sports, woodcraft—and given you a feeling of kinship with the pioneer and Indian scouts who led the way into the wilderness.

Scouting supplies the opportunity of combining fun with adventure. There is fun in hiking along the open trail, pack on your back, with your best friends at your side, not knowing what new adventure may await around each bend in the road. There is fun living on your own in the open, sleeping in your own tent, eating meals which you have fixed yourself. And when the day is over, there also is fun and fellowship awaiting, as you sit around the campfire, swapping stories of camping trips gone by.

But these are only some of the adventures available to the good scout. For you not only gain experience in taking care of yourself in the open, but you also learn how to be a real citizen in an American community. It is a first-class experience, in my estimation.

The Boy Scouts of America is charged by its congressional charter with the responsibility for promoting the ability of the boy as an individual. In cooperation with the home, the church, the school, and other community institutions, scouting has met its responsibilities. Scouting has been called the most exciting game ever devised for boys. But it is something more than a game. It is a program in which you—from eight years old up—can learn how to do things for yourselves, and for other people. It develops your physical fitness, skill, self-reliance, and courage and furnishes you with high ideals of service to your country. The future of our American way of life depends on how adequately you, our youth, are prepared to shoulder the responsibilities of the political, the business, and the social factors that constitute our national pattern of living.

This preparation for your capacity to become citizens is not only your responsibility as Boy Scouts, but it is also the responsi-

bility of the adults of this nation. History judges each generation on how it fulfills the duties of citizenship. Your four-year program will be a powerful tool in helping you understand and fulfill your duties of citizenship. Members of Congress always look with pride on the occasion when representatives of the Boy Scouts of America meet with the President of the United States at the White House to make their annual report to the Nation. We are proud that you have been accorded a charter by the Congress of the United States.

It is human nature to be ready with sincere congratulations when one feels that the recipient of praise will move on to better things and that the good deeds that have prompted the praise will increase. Your leaders, your families, and your friends are confident that you are moving on to better things, and we desire to help in every way possible.

The familiar phrase, "my good deed for the day," has become exceptionally meaningful. For the past 60 years you have been expanding this simple theme until it has become the basis of concentrated community effort and cooperation. It has developed into the idea of the "National Good Turn."

A boy, or anyone, for that matter, learns to understand the Democratic processes of government and their values through living and practicing them. May I point out to you that the fundamentals contained in your scouting program are the same fundamentals that have made America great.

Like our Founding Fathers, the Boy Scout movement is working to help build a nation which will move onward—no matter what obstacles lie ahead.

We live today in a complicated world, but there are many ways of coping with it, and the boy scouts are very good at teaching these ways. We often hear it said that the youth of today will make the world of tomorrow, but that is not all there is to it. Youth alone never has had and never will have the chance to build the world. It is truer to say that the world of tomorrow will be made by a partnership of youth and age—of young people and their parents and aunts and uncles and grandparents—and I for one am for it. I am for the bold, daring, venturesome, risk-taking spirit of youth. I am for the cautious, careful, cost-counting spirit of age. And I am for the best possible blend we can make of the two. But we must learn to eliminate the tension and the lack of understanding between the generations. There must be no tension and there must be understanding. This is necessary not only to individual happiness, but necessary to the establishment of harmony in these United States, and desperately necessary to the peace of the world.

Too often we hear of the stresses and strains between pupil and teacher, child and parent; sometimes we learn of whole segments of youth and adulthood in a church or an entire community practically squared off against each other.

The partnership of youth and age needs strengthening—there is no group more able to help than the Boy Scouts of America.

It is my belief—as I think it is yours—that in the years which lie ahead the human race must retain every shred of freedom. The world is growing too small to remain divided, into warring camps.

New horizons have appeared to many nations and to many peoples. But how fortunate for America—how fortunate for the Boy Scouts of America—that our Founding Fathers seized the opportunity to feed a new nation with a balanced diet of liberty, justice, regard for the individual, and spiritual faith.

From an infant nation, there has sprung a

union of fifty States. Out of an atmosphere of freedom there has grown a system of free enterprise that has given us the power to produce and develop in a way never heard of before in all history. As we analyze the warp and woof of America's tapestry of greatness, we find that the strength of the fabric lies in the freedom of the individual.

Our youth—the citizens of tomorrow—must be impressed with these basic facts about America's past. Without these impressions, they will be unable to fulfill the goals of the future.

We can take it for granted that the boys of scouting, in their quest for fulfilling the requirements of their program, hear time and time again the phrase: the challenges to youth today are leadership and service. No matter how shop-worn these words, they are. We need more leaders—small-town leaders, big city leaders, business and professional leaders, neighborhood leaders, leaders in every phase of our advancing scientific programs. We need leaders who will help in solving our civic problems, our farm problems, our labor problems, our industrial problems, our international problems, and problems in education; we need leaders who will bring with them a strong spiritual faith in the future.

It is not uncommon to hear the remark that great men, such as Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and others, were born leaders. Such a remark implies that the qualities which made these men great leaders were inherited rather than built through training. Careful study of the lives of these men convinces one that they did not depend upon inheritance alone for their goals in life. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin worked out definite plans whereby they might improve themselves. Theodore Roosevelt advocated the strenuous life and was ever alert to improve himself physically and mentally; he highly approved of the Boy Scout oath and law.

The regular scouting program with its ideals, as revealed in the promise of every Cub Scout, Boy Scout, and Explorer, will continue to chart the course for future leaders. It will continue to build character and assist in the building of leadership. The den, the patrol, and, in fact, the entire organizational structure of scouting, teaches democratic action.

Democracy now faces its largest test. It has demonstrated its superiority in our land. But democracy must continually prove itself, just as you eagle scouts must meet test after test to reach your goal and to maintain and improve your rank. Democracy must continue to demonstrate at home its ability to meet new problems, because it can hope for no great following in distant lands if it fails to meet its challenges in this country.

You are fortunate to have this particular world. Its uncertainty can become a tonic—its ugly aspects, a challenge—its dangers, an invitation to become mature citizens. It is a world for the physically and mentally fit. It is also an age ripe for some great manifestation of spiritual force—in which I hope you will share. Best of all, it is an age whose very chaos should keep your minds flexible. Like you, the world has set its face toward the future. It offers new territories of the mind for the brave to explore. Never were ideas more numerous and horizons more wide.

I have great respect for the Boy Scouts of America. I have great hope for your achievements tomorrow.

I congratulate the Eagle Scouts of this group. I honor all Scouts, especially for the spirit in which you approach your responsibilities, and I wish you well in your future endeavors.

VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW SPEAKS
ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
TRAINING

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, I have a consuming interest in the quality of education being provided at all levels of our educational system. Along with many others in public life who have a responsibility in this field, I have been deeply disturbed by the campus unrest which has plagued our colleges and universities in recent years. I have long been of the opinion that a good part of this unrest results from the anxieties and frustrations of a good many people on the campuses who really do not have the proper qualifications and motivations to complete a 4-year college curriculum and who would be happier and more productive in some other field.

For this reason I have supported an expansion of vocational education training at the high school level so that we may hopefully place these individuals in a program for which they are qualified and in which they can make a real contribution to society rather than wasting a year or two on a college campus floundering around in an effort to determine just where their real interests and abilities lie.

Vice President AGNEW touched upon this very important and sensitive issue last night in Des Moines, Iowa, and while his audience consisted of Republicans only, his message was directed to all Americans, and especially to college and university administrators.

Once again the Vice President has revealed his refreshing quality of applying plain, old, ordinary commonsense to the process of finding solutions to some of our most perplexing problems and I hope that editorial writers all over the country will heed his admonition to read all of his speech before turning to their typewriters to comment thereon.

I insert the complete text of the Vice President's remarks in the RECORD at this point and also urge my colleagues to read what he has to say:

ADDRESS BY VICE PRESIDENT AGNEW

Five months to the day have passed since I visited Des Moines to present a few thoughts about the network news. It is a pleasure to be back—I enjoy visiting famous battlefields, especially when the outcome of the conflict was decisive and served a useful purpose.

Tonight I hope to cover more completely a subject touched upon in my Lincoln Day remarks in Chicago—the disturbing trends in administrative and admissions policies of America's colleges and universities.

With regard to the determination of curricula and the hiring and firing of college professors, I stated in Chicago that the desires of students should not be the controlling factor. However, it cannot be validly argued that students' views on these matters are of no value in making educational judgments. Students, the consumers of knowledge, are

in a unique position to assess the effectiveness of educational policies. Therefore, their views should be considered and be an ingredient of final decisions by the educational establishment.

From the light of experiences in the last decade, it would seem to me that Professor Sidney Hook hit the nail on the head in his recent book, *Academic Freedom and Academic Anarchy*. He stated:

"... there are no compensating advantages in the risks incurred when students are given the power of educational decision.

"That is why with respect to the... demand for student rights, we must say: 'Consultation, yes—decision, no.'"

Tonight I want to give you my views in greater particularity on the subject of college admissions, and this time I come armed with supportive quotations from distinguished administrators who are equally concerned about this problem.

The American system of colleges and universities, ladies and gentlemen, is the envy of mankind. It belongs not just to the professional educational community, but to all of us. When decisions begin to represent a definite trend that may drastically depreciate those national assets, then all of us have an interest at stake; all of us have a right to be heard—indeed, a duty to speak.

When one looks back across the history of the last decade—at the smoking ruins of a score of college buildings, at the outbreaks of illegal and violent protests and disorders on hundreds of college campuses, at the regular harassment and interruption and shouting down of speakers, at the totalitarian spirit evident among thousands of students and hundreds of faculty members, at the decline of genuine academic freedom to speak and teach and learn—that record hardly warrants a roaring vote of confidence in the academic community that presided over the disaster.

We in public life who criticize, however, should make that criticism constructive. This I intend to do. I feel as much as anyone that there should be expanded educational opportunities for deprived, but able, young people in our society. The difference is that I favor better preparing them—with additional governmental assistance—in some form of prep school rather than tossing them into a four-year college or university curriculum that they are not equipped to handle. And I do not feel that our traditional four-year institutions should lower their sights or their standards for the sole purpose of opening their doors wider.

Now, there are two methods by which unqualified students are being swept into college on the wave of the new socialism. One is called a quota system, and the other an open admissions policy. Each is implemented by lessening admission requirements. They may be equally bad.

Under a quota system, a specific percentage of the student body must consist of minority or disadvantaged students regardless of whether they can meet the existing standards for enrollment. If they do not apply, they must be recruited.

Under an open admissions policy, a college deliberately opens its doors and expands its enrollment despite the inability of many of the applicants to meet minimum standards.

There are distinguished, even brilliant, men with grave reservations about the wisdom of either of these policies. The Historian, Daniel Boorstin is one of them. Speaking in Tulsa last June, he carved his views in sentences more emphatic than my own.

"In the university all men are not equal. Those better endowed or better equipped intellectually must be preferred in admission, and preferred in recognition. . . . If we give in to the armed demands of militants to admit persons to the university because of their race, their poverty, their illiteracy, or

any other non-intellectual distinctions, our universities can no longer serve all of us—or any of us."

Professor Boorstin argues his case on behalf of the integrity of the university, but there are also other arguments against racial quotas, not the least of which is that of simple justice.

For each youth unprepared for a college curriculum who is brought in under a quota system, some better prepared student is denied entrance. Admitting the obligation to compensate for past deprivation and discrimination, it just does not make sense to atone by discriminating against and depriving someone else.

Another argument against easy admissions was summed up in the testimony of Dr. Clark Kerr of the prestigious Carnegie Foundation's Commission for the Advancement of Teaching in testimony before the House Education Committee. He said:

"Some institutions have brought in students too far below the admissions standards with the result that it ended up in frustration for the student. . . . It's bad policy to start someone on a path when you know he can't reach the end of the road."

Is it understandable that I wonder why the remarks of Kerr and Boorstin were greeted with respectful editorial silence by the same tribe that came looking for my scalp after Chicago?

We can see the visible results of weak and insufficiently defined educational policy in the growing militancy of increasing numbers of students who confuse social ideals with educational opportunities. John Roche, a former Special Consultant to President Johnson, a syndicated columnist and a professor at Brandeis, observed the phenomenon on his own campus. In my opinion, he analyzed it correctly. Last year he wrote as follows about the violence emanating from black student militancy.

"Sociologists and others have had a field day explaining the sources of this behavior, but I do not believe the problems at Brandeis, San Francisco, Swarthmore or wherever trouble has erupted is terribly complex. We created our own difficulties the day we (and I mean the liberal academicians) decided that a college or university should double as a settlement house. Once the decision was made that Negro or 'culturally underprivileged' youngsters should be admitted to first class colleges, without the usual prerequisites, the escalation began. . . .

"All this special Black admission business has, of course, been conducted with a brass band, as college and university administrators and faculties congratulate themselves on their racialism, on their willingness to rise above white racism. In fact, what has happened in most instances that have come to my attention is sheerly cosmetic: nobody has actually worried about the anguish of the poor Negro kids who have been dumped into a competitive situation, have been thrown with inadequate preparation into water well beyond their capacity to swim."

In criticizing my views on racial quotas following my speech in Chicago, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* said:

"In the prestigious Ivy League, the schools admitted freshman classes last September that were 10 per cent negro. . . . and it added approvingly, 'This represented a huge increase in black enrollment.'"

But, is this a really good thing—and if ten per cent is good, would twelve or fifteen per cent be better?

President Clifford Lord of Hofstra, in a speech last December, aired his own doubts about a policy of "open admissions."

"This can be a very expensive process for the private institution, financially and academically," he noted. ". . . There is the additional and critical question of the educational desirability of mixing those who are qualified by modern standards for work in

a particular institution and those who come in under an open enrollment program."

A Ford Foundation education expert, Mr. Fred Crossland, registers more than just doubts; he thinks this 10 per cent quota today is impossible to attain.

According to the Office of Education, though blacks constitute about twelve per cent of our college age population, they account for only six per cent of all high school graduates. Mr. Crossland adds that only about half of this six per cent is capable of handling a college curriculum. Where does this leave the *Plain Dealer's* ten per cent? Says Mr. Crossland:

"Given present standards, it's preposterous and statistically impossible to talk about boosting black enrollment to ten per cent even over the next five years."

What makes Mr. Crossland's unequivocal statement so timely is that just two weeks ago—after twelve days of heat from striking militant students at the University of Michigan—President Robben W. Fleming agreed to nearly all their major demands—the first of which was for a ten per cent black enrollment by 1973.

Now let me read you what a distinguished member of the Michigan faculty said about the President's action. He is Gardner Ackley, the economics professor who served as Chairman of President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisors. According to the *Ann Arbor News*, this is what Professor Ackley told a faculty meeting:

"This has been a very tragic year . . . which has seen the beginning of the destruction of this University as a center of learning . . . It is being destroyed by its own faculty and administration."

"The University's administration, he said, is unwilling or unable to resist the destroyers . . . However ridiculous or worthy the cause, it will win in proportion to the willingness of its supporters to disrupt the life of the University."

"University facilities are now available for . . . promoting any cause, no matter how obscene or revolting."

"There is no reason. There is only power."

According to the *Ann Arbor News*, Professor Ackley received a standing ovation; and there were shouts of "Bravo" from his colleagues.

The surrender at Ann Arbor is not dissimilar to the tragic surrender of Italian academic and political leadership to the demands of rebellious students two years ago for open admissions to the universities of all high school graduates.

The results have been instructive, to say the least. Measured in diplomas granted annually—the number has jumped, in just a few years, from 28,000 to 40,000—the reform is a success. But these are bargain basement diplomas—and total Italian employers advertising for college graduates are careful to specify that the degree must date back to 1967.

In a few years' time perhaps—thanks to the University of Michigan's callow retreat from reality—America will give the diplomas from Michigan the same fish eye that Italians now give diplomas from the University of Rome.

President Lord of Hofstra, who, as I stated earlier, expressed his serious reservations about mixing "open enrollment" students and academically qualified students, feels nevertheless that this might be a good policy—for institutions other than Hofstra. Is it with tongue in cheek that he said:

"It seems to me that the wholly or largely tax-supported institutions such as the State University or the City University have got to pick up this ball and carry it . . ."

One gets the distinct impression that Hofstra will not be picking up the ball and carrying it any time soon.

But the public institutions are not without impassioned defenders—like Irving Kris-

tol—who believe it a major tragedy to impose upon quality institutions of higher learning, such as the city colleges of New York, a social burden of assimilation and uplift that they are neither designed nor equipped to shoulder.

Writing in the *Public Interest* last November, he warned:

" . . . black militants are demanding that many more (and eventually all) black students who are graduated from high school be admitted automatically to the city colleges regardless of grades or aptitude, or whatever and (New York's Upper East Side and Suburban Elite) which in any case sends its youngsters out of town, thinks it is being 'constructive' when it meets this demand at least part way—i.e., when it grants to poor black youngsters a college diploma in lieu of a college education . . ."

"The city colleges," continues Professor Kristol, "are one of the most valuable—perhaps the most valuable—patrimonies of New York. The Jews took them over from the WASPs and used them to great advantage; the Irish and Italians are now participating and benefiting; the Negroes and Puerto Ricans will very soon be in a position to inherit this remarkable system of higher education. But as things are going now, their inheritance will be worthless."

These institutions—the widening avenue of advancement for the young natural leaders in New York's community—are, in his words:

" . . . being transformed—degraded is not too strong a term—with the approval and consent of the elite, into four-year community colleges, with all academic distinction being remorselessly extinguished."

If these quality colleges are degraded, it would be a permanent and tragic loss to the poor and middle class of New York, who cannot afford to establish their sons and daughters on the Charles River or Cayuga Lake. New York will have traded away one of the intellectual assets of the Western world for a four-year community college and a hundred thousand devalued diplomas.

The central mission of higher education is intellectual, argues Dr. Lincoln Gordon of Johns Hopkins.

To the extent universities deviate from that objective, we are devaluing a national asset that many foreign leaders believe has given America a unique advantage over the nations of the world.

I agree with Dr. Gordon. Any attempt to subordinate the great universities of this country to social goals for which they are ill-designed and ill-equipped can only result in tragic losses to both these institutions and the nation.

Perhaps the country has already marched too far under the banners of the slogan, "Every Man A College Graduate," to abandon it now. But maybe not. Perhaps there remains a "via media," a middle way, that will both preserve the integrity and quality of America's colleges—and advance the cause of minorities and the disadvantaged.

Assuredly, the first step along such a road was taken a few weeks ago by President Nixon when he called on the nation to make an historic commitment:

"No qualified student who wants to go to college should be barred by lack of money. That has long been a great American goal: I propose that we achieve it now."

Certainly, no young man or woman with ability and talent should be denied, by the ancient and traditional barrier of poverty, the opportunity to advance to the limits of his capacity. Not in this wealthy country in 1970. To allow that to happen is to tolerate an unnecessary individual tragedy which, when multiplied, amounts to a national tragedy.

Nor can we let talent go unnoticed. A perpetual national search should be conducted to locate within every community every

child of ability and promise. When located, they should be given special attention—to advance them to limits of their potential and to prepare them for leadership in their communities and in society.

We must also recognize the needs of the unprepared and underachieving child and of those who do not begin to show promise academically until later in high school. Where necessary—and it is often critically necessary—substantial programs of compensatory education must be developed. Extra summers of study, extra years of academic preparation must be provided at public expense. For there can be no doubt that we must compensate for the deprived environment.

For these students I believe we must have more community colleges and special preparatory schools, to insure to the late-blooming, the underprepared and the underachieving student every educational opportunity.

But I make this distinction: preparatory and compensatory education do not belong in the university. Students needing special educational services—who do not meet the standards and requirements of institutions of higher education—should not be encouraged to apply—in the first instance—to such institutions.

Rather than lower the standards of higher education, we must raise the level of the student's preparation and achievement, so that he may not only one day take his place in the colleges and universities of this nation, but successfully hold that place in active, healthy competition with other students.

This, I believe, is the kind of commitment that can and must be made to balance the scales and insure full equality of educational opportunity.

But, a firm commitment to equality of opportunity must not result in the dilution of that opportunity. For colleges and universities to deliberately draw into a high academic environment students who are unqualified intellectually or whom the primary and secondary schools have conspicuously failed to prepare is to create hopes which are doomed to disappointment.

Moreover, the cluttering of our universities, already too large in many cases, through the insertion of high school level semesters for the accommodation of those unqualified for the traditional curriculum is a major cause of campus inefficiency and unrest. The number of students on college campuses has increased by 400 percent in three decades and is expected to reach nearly ten million within five years. In 1940 only two universities in the country had more than twenty thousand students; today, sixty universities can claim that dubious distinction.

Rising student enrollments have been forced to exaggerated heights by a combination of underlying social pressures. Within the awesome statistics of bigness lie the heart of the justified complaints of many college students today—complaints about absentee professors—about the plastic facelessness on campus—about the decline and disappearance of the personal teacher-student relationship—about ill-equipped graduate students teaching courses for which undergraduates have paid \$60, \$70, and even \$80 a credit—about being matriculated, administrated, graded and graduated by computer.

I do not accept the proposition that every American boy and girl should go to a four-year college. Even now, with nearly eight million students on the campuses of this country, there are tens of thousands there who did not come for the learning experience and who are restless, purposeless, bored and rebellious.

College, at one time considered a privilege, is considered to be a right today—and is valued less because of that. Concentrations

of disoriented students create an immense potential for disorder.

The Chairman of the Sociology Department of Columbia University, Professor Amital Etzioni, recognizes the phenomenon, deplors its inevitable and undesirable by-products—the depersonalization of the campus and the threat to academic quality because of massive enrollments—but sees no certain solution.

Writing recently in the *Wall Street Journal*, he contends that the lowering of admission standards results in the presence on campus of pressure groups with—and I quote:

"a social ideology and a political organization to further demands for easy promotion and guaranteed graduation.

"If one tries to enforce select admission or academic standards, he risks being labeled a racist, and he lays himself open to campus-wide attacks . . .

"The goal of college education for everyone is now too widely endorsed both by white middle class Americans and minorities to stop the high-schoolization of colleges simply by trying to uphold the old standards . . .

"If we can no longer keep the floodgates closed at the admissions office, it at least seems wise to channel the general flow away from four-year colleges and toward two-year extensions of high school in the junior and community colleges."

And, of course, that is what should be done. Consistent with this philosophy, I favor the sort of procedures in high school that screen out the best students and make greater demands upon their greater talents.

In some areas, such ideas have been discarded as reactionary. But if we accept Jefferson's concept of a "natural aristocracy" among peoples—then that is as true for every race and community of man. It should be our objective to find, to nurture and to advance that natural aristocracy through the rigorous demands of intellectual competition.

To require a student of genuine ability to sit for hours in a classroom with those neither able nor prepared, and to permit him to be intellectually stalled at the level of the slowest, is a cruel waste of his God-given talents.

In Washington today there is a single black high school—Dunbar—which once trained this natural aristocracy with unrivaled success. Two decades ago, eighty per cent of its graduates went on to college, a higher percentage than any other school in the District of Columbia. That high school numbers among its graduates federal, district and appellate judges, the first black General in the American Army, and a United States Senator.

After the Supreme Court decision of 1954, however, this school under prevailing educational nostrums was allowed to become just another school in the inner city. Today, it ranks at the bottom of District of Columbia schools in the percentage of graduates going on to college.

In my opinion, Dunbar High School was sacrificed by the levelers and the ideologists on the altar of educational egalitarianism—and I cannot believe that the black people of the capital or the nation are better for the loss.

My remarks here tonight have been extended—I am sure they will also strike some of my critics as pure heresy. As soon as they come clacking off the news wires into the horrified city rooms of the East, my friends on the editorial pages will start sharpening their knives and dancing around the typewriters. I ask no favors—but make one recommendation. Read my remarks through, just once at least, before turning to the keyboard. Sometimes, that can improve the editorial.

Thank you and good night.

YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the General Subcommittee on Education, it has been my privilege to preside over hearings that have explored the multiple problems, and possible solutions for problems, that affect our elementary and secondary educational system in America.

We have conducted wide-ranging hearings on the needs of elementary and secondary schools for the 1970's and have solicited the views of educators, sociologists, teachers, and experts in the field of education who can give the Congress some idea of what works, and why, in education.

Among the innovations tried in several communities around the country is the year-round school. This concept makes maximum use of the school facilities, in many cases obviating the need for additional classroom construction and for overcrowding in classes at all levels. One of the communities to begin this year-round plan is Joliet, Ill. The Valley View School District, north of Joliet, will start this program in June.

Students will attend classes for 9 weeks, have a 3-week vacation, in addition to Christmas week, Easter week, and 2 weeks in the summer. Valley View's 7,000 students will be divided into four groups. With staggered sessions, there will always be a fourth of the student population on vacation.

This may take a little getting adjusted to, but with the cooperation of parents, and businesses that will be granting vacation time for family wage earners to coincide with the students' vacation time, the project should show an immediate effect.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Valley View School District for its foresightedness. I am inserting in the RECORD today an article that recently appeared in the *Christian Science Monitor* about this new concept and how it is being utilized in other school districts, as well.

Mr. Speaker, the article follows:

YEAR-ROUND SCHOOL?

(By Merelice Kundratiss)

CHICAGO.—Two nasty letters, one derogatory phone call, and 20 requests for schedule changes.

These were the only reactions from 3,000 Illinois families when they were notified of which year-round school schedule their children would attend.

It looks like fathers were able to juggle vacations with the family even under the new school schedules. Mothers welcome a change from long summer vacations with the children home.

Most of all, says a school official, taxpayers are glad their investment in school buildings is being used more days of the year.

Valley View school district north of Joliet, Ill., launches its year-round school schedule this June.

SEVERAL REASONS GIVEN

Students will still get the same amount of vacation time as now—16 weeks—but split

up as follows: a three-week vacation after nine weeks of school (four times a year) plus Christmas week, Easter week, and two weeks in the summer.

There are several reasons given for re-arranging and extending the school year. One of them is the taxpayer who is running smack into burgeoning enrollments and costs. Keeping school buildings open during the summer means being able to teach more children without overcrowding or new construction.

For example, in Valley View, the district's 7,000 students will be divided into four groups. With staggered sessions, there will always be a group—a fourth of the student population—on vacation. Hence more space.

Immediate savings? James R. Gove, assistant superintendent, notes that the district will gain the equivalent of two 30-room buildings now. And for every three buildings constructed in the future, the district gets the equivalent of a fourth.

FAMILY PLANS INTERRUPTED

But even a possible reining in of spiraling costs would not be enough if year-round school interrupted other family plans.

Social changes in family life, however, are what prompted one educator to say that year-round school would be natural now.

At the turn of the century, the school year was planned to avoid the family farm's planting and growing season. But summer now simply is accepted as vacation time.

Even dad's vacation is increasingly likely to be at times other than the summer. So youngsters, too, need flexibility to preserve the "family vacation."

Because of this, along with other considerations, interest in having school available all year is "growing rapidly," insists Dr. John D. McLain, chairman of Pennsylvania's task force on education and director of the national seminar on year-round education. This year's three-day seminar convened Sunday, April 5, at Harrisburg. Dr. McLain is also director of the research-learning center at Clarion State College in Clarion, Pa.

Interest may be growing. But, to date, programs have not. And that is one of the problems. School systems studying alternatives have few successful examples to follow.

Valley View's version is not the only schedule being tried.

A different and more flexible version of year-round schooling is being considered in Jefferson County which surrounds Louisville, Ky. Initial motivation, however, is similar: using school buildings more efficiently to provide for growing school enrollments.

Since 1955, the county has had to run double sessions, points out Dr. J. Oz Johnson, assistant superintendent for research. The district handles 90,000 pupils in 90 school buildings spread out over 385 square miles.

Jefferson County's plan would divide the school year into four quarters of 12 weeks each. Students would decide which quarter—summer, fall, winter, or spring—they want for vacation. Or if they want to accelerate, they can choose to attend all four quarters.

CITIZENS INVOLVED

"The only expertise we make claim for is that we have involved citizens," stresses Dr. Johnson. Because of enthusiasm of a parents' advisory committee, what started out as a proposed pilot project for a few pupils grew into a full-fledged program for the whole county.

Beginning teacher salary of \$6,350 is a "pitiful amount of money for a young family man," Dr. Johnson notes. But an extended school year with a proportionate increase in annual salary could attract the "intelligent young man" to teaching.

Practical financial matters come first to most legislators and taxpayers, moans Dr.

Johnson, the educator. But Dr. Johnson, the former legislator, sympathizes. Still he is looking primarily for educational benefits.

Among them:

Stemming the degree of student failure or falling behind because of extended absence.

Developing a better curriculum. Sixty-day courses would be more likely than 180-day courses to sustain student interest. Such courses would also give teachers the opportunity to weed out dull or outdated material while the courses are being revised for the new calendar.

RESISTANCE ENCOUNTERED

There is resistance. Summer camp is important to some families. Some teachers want the long vacation.

For a year, the quarter system has existed at the secondary level in Fulton County, Georgia. And Valley View's plan has a predecessor in St. Charles, Mo., where a nine-week school, three-week vacation program has been operating a year.

These programs, possible pitfalls, and developing a national all-year school movement are on the seminar agenda in Harrisburg. Nearly all state legislatures, says Dr. McLain, have set up committees to study the year-round school.

It is Dr. McLain's conviction that the schedule change must work hand in glove with curriculum change. His ultimate aim is education individualized to suit each pupil's needs, available to fit his family's patterns of living.

The time is ripe now, Dr. McLain contends, because both certain labor and educational practices are coinciding.

For example, the steel industry has agreed to give employees a weekly vacation bonus—extra money for vacation expenses. In return, however, management reserves the right to schedule vacations throughout the year—not just in the summer.

At the same time, educators are asking how they can deal effectively with individual needs and differences—how the school system can be adjustable so as not to hold back the quick learners and still give enough close attention to those needing more time.

As an answer, Dr. McLain opts for education available all year with teachers and materials flexible enough for pupils to come and go as they need to.

TRIBUTE TO HON. LEONARD GEORGE WOLF

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1970

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join my friends and colleagues in paying tribute to the late Honorable Leonard George Wolf.

This fine gentleman, who did so much to make this Nation and its people aware of the hunger problem throughout the world, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1958, the same year I was privileged to become a Member of this distinguished body. He proved himself a friend to all who were privileged to serve with him, and to all people throughout the world who benefited from his courageous efforts to see that no one was hungry.

His gaiety and wit brightened so many hours for so many people, but most of all

it was his stature as a person that will be long remembered.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in extending deepest sympathy to his beloved wife and children.

ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION AND CONSERVATION

HON. PHILIP J. PHILBIN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, there are few things more important pending in this Congress than the efforts to banish harmful, injurious and unesthetic conditions in our environment and adapting our ecology and communities to the vast changes that are taking place in American life because of population expansion, industrial growth, and the pressures of scientific innovations. These basic changes in our national posture give rise to the need for a host of new, up-to-date measures and techniques for coping with them.

Although we must not permit ourselves to be overwhelmed by the large number of problems or effective planning for many new programs, we must develop with all possible speed ultimate cooperation between the private sector and government in housing, investment, water resources, and the continuing demands for vital research and an effective battle against pollution as a top priority in our national priorities.

However, we cannot and must not ignore other essential programs such as those dealing with the quality and price of our food supplies, education across the board, urban crises, mass transportation, natural resources, fish, and wildlife, communications, adequate electrical power, public health, drugs, and medicines, social security, extensive hospital construction, medical, hospital, and nursing care, welfare, the vital humane problems of retarded children, and many other priority items.

These programs must have the continued, urgent attention of the Congress and as much funding in orderly stages, as we can muster under sound budgets to implement a broadside attack on the multitude of problems involved, which are of greatest importance to our Nation and its people as we enter the crucial 1970's.

In this struggle for improved environmental conditions and social justice, we must marshal all our resources, human, and material, and provide for our social, economic, and community welfare.

We must avoid duplication of effort, and boldly cut through the maze of unrelated, uncoordinated official and public units to bring coordination, unity and commonsense to bear on these problems with all possible haste.

Thus, the Congress and legislatures of the several States, our communities, and our respective administrative agencies may work intelligently, expeditiously,

and effectively together without the repetition, duplication, wasted efforts, and delays that paralyze and stultify timely action in moving toward our goals.

I think that our great American, free enterprise economy is more powerful than ever, and it definitely must be brought into this massive national effort. Its leadership must be utilized in every way to insure utmost participation in the national program for effecting all possible changes necessary to come to grips with the many challenging domestic problems that must be tackled and solved, if we are to adjust ourselves to the jet-space age, and fully serve the needs of the Nation and our people.

I have long worked in these areas and will continue my efforts. I will be honored and pleased to cooperate with my valued and esteemed friends of the Congress, and all others working in these areas to clear the way and speed the course of these much-needed programs.

I compliment my dear, esteemed friend, our great Speaker and his great chief of staff, the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, the House majority leader, Mr. CARL ALBERT for pressing these imperative objectives. Let us redeploy our ranks and move ahead with all possible dispatch to attack the conditions in our environmental areas that are threatening the health, order, wholesome atmosphere, sanitation, cleanliness, beauty, and esthetic quality of our water, air, soil, green and arbor tracts of many places in our environmental heartlands.

Let us act now.

PROPOSED POSTAL RATE INCREASES

HON. WILLIAM L. ST. ONGE

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. ST. ONGE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that action has finally been taken on the long overdue postal pay raise. However, I am strongly opposed to tying this to an increase in first-class postal rates. Our citizens are already subjected to spiraling costs on every side, and it is entirely unreasonable to ask them to pay 10 cents for every ounce of first-class mail which they send.

I can understand the reasoning behind the efforts to make the postal system a paying operation, but this should not be done at the expense of the nonbusiness user. If we are serious about ending the postal deficit, the first thing which should be done is to insist that so-called "junk mail" pay its own way.

At the present time, second-class mail pays about one-quarter of its costs and third-class mail pays approximately 82 percent of its costs. Business concerns are the primary users of the second- and third-class mail, while private citizens largely utilize the services of first-class postage. It is an outrage to ask that the American public accept a 67-percent increase in first-class postal rates while proposing that the charge for unsolicited

advertising and magazines be increased by a ridiculous 5 percent. First-class mail is already making a profit for the Post Office Department, and yet in spite of this the overburdened taxpayer is expected to pay a higher first-class rate as well as subsidize the low postal rate enjoyed by junk mailers.

The junk mail which clutters up our mailboxes, overloads the postal facilities, and prevents the efficient delivery of important correspondence is unwanted and unnecessary. It goes unread, it adds to the already staggering burden of waste disposal, it increases the litter on our streets and highways, and it requires the destruction of millions of trees for its production.

I feel it is an insult to the people of this country to ask them to continue to subsidize this waste and daily annoyance. Nothing less than making the junk mailers pay for the mail service they receive will be a satisfactory response to our citizens. This is the only way to make our postal system pay for itself, without incurring deficits, and to continue to operate on an efficient basis.

A LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM TO COMBAT POLLUTION

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, over the last year I have devoted much time to analyzing and formulating effective approaches to meet the objective of environmental quality. I have received many letters from concerned citizens all across America, and most of them ask the same question: "What are you doing to combat pollution?"

Recently, I set down a compiled list of the legislative proposals I have introduced during the 91st Congress which deal with environmental problems.

I am now inserting the list into the RECORD, and I think the list itself shows how many important issues require legislative action. In addition, I feel that while the list is long, it is just a start, and there are many more issues which bear looking into.

The list follows:

PROPOSALS INTRODUCED DURING 91ST CONGRESS

Anti-smog bills to:

- (1) set up government program to develop smogless vehicles;
- (2) remove lead from fuel over a two year period;
- (3) establish pollution standards for used cars;
- (4) ban cars which do not meet stringent standards by 1975;
- (5) toughen existing laws relating to both stationary and motor vehicle emissions;
- (6) allow states to adopt stricter standards than those of federal government;
- (7) utilize an excise tax based on horsepower and emissions to finance development and procurement of smogless vehicles;
- (8) allow states to use federal highway funds to assist in purchases of low emission vehicles.

A cleaner ocean from bills to:

- (1) insure local public hearings before offshore leases are made;
- (2) halt all offshore drilling until stringent drilling standards and platform building codes are drawn up;
- (3) establish protected marine sanctuaries—including one in the Santa Barbara Channel.

Assure adequate power from bills to:

- (1) certify that future electric power needs will be met without damaging other aspects of the environment;
- (2) create a Commission on Nuclear Safety.

Protect our shoreline by:

- (1) establishing a National Commission on Coastline Development;
- (2) declaring a public right to use of beach property.

Encourage optimal population growth by bills to:

- (1) set up a Commission on Population;
- (2) create a National Institute for Population Research;
- (3) establish a nationwide series of Population Research Centers;
- (4) limit personal tax exemptions to first two children in a family.

Enlarge and protect national parkland by bills which:

- (1) acquire parkland and designate parks for Point Reyes and the Santa Barbara Channel Islands;
- (2) protect the natural values of Mineral King, the San Joaquin Wilderness and Garner Valley;
- (3) retain the Golden Eagle park entrance fee program;
- (4) prevent further offshore leasing until funds from current leases are fully spent on acquiring new parklands.

Creation of strong Government policies for the environment by bills which:

- (1) declare the public right to environmental quality;
- (2) establish a permanent Commission on Environmental Quality;
- (3) withhold government contracts from polluters;
- (4) create new congressional committees to deal with environmental issues;
- (5) ask for an international conference on environmental problems.

Other environmental and anti-pollution bills would:

- (1) formulate a comprehensive federal-state policy for optimal land use;
- (2) protect wilderness areas from ecological damage caused by adjacent development;
- (3) create a sonic boom damage fund to assist persons hurt by such booms;
- (4) establish an office of noise control in the Public Health Service which would set up a major noise pollution program;
- (5) ban supersonic transport flights until tests show these jets are not threats to personal health;
- (6) call for a major pesticides study and ban DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides for five years;
- (7) create a new nationwide education program to increase awareness of environmental problems;
- (8) set up a massive urban transit system financed by the automobile excise taxes;
- (9) protect wildlife, such as the California tule elk and the Alaska seals.

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

HON. KENNETH J. GRAY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, the youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow. If the

news media in this country would give as much attention to the young red-blooded Americans who are "on the right track" as they do to the troublemakers and those who do not appreciate freedom in this country, I am sure we would have more peace and tranquillity and a better country in which to live.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States sponsored a national Voice of Democracy contest and our Department of Illinois VFW had a very spirited contest among the young people of Illinois and I am pleased to announce that Dennis Di Marzio was the Illinois winner.

Under previous order granted me, I would like to have this young American's speech included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. You will note it on the theme "Freedom's Challenge."

Mr. Speaker, to my way of thinking, this philosophy of our young people is what is going to keep America on a steady course. I want to congratulate young Di Marzio and my comrades who are members of the Illinois Veterans of Foreign Wars for sponsoring this contest.

The speech follows:

FREEDOM'S CHALLENGE

(By Dennis Di Marzio)

The other day when I was in a rather philosophical mood, my mind wandered way back to a day when I was in the first grade. On this particular day, the teacher went around the room and asked each one of us what we wanted to be when we grew up. There was the usual number of cowboys, firemen, and baseball players, but at least half of us shrugged our shoulders and answered, "I don't know." In high school, many students would answer, "I'm not sure." To me, this is the beauty of freedom; to have a choice, a freedom to be or not to be, to be what we want to be and not what we don't want to be. Now this does not mean that there are no limitations upon our aspirations, but it does mean that the government will not stand in our way, but that it will encourage us to pursue happiness and will aid us whenever it can. The limitations to our pursuit of happiness are within ourselves and the talents which have been granted us by a divine being.

If we become afraid to try or if we become frustrated to the point of giving up, then we have failed to meet freedom's challenge. If, however, we put our faith in ourselves and in the opportunities offered by our free country, then we are meeting freedom's challenge.

So, I believe then that I as a citizen can meet freedom's challenge by putting faith in myself and my country and by developing myself into the most productive citizen which my God given talents allow me to be.

This being the case, then how does the nation itself meet freedom's challenge? I think the answer to this question is deceptively simple. The nation can meet freedom's challenge in much the same way that the individual citizen does. It must put faith in itself and its principles and must strive to develop into the most productive nation which its God granted resources will allow it to be and just as the individual citizen must not be governed by fear, neither must the nation. It must not allow threats or predictions of failure to prevent it from taking those actions which it perceives to be right and just. In a similar way, our country like the citizens who live in it, must not give in to frustration, however great this frustration might be.

In carrying this comparison between the United States and the individual citizen a bit further, let us look at a situation which

is much too common in our modern world. A citizen is walking down the street and sees an old man being beaten and robbed by three strong assailants. The citizen would have to overcome great fear if he were to aid the old man, yet he knows that this is what should be done. If he is to meet freedom's challenge, he must not give in to fear by looking the other way and pretending he didn't see. For when this is done, no choice has been made, fear has become his dictator. In a similar fashion, our nation must base its actions not on fear, but on a sense of righteousness. A few years ago, we witnessed a poor and weak South Viet Nam being beaten and robbed of its freedom by three assailants, North Viet Nam, assisted by China and Russia. But we met freedom's challenge and we are meeting it today, because we did not look the other way; we did not give in to fear. We knew what was right and we moved to help South Viet Nam defend itself.

Today, our nation is experiencing the same pain and frustration which our citizen on the sidewalk would experience in fighting the three assailants. Our nation is suffering from a loss of blood, the blood of its young men, and it is suffering from the frustrating bruises inflicted not by the three assailants, but by some of its own citizens, and this time I use the term loosely, most of whom have allowed fear to dictate them. They would prefer to look the other way from Viet Nam, or more exactly, they want to run away from it. Fortunately, this form of opposition, frustrating as it might be, is for the most part characterized by weak fear driven individuals who hide under the guise of intellectualism.

Today, so that she might more rapidly overcome the hindrances presented by those dissenters who are unprincipled, the United States of America is making Freedom's Challenge her challenge to us, her true and loyal citizens. But this is not the first time that freedom's challenge has taken this form. She challenged us at Concord, at Gettysburg, in the fox holes in Germany, on the beach of Normandy, and on the barren hills of Korea. Now she challenges us in the swamps of Viet Nam and on the issue of righteousness versus fear. She challenges those of us who are loyal to America to stand up and express our views more energetically and more sincerely than the loudest and longest haired of these unprincipled dissenters. We have the freedom to be a strong and righteous nation which has made the most of its God given resources and we have the freedom not to be a weak and unprincipled nation whose dictator is fear. This is Freedom's Challenge.

MEETING TO DRAW ATTENTION TO POW PLIGHT

HON. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. ROUDEBUSH. Mr. Speaker, Constitution Hall seats about 3,811 people and on May 1, I hope that we can fill the auditorium with Americans concerned about the plight of American prisoners of war and our servicemen who are missing in action.

Senator BOB DOLE of Kansas has taken the lead in arranging for an observance that evening to draw attention to the plight of our courageous men who are prisoners in North Vietnam.

At this meeting we hope to mobilize opinion for the condemnation of the world against Hanoi's inhumane treatment of our men.

In excess of 1,450 soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen are either prisoners or missing in action. We have information that at least 430 are known to be prisoners, and at least 2,600 next of kin in all 50 States are undergoing a distressing period of concern for their loved ones.

Hanoi must be convinced that this Nation will no longer tolerate the inhumane treatment of American prisoners of war.

The Geneva Convention, signed by 123 nations including North Vietnam, prohibits cruel and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war.

It is absolutely necessary that the authorities in Hanoi be held responsible for their uncivilized treatment of our men, and we must convince the other nations signatory to this Convention that they should support our position.

The evidence against Hanoi is irrefutable.

We have ample proof that the North Vietnamese have tortured our men; they refuse to provide a list of Americans held prisoner; they will not permit a neutral party to inspect the prisons; they refuse to release the sick and injured, and with few exceptions, they deny the American prisoners the right to correspond with their families.

We must not let these brave Americans and their families be forgotten. Our perseverance in these efforts must be maintained.

We must exhibit our concern for these courageous young Americans by filling Constitution Hall on May 1, 1970.

This date was selected because it is Law Day and one of the themes of Law Day is international justice. The theme of the tribute that day, May 1, will be international justice.

The event is being sponsored by a bipartisan committee of House and Senate Republicans and Democrats under the chairmanship of Senator DOLE.

It is a pleasure and privilege for me to serve on this committee. Despite differences of opinion on the war and all of its complexities, we have joined together in the common goal of paying tribute to our American prisoners of war and those missing in action.

We seek to draw attention to the plight of these men, and by doing so, we hope to obtain the identification of these prisoners; that they be provided with humanitarian treatment; the sick and wounded be released; that our prisoners of war be protected from public abuse; permit our men to communicate with their families, and that negotiations for the exchange of prisoners be initiated.

Senator DOLE and other members of the committee hope to fill Constitution Hall that evening to express concern about other Americans who have made a greater sacrifice than imaginable.

I fervently urge all Members of Congress to join this outpouring of support for our fighting men on May 1 at Constitution Hall

WALSH COLLEGE

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, one of the most rapidly growing young colleges in the Nation is Walsh College at Canton, Ohio, my hometown. In the course of one decade it has grown from a student body of 66 and a faculty of 7 to more than 1,000 students and a faculty of 75, meanwhile establishing a reputation for distinguished scholarship.

Any such endeavor requires the cooperative effort of many people, but with Walsh College all agree that the achievement is primarily the work of Brother Thomas S. Farrell, founder of the Canton institution and its president from the beginning, who is retiring at the end of the school year.

Friends of Brother Farrell from throughout Stark County will meet April 18 to pay tribute to this achievement and to wish him well in the years ahead. I regret I cannot be present in person and I take this means to call attention to Brother Farrell and Walsh College.

Brother Farrell's career as a teacher began in the 1930's at Mt. Assumption Institute in Plattsburg, N.Y., later serving as athletic director, dean of boys, and principal of that institution. He went on to become president of La Mennais College at Alfred, Maine, from 1955 to 1958 and also to serve as a member of the board of trustees of his order, the Brothers of Christian Instruction.

Late in the 1950's the order decided that it would be wise to move La Mennais and Brother Farrell undertook to locate a new campus in the Middle West. He was impressed with what he found in Canton, and the people of Canton were enthusiastic about the prospect of a new liberal arts college. Brother Farrell also received strong encouragement from the late Most Reverend Emmet M. Walsh, bishop of the Youngstown diocese. When the decision was made to establish a new campus in Canton, the college was re-named in honor of Bishop Walsh.

Brother Farrell recalls that the bishop's "deep interest in education, his warmth, his enthusiasm, and grandeur of vision" were convincing factors in the decision to locate in the Youngstown diocese. Thereafter, he recalls, the school project had strong moral and financial support from Bishop Walsh, starting with a gift of \$304,000 to build a residence hall for the teaching brothers who are students at the college.

Local people also supported the institution wholeheartedly and the campus has grown from the initial building completed in 1960 to five buildings on 115 acres. A physical education center with which I had the pleasure to be of assistance is now under construction. The college received full approval of the Ohio State Board of Education in 1962 and was granted membership in the Ohio

College Association and in the Association of College Registrars and Admissions Officers in 1965. It has as A rating for purpose of transfers and is an associate member of the Association of American Colleges.

This is a brief summary of Brother Farrell's accomplishment as an educator and a college administrator. Much more can be said of him as a man and a citizen. All who know him hold him in high regard and with affection for his personal qualities. He has been an active member of the whole community, serving with the United Fund, the Red Cross, the mental health programs, on our interracial church council and in other civic programs.

The college will remain in Canton as a memorial to his decade of hard work and dedication. Memories of his friendship and appreciation of his leadership will remain alive in the hearts of all who worked with him. We wish him well in whatever new assignment may come his way. We are grateful to him for helping to make our community a better place for all of us.

PROBLEMS IN PARADISE

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, Guns & Ammo, a leading publication for sportsmen, has a monthly Washington report. The April issue points to the danger of increasing efforts to take guns away from law-abiding citizens at a time when crime is escalating at fantastic rates. It must be kept in mind, as this report well shows, that Washington has had a great increase in crime despite the fact that the Washington City Council has passed control ordinances against firearms which are as drastic as any in the Nation. I am pleased to include the article in the RECORD:

PROBLEMS IN PARADISE—WASHINGTON D.C.'s "MODEL" GUN CONTROL ORDINANCE DISARMED CITIZENS—DURING A 60 PERCENT RISE IN GUN CRIMES

On a single day a few weeks ago in a large city, a junior high school student was shot to death, another in another school was wounded by a gun, and two other incidents occurred in yet two other schools. All involved some type of handgun.

The city was shocked. So, as the story spread across the country, was the nation. The shock waves could affect every sport shooter—and at a bad time.

In the aftermath, the principals of several schools in the city locked their building doors—including fire exits—to keep "outsiders" from their hallways. Armed and uniformed policemen were put on duty in a dozen schools in the city. Students were frisked for weapons and their lockers and desks searched.

This one day's startling events were only the shocking climax of many months of increasing problems with handguns in schools and skyrocketing use of guns of all types, but mostly handguns, in a city racked by a soaring crime rate.

It followed by only a few months the armed robbery of the courthouse office

(manned by uniformed police) where fines and collateral for traffic and other minor offenses are collected. Some \$900 was stolen under the unseeing eyes of a blindfolded judicial system. It followed by only a few weeks a move by officials in that city's courthouses to place security locks on self-service elevators stemming from a wave of complaints ranging from molestation of secretaries to theft of equipment and armed robbery.

All these events occurred roughly a year and a half after a tough gun control law went into effect in the city—a law that was supposed to be the model for cities and states across the country to emulate as the answer to armed crime.

The city?

The Nation's Capital, Washington, D.C., a city so crime-ridden that most stores close shortly after sundown, where few restaurants can pay their costs after about 7 p.m.; where cab drivers after dark are no longer required to use their overhead lights when cruising and are no longer required under penalty of loss of their license to pick up just anyone who hails them after dark, but can choose their customers.

The Nation's Capital—some say the capital of the world—is more and more a city of fear after dark because of crime, where compared to years past only a few venture out and even fewer walk more than a few steps from their car or cab to their destination.

Yet, a year ago in December each gun in the city was required to be registered and its owner licensed under severe penalties. Gun purchases were forbidden without advance police approval. Handguns were virtually outlawed by the "model law."

Crime of all types, including those committed with guns (now illegal guns) is on the rise in a city run by the national government with all the resources that a central government can muster if it wishes. Crime involving firearms is on a spectacular rise in a federally-run city with what its sponsors claim is one of the toughest gun laws in the country.

Crimes involving guns in a city supposedly with a tough gun law rose about 60 percent last year to some 2000, much of the increase the result of a runaway traffic in narcotics. Most small shopowners are now armed, and a shootout between an armed robber and a shopkeeper trying to protect himself and his business is almost a daily occurrence.

This violence in the federal city has swept into the schools with alarming results, the incidents listed above only a sample. Official figures show startling increases in homicides, forcible rapes, robberies, assaults, weapons offenses, narcotics violations and drunkenness, assaults on teachers and other crimes in the schools in the Nation's Capital.

The trend obviously is not limited to Washington. A recent study by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee shows alarming increases in 110 major school systems paralleling the Washington experience, with weapons offenses doubling.

But the problem of crime in Washington, particularly in Washington schools, has a much more serious impact on the average sport shooter because the national government—members of Congress, the White House and its staff, and the national organizations that are involved in law enforcement and particularly in the fight over new and much more restrictive gun controls—all become personally involved.

The gun control issue is not dead, despite the current Nixon Administration attitude that the country has enough national gun legislation on the books, and their realization that tougher gun laws are not necessarily the answer to the crime problem (as has proven to be the case in Washington, D.C.).

Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), Sen. Joseph Tydings (D.-Md.), and their fellow backers of

pending legislation to require all guns to be registered and all gun owners licensed haven't given up for a moment. Both Dodd and Tydings are up for re-election this year and both have tough battles ahead. But if either or both should be beaten, other than control advocates might well rise to take their place.

This is why the rising problem with guns and crime in Washington is so important to the average shooter and why Congress' failure to move at all on any of the Nixon Administration anti-crime proposals—for the nation and specifically for Washington—is so important.

Failure to strengthen police and court systems, to improve control over dangerous criminals under the bail system, and failure to impose tough penalties for persons using guns in the commission of crimes, all keep pressure on for tougher and tougher gun control laws.

This is also why the sudden death late last December of its strong NRA Executive Vice President, Franklin L. Orth, is so important to the average sport shooter—whether a member of NRA or not.

NRA, under the guiding hand of Orth as its top staff official since 1959, has been a leader in blunting the anti-gun forces. A former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, Orth was able to maintain a good balance between the angry shooter and the reality of national politics. In spite of frequent attacks on the organization by the zealous anti-gun elements, the NRA maintained a good reputation among most members of Congress and other political professionals.

At present, it appears, NRA President Woodson D. Scott, a New York attorney completing his first year of the traditional two-year incumbency, has taken over the reins. A long-time member of the 75-member Board of Directors of the organization, he succeeded Harold W. Glassen, a Lansing, Michigan, attorney, who like most of his predecessors had worked closely with Orth in attempting to form a "new image" of the NRA over the past few years when the heat for highly restrictive gun controls became scorching.

Even though Orth is gone, the 1,000,000 membership of NRA ensures its importance as a cross-section of responsible shooters in the U.S. Despite a belief that the NRA does not have as members some 14 to 19 million registered hunters who are gun enthusiasts, it will continue to serve their interests as well. As an example, NRA has, for several years, been seriously considering establishing its own wildlife and environmental experimental facility—a wildlife refuge and research center perhaps similar to some run by the government and by private organizations and companies especially interested in game wildlife. Its development has been slow, but steady, and a search for a site has been underway.

For the average shooter, this large organization continues to be important as a responsible spokesman for all of the shooting sports in the U.S.

Meanwhile, Washington forces active in the anti-gun camp will exploit the growing problems of crime in the streets and problems in the schools in the Nation's Capital to any advantage.

THE PASSING OF LEONARD WOLF

HON. JOHN W. McCORMACK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 9, 1970

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues of

the House in expressing my deep sorrow at learning of the passing of Leonard Wolf.

During his years in the House, when I had the privilege of working with him, I came to know and respect him as a man of talent, compassion, and deep concern for the less fortunate. In particular, he was dedicated to alleviating the inhuman state in which many of the world's peoples are forced to live for lack of sufficient food. This dedication was, I am sure, partially the result of his upbringing and education in the food-rich areas of the Middle West. It was also due to a genuinely outgoing personality which could not but react to those in need.

Following his service here he continued in his fight against hunger in many parts of the world and most recently contributed his energies to the Freedom From Hunger Foundation. He will be sorely missed.

Mrs. McCormack joins with me in expressing and extending to his wife and family our deep sympathy in their great loss and sorrow.

A NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR KIDNEY DISEASE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is always a sorrowful event when a loved one dies from a cause for which there is no known cure or an unavoidable accident occurs. However, it is even more terrible to see death occur when you know that treatment was available but could not be utilized because of the unavailability of sufficient funds to procure the required treatment.

This is often the case with fatalities arising from kidney disease, Mr. Speaker. An estimated 8,000 persons will die from this disease this year because most families and individuals cannot afford the \$5,000 to \$25,000 per year per individual cost of the machine, special chemicals, new blood, and training in the use of the dialysis treatment for kidney disease.

In December of last year I joined with colleagues to introduce a bill known as the National Kidney Disease Act of 1969. It would encourage cooperative arrangements in the field of kidney disease to secure for patients the latest advances in the diagnosis and treatment of kidney diseases. The lack of facilities, research and equipment for diagnosis, evaluation, treatment and prevention of this disease makes it one of our most neglected areas of health in the United States.

This bill would authorize funds for 5 years to support cooperative arrangements among medical schools, research institutions, and other institutions and agencies to develop and activate larger capacities to prevent and control kidney diseases.

The National Kidney Disease Act of 1969 would also provide support in other

promising areas of research for the prevention and cure of kidney diseases by improving artificial kidneys and techniques for preserving and transplanting kidneys. As with the transplantation of other organs, the problem of rejection of the kidney by antibodies within the blood of the recipient continues to be a major factor in limiting the success of the technique.

Researchers need to be encouraged and financially assisted to reach a solution to this major obstacle to successful kidney transplantation. Also new methods for freezing and storing kidneys for later transplantation must be developed before this technique will have any significant hope for an expanded application.

At the present time approximately 1,500 patients per year receive dialysis treatment for kidney disease. As you may know, this technique involves the use of a specialized machine designed to purify the blood in those instances where the kidney fails to perform the essential function of cleansing and maintaining an appropriate balance of blood substances.

In cases of severe kidney disease, these expensive machines may be required by the patient several times each week, and sometimes each day for years on end. Although smaller, less expensive units are being developed which are easier to operate and maintain and new techniques for facilitating the exchange of blood between the body and machine are being developed, the costs and problems associated with the use of the kidney dialysis unit are still too high for a majority of the eligible patients to afford their use.

Therefore, in view of the fact that the Nation is in short supply of trained personnel to care for and treat kidney disease patients and eligible patients must often be told that they must die because they cannot afford to buy the available services for treatment of the disease, I believe that there must be support at the Federal level of funding in order to show significant and rapid progress in the treatment of this disease to give these unfortunate people a "new lease on life."

While a most admirable program of support in this area has been made through private funding, voluntary donations and legacies, it is simply inadequate to satisfactorily meet the tasks and demands involved.

Immediate action is needed by the Federal Government if we are to attack the problem of a preventable disease which costs lives needlessly because most people simply do not have the money to pay for their own care.

The lack of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of kidney disease is another instance where we have progressed faster in our technical knowledge than in our willingness to apply this knowledge to the general public health and well being.

I believe it is time for the Congress to give immediate consideration to this legislation providing a comprehensive approach to kidney disease as one of the most pressing health problems in the United States. In a country as technologically advanced as ours, where our citizens enjoy the highest standard of

health in the world today, a physician should not be forced to choose among his patients as to who shall receive the life-giving dialysis treatments and who shall die. Hospitals should be in the position to offer these treatments to all patients who might benefit from them and die without them. Support of the National Kidney Disease Act of 1969 would help change this pathetic situation by providing facilities, personnel and treatment for those in need. More than that it would provide the machinery, money and know-how necessary to delve into the causes of this killing disease so its prevention and cure can be found.

HE TOLD THEM SO

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following article from the March 25 edition of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in which my colleague, Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON, cites the need for postal reform.

Although published at the time of the postal walkout, Mr. HAMILTON's warning that the postal system needs drastic reform is no less true today.

This excellent article reads as follows:

HE TOLD THEM SO

(By James S. Tunnell)

WASHINGTON.—A year ago hardly anybody was listening. It all sounded so familiar.

"The postal system needs drastic reform . . . Employee morale is explosive . . . To avert a collapse, it's essential we . . ."

But these were the things that U.S. Rep. Lee Hamilton was spending a considerable amount of time and care in saying. Moreover, the Indiana Democrat was pushing for bills to convert the sprawling, creaky U.S. postal system into a semi-public corporation.

Today, in the wake of the first national postal strike in U.S. history, you might expect to see Hamilton gloating.

He's not. He's worried.

He's afraid the public still doesn't see the urgency of reform. He fears it hasn't yet grasped the narrowness of its escape. He's afraid the President has struck the wrong tone in fighting a shutdown.

Some of Hamilton's fears are destined to become a part of the emerging national postal debate. For not only is the Columbus attorney a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, but—at the end of three terms—he is a pedigreed postal critic.

In an interview yesterday, Hamilton almost wearily described the plight of the U.S. postal system as an accumulation of the neglect and poor management of four decades.

Against a background of mushrooming use of the mails, Hamilton said, one sees a system in which "managers can't manage, there is too much politics, and there is a personnel system that combines most of the great evils—lack of incentive, poor pay, and no merit advancement."

"You begin to see the basic problems," Hamilton said.

But since the reforms have not been made, and since a predictable strike has come to pass, Hamilton now believes the measures needed are relatively straightforward.

"You've simply got to get the mails flowing again," he said. "This is not an ordinary strike, but a dagger held at the economic throat of the nation."

Under present circumstances, Hamilton said, he believes President Nixon had no alternative to setting troops to the task of moving the mails. But he blamed the President for doing abrasively, and taking, he said, an accusatory tone toward the strikers.

Almost as immediate will be the need for raises for postal workers. Will there have to be a major raise? "There will—there's just no doubt about it," Hamilton said.

Beyond that, Hamilton believes, comes the need for major reform of the postal system. He believes the public "ought to be concerned" enough to push Congress toward a postal reorganization.

But he fears the sense of crisis may blow over and postal reorganization left once more to languish.

"This reorganization ought not to be oversold," he said. "Maybe we should put it negatively: 'If we don't have reform, we'll have chaos.'"

Hamilton says he favors the proposals for creating a semi-public corporation that would operate the postal system.

It's a proposal that has been endorsed by Presidents Nixon and Johnson, several postmasters general including the present one, and by two prominent partisan figures—Kentucky's former U.S. Sen. Thruston B. Morton, a Republican, and Lawrence O'Brien, the former postmaster general who now is chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

But to date no postal reorganization plan has cleared Congress, although several versions are being discussed.

MERCURY PESTICIDES RIVAL TO DDT

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, in the past year a great deal of information has appeared in newspapers and magazines telling of the potential danger for birds, animals, and man from DDT and other persistent pesticides. Evidence is now appearing which suggests that mercury compounds may rival DDT in their danger to animals and they appear far more harmful for humans than DDT.

Mercury seed dressings were first used in Germany in 1914 to protect the seed from fungi. Today mercury compounds are used in many areas besides agriculture, including papermaking, the prevention of mildew in paints, the protection of wood pulp from fungi during storage, the manufacture of electrical equipment, and the manufacture of chlorine. It is also used as a catalyst in chemical manufacturing processes, especially in the manufacture of plastics.

In recent years there has been a decline in the use of mercury compounds in agriculture, in the manufacture of paper and pulp, and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. However, their use as catalysts, in electrical apparatus, and in commercial laboratories has increased.

Although man has known since prehistoric times that mercury is toxic to humans, we know relatively little about it, and probably less than we know about

DDT. We do know, however, that the problems posed by each are similar in many ways.

Like DDT, which moves along the food chain from water, to small and then larger fish, to fish-eating birds, and eventually to our dinner tables, mercury pesticides which are used as seed dressings can move from one part of a growing plant to another, finally reaching us in harvested crops—tomatoes, apples, wheat, and others.

Like DDT, which remains in the environment many years after its initial use, mercury may remain in our environment from 10 to 100 years after it is first used.

Like DDT, mercury is passed on to the human fetus via the mothers placenta. Cases of babies born with congenital defects caused by mercury poisoning have been known, even when the mother showed no sign of the problem.

Like DDT, which is now considered to be of great potential harm to the existence of the bald eagle, the robin, and other birds and fish, mercury was cited by a scientific conference in Sweden as being directly responsible for a decrease in wild bird populations. Scientists reported that seeds treated with methylmercury are eaten by birds, who are poisoned by it, and the poisoned birds in turn poison their predators.

Like DDT, which concentrates and accumulates in the fatty tissues of fish and man, mercury can accumulate in the tissues of man and animals. Even more significant is the fact that less harmful forms of mercury can be transformed biologically into methylmercury, a highly toxic organic compound, which can accumulate in the liver, kidneys, or brain tissues of man, causing death or severe injury.

While the public has heard very little about the potential dangers from mercury compounds, several instances of mercury poisoning have attracted widespread public notice.

The first occurred in Minamata, Japan, when 111 persons were killed or disabled over a 7-year period, when a plastics plant discharged into Minamata Bay large quantities of waste containing mercury. Residents of the area ate fish and shellfish caught in the contaminated waters, and 88 resulting deaths were attributed to mercury poisoning. Cats and fish-eating birds also were affected and 19 cases of congenital mercury poisoning in children born to mothers who had eaten the contaminated fish have been reported. Some of these children died before their second birthdays.

In 1965, in Niigata, Japan, a plant whose industrial waste contained mercury was closed after 26 persons were poisoned, and five died. Later study showed that a total of 120 persons had actually experienced one or more symptoms of mercury poisoning.

In September 1965, the Swedish Royal Commission on Natural Resources held a symposium on a number of facets of the mercury residue problem. It was at this conference that studies were presented which showed a direct relationship between the use of mercury pesticides and a decrease in bird populations.

Swedish scientists who had studied

mercury residues in eggs later reported that methylmercury seed dressings started a chain reaction which led from seed, to plant, to fodder eaten by hens, to eggs laid by the hens and eventually to the bodies of those who consumed the eggs. Later study by the National Institute of Public Health in Sweden led to recommendations that fish from fresh and coastal waters off Sweden not be eaten more than once a week.

More recently, the hunting season on pheasants and Hungarian partridges in Alberta, Canada, was closed because the Canadian Wildlife Service found that levels of mercury in the breast muscles of these birds averaged nine times higher than the maximum level recommended for human consumption.

A California State wildlife official recently reported that pheasants in the Tule Lake area of northeastern California contain about four parts per million of mercury, about eight times higher than the levels recommended for human consumption.

In mid-February of this year, the USDA suspended certain mercury compounds for use as seed treatments when three New Mexico children were hospitalized after eating meat from a hog which had been fed seed grain treated with a mercury compound.

A few days ago, the Canadian Government restricted commercial and sports fishing in the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River, and the Wagon River in northwestern Ontario because of mercury pollution. Michigan authorities have just taken similar action. And Gov. James Rhodes of Ohio has just ordered a halt to all commercial fishing in Lake Erie because of mercury pollution.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration reported that mercury contamination of 1.4 parts per million has been found in fish taken from Lake St. Clair. They have said they will ban any fish from interstate commerce if it contains .5 parts per million or more of mercury.

Mr. Speaker, the use of at least some mercury pesticides poses an obvious danger to our environment—both man and animals. The wheels of Government have nudged forward to get at least some of the most toxic and harmful compounds of mercury off the market, for some uses.

Of great concern, however, is the fact that many forms of mercury can be transformed biologically into highly toxic methylmercury. We do not know quite how, or to what extent. But the problem is there, and it is a significant one. To quote directly from an article which recently appeared in Environment magazine:

Although it is helpful to keep in mind some distinctions between inorganic and organic mercury, it is more important to remember that all forms of mercury can change in the environment and in the body, and through the action of micro-organisms in the absence of oxygen. Although the organic compound methylmercury possesses the greatest capacity for membrane permeability, and thus the greatest capacity for damaging living tissue, some other forms of mercury can change into methylmercury and thus so the same damage. All mercury compounds can cause acute and chronic poisoning, directly or indirectly, depending

on the extent of exposure and, apparently, the sensitivity of the individual.

And there are other problems in addition to those brought about by the bio-transformation of one form of mercury to another. To quote again from Environment:

The whole chain of transformations is not yet known. It may be appropriate to mention that elevated mercury concentrations have been found in waters with no known source of mercury pollution; thus, absence of direct mercury pollution is no assurance against elevated mercury contents in an aquatic system. Airborne transportation may be of significance.

Certainly a great deal more research in this area seems called for, and many questions remain to be asked. I have recently written letters to Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin regarding mercury pesticides and to Dr. Charles Edwards, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, the agency which sets tolerance levels for pesticide residues in food. I am including below copies of my letters to these gentlemen asking questions which I believe are pertinent to this matter. Also inserted below are several articles and press releases regarding the possible threat to our environment from mercury compounds.

The above-mentioned material follows:

APRIL 13, 1970.

HON. CLIFFORD M. HARDIN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In recent weeks the USDA Agricultural Research Service has taken several steps to curb the use of mercury pesticides that are labeled for use as seed treatments. In light of the fact that mercury pesticides can cause great harm to both humans and animals, I would appreciate some further information on mercury pesticides which are registered by the USDA. In particular:

(1) How many mercury compounds are now registered for use with the USDA, and for what uses are they registered?

(2) Is the USDA now conducting any research into the problems of mercury poisoning or mercury pollution?

(3) The USDA issued a press release on February 19, 1970 (576-70) in which they said they would notify pesticide manufacturers that Federal registrations are suspended for products containing cyano methylmercuri-guanidine that are labeled for use as seed treatments.

(a) How many such products are involved?

(b) What is their commercial or trade name, their active mercury ingredient, their manufacturer, distributor or formulator?

(c) Are any non-methyl mercury substitutes being recommended or available to replace the products being suspended?

(4) The USDA issued press release on March 9, 1970 (764-70) in which they announced that they have notified pesticide manufacturers that federal registrations are suspended for products containing alkylmercury that are labeled for use as seed treatments.

(a) How many such products are involved?

(b) What is their commercial or grade name, their active mercury ingredients, their manufacturer, distributor or formulator?

(c) What non-alkylmercury compounds are being suggested as substitutes for seed treatment purposes?

(d) While the suspensions announced on March 9, 1960 stopped interstate shipment of alkylmercury products registered for seed

treatment, the release says that "such products already in distribution will be allowed to be used, but extra cautions and warnings will be issued to guard against misusing the treated seed for feed or food purposes."

If—to quote your own release—"directions for proper use and caution statements on the product labels have failed (in the past) to prevent misuse of the treated seed as livestock feed," is there not a serious danger that the products already in distribution could cause serious damage to animals or humans if inadvertently consumed?

(e) Approximately how much alkylmercury products are already in distribution and will, therefore, be available for use?

(5) Are there presently registered with the USDA mercury compounds containing cyano methyl mercury guanidine that are used for purposes other than seed treatment that will not be affected by the suspension announced on February 19, 1970?

(6) It is my understanding that Dr. Harry Hays, Director of the USDA Pesticides Regulations Division, asked the Advisory Center on Toxicology of the National Research Council to review uses of other mercury compounds to determine if hazards to human health exist in connection with the use of mercury compounds. Has any reply been received from the NRC, and if not, when is one expected? If so, what were their findings?

(7) What, if any, foods are now being monitored by the USDA to check for mercury residues?

Thank you for your attention to these issues. All the information you can provide me in answer to these questions would be welcomed.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID R. OBEY,
Member of Congress.

APRIL 13, 1970.

DR. CHARLES EDWARDS,
Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration,
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare, Washington D.C.

DEAR DR. EDWARDS: In recent weeks the USDA has suspended the use of some mercury pesticides because of their potential danger to human health. The Canadian government has restricted commercial fishing in Lake St. Clair and the St. Clair River, and the State of Michigan has taken similar action because of mercury contamination in these waters.

Although there is a "zero tolerance" for mercury residues according to present regulations of the Food and Drug Administration, meaning that no trace of mercury may be permitted to appear in foods, it is generally recognized that some residues of mercury do appear on many crops, birds and fish.

I would like to know, therefore, what the present interpretation of "zero tolerance" is by your Department.

I noticed in recent press reports that your agency said it would not allow fish into interstate commerce if it contained 0.5 parts per million or more of mercury. Are amounts lower than this generally recognized as being safe? If so, is this true for all goods, or just fish?

I would like to know also if any checks were made by your Department for excessive mercury residue in eggs, fish or harvested food crops after evidence in certain countries showed high concentrations of mercury in these foods.

Any information which you may have regarding mercury pesticides in addition to the answers provided for the questions listed above would be most welcome.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID R. OBEY,
Member of Congress.

[News release of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jan. 23, 1970]

USDA REPORTS THE RETENTION OF 258 HOGS IN NEW MEXICO

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has reported the retention of 258 hogs at Roswell, N.M., when it was discovered that some of the animals might contain a mercury residue.

Officials of USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service said that 258 hogs were placed under Federal retention on Jan. 20 at the Glover Packing Co., Roswell, N.M., when New Mexico authorities reported the possibility that 24 hogs in the lot might contain the fungicide compound Parogen (Cyano (methylmercuri) Guanidine). Samples from the 258 hogs and their products were shipped to Federal laboratories in Washington, D.C., for analysis to determine which hogs, if any, contain the residue.

USDA, in cooperation with New Mexico officials, has determined that in September or October, 1969, four farmers bought or received seed treated with the mercury fungicide, which was not to be used as animal feed. One family slaughtered a hog for its own use and the family's three children are now hospitalized with mercury poisoning.

When the poisoning occurred, New Mexico officials told a second farmer not to ship his hogs for slaughter, but he did so anyway. He sold 24 hogs to the Clovis Hog Co., Clovis, N.M. The Clovis auction in turn shipped these hogs plus 224 others to the Glover plant where they were slaughtered with 10 other hogs. When New Mexico authorities traced the 24 hogs to the Glover company, they were already slaughtered and mixed with the other hogs at the plant. Not being able to determine which hogs were the 24, the Federal inspector placed all 258 under retention.

The other two farmers plus the one who shipped the 24 also sold 20 hogs through the Clovis auction on Jan. 10. Eleven were shipped to the Glover plant, and the other 9 have been accounted for elsewhere: 2 were shipped to a custom slaughterer, 7 were sold to an individual who in turn sold 2 to the Muleshoe Auction in Texas. New Mexico authorities have quarantined or retained 7 of the 9 hogs and Texas authorities have quarantined the other 2.

USDA officials are now trying to determine the exact time and date that the 11 hogs were slaughtered and packed at the Glover plant. It appears that they were slaughtered on either Jan. 13 or 14. Glover management is trying to trace all products made on those two dates for immediate callback.

Multiple shipments were also made by these three farmers between October and November, 1969. Federal authorities are trying to trace any meat products that might contain the residue by going through Glover company shipping records.

USDA regulations do not permit any mercury residue in meat or meat products. Officials said eating meat with a large mercury residue can be fatal.

[News release of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 11, 1970]

USDA REPORTS THE RETENTION OF SEVEN BEEF CARCASSES IN OREGON

The U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the retention of 7 beef carcasses in Portland, Ore. because they may contain mercury residue. These were all of the animals in the suspected shipment.

Officials of USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service said that the carcasses were placed under Federal retention on Feb. 6 when a Gilliam County ranch-hand reported the possibility that the 7 animals might contain a residue from eating mercury treated seeds. Samples from the carcasses were

shipped to Federal laboratories in Washington, D.C., for analysis to determine which carcasses, if any, contain the residue.

The rancher shipped the seven animals to market in Portland, on Feb. 4. The animals were slaughtered on Feb. 4 or Feb. 5. Carcasses from the 7 animals are under retention in 4 Federally inspected plants in Portland.

[News release of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 19, 1970]

USDA SUSPENDS USE OF CERTAIN MERCURY PRODUCTS FOR SEED TREATMENT

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has notified pesticide manufacturers that Federal registrations are suspended for products containing cyano methylmercuri guanidine that are labeled for use as seed treatments.

USDA's Agricultural Research Service suspended cyano methylmercuri guanidine fungicide because its continued use on seeds would constitute an imminent hazard to the public health. [Directions for proper use and caution statements on labels of the product have failed to prevent its misuse as a livestock feed.] The USDA-registered label specifically warns against use of mercury-treated seed for food or feed purposes. The pesticide may cause irreversible damage to both animals and man.

The action was taken following the hospitalization of three New Mexico children after they ate meat from a hog which had been fed seed grain treated with the now-suspended mercury compound. Subsequently, 12 of the remaining 13 hogs also fed the seed died.

"Other movements of this treated seed that found its way into livestock feed posed a potential for similar incidents," Dr. Harry W. Hays, director of the Pesticides Regulations Division, USDA-ARS, said in announcing the suspension action. "In each case, USDA and state public health officials have taken prompt action to protect the public health."

Dr. Hays also announced that ARS has asked the Advisory Center on Toxicology of the National Research Council to view uses of other organo-mercury compounds to determine if similar hazards to human health exist in connection with the use of these compounds.

[News release of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Feb. 27, 1970]

USDA WARNS AGAINST USE OF TREATED SEEDS FOR LIVESTOCK FEEDS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture today called on seed dealers, farmers, and livestockmen to help prevent deaths and injury to livestock and humans by keeping pesticide-treated seeds out of livestock and poultry feeds.

USDA's Agricultural Research Service issued the appeal after suspending the registration of all fungicide products containing cyano (methylmercuri) guanidine labeled for use as seed treatments. The action followed the hospitalization of three New Mexico children after they ate pork from a hog previously fed grain treated with the compound. The fungicide can cause irreversible damage to both animals and man.

The labels on pesticides used for seed treatments—including both fungicide and insecticide treatments—carry adequate warnings against use of treated seed for food or feed purposes, according to Dr. Harry W. Hays, Director of ARS Pesticides Regulation Division. As an added protective measure, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act requires that certain seeds—wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, and sorghum—treated with the more toxic pesticides must be colored as a warning against their use as feed or food. Even sweepings or tailings mixed with untreated seeds can result in death or injury to livestock and potential harm to human health.

The Federal seed act requires that pesti-

cide-treated seeds moving in interstate commerce must be labeled to show the seed is treated, the name of the chemical used in the treatment, and a caution statement that would include a skull-and-crossbones sign and the word "poison" in the case of mercurial fungicides and similarly toxic substances. Some state seed laws contain similar requirements for treated seed sold within the state.

Seed has been treated for many years with pesticides to prevent or control various seed borne diseases of crop plants and protect seeds against soil-dwelling insect pests. Without these treatments, crop losses could be substantial.

USDA urged that these guidelines be followed to prevent treated seeds from being fed to animals: (1) Buy only the amount of treated seed needed or mix the chemical only with required amounts of seeds. (2) Place treated seeds in containers marked "poison" and fully identifiable as containing treated seeds. (3) Do not reuse bags or containers which previously held treated seeds or were used in mixing the chemical and the seeds. (4) Do not store treated seeds with feeds or in a place accessible to livestock or children. (5) Destroy unused seeds immediately to prevent their use as feeds or foods.

To destroy unused portions of treated seeds, USDA scientists recommend that the seed be buried 18 inches deep in a level, isolated place where water supplies will not be contaminated.

[News release of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, March 9, 1970]

USDA SUSPENDS REGISTRATION OF MORE MERCURY SEED-TREATMENT PRODUCTS

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has notified pesticide manufacturers that Federal registrations are suspended for products containing alkylmercury that are labeled for use as seed treatments because misuse of seed treated with these products poses an imminent hazard to the public health.

"We are taking this action because directions for proper use and caution statements on the product labels have failed to prevent misuse of the treated seed as livestock feed," Dr. Harry W. Hays, Director of the Pesticides Regulation Division, Agricultural Research Service, explained.

Suspension of the alkylmercury products follows similar action announced February 19 with regard to products containing cyano methylmercuri guanidine. Both actions were taken under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

"These products, like the guanidine products, may cause irreversible damage to both man and animals if consumed," Dr. Hays said. "The USDA-registered label specifically warns against use of mercury-treated seed for food or feed purposes, but this warning is not regarded as sufficient to protect the public health on the basis of recent experience."

The suspension action stops interstate shipment of alkylmercury products registered for seed treatment. Such products already in distribution will be allowed to be used, but extra cautions and warnings will be issued to guard against misusing the treated seed for feed and food purposes. Mercury-treated seed is required to be colored as an additional safeguard.

Dr. Hays also announced that the Advisory Center on Toxicology of the National Research Council is continuing a review, requested by ARS, to determine if hazards to human health exist in connection with use of other organo-mercury compounds.

Approximately 11 manufacturers and more than 22 products are affected by the suspension of alkylmercury products. These products were registered for seed treatments on barley, beans, corn, cotton, flax, millet, milo, oats, peanuts, peas, rice, rye, safflower, sor-

ghum, soybeans, sugar beets, tomatoes, and wheat.

There are other non-alkylmercury compounds which can be used for these seed treatment purposes. Information is being supplied to farmers through the Cooperative State Extension Services regarding these alternate treatments and their availability.

Various mercury compounds have been used as seed treatments for many years to prevent or control various seed borne disease of crop plants. Such treatments are especially effective against disease organisms that infect seed prior to germination or plants growing from seed.

[From the Outdoor News Bulletin, Nov. 21, 1969]

MERCURY CONTAMINATION PROMPTS HUNTING SEASON CLOSURE

Concern about public health has caused the Alberta government to close 1969 hunting seasons on pheasants and Hungarian partridges, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Levels of mercury in the breast muscles of the birds, say Canadian Wildlife Service biologists, averaged [nine times higher] than the maximum recommended for human food and four and one half times higher than the contamination level at which Sweden closed many commercial and sport fisheries. There, such fish as the northern pike were made dangerous for human consumption by mercury used to control fungal growths in wood pulp. Concentrations of the chemical occurred in Swedish rivers downstream from pulp mills.

Fungicides used on seed grain are believed to be the source of mercury found in Alberta game birds. Although only small amounts of mercury are added to the environment through treated seed, a problem is created because the seed is attractive to wildlife in early spring when other foods are scarce.

Like DDT, mercury is transferred and concentrated in food chains. In Sweden, mercury has caused the death of seed-eating birds and widespread loss of predaceous birds feeding on the seed eaters. Mercury and DDT apparently are involved in current hatching failures and consequent major population declines of certain western birds of prey.

Mercury concentrations in wildlife tissues are anticipated to disappear about 12 months after its use stops for seed treatment. Agriculturists debate whether mercury significantly increases grain germination rates, but at its low cost grain growers consider it nominal insurance against fungal attacks on seed grain.

[From the Conservation News, Jan. 1, 1970]

MONTANA'S MERCURY PHEASANTS

Many pheasants and Hungarian partridges shot in Montana during the past hunting season never graced the sportsmen's tables. Mercury level in birds was high and spirits low when the State Fish and Game Department cautioned against eating either game bird.

According to the "New York Times," Montana Fish and Game Department officials became concerned about the mercury level in upland birds after learning of high mercury content in Canadian birds. The pheasant and Hungarian partridge season in Alberta (just across the Montana border) was finally closed because of the mercury-infested birds.

Montana officials sent 20 sample bird carcasses—five from each of the state's four fish and game districts—to the University of Wisconsin Alumni Laboratories for analysis. Tests indicated mercury contents from .05 to .47 parts per million. Human tolerance is set at .05 parts per million by the World Health Organization.

The high mercury level content comes from the organic mercury fungicides used

to treat seed wheat and other grains grown throughout the state. And according to Frank Dunkle, Montana Fish and Game Director, "the agricultural extension service isn't ready to stop recommending mercury fungicides."

"I do not believe there is any danger in consuming Montana pheasants," said the State Health Department's chief officer, Dr. John S. Anderson. "By this I mean there would be no acute material toxic effect," he said. "I would beg off from the issue of chronic effects, since we do not know enough at this time."

A report released by the State Health Department stated that "if only a few game birds were consumed a year, it is unlikely that acute or long-term chronic effects will occur."

"If a man consumes a two-pound pheasant having .47 parts per million of mercury, this individual has used up his recommended intake for approximately three or four months. At the present levels of mercury, no deaths or acute effects are likely to occur."

Tests, however, were on the birds' muscle tissue and not on the liver or kidneys where the mercury concentrates. All pheasant liver-eaters were consequently cautioned to further limit the number of birds they eat.

ERIE FISHING CURBED, POISON TRACES FOUND

DETROIT, April 1.—Commercial fishing for walleyes and perch on the Canadian side of Lake Erie has been suspended by the Canadian government because of small quantities of poisonous mercury found in the fish.

The action by the Canadian department of fisheries in Ottawa followed by one week a similar ban placed on Lake St. Clair commercial fishing.

Authorities of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, along with Michigan and Ohio officials also are testing Lake Erie walleyes for possible contamination. Persons with fish caught in the affected waters are advised by authorities to keep them in their freezers until all tests are completed.

H. A. Clark, assistant director of industrial pollution control in Ontario, said the 10 Lake Erie walleyed pike were found to contain traces of mercury and have been sent to Winnipeg for further examination.

He said he had reason to believe the mercury came from the Wyandotte Chemical Co. in suburban Wyandotte, which uses mercury in manufacturing chlorine. A company spokesman said the plant released only "very minute" portions into the water.

The mercury discharged into Lake St. Clair was blamed on a Dow Chemical Co. plant at Sarnia, Ont.

MERCURY CURBS FISHING IN ONTARIO

TORONTO, April 6.—The Ontario government today ordered the suspension of all commercial and sports fishing in the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, St. Clair River and the Wabigoon River in northwestern Ontario because of mercury pollution.

The Minister of Lands and Forests, Rene Brunelle, in a prepared statement read to the Ontario legislature, indicated there would be no fishing on any of these waters, at least for the 1970 season.

The federal Government last week seized fish from Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie and prohibited the export of catches because fish samples showed mercury levels above 0.5 parts per million.

Mr. Brunelle said today further tests on Lake Erie fish have shown the mercury levels were not dangerous and the season there would not be closed.

Earlier government statements have indicated that the mercury pollution in the lower Great Lakes came from chemical companies using it in an industrial process.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 7, 1970]

TAINTED FISH

DETROIT.—The U.S. Food and Drug Administration reported that mercury contamination of 1.4 parts per million has been found in eight perch taken from Lake St. Clair, but said it has not yet completed analysis of fish destined for interstate commerce.

Canada recently banned the sale of fish taken from either Lake St. Clair or Erie, Lake Erie, reporting both walleyes—called pickerel by Canadians—and perch caught in them showed a dangerous level of 1.36 parts per million (PPM) of mercury.

Neither U.S. nor Michigan authorities have yet taken action, but the FDA said it would if it found any fish entering interstate commerce containing .5 PPM or more. FDA experts said human tolerance of mercury is zero.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 7, 1970]

POISONED FISH

DETROIT.—Fish sales in the Detroit area have dropped 40 per cent, according to a fisheries official, because of reports that mercury has been found in samples of fish taken from Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie.

But the Michigan Public Health Department said it had found no mercury contamination in Lake St. Clair and no evidence to suggest Lake Erie fishing should be curtailed.

The sale and export of perch and walleyes from Lake St. Clair were banned by the Canadian government March 24 after tests disclosed that samples taken from Canadian waters contained possibly dangerous concentrations of mercury poisonings.

Further test samplings resulted in the ban being extended to Lake Erie fish Tuesday.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 12, 1970]

MICHIGAN FISHING BAN

LANSING, MICH.—Michigan—like the Ontario province of Canada—is moving to ban all fishing on mercury-contaminated Lake St. Clair and the St. Clair River.

Gov. William G. Milliken announced he will formally declare the lake off limits for sports fishing Monday or Tuesday, saying, "the authority is clearly there" for such action.

Milliken's action follows that of Ontario officials, who extended their prohibition to the Detroit River and included a ban against commercial fishing.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 13, 1970]

LAKE FISHING HALT

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Gov. James A. Rhodes ordered a halt to all commercial fishing in Lake Erie and called on Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel for a complete investigation of mercury pollution in the lake.

The action follows a similar move Friday by Michigan Gov. William Milliken to ban commercial and sport fishing in Lake St. Clair and the St. Clair River because of mercury pollution.

THE PRICE THE CHECKER DID NOT RING

HON. JULIA BUTLER HANSEN

OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, stories are written which say more than the words which are used.

The April 11 issue of the Washington Evening Star carried such a column by Winston Groom. I am including Mr. Groom's column, "The Price the Checker Didn't Ring," in the RECORD:

[From the Evening Star, Apr. 11, 1970]

THE PRICE THE CHECKER DID NOT RING

(By Winston Groom)

It was one of those biting-cold, early spring nights, with a fine rain driving down at a crazy angle to the light pole on the corner. The rain was slanting so much it drove beneath the long metal awning and spattered against the broad window panes of the bright suburban Safeway Store.

Inside the store, at the only open check-out counter, five or six loaded pushcarts were stacked up in line. Behind each cart, the shoppers stood in silent boredom, waiting their turn.

The checker, a blond man in his 20s, was totaling up a stack of groceries belonging to a Negro woman, who watched attentively as each item was rung up on the register.

It was hard to tell her age; she could have been 50, but two small children, a boy and girl, clinging to her side, inclined one to guess she was probably in her late 30s. The dusky yellow coat she wore was somehow out of place in a store most often patronized by the wealthy or upper middle-class residents of the area.

The store is in a part of town that consists mostly of renovated and restored turn-of-the-century townhouses. On the fringes of these areas are more townhouses unpaired, dilapidated and waiting to be "reclaimed." They are occupied now by Negroes who have lived there since the "old section" of the city fell on hard times about 50 years ago.

The checker rang up the final bill with that obnoxious repetitive clanging sound that cash registers make before they tell you what you owe.

The bill was \$24.55.

The woman looked down for a moment and fumbled in her purse, then turned to the checker and said softly, "I've got to take something back."

It was then one realized she had a Spanish accent—perhaps she was Puerto Rican. The little girl at her side gazed up at the others in line, who looked bored and confused and impatient.

The checker never flinched; he had been through this before and seemed determined to be helpful and cheery.

"How much are you short?" he asked the woman.

"It was the check," she said, ignoring his question. "It wasn't as much this time."

The checker and the woman looked over her purchases. There was a large bag of rice and about 3 pounds of cheap hamburger. There was a box of laundry soap and a long loaf of yesterday's bread which you can buy for 10¢ off the regular price.

There were some fresh greens and some toilet tissue and a quart of skim milk. There were some potatoes and weiners and a large box of oatmeal. There were several packs of Kool-aid and some peanut butter and two king-sized cans of beans.

But the checker and the woman passed automatically over these items. Their eyes sought out other goods, the ones that stood out incongruously amidst the pile of cheap and tasteless purchases.

Back went a small jar of red cherries. And back went an orange. Back went a pint of vanilla ice cream. And back went a jar of guava jelly.

Back went all the little things that were nice—the small extras that go to make a meal more pleasant—\$1.45 worth of things that, in a larger sense, go to make living itself more pleasant.

She was still a dollar short. So back went the peanut butter and the weiners. That would do it, the checker said.

Standing back and watching is a difficult thing.

The checker, one hoped, would say, "Take it now and pay me later." But he was new. He wasn't sure.

There was the urge to step forward and pay the bill yourself. But that wouldn't do, you think. It would embarrass her.

Perhaps you could buy it and take it to her after she leaves. That's no good either. Charity is hard to disguise.

So you say nothing. She looks back at you and at the others and you manage a smile to try to let her know you've been caught short before too.

Then she's gone; vanished into the wet darkness; hugged closely by her two children. Home to cook the hamburger and potatoes and beans, but not to serve them with the ice cream, or the cherries or the jelly or the orange.

There is a feeling of relief now that she's out of the store. Out of sight, out of mind. Still there is that lurking guilt that makes you feel ashamed.

A man in line, about 50 maybe and well dressed, shakes his head.

"Those people never do know what they want," he said. "It took 5 minutes to get that woman through."

SHORTCUT MAY DELAY REFORM

HON. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, the current arguments over the right of 18-year-olds to vote have been undercut by arguments concerning the constitutionally legal procedure for achieving that right.

One side holds that Congress may legislate the question while the other says it must be a constitutional amendment with the States participating.

The Senate, obviously feeling it has the authority to lower the present voting age from 21 to 18, has already done so and attached it to the voting rights bill.

I enter into the RECORD the following editorial from the Wheeling Intelligencer which details in clear, concise language not only why the voting age should be lowered but also why a constitutional amendment is the correct path.

This article is extremely timely and I present it to you at this time:

SHORTCUT MAY DELAY REFORM

That the Senate has advanced the cause of votes for 18-year-olds by approving a hurry-up formula is extremely doubtful. This for the reason that it may jeopardize the position of a proposed constitutional amendment to this end by pushing to the fore a dubious grant by direct legislative enactment.

What the Senate did was to adopt, by a vote of 64 to 17, an amendment to the pending voting rights extension bill which would bestow the franchise in all national, state and local elections on those who had attained the age of 18.

While it has great immediate appeal among young people who would like to vote the difficulty with this instant enfranchisement gesture is that in all probability it will amount to no more than that. For one thing,

it still has to pass the House. For another, the measure to which it is attached remains a controversial piece of legislation. For still another—and this is the controlling consideration—even if it is passed it almost certainly will be attacked on constitutional grounds with every prospect of success.

In the nature of things the legal machinery could hardly function before millions of young men and women under 21 had cast ballots in accordance with the new act and without state authority. The resultant confusion would be difficult to exaggerate.

In the meantime there is pending a proposed constitutional amendment, sponsored by West Virginia's Senator Randolph and 67 co-signers, that would lower the voting age nationwide in the regular way by submitting the question to state ratification.

The prime argument against lowering the voting age is that men and women are too immature at 18 to be trusted with the vote. This despite the fact that no convincing evidence exists to support 21 as the ideal mental dividing line between childhood and adulthood, while abundant evidence does exist that today's 18-year-olds are better educated and generally more aware than their parents and grandparents were at the same age.

Save in the matter of voting we no longer, for the most part, regard 18-year-olds as children. As pointed out by Senator Randolph, in 39 States both sexes can marry at that age without parental consent. In 26 States they can make wills. Eighteen-year-olds are eligible for unrestricted automobile driving licenses. They are subject to the personal income tax. They are covered in the Social Security System. In all but one State they are treated as adults in our criminal law. And, of course, at 18 a man is considered old enough to go to war.

So that there is little convincing to say against the propriety of the proposed change itself.

But there is a right and a wrong way to proceed. Amending the national Constitution would appear to be the better and quicker and undoubtedly the surer way. It would permit the States to act through the process of ratification instead of waiting for the slow procedure of initiative in the individual States, an approach that not only would consume much time but create great confusion in the meantime because of the lack of uniformity from State to State.

NATIONAL DRUG ABUSE CONFERENCE

HON. TOM RAILSBACK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. RAILSBACK. Mr. Speaker, at a recent 3-day national drug abuse conference at Southern Methodist University, my good friend and colleague, CHARLES E. WIGGINS of California, served as chairman of the conference and presented an outstanding address to those present at the final luncheon.

Once again, as he has often done in his service on the Judiciary Committee and on the Select Committee on Crime, Congressman WIGGINS has distinguished himself by the character and content of his remarks. I commend to the attention of my colleagues and interested persons throughout the Nation the remarks made by Mr. WIGGINS at the SMU conference:

REMARKS BY HON. CHARLES E. WIGGINS

Thank you, Dean Galvin, for your kind and complimentary introductory remarks. I want to express my personal appreciation and that of Mr. Rowland of my staff for the many courtesies which you and Mrs. Galvin have extended to us here in Dallas.

Also, your most efficient Executive Director for the Short Course, Mr. Roy Anderson, has been most cooperative and energetic in attending to our every need here at the University. Indeed, the entire staff of the Law School and the participants in the Short Course on Drug Abuse have extended to us a warm and hospitable Texas welcome.

It is an honor to serve as the Chairman of this conference on Drug Abuse. I have profited by the experience. The association with genuine experts in the field and, indeed, the casual but important conversations that I have had with many of you, have added to my fund of knowledge concerning this important subject. I am confident that each of you has profited from similar associations. After all, our fundamental purpose here is to learn something.

Well, I have surely learned something, and let me share it with you. If you ever have the occasion to participate in a conference such as this and are asked to speak on the last day, don't make my mistake. Don't fail to reserve from the scheduled program one small facet of the subject for yourself.

Here I stand, after numerous experts have devoted three days to a most exhaustive treatment of every conceivable aspect of the drug problem, and the sponsors have suggested that I speak to you at this concluding lunch on the topic of drug abuse.

To think that I might add to the information furnished by previous lecturers leaves me flattered beyond words—which is perhaps what the sponsors had in mind—but they are out of luck. I do have a few words on the subject.

It won't take long. I can say what I have in mind in less than thirty minutes.

Before I begin in earnest, however, let me expose my meager credentials. While most of you here devoted a lifetime of research to the problem of drug abuse in America, I was concerned with other things. I am not a clinical psychiatrist, nor a pharmacologist, nor a sociologist. I am not a member of the Border Patrol, nor a District Judge. I am not even a Democrat.

My special knowledge of drugs having a greater potency than the simple aspirin began about a year ago. Last April, my distinguished colleague in the House of Representatives, Claude Pepper of Florida, proposed that the House constitute a Select Committee on Crime to investigate all aspects of crime in America. After all, we were elected to bring law and order to our land and what would better prove our dedication to the task than the appointment of a committee to study the problem. The appointment of a committee was an act of sheer political genius. Who could oppose a committee to investigate crime?

Who else? I did and was joined by a band of half a dozen or so who were either naive or politically retarded. We believed in our innocence that crime had been rather thoroughly investigated before. And perhaps if further investigation were in order, the regular Judiciary Committee might be interested in conducting it.

The Revolution passed, of course, and recognizing my special interest in the committee, Jerry Ford, my leader, asked that I serve. And serve I have for nearly a year. We have investigated crime in Washington, D.C., in Boston, in Lincoln, Nebraska, in San Francisco, in Charleston, South Carolina, in Miami, Florida, and, recently, in Baltimore. And, yes, sir, we found it. Crime does exist in America and much of it drug related.

It has been a valuable experience for me

personally, whatever its value may be to the taxpayers. I have discussed this spreading stain, drug abuse, with Dr. Egeberg, the Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Health and Scientific Affairs; with Dr. Yolles of the National Institute of Mental Health; Dr. Cohen of the Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse; with Attorney General John Mitchell and his able Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Jack Ingersoll; with such notorious apologists for better living through chemistry as Dr. Fort of *Playboy* fame, and Dr. Zinberg, the Harvard psychiatrist; with legitimate and illegitimate drug manufacturers; with the social smoker of marijuana and the hard-core narcotics addict. In short, service on the Select Committee on Crime—a committee which seemed to be a redundancy a year ago—has provided me with a most liberal education on the subject of drug abuse.

I have come to a few conclusions as the result of my committee work, the strongest of which complement the excellent presentations made yesterday by Mr. Russo and Dr. Laccetti of New Jersey.

Before I state those conclusions, however, I should like to comment upon one relating uniquely to this conference.

It has been apparent from the first session that there has been a friendly division of thought between those in attendance.

On the one hand, we have the not-so-silent majority of those of you who are engaged in law enforcement. You seek—and properly so—a greater allocation of State and Federal resources to do your job better.

On the other hand, we have the social scientists and medical researchers who despair of law enforcement, however efficient, ever solving the drug problem. Some of their solutions appear to enforcement personnel to be radical, if not dangerous.

In reality, this division—which has produced some sharp questioning and heated corridor discussions—is a tempest in a teapot.

Law enforcement officials should not be defensive over charges that they will never solve the drug problem. Of course, they will not. It is not their function to solve it. It is the function of enforcement to control the problem—to contain it—within tolerable bounds.

Jack Ingersoll said as much Wednesday night.

This is not a confession of weakness. It is merely a recognition of the fact that drug abuse will remain an unsolved problem so long as individuals want to use illegal chemical substances. If a person wants to "turn on," he will find a way to do so.

So long as there is a demand for illegal narcotics and drugs, someone somewhere is going to supply that demand.

Let's admit that law enforcement may discourage the use of drugs and may make them difficult and expensive to obtain, but they are not going to solve the problem.

Only the educators and the social and physical scientists can develop permanent solutions by reversing the desire in individuals to use drugs.

The two functions, of course, complement each other, for law enforcement is buying time for the educators and scientists to evolve real solutions and incidentally insuring that their ivory towers are not burned down before they do so.

With these observations out of the way, let me proceed with my principal remarks.

I have been told that a primitive test for insanity involves placing a bucket under a faucet with the tap open. The subject is given a mop. If the subject continues to mop the spilling water from the floor without turning off the spigot, there is reason to doubt his sanity.

Our objective, simply stated, is to reduce the illicit use of drugs and narcotics. We attack the problem with apparent pragmatism.

The supply of dangerous substances must be controlled, the illegal traffic therein reduced by the imposition of substantial penalties, and the user rehabilitated.

In terms of the allocation of resources, the greatest effort is in apprehending and prosecuting those who traffic in drugs, the enforcement end of the business.

Maybe we should reorder our priorities. Maybe we should turn off the spigot—or at least try to do so.

Our problem begins—at the spigot, so to speak—when a person, usually very young, is induced to try a dangerous drug for the first time. If that person resists the temptation, the faucet never opens and the problems to that extent is permanently solved.

No one can disagree that emphasis should be placed upon discouraging the initial use of dangerous substances, else we are destined to participate in the endless cycle of arresting and trying to rehabilitate abusers. The idea of preventing initial use is sound, but what can we do to build backbone into a youngster who is tempted?

The quick response is more and better drug abuse education, and we are doing more than ever before.

For example, the President recently announced a major increase in funds for training teachers in the problems of drug abuse. There is pending in the Senate a bill previously passed by the House, the Drug Abuse Education Act, which authorizes grants for a wide range of drug abuse education programs.

Existing Federal agencies, the National Institute of Mental Health, for example, are involved in educational programs, as are drug companies. Smith, Kline & French, for example, publishes excellent educational materials. Although this effort is doubtless of much value, I suspect that it largely misses its mark. It is aimed at those who are sufficiently interested to read a pamphlet or have enough confidence in their teachers or the Establishment to believe what they are told. This group is probably not going to use drugs anyway.

Some despair of ever reaching those in need of drug education because Society, they say, has put them beyond reach. How often have you heard that drugs are the outlet for the disadvantaged who seek to escape their environment of poverty, racism, and despair? If this be true, we can never get a handle on the drug problem without eradicating these so-called fundamental causes. But it is not true.

No youngster puffed his first reefer because he was poor, or popped his first pill because he was hungry. Something else moved him to do so.

Nor should we accept the excuse that this generation uses drugs as an expression of rebellion and dissent against the Establishment. This is only an excuse, like the man who needs a drink to sober up in the morning. Doubtless some kids who have previously acquired a taste for marijuana or worse justify their weakness as a quasi-political act. But I cannot bring myself to believe that the first experiment was for the purpose of telling Richard Nixon a thing or two.

To really understand what motivates a young person to experiment with drugs, look to your own experiences. What induced you to try your first cigarette? What caused you to taste liquor for the first time?

I am sure that times have not changed all that much. I first experimented with cigarettes and liquor, for example, because I was curious. We are never going to suppress the curiosity of the young, and we should not try.

But I progressed beyond simple experimentation and began smoking cigarettes in high school on a regular basis because within my peer group on particular occasions it

was the social thing to do. The social pressures—the need to belong—were irresistible to me in the case of cigarettes. And I am sure that the same social pressures are inducing thousands of young people into a drug-oriented culture which leads only downward.

Effective educational programs must recognize this and target in on a young person's apparent social need to take drugs. Present efforts are not doing so.

A current illustration of this misplaced emphasis is contained in the President's statement of March 11, 1970, concerning drug abuse education. In that message, the President announced that \$700,000 was being allocated to publish a book entitled *A Federal Source Book: Answers to the Most Frequently Asked Questions About Drug Abuse*.

It is utterly naive to believe that any significant number of actual or potential abusers are going to read the book.

Simultaneously, the President announced that \$50,000 was being allocated to mount an advertising campaign against drug abuse in the popular media.

The figures should be reversed.

If we have demonstrated any talent in this country, it is the ability to sell an idea or product. Everyone should know that the popular media is an infinitely more powerful device for selling the evils of drugs and narcotics to potential abusers than books and pamphlets.

I am convinced that it can be made socially unacceptable for a youngster to take drugs, if we only work at it, using effective tools. The taste and social patterns of the young have no permanency. They are as unpredictable as their clothing and hair styles. Interests change almost with the seasons. Last year, it was Vietnam. Today, it is ecology, and it is as certain as the sun will rise that next year will bring a new interest.

Who determines the course of this change? Not the young themselves, contrary to their own belief. On the whole, they are followers. It is more often than not a charismatic person who appeals to the young, usually to sell a commercial or political product.

We can enlist such charismatic leaders to sell the social unacceptability of drugs, if we only try. They have a credibility among the young that a policeman, a teacher, a politician, or even a doctor can never have.

The Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Judge Joseph Tauro, expressed this view before the Massachusetts Drug Dependency Conference last year. Some of you may recall that Judge Tauro presided over the famous marijuana trial of *Commonwealth v. Leis*.

He commented that drug use should be stripped of its false veneer of glamor and sophistication and given its proper identification as being attractive to persons with serious underlying problems. He suggested a campaign, which I endorse, under the banner of "You don't really need it—or do you?" A credible spokesman using the mass media should ask the questions:

"Who, in the prime of life, possessing vitality, intelligence, strength and promise, needs a mind-altering drug? Who needs to escape from reality? Who needs to live in the reverie of artificial delusions? Surely not the youngster who is confident, alert, sure of himself, vital and dynamic. Who, then? The disaffiliated, the neurotic and psychotic, the confused, the anxious, the alienated, the inadequate, the weak."

Whenever a legislator makes a suggestion concerning a problem, the immediate reaction of some is "Why is he wasting time talking about it? He's in Congress. Why isn't he doing something about the problem?"

In this case, I don't think that Federal action is necessarily in order. The Federal

Government could, but should not, spearhead a program to develop an anti-drug bias among the young. To be credible, the Establishment should keep hands off. This type of undertaking lends itself to private exploitation. The drug industry can and should play a role, but the recording industry and the visual media have a special responsibility which they are not discharging. For a profit, they have been instrumental in molding the physical habits and life styles of millions of young persons into a pattern which incidentally, and unintentionally, I am sure, includes a drug culture. Given the support of performers who have a special credibility with the young, I am convinced that it is possible to make dangerous drugs as socially unacceptable as a crewcut.

It is worth a serious try because success, even partial success, results in a permanent solution. We could begin by such a program to close the faucet.

Perhaps you wonder why I dwell on this aspect of such a complicated and many-sided problem as drug abuse. It is because so much of our effort is merely reaction to drug abuse. We assume the abuser and then try to deny him his drug, catch him, and rehabilitate him.

I am tired of reacting. I am frustrated by our lack of success and I am pessimistic that our batting average will improve. We can't stop reacting to the problem, of course, but we can start showing greater initiative in preventing the problem from arising.

I believe that the imaginative use of America's most unique contribution to modern living—Madison Avenue advertising and salesmanship—can make serious dents in the desire of young persons to experiment initially with drugs.

We can and should try.

STATEMENT OF HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS FEDERATION ON THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARY'S OCCUPATION BY SOVIET TROOPS

HON. JOHN WOLD

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. WOLD. Mr. Speaker, April 4, 1970, marked the 25th anniversary of the cessation of World War II activities in parts of eastern Europe, including Hungary.

This anniversary is marked by the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation in a statement released by its president, Dr. Andras Pogany and copresident, Istvan B. Gereben, shortly before the Freedom Fighters of America held its 7th annual Hungarian ball.

The ball was held under the honorary chairmanship of the Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Agnew.

In the anniversary statement, Dr. Pogany and Mr. Gereben write:

On the 25th anniversary of Hungary's occupation by Soviet Troops, we Americans of Hungarian descent call for the strengthening of American ideals to follow the true Republican concepts in the tradition of the American democratic process. We call for a moral rejuvenation of the American spirit. We pray for clear vision and wisdom of our leaders.

Mr. Speaker, Americans of Hungarian descent have made many contributions to the American ideal. Many such persons are citizens of this country today

because they were forced to flee Communist oppression following World War II.

The Who's Who of American notables includes many Hungarian names.

I include, Mr. Speaker, the statement of the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation in the RECORD with my comments:

STATEMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS FEDERATION

Today marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the cessation of World War II activities in Hungary. Pursued by the Soviet Army, the last German troops retreated in defeat. As the result of the Yalta Conference of February 1945 the door opened for Communist Russia not only for the domination of Eastern Europe but for a continuous threat of aggression towards the whole World. Hungary was to experience a new kind of terror: that of murder, rape, robbery, and exploitation, and the removal of thousands to remote Siberian labor camps.

The degree of oppression in Hungary has not changed since. The goals and intentions of the conquerors and their puppets are the same. The difference is in the use of more refined tactics. More subtle of infiltrating, sowing seeds of confusion, capitalizing on ignorance and no doubt gaining some measure of agreement and consent from those who have fallen prey to the calculated maneuvers, are employed. These techniques are by far more dangerous than open and brutal oppression since the victims of the effort are not necessarily aware of being taken in. In the year of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their victory the intensity of this kind of activities of the Communist rulers of Hungary are greater than ever before with all the characteristics, intellectual predation and even obvious objective of cool deception.

Hungary, together with other European nations, succumbed to an overwhelming exterior force in 1945. Several times since, up until 1947 in free elections and after that in a fierce revolution, the oppressed people openly rejected Soviet imperialism and the alien doctrines of international communism. But Communist imperialism could not have been successful had the seeds of division and moral degeneration not been present in pre-war European society and the leaders of the Allies have not fallen prey to that great master of deceit: Stalin.

The esoteric songs of fellow travelers, appeasers, compromisers and those whom Lenin so descriptively named "useful idiots," praising destruction of the very foundations of civilized society can be heard again. The moral fiber of the free nations is under attack again. Division and moral degeneration are advocated as progressive. The crime of tyranny is forgiven in the hope that tyranny will change. The respect of the United States is undermined from outside and from within. Leaders are fallen prey to the masters of deceit. The spirit of Chamberlain haunts the halls of international conferences.

The Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation gravely concerned about the fate of Hungary and of our adopted country calls upon all peoples interested in the preservation of freedom and human rights to re-examine their souls, to follow a sensible action vis-a-vis the increasing menace of political deception. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of Hungary's occupation by Soviet troops, we Americans of Hungarian descent call for the strengthening of the American ideals, to follow the true Republican concepts in the tradition of the American democratic process. We call for a moral rejuvenation of the American spirit. We pray for clear vision and wisdom for our leaders. We are confident, that by recharging the American destiny according to the original prescription, so well designed by the Founding Fathers, America will once again com-

mand the respect of the World. And it is through this respect that we anticipate the eventual liberation of our beloved native country: Hungary.

CONSUMER PROTECTION—BANNING THE DISTRIBUTION OF UNSOLICITED CREDIT CARDS

HON. FLORENCE P. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced legislation—H.R. 16939—to safeguard consumers' interests by prohibiting the unsolicited distribution of credit cards and limiting the liability of consumers for the unauthorized use of credit cards.

The age of credit is upon us and plastic credit cards are its symbol. Through the extension of credit, as practiced in the American economy, sales have boomed, the national product has soared, and society has prospered. This record of economic success is welcome and deserves great praise. In no way should we seek to undermine our economic well-being. There are instances, however, where our climb to greater economic heights has produced unsatisfactory side effects. Among the most severe of these has been the misuse of credit cards.

The plastic card blizzard has hit our society with unusual fury in the last few years. As of June 1969, over \$13 billion in credit was outstanding as a result of the use of credit cards. This represented 13 percent of all consumer debt. Outstanding credit from bank credit cards alone increased from \$800 million in 1967 to \$1.7 billion by mid-1969. Levels of credit have climbed since last year.

Over 1,000 consumer credit card plans are now in existence involving hundreds of millions of cards, millions of consumers, and hundreds of thousands of businesses. The breadth of this operation has brought with it a series of extremely difficult problems and much personal hardship. In particular, the practice in recent months of sending out millions of credit cards to individuals without their request and without adequate credit investigations has imposed heavy burdens on many persons.

The distribution of large numbers of unsolicited cards may have encouraged many people to spend unwisely or may have placed temptation in the face of numbers of persons, unfortunately, who should not have been so tempted. This has led to the misuse and overuse of credit which may have contributed to fanning the flames of inflation. It has driven some persons into bankruptcy. It has placed heavy financial burdens on many who could ill afford to assume such burdens.

Unsolicited credit cards have similarly provided a golden opportunity to the cheats and frauds to bilk merchants and the public.

It is estimated that up to 1 million credit cards are lost and over 300,000 stolen each year. Theft from the mails

has become extremely serious, especially under present circumstances when large numbers of unsolicited cards are mailed out at one time. The incidence of mail fraud has soared 700 percent in 4 years. Since credit cards have become almost as negotiable as currency—few requiring any type of foolproof identification—the opportunities for fraudulent use are obvious. Annual losses under such conditions are estimated to range between \$50-\$150 million a year and this may be conservative. Overall credit losses to the card issuers are likewise estimated to range between 2 percent to 6 percent on the dollar. This compared to an average loss of one-quarter of 1 percent in the case of conventional consumer credit. Conditions have grown so bad in the Washington, D.C., area that two banks have discontinued credit card arrangements in the District.

The fact is, of course, that these losses are assumed primarily by consumers in the nature of higher costs passed on by merchants. This means that an additional financial burden must be imposed not merely on those who are careless or thrifless, and not merely on those who hold credit cards, but upon all consumers. Especially in the case of unsolicited credit cards which produce the greatest thefts, frauds, bad debts, and related losses, the innocent consumer who is careful or who may not even possess a credit card is burdened by the acts or misdeeds of others. This is clearly intolerable to the extent that we can provide reasonable means to prevent such an unfair imposition.

What is equally intolerable is the burden and worry we place upon those who receive unsolicited credit cards.

The mere receipt of such a card means that the recipient who does not wish the card must be troubled with the necessity of deciding how to get rid of the card. If he retains it intact, there is always the danger of its being lost and misused. If he mails it back, there is always the danger of it being lost or stolen in the mail. But, if he physically destroys it, a live account with the card issuer continues in existence with the danger that some haywire computer will mistakenly bill him in the future.

What is worse, if any of these events should come to pass—theft, loss, misbilling—the person to whom the card was sent is placed in the most unfortunate position of having to disprove his liability. From the many horror tales that have come to my attention, this is not an easy task in many instances. Innocent victims have been hounded by bill collectors, threatened with lawsuits and jail, seen their credit ratings destroyed, and witnessed their employment placed in jeopardy. The emotional drain, the loss of time, the legal expenses thereby consumed are more than mere inconveniences to those who have been caught in the credit card trap—they are nightmares.

The use of credit cards will continue to grow as our society and economy grows. In many ways this growth in use will have beneficial effects: reducing the need to carry cash; reducing the burdens on the mails; and providing instant

credit checking and billing as computer networks are expanded. In predicting this growth, however, we should plan and guide the effective distribution and use of credit cards. A major step in this direction will be to enact the legislation I am introducing today.

This legislation, modeled on that now pending before the Senate: First, bans the unsolicited distribution of credit cards; second, limits an individual's liability for unauthorized use by another to \$50; third, requires that credit cards contain a means whereby the holder can be properly identified; fourth, provides that a cardholder be adequately notified of his rights and liabilities; and fifth, places upon card issuers the burden of proof of establishing the liability of credit cardholders.

My original thinking was to require all credit cards—those in existence and those to be issued—to be of the solicited variety. However, upon further consideration, I have incorporated in my bill a provision which I understand Senator WILLIAMS of New Jersey plans to offer in the Senate. This would permit companies to renew existing credit cards on an unsolicited basis if such cards were originally requested by a cardholder or were actually used by the cardholders. This exception is moderate but fair in my opinion and should not detract from the clear intent and purpose of this bill.

Second, while my proposed legislation requires that credit cards are to contain a means of properly identifying cardholders—as a means of reducing unauthorized use—I recognize this will impose a burden on merchants that have cards outstanding without proper identification and are not regularly renewed. To lessen this burden, I have provided that card issuers in such cases may have up to 1 year to convert over to new cards that bear adequate identification.

Third, I have provided that together with adequate notice that must be given to cardholders of their rights and liabilities, card issuers must also detail the address and telephone number that cardholders should contact to report a loss or theft. This will assist cardholders in meeting their notice requirements, but should also make fairer the burden of proof that is to be assured by the card issuers.

Finally, in order to better safeguard innocent consumers against billing errors in instance where a credit card has never been used, a provision has been incorporated in the bill which places the burden of proof upon the card issuer to establish that an actual use occurred for which the cardholder is liable under the provisions of the legislation.

The Federal Trade Commission is to be highly commended for their recent action in imposing a ban on the distribution of unsolicited credit cards over which they have jurisdiction. It is regrettable that the Federal Reserve Board did not take the same type of initiative. The fact they have not, however, and the fact that the FTC lacks jurisdiction over common carriers and probably banks means that the legislation introduced today must be enacted in order to restore competitive equality. In addition,

as indicated above, the proposed legislation provides a number of additional requirements such as limitation on liability, adequate identification and notice which should be required by legislation.

I also recognize that the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee has recently reported out a bill which would ban the mailing of credit cards that fail to meet specified requirements. The committee deserves great credit and praise for taking this action. I believe enactment of a mail ban would serve as a desirable complement to the legislation proposed by me.

But, my bill is still required. This is so because the Post Office Committee bill: First, still permits the mailing of unsolicited credit cards under certain conditions which would thereby continue the burden upon individuals who must dispose of unwanted cards or suffer the jeopardy of theft, fraud, misuse, alleged liability, threatened legal action, loss of credit ratings, and so forth; second, requires unsolicited credit cards to be sent by registered mail which could greatly inconvenience addressees who would have to go to post offices to pick up such mail pursuant to notices left at times they were not at home; third, requires that there be advertised on the envelope the fact that there is contained therein an unsolicited credit card—thereby raising the prospects of theft; fourth, permits the renewal of all outstanding unsolicited credit cards; and fifth, contains no protective provisions relating to burden of proof, identification, liability, and notice requirements.

STANDARD OF HONESTY SHOULD APPLY TO ALL

HON. BILL ALEXANDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from a constituent which asks some very probing questions. This letter from Mr. John H. Darter of Fisher, Ark., is deserving of the attention of every Member of the Congress and of every official in our Federal Government:

DEAR MR. ALEXANDER: I, like many others have written you often, now I shall try to put one on paper.

This census form is what finally flipped me, but it is only a grain of sand compared to my main concern.

Somewhere on the form it says the information I submit will be held confidential, etc., etc. This seems to indicate I am to be completely honest in my answers. Here lies the beginning of a strange relationship. I am trying, as I should be, to be honest with my government and in return I am expected to believe statements that often are half truths or in some cases bold face lies.

I am attempting to be a "law abiding, taxpayer." This seems right in my sight. What I cannot understand is why I am required to be a law abiding, reasonably honest, taxpayer while agencies of the government seem to see no reason to be honest with me.

Late examples of this are Laos, the Middle East and our involvement there. Small things

also like the amount of carryover of the rice crop.

My thoughts may be disorganized, but what I am trying to say is I am deeply concerned by the fact that I can't trust certain statements coming from my own federal government. Too, I am concerned by a thought way back in my mind that keeps saying, "What the heck, criminals win and honesty is the losers way." I think I am not the only one with this feeling.

I am not talking political lines because I don't vote that way. I vote for the man, not the symbol.

Sincerely,

JOHN H. DARTER.

FISHER, ARK.

LOYALTY DAY—THE AIR FORCE SERGEANTS' ASSOCIATION REMINDS US OF A FORGOTTEN HOLIDAY

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I am indebted to the Air Force Sergeants' Association for bringing to my attention the apparent lack of recognition of the first day in May as Loyalty Day.

Loyalty Day was established in 1958, under Public Law 85-529, as a day set aside for the recognition of the heritage of American freedom.

AFSA, concerned by the wide publicity given to the Communist May Day celebrations, is completely justified in questioning the attitudes of Americans who, through apathy, seem to ignore this special day.

Loyalty Day gives us an opportunity to demonstrate our support for the democratic principles upon which our country was founded and allows us to dedicate our efforts toward the future of our Government.

It is a day when all Americans, regardless of their attitudes toward the vital issues presently facing us, can unite in gratitude for the system which allows us our differences and offers us the civilized procedures necessary to resolve them.

This can certainly be contrasted to the Communist celebrations which further demonstrate their continued oppression of their own people as well as others around the globe.

Lawyers, jurists, students and teachers, preachers and politicians, rich and poor, all manner of Americans from whatever their way of life, can take advantage of this opportunity to express their faith in our democratic system.

I see Loyalty Day as the proper time to show the world how we value our country. Nothing could have more value in the international press than a massive demonstration of our loyalty to the cherished freedoms available in this country as opposed to the vulgar display of weaponry and tyranny which is annually put forth in the Communist capitals on the same date.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the article from the April issue of the Air Force Sergeants' Association magazine after these remarks. And I urge my distinguished

colleagues to read the article and call it to the attention of their constituents. AFSA deserves a great deal of credit for calling this matter to our attention.

Americans may differ, Americans have their problems, America needs improvements. Yet Americans have the greatest country in all the world and all Americans should want to demonstrate their loyalty.

The article follows:

LOYALTY DAY—A FORGOTTEN HOLIDAY

We're sure not many of our members have heard of Loyalty Day. And we're sure that all have heard of May Day—celebrated in Russia and its satellite nations as a symbol of communism and its accomplishments.

Amazingly, each year, May Day, May 1, receives much more publicity than Loyalty Day, also celebrated in the United States on May 1. May 1 to most Americans is the observance of Law Day, a just and highly publicized tribute to the lawyers and laws that govern our nation.

Historically, Loyalty Day was established July 18, 1958, by the 85th Congress. Public Law 85-529 designated the first day of May of each year as Loyalty Day. This was three years before Law Day was established by Congress as a national observance.

Public Law 85-529 states:

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the 1st day of May of each year is hereby designated as Loyalty Day and is to be set aside as a special day for the recognition of the heritage of American freedom; and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day and inviting the people of the United States to observe such day in schools and other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies."

Approved July 18, 1958.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
President of the United States.

What has happened to Loyalty Day?

Why is it not observed like the communist world's May Day?

Why hasn't the Armed Services asked its people to observe this important date?

Is the heritage of American freedom so base that we can brush aside this holiday?

It is ASFA's intent to use its influence to assist the Veterans' of Foreign Wars (who originally suggested Loyalty Day), and other service connected fraternal organizations to make Loyalty Day a national holiday—a day to renew our pledge of loyalty to the democratic principles of our country. And to the fundamental fact that we have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

It is a day we renew our pledge of loyalty to the men and women who have given their lives to preserve these democratic principles.

It is a day to renew our pledge of loyalty to the cause of freedom.

And a day to remember John Fitzgerald Kennedy's inaugural address in which he said "... now the trumpet summons us again, not as a call to arms, though arms we need, not as a call to battle, though embattled we are, but a call to bear the burden of a long twilight struggle, year in and year out, rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, a struggle against the common enemies of man: tyranny, poverty, disease, and war itself."

Loyalty Day was initiated by the VFW to counter May Day celebrations of Communist nations. The intent was to make May 1 a major event on our calendar, a time for vigorous American patriotism to bloom anew along with Spring. It has never reached this statute!

AFSA called the Department of Defense and asked why the Armed Services did not celebrate Loyalty Day. They couldn't explain why, though they publish Fact Sheets and editorials on Law Day. Law, and the respect for it, is most important, but is it above loyalty to American heritage?

Loyalty and law are synonymous—without respect for your country's heritage, you have no respect for its laws. Let's combine both and make it one national holiday—Loyalty Day!

AFSA intends to bring this to the attention of Congress and would like the opinions of its members. Chapters are asked to express themselves by petition; individual members are asked to mail a postcard with their opinion to national headquarters.

It's our country; we have defended it; and will continue to do so in the future.

Display your flag May 1. Schedule chapter and base ceremonies observing loyalty to our nation. And write to AFSA headquarters with your comments on this most important issue.

DECISION FOR APOLLO 13 TO GO

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Thomas O. Paine, Administrator of NASA, at my request, has provided a letter outlining the background and considerations in substituting backup Command Module Pilot Jack Swigert for Astronaut Thomas Mattingly. This letter points out the care taken in the decision-making for the Apollo 13 flight. I am including it in the RECORD because of its significance to the Apollo 13 mission. The letter follows:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND
SPACE ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., April 13, 1970.

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Manned Space
Flight, Committee on Science and Astro-
nautics, House of Representatives, Wash-
ington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in response to your request for a memorandum outlining the background and considerations behind our decision to proceed with the Apollo 13 mission, substituting the backup Command Module Pilot, Jack Swigert, for Ken Mattingly.

BACKGROUND

Astronaut Charles Duke, Command Module Pilot of the backup crew, was exposed to Rubella (German Measles) on March 20, a fact which became known to us on April 3 when he started showing symptoms. He felt worse on April 4, and on April 5 he developed the characteristic rash. Since the prime and backup crews had met for several hours on April 2 in close contact, there had been significant exposure to all crew members. Subsequent medical tests indicated that all other members of the prime and backup crews had sufficient immunity to Rubella except for the Command Module Pilot, Lt. Cdr. Thomas Mattingly, USN.

Blood tests and analyses were conducted and medical experts consulted at leading medical centers, including the National Institutes of Health, the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia, and our own clinic at the Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston. Dr. Meyers of NIH, one of the world's foremost authorities on Rubella, made a special effort to see if any level of antibodies were present in Astronaut Mat-

tingly's blood that would indicate possible immunity. Three laboratories confirmed that Astronaut Mattingly had zero immunity to Rubella. It was estimated by our medical advisors that there was at least a 75% probability that Astronaut Mattingly would become ill within the time frame of the Apollo 13 mission, most probably during the lunar surface activities while he was alone in the Command Module in lunar orbit. The potential effects of this illness in adults could result in symptoms which would seriously compromise a crewman's capability.

Another consideration was the unknown effect that the spacecraft environment might have on the progress and severity of this illness, including psychological stress, oxygen atmosphere, and zero gravity.

During the period while our medical examinations and tests were continuing, a series of program actions were taken to allow the maximum opportunity for alternative future management actions. The Apollo 13 countdown was continued but operations which were necessary for a crew change were delayed until the last possible moment. For example, the stowage of individual crew equipment was deferred until the latest possible hour. This allowed us to determine crew physical condition, evaluate crew readiness and training, evaluate hardware readiness, and consider any other factors.

When it became increasingly obvious from additional medical tests that there was a high probability that Astronaut Mattingly would become ill during the mission, detailed evaluations were initiated to identify all potential problems and alternatives for the mission.

The alternatives available to NASA were: (a) launch with Astronaut Mattingly in the crew and risk illness and reduced mission success; (b) substitute Astronaut Swigert for Astronaut Mattingly as Command Module Pilot; and (c) delay the mission a month until Astronaut Mattingly was completely recovered and could rejoin the crew.

FACTORS CONSIDERED

Considerations relating to these alternatives included:

If Astronaut Mattingly did contract Rubella, would he be sufficiently recovered in May in time for the next launch? Would the Apollo 13 crew's ability to function well together as a team be impaired by the late substitution of a backup crew member? Did Astronaut Swigert have sufficient training on the Command Module and on his duties relating specifically to the Apollo 13 planned mission? Was there sufficient time remaining to verify the capabilities of the three astronauts together on the simulators at the Kennedy Space Center?

There never was any question that Astronaut Swigert could perform very capably as a Command Module Pilot; the only question was whether he could be fully integrated into the Apollo 13 crew on such short notice.

During the same time frame that the alternatives were being considered, a review of the basic mission plan was implemented to minimize the mission specific requirements for the Command Module Pilot if the decision to change the crew were made. By Friday morning, April 10, all available information had been compiled. This data included: (a) the result of Swigert's performance with the other two Apollo 13 astronauts on the simulators; (b) the medical data indicating an increasing probability of Rubella developing in Astronaut Mattingly during the lunar orbit phase; (c) an analysis of the critical points in the flight plan plotted against the projected development of the illness in Astronaut Mattingly, and (d) the lightened specific task schedule for the Apollo 13 mission. Independent evaluations and inputs were received from individuals representing crew readiness, status of hardware, and overall program management.

DECISION

At 12 noon, on Friday, April 10, a meeting of the key people in the Manned Space Flight Program was convened at the Kennedy Space Center for a final review of all available data and decision. Participants in this meeting were: myself; Dr. George Low, Deputy Administrator, NASA; Mr. Dale Myers, Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight; Dr. Rocco A. Petrone, Apollo Program Director; Dr. Charles Berry, Director of Medical Research, MSC; Maj. Gen. James W. Humphreys, Jr., Space Medicine Director, Office of Manned Space Flight; Mr. Donald K. Slayton, Director of Flight Crew Operations, MSC; Mr. Charles Mathews, Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Manned Space Flight; Colonel James A. McDivitt, USAF, Apollo Program Manager, MSC; and Captain Chester M. Lee USN (Ret.), Apollo Mission Director, Office of Manned Space Flight. Mr. Julian Scheer was present as observer.

After a thorough review of all medical, mission and training facts, I asked for the independent evaluation of each individual in attendance, both in general and in his specific area of responsibility: program management, medical, hardware status or crew readiness considerations. The first question addressed was whether Astronaut Mattingly should be sent on the mission. The unanimous recommendations were to not fly Mattingly. The second question addressed was whether to fly Apollo 13 with Swigert, or to postpone the mission for one month. Independent recommendations were then received from all participants, and once again there were unanimous recommendations to launch the following day. My final decision, however, was deferred until I had met personally and privately with Captain Jim Lovell, and then with Captain Lovell and Fred Haise. They both expressed complete confidence in Swigert and recommended that we proceed with him as Command Module Pilot. After this discussion I returned to the meeting, and after requesting any further comments, I announced my decision that the Apollo 13 mission would be launched the following day. The meeting concluded at 2:30 p.m.

Sincerely,

T. O. PAINE,
Administrator.

SOUTHERN STRATEGY AND RACIAL PROGRESS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, two specific instances of "benign neglect" in the pursuit of racial progress have been brought to light by Los Angeles Times columnists Frank Mankiewicz and Tom Braden. They serve to illuminate, I think, the real meaning of the southern strategy. Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I submit their column from yesterday's Washington Post:

SOUTHERN STRATEGY AND RACIAL PROGRESS

(By Frank Mankiewicz and Tom Braden)

Occasionally—as in the Carswell fight or the statement of the President on school segregation—the Nixon administration's hostility to racial progress is illuminated as in a sudden flash.

But the vice of the Southern strategy is apparent in other ways. The hard fact is that even neutrality—benign neglect, as it were—is not enough to avoid going backward if the President does not lead, the "backwaters" of

government will see that there is no progress. This is well illustrated in two recent unpublicized incidents.

A retreat in civil rights enforcement in George Romney's Department of Housing and Urban Development is about to break into the open in a federal court.

Moreover, it appears that Romney, whose wife Lenore is running for the Senate from Michigan, is playing an active role in Mr. Nixon's Southern strategy.

Last January, the Neighborhood Legal Assistance Program brought suit against the Charleston, S.C., Housing Authority, asking that it comply with federal law requiring desegregation. The suit was brought because Joyce Middleton, a black client, decided she wanted a two-bedroom apartment.

There is a lot of public housing in Charleston, but it is segregated and there were no two-bedroom apartments vacant in the Negro-occupied units. Miss Middleton discovered that there was no shortage of two-bedroom apartments in the white section. But the official answer from the management was, "Get yourself a rollaway bed. That's what they're for."

And so the suit was brought. In compliance with usual procedure, the Atlanta office of HUD immediately froze federal funds—about \$4 million intended for new public high rise housing in Charleston. But Charleston contractors and Charleston's mayor appealed to Sen. Strom Thurmond.

Thurmond did not go to Romney directly. He went to the White House, and thus Romney got the message from a high level. Within a few weeks, the federal funds were released.

Meantime, Romney's own civil rights division had conducted an investigation and made a report bearing out the charges brought by Miss Middleton. By this time, however, Romney had already acted, and so he quashed the report.

HUD's defense will be that Charleston permits "freedom of choice" in public housing, and though its own guidelines do not permit this ruse, Romney is now considering a change in these guidelines. When this is effected, suits such as Miss Middleton's will be more difficult.

Another example is the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service, a huge bureaucracy born early in this century in order to furnish advice to farmers. It has one of the least defensible civil rights records of any department of government, and has managed to maintain that record despite occasional jabbing from the White House, notably during the Johnson administration.

Following the Civil Rights Commission report of 1965, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman took steps to "integrate the extension services". Three years later, the Civil Rights Commission did a study of Alabama's extension service and found that of 112 employees in the State Extension office, eight were black, who did not receive equal salaries for equal work, though some of them had higher degrees and more experience than their white superiors. Services to farmers were also segregated, with black farmers getting about one-sixth of the services extended to whites.

During all these years, the Extension Service has been in charge of Ned D. Bailey, director of science and education in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. On nomination by the department, Bailey will receive an award next month for "distinguished service" by the National Civil Service League.

The Nixon administration's defense of the Southern strategy is aimed at the country's notion of "balance." The argument is that we have been working too hard at civil rights or too rapidly and that we need to pause and allow time for the growth of the seeds we have planted. But this applies only to government manicured front lawn. Out in back, the jungle has been encroaching, all the time.

THE STORY OF A BEAVER COUNTY, PA., MARINE WHO DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY

HON. FRANK M. CLARK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting an article which appeared in the Beaver County Times, Beaver, Pa. It is the story of a Beaver County marine who died for his country:

"It's OUR GENERATION'S TURN TO FIGHT"—THE STORY OF A BEAVER COUNTY MARINE WHO DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY

(By Nadine Holovach)

NOTE.—Donald James Pierce Jr., Raccoon Township, believed he was fulfilling his life's mission when he joined the Marine Corps right after high school. He asked for and got assignment in Vietnam. Since he left home in June, 1968, he wrote endlessly to friends and family about his ideals of and about life at home. Shortly after he was killed last month, his father suggested use by The Times of family letters from the young Marine, not to idealize his son, but to offer a fighting man's eye view of patriotism, God and Vietnam.

"Because freedom isn't free, each generation must take its own part to win it again.

"It's our generation's turn to fight so that we may protect, defend and give to our children the same freedoms which have been given to us."

Donald J. "Skip" Pierce Jr., the author of these words, couldn't have been older than 18 when he jotted them on yellow ruled tablet paper in an essay to explain why he volunteered for the Marine infantry and for Vietnam.

The son of Donald and Geraldine Pierce, Raccoon Township, arrived in Vietnam last July 28. On July 31 his 19th birthday, he reported to Fox Company, Second Platoon, Second Battalion, Third Marine Division. He wrote it wasn't a bad birthday present—he'd wanted the Marines.

There will be no 20th birthday observance this July 31 for Skip Pierce.

He was killed March 18 near Da Nang. His parents don't know the details of how it happened. His commanding officer's letter of explanation hasn't arrived yet, but they suspect it was a grenade or mine explosion.

Skip Pierce was the 80th Beaver Countian known killed or missing in Vietnam action.

Rev. Edward C. Heist, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Rochester, chose from the Gospel of John 15:13 this text for Skip's memorial service Thursday:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Rev. Heist, who's been in Rochester a short time, didn't know Skip Pierce intimately, but he has learned from congregation members the piety and patriotism of the young man he buried.

"Vietnam was almost a religious war for him," the youthful clergyman observed.

Skip Pierce carried on an extensive correspondence with family and friends from Vietnam. First Baptist Church members who sent him Christmas cards each got thank-you notes from Vietnam.

He occasionally abandoned chit-chat for essays and poetry to give release to the deep-rooted love of God and his country, and maybe, to help his family understand why he wanted to go.

"He loved people, and he was always giving things to people, especially to his sister, Sue Ann," began the recollections of his father, a math teacher in the Hopewell Memorial Junior High.

"My wife and I have never given our chil-

dren many material things. They've never been hungry or unclothed, but they've had fewer material things than many children.

"Skip always insisted on earning what he got. He was in the Boy Scouts and made Life rank, but he never wanted to become an Eagle—that's the highest—although he could have. He said too many boys who made Eagle didn't deserve it. So he—his older brother, Rick, did the same thing—didn't go for the Eagle.

"Skip seemed to be a good leader, although I wasn't around him while he was in any leadership capacity. He was active in the Scouts and in the Baptist Youth Fellowship. He often took the trouble to drive to Pittsburgh for meetings, and he went to camp as a camper and a counselor."

Among the Marines attending Skip's funeral were Cpl. David Crum, New Brighton, and S. Sgt. Alan Mauk, who's married to David's sister, Judith.

S. Sgt. Mauk, who'd just arrived from Okinawa when word of Skip's death reached here, accompanied the body from Philadelphia to Beaver County.

Cpl. Crum, a thin, gangly young man who looks hardly old enough to shave, has three Purple Hearts, the Vietnam Campaign ribbon and the Combat Medal. He was wounded three times in Vietnam.

His mother is the aunt of Mrs. Don Pierce Sr.

Dave and Skip were far closer than their blood ties, so it isn't unusual that Dave came here from Quantico, Va., for the funeral.

He was a pallbearer and assigned another chore.

He turned over, on behalf of the Marine Corps, the President of the United States and the American people, the cotton U.S. Flag which had draped the coffin, to Mr. and Mrs. Pierce.

Two honor guards in dress blues lifted it from the coffin, folded it in half lengthwise, and again in half lengthwise; then they made a triangle at one end, folding it in the tri-corner shape about 13 times, end over end, until the blue field encased the stars and stripes. They gave it to Dave Crum, and he gave it to Don and Geraldine Pierce. And it was over.

About 10 months ago, Cpl. Crum was wounded for the third time in Vietnam, and the agony of Mrs. Mary Crum, his mother, distressed her grandnephew, Donald Pierce Jr. He hoped these words would comfort her:

"DEAR AUNT MARY: Sunday morning I saw you were very upset over Dave.

"Your attitudes of sorrow and anger are understandable, although I think they were wrong, and I would be willing to bet that Dave will agree with me. You are obviously fed up with the Marines, the war and hearing that once again the man you have raised from a baby has been wounded. You feel hurt because he has been hurt, and rightly so because he is your son . . .

"Dave is both a Christian and a patriot. Despite his sufferings he loves the Marines. He told me so in his letters and among his letters, I found no complaints outside of jokes about food and sleep . . .

"This is a wonderful country. It gives us our four freedoms, the most valuable of which is the sacred freedom of religion.

"I know that freedom isn't free. Perhaps both you and Dave realize this even more than I. Freedom is the only problem that, if you ignore it, it will go away. Freedom can't be inherited or passed down.

"It must be protected by the people at all generations. It is now our generation's turn to fulfill the duty. Until now, this liberty has been handed to us on a silver platter without any effort from our part.

"It is now that Dave has been shot while trying to preserve for his own future sons and daughters what his ancestors have preserved for him. I have wanted to be a Marine for over five years. Every time I look at

the Iwo Jima Memorial or see a war movie, my heart jumps because I see men who have fought and died to give me a life worth living.

"His trial is over, mine hasn't yet started. I intend to go to Vietnam to have the honor of defending my country. If I should die in battle I will have died happy, for I would have died while working for a worthy cause, my God and my Country. Should that happen, or should I be wounded, don't grieve for me, because knowing that you are sad would make me sad. Likewise with Dave. He would be much happier to see his family has pride in him and pride in what he has done . . .

Love,

Your nephew,

Don (Skip)".

And, in a footnote, almost as an afterthought, he had added:

"If ever my mother becomes angry, bitter or distraught over my wellbeing while I am in battle, please share this letter with her."

On March 21, two days after the Pierces learned Donald was dead, Mrs. Crum offered this letter to her niece and family.

Now that he's grown, Rick Pierce, oldest of Don and Geraldine Pierce's four children, is slightly shorter than was his younger brother, Skip. It wasn't always like that.

When they were little, Rick could whip Skip, who was two years younger and lacking in height and weight. The younger brother found it wiser strategy to avoid riling Rick. When they outgrew the scrappy little boy stage, the brothers' relationship became warm. Lately, that warmth was growing between Skip and Mike, the youngest of the three boys, a high school senior.

Skip claimed in his letters that he and Rick often knew what the other was thinking, without speaking.

Rick reflected, "We're not flag wavers, patriotism doesn't occupy us. We're close to the church—but we don't have a family service, or a family prayer. We've been taught to love our country and that—I think God and Country came to mean so much to Skip because we have such a close family—not just immediate, but extended family."

"Skip was my kid brother. I always thought of him as my little brother . . . I wasn't really surprised when he said he'd entered the Marines. He'd talked about it, wanting to fight for his country, but then he was supposed to go to college too . . . I'd been thinking about how it would be after he got out. He'd go to college, and be an uncle to the children I'll have someday.

"War isn't something that obsessed Skip. We didn't play war much as kids. In fact, in high school, he was on the wrestling team and he always said he couldn't get mad at his opponent.

"Skip was more articulate when he was writing than when he was speaking. He—he was my little brother.

"He was sort of accident prone. Did my father tell you about the time the neighbor's dog was eating a bone, and Skip went up to it to pet it, and he had to be stitched up on his arm and the back of his head, where the dog mauled him?" reminisced Rick, a future elementary school teacher, a Geneva College junior.

Another recollection brought a smile:

"One time, when we were kids, we had been swinging on grape vines. Skip stayed around after the rest left, and he swung out, and fell on a tree stump, and broke his arm. He walked into the house, and said 'I think I broke my arm,' real calmly. He'd walked about half a mile to get here. Then he calmly told us where we could get the stuff for a splint."

It is no accident Don Pierce Jr. was in a Marine "grunt" (infantry) unit in Vietnam.

He wanted it that way. When his reluctant parents questioned his enlistment in the Corps, he wrote a letter to his mother and sent it to her care of her job, to explain his purpose.

He had a guarantee that he would be assigned to the Marines aviation branch, and used that, he wrote, to gain their consent. But all along, he planned to volunteer for combat duty in Vietnam and he felt God didn't like his deceiving his parents.

"I am still enlisting and still will volunteer for Vietnam. After I am 18, by law, my enlistment won't require your permission. However I am still asking that your consent is granted on these new conditions because I have done very little thus far against your wishes," he wrote.

"I'm not joining the Marines to get ahead or to achieve a high rank. I'm joining to serve my country. The love of my country is surpassed only by my love of God.

"By fighting in Vietnam, I feel I would be doing both a service.

"Ever since the day I was born, my freedoms and my very existence have been handed to me on a silver platter. It has been given to me only because of those that lived before I cared enough to secure it. Freedom isn't free . . ."

His vision, he said, wasn't acute enough to become a military pilot. Adequate for ordinary use, but not good enough for military piloting. Become a navigator or work on the ground crew—also safer?

He belittled such a job, at least for himself:

"This is like a kid on a football team. It's not enough to be sitting on the sidelines, watching your team out there on the field fighting it out against some rough opponents. You have to be out there too, getting kicked around like the rest of them. You have to be in there fighting, doing your share giving back a little punishment that you're getting . . . To me, being a navigator or ground crew is like being a water boy.

"This is the human quality which makes a Marine what he is: the most feared and most respected fighting force in the world.

"I'm a Marine at heart. My mind can't be changed. The roots of love for my family, my country and my God are too deep. I have both thought and prayed about this for over four years."

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce gave their consent to their persuasive son.

He joined under the 120-day delay plan. He waited around only 86 of those 120 days. It was just long enough to complete a stint as counselor at Bible camp.

The Marine Corps spent a lot of money training this remarkable young man. He'd been, of course, to boot camp and Camp Geiger, a branch of Camp LeJeune, N.C., for individual combat training, and then specialty training in the Marine Corps Infantry. He was going to be in a "grunt" unit.

Then he went to Ft. Benning, Ga. for parachute training. He was in an elite group of servicemen sent to test classified equipment in the Caribbean shortly before he went to Vietnam. He was the only private first class, the lowest ranking of the test group.

He passed by opportunities to enter aviation, ship duty and to become an aide to an officer—all cushy jobs, by "grunt" unit standards.

"Each service has its merits, but for me, I'd rather be a Marine, take the hardships, and suffer a little. Maybe at times, I may get dirty, bone tired and even sometimes, disgusted and hate it all," he wrote his family in mid-July, just before arriving in Vietnam.

"But when I get back from Vietnam I'll have done a job and three years from now I can look at my discharge papers and say to myself 'I helped preserve America.'"

His older brother, Rick, recalls Skip's penchant for having things done right. "There was a right way and a wrong way,

and he had to have them done in such a way. He always had to be doing something, and he'd spend a lot of time in his room, or in the garage, using the lathe and the jig saw. He used to make baseball bats—even then they had to be just so—he'd burn a trademark in them and sand them. They weren't as good as the ones you could buy—they'd even fall apart—but they were his."

After six months in Vietnam, around Feb. 27, Skip Pierce was promoted to corporal. He began talking about buying a sportscar through an international auto dealer from whom he could obtain the car inexpensively. He thought he would spend his R&R (rest and recuperation) in April in Australia or Japan.

Despite his membership in the service corps of fierce fighters and hardship, young Pierce was capable of tenderness to those at home. He gently advised his grandparents there was little they could send him for personal needs: "Here's at least the basic reason. I weigh 156 pounds, but I'm afraid there are some rather big hills here and over these hills I have to carry the 156 pounds of me, plus . . . one five-pound helmet one 12 pound flak jacket, two five-pound claymore mines; 15 one-half pound magazines (for rifles), one eight and a half pound rifle; six one and a quarter pound hand grenades; two one-pound smoke grenades, four three-pound canteens; one one and a half pound machete, one four pound poncho. That makes 70 pounds of gear."

During most of his voluminous correspondence from Vietnam, young Pierce concerned himself with personal affairs. Occasionally he talked about the war, as he did in this letter written last Dec. 6:

"Operations in this area have produced several discoveries of weapon caches, mainly consisting of NVA (North Vietnamese Army) rockets and mortar tubes, indicating a probably fair-sized planned attack by rockets and mortars on Da Nang. ("The Tet offensive is due to start in early February, but frankly, neither I nor the intelligence officers feel that the NVA has either the manpower or supplies to support any large ground offensive . . . In the last three months, Da Nang has only taken three shells.)

"To be honest, and blunt, I think I'd have to say that the majority of the men here feel that we have had the rug pulled out from under us by the American people and the American government.

"When I joined the Marine Corps, I did so because I saw a freedom worth protecting and a way of life worth defending. Before I joined I was offered an aviation guarantee but I wanted to fight for what I believed in. After boot camp, I was assigned two years sea duty. I would wear seven sets of dress blues, visit foreign ports and never see Vietnam's soil. But World War II wasn't won by Marines in dress blues . . ."

"Now I'm in the Marine Infantry and my job is squad leader, infantry. I'm in charge of the lives and action of 12 men of my squad plus an attachment of a machine gun team and a rocket team. If we get hit heavy, it's my job to call in mortars and artillery and do it right.

"We've fought here and some have valiantly died. Now we're told we're leaving, leaving a job unfinished. While the people at home yell to bring us home, many men here are extending their tours of Vietnam. Even our government admits that they are no longer interested in our kill ratios or how many operations we're conducting. All they worry about is how fast they can withdraw.

"In all our nation's history, we have never lost a war. But I'm afraid that our history is about to change. You won't find our government admitting it lost and the official statement will probably say America did a good job . . ."

"American people haven't helped too much either. It's gotten so bad that even the ones who yell 'win or get out' have now dropped the 'win' and are just yelling 'get out'."

"... We've been unable to attack when attack is necessary . . ."

"As far as the demonstrators and peace-niks go, I believe each man has the right to demonstrate, to say what he wants to and to take lawful action to achieve his goals . . . it's up to them to live their lives as they wish, as long as in exercising their own freedoms, they don't infringe on the freedoms of others. Let them call for peace, but let them know that there is a cost for peace. Would they be willing to pay for it? No man wants peace more than the guy who has bullets flying past his head . . ."

Before he went on active duty in 1968, young Pierce wrote an essay, "It's Our Turn Now," expressing his thoughts on the whys of Vietnam. Here are some excerpts:

"In the Revolutionary War, the American soldier was called a Minuteman. In World War I, he became a doughboy, while in World War II, the popular name was GI. Now, in Vietnam, the name of the American fighting man has been changed to that of "fool."

"So far our generation of young people has had everything handed down with little or no effort on our own part. We have more often than not taken our freedoms as something which always existed, and which will always exist."

"It's hard to justify killing in any form, but in war, you have to believe that you are not attempting to kill a man, but rather the government that man represents."

"The provoking of war is against the will of God, but a war being fought in defense of valued freedoms is not condemned by God, but rather backed by Him."

"In II Corinthians 3:17, the Bible says, 'Now the Lord is Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom . . .'. Perhaps the most important of all passages can be found in Galatians 5:1 'For freedom, Christ has set us free: stand fast therefore, and do not submit again to a yoke of slavery.'

"Some people can't understand why, and why is a question to which probably no one has a definite answer. It could just be, though, that there are some young Americans left who are willing to march into hell in hopes of giving the chance to get a little closer to Heaven."

HOME ONCE MORE

(This poem was written by Marine Donald J. Pierce Jr. and was printed for the memorial service for him Thursday.)

Back in the world some would ask us why We'd come here to fight and possibly die. I guess some of them have never thought That for good reasons we came and fought. Some of them will never know why. That is, until they look into a villager's eye. It's only then that they can tell That it was for Heaven's sake we came to Hell.

Not just for this nation did we come to fight, But for freedom's protection and each man's right.

It was for each man and each man's son That it was so important to have this war won.

It was for our wives back home and her unborn child,

We had to stop this world from running wild. We had to stop and fight to preserve once more

What our ancestors had won so many times before.

For each man here, this is what it takes, Thirteen months and a lot of tough breaks. It takes a lot of time, pain, and sorrow To give this world a new tomorrow. The war is now past its peak. The Vietnamese language we cannot speak. That's not important, for when we part

We know the "thanks" we'll get from deep in their heart. Soon, your sons will come home once more. We hope you'll welcome us to America's shore.

PROUD OF VIETNAM SERVICEMEN

HON. BOB CASEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. CASEY. Mr. Speaker, a few years ago when I had the privilege of visiting with our servicemen in Vietnam, I came away with a number of strong impressions.

The caliber of these young men, their ability and dedication, impressed me greatly. But most of all, the fact I remember most vividly was that they held a keen insight into why they were there, and what their being there meant to the future of our country and the free world.

In the ensuing months, as we all know, it became more and more popular to criticize our efforts to assist South Vietnam retain its freedom. The protesters, the street marchers, the radicals were all eagerly sought after by the news media—and little, if any, attention was paid to those young Americans so far from home who were carrying the heavy burden of responsibility for their Nation and the world.

A few days ago, I received a letter from a constituent whose son is now in Vietnam. She is proud of her son, as I am. Indeed, all America has a reason to be proud of young men like him, for they are cut of the stuff that made our country great, and will keep it so.

Because I share the great pride of my constituent, Mrs. Betty Bowman, 10904 Willowisp Drive, Houston, Tex., I asked her for permission to share with my colleagues the letter she received from her son, Airman Robert A. Fruge.

Robert Fruge is 24 years old, a graduate of the University of Houston and holds a B.S. degree in political science. I met him once during his years on the campus, where he was a leader in the Young Democrats.

America has every reason to be proud of the Bob Fruges. His letter follows:

MARCH 1, 1970.

DEAR MOTHER: 1/4 finished! Nine months to go! Does it seem like I've been here for three months? There are times when every day I've been here has been a week in itself and at others like I've only been here for a couple of weeks. I don't dislike it here—I've never really disliked any place I've ever been, except for some strange reason, San Antonio. But I'm such a homebody at heart, I do dislike the way they keep me from Houston and everyone and everything I love. Another thing that living outside of America for such long stretches gives me is appreciation. Despite all the problems inherent in being a citizen of the United States—and most are just difficult responsibilities and not real problems—there is a beauty about our country. And it is not physical or created—although we have more than our share of that—it is something in the people. It is the quality of trying to do one's best, despite the adverse affects or the snipping of one's friends or enemies. Despite everything, that's why we are over here—to help! Not to create an empire or even an American peace—but

to help. So many people are saying America cannot police the world—and it's true. But it is reflective of something I fear—the unwillingness to do the right thing for those we don't feel to be important. We are willing to help save Germany from Communism, but not Laos; the Dominican Republic, but not Algeria; Turkey, but not Indonesia. Where does it stop? Where is that expansiveness inherent in the Truman Doctrine—We will help anyone, anytime, any place who wants to be protected against Communism and Imperialism." If we admit we will not—not cannot—will not fulfill our promise, I fear we may have started the long decline. And I hate the thought that it might have been caused in Vietnam—something which had to be done, yet took too much time and effort. Not everything can be clean; not everything can be quick. But we cannot be neutral to the fate of nations in this world, for we are number one—and that denotes responsibilities. We cannot be neutral—period! The enemy wants our destruction. It wants to destroy our values; our Christian heritage; our concept of Government and democracy. You cannot be neutral in a fight when you are the one being hit. That is the way it is in the ring—that's the way it is in the history of nations. But whatever the doubts, we are here still—and that shows that perhaps we have retained our integrity after all. I know you always prefer me to write things about me instead of things like that—but these are the things that go around in my mind when I'm homesick. I enjoy all places—but America, I adore. My proudest boast will always be—I'm an American!"

I really am sorry about the trouble you had to go to for the record book. The one I wanted was exactly the same size as my old ones in the shelf, except it had a nicer cover. Ah well!

At my school we are surrounded by mine fields, and on Friday one of the Vietnamese students on K.P. wandered out there and blew his foot off. I saw it. It was horrible! He was thrown several feet while his foot (or parts of it) were thrown on the sidewalk behind the school. He hopped for several seconds and then collapsed. A Vietnamese MP took a plank and laid it out over the field—walked out on the plank and brought him out—his left leg a mere stump covered with blood. I suppose he was unconscious because he never made a sound.

Every morning for the past two weeks it has been cloudy, so although I've been swimming, I'm getting lighter. I don't care what they say about the rays. Yet I'm still darker than you've ever seen me, and I don't look any different when I take my clothes off. Then that white streak around my middle makes the rest of me look like mahogany.

Believe it or not I'm thinking of not going to Japan for my R & R. I'm seriously considering Sydney, Australia. Mostly because I may never have a chance to go there again.

Well, I'd better go. Much love to all.

Your son,

BOB.

From: Amn. Robert A. Fruge, XXXXXXXXXXXX, HQ USMACV TNG. DIR. AFLS-TSN #2, Advisory Team #62, APO San Francisco, Calif. 96243.

BEVERLY HILLS BAR JOURNAL
EDITORIALIZES ABOUT SCHOOL
DESEGREGATION

HON. JAMES C. CORMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, a few weeks ago I inserted into the RECORD the full text of Judge Alfred Gitelson's de-

cision in the case of Crawford against the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles.

With the continuing interest and debate in the Nation on the course of school desegregation, I call the attention of my colleagues to a very thoughtful editorial appearing in the March issue of the Beverly Hills Bar Journal.

The text follows:

EDITOR'S BRIEF

(By I. H. Prinzmetal)

In *Brown vs. Board of Education* (1954); 347 U.S. 483, the Supreme Court held that segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities. In *Jackson vs. Pasadena City Schools* (1963) 59 Cal.2d 876, our Supreme Court stated that in view of the importance of education to society and to the individual child, the opportunity to receive the schooling furnished by the state must be made available to all on an equal basis. "So long as large numbers of Negroes live in separate areas, school authorities will be confronted with difficult problems in providing Negro children with the kind of education they are entitled to have. Residential segregation is in itself an evil which tends to frustrate the youth in the area and to cause anti-social attitudes and behavior. When such segregation exists it is not enough for a school board to refrain from discriminatory conduct. The harmful influence on the children will be reflected and intensified in the classroom if school attendance is determined on a geographic basis without corrective measures."

In *U.S. of America v. Jefferson County*, 38 Fed. 2d 835, Cert. denied Oct. 9, 1967, 88 Supreme Court 72, 77, it was stated "If Negroes are ever to enter the mainstream of American life as school children, they must have equal opportunities with white children."

In 1963 a group of Negro and Mexican-American minors filed an action "for and on behalf of themselves and all similarly situated pupils attending schools within the Los Angeles City School District" against the Board of Education of the City of Los Angeles, praying for a writ of mandate requiring the respondent Board to adopt and put into effect a plan of integration which would comply with constitutional requirements as interpreted by the courts. By stipulation, the case was assigned to Judge Alfred Gitelson. The case was dormant from 1963 until 1967 while the parties waited to see what steps the Board would take to implement its equal educational opportunity policies. In 1967, four years after the case was filed and thirteen years after *Brown vs. The Board of Education*, supra, attorneys for petitioners started discovery proceedings and those proceedings, together with the actual trial which consumed 70 court days, were concluded in May 1969. Judge Gitelson handed down his minute order of intended findings of fact, conclusions of law, judgment and for peremptory writ of mandate on February 11, 1970. The court's order is over 100 pages in length. It is a carefully studied and in-depth analysis of applicable case law and factual evidence presented. It ruled for the petitioners, but gave the respondent school board the opportunity to present its own plan for integration consistent with the constitutional rights of petitioners.

Hardly had the ink of Judge Gitelson's signature dried when the words "the Gitelson decision" replaced "Sharon Tate" in the emotional reaction of most of the media. He was denounced by radio and television commentators and many newspaper writers. Public officials jumped on the political bandwagon and, of course, the public reacted strongly to the decision. An announcement was made by

the Board of Education that the decision would be appealed, even without any thoughtful consideration being given by the Board to Judge Gitelson's careful and studied efforts and, of course, before the final judgment and findings had been settled and filed. This is contrary to the action taken by the Board of Education of Pasadena. In fact, in recent months educational leaders in the southern states have accepted decisions involving integration without the kind of calamitous reaction that has occurred in Los Angeles. While our Governor has not suggested that "the hub caps of buses be stolen and tires be slashed" as was suggested by one of the southern governors, he promptly ordered the appropriate authorities in the state government to assist the Board of Education in its appeal. All this has been done without any real understanding of Judge Gitelson's decision. Personal attacks upon Judge Gitelson again delineate the courage of a judge who decides a case as his conscience directs and not with an eye to public reaction.

The purpose of this editorial is not to evaluate the decision by Judge Gitelson, since it presumably will be appealed. What is proposed here, in a very limited manner, is to mention what Judge Gitelson said and some of the things that he did not say, but which have been attributed to him. An additional point of this editorial is to refer to the great public service performed by Beverly Hills lawyers without any hope of remuneration, in the interest of the deprived minorities of our city.

Taking the last point first, how many lawyers or law firms in this country will devote over 3,000 top lawyer man hours for a cause of this type? Bayard Berman and other lawyers in the firm of Kaplan, Livingston, Goodwin, Berkowitz & Selvin so contributed. The court stated, "the right of counsel to reasonable compensation should not be restricted or inhibited by a doctrine which limits the compensation of services of counsel to causes which provide monetary recovery. The protection and preservation of the inalienable constitutional rights of any class of citizens, the enforcement of duties of government, imposed upon it by law, to its citizens, is at least as valuable, if not more so, than the recovery by litigation of money. Rights, particularly the inalienable constitutional rights, are a species of property. In a country of laws, the reaffirming, enforcement and preserving thereof, including the most sacred and invaluable of the rights, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, to be a human being, for every person to receive the same equal protection of our laws, is one of the highest callings of Counsel; and when done in behalf of those otherwise unable to do so, the disadvantaged, justice requires, demands, that they receive reasonable compensation therefor.

"It is therefore reasonable, just, within the concepts of equity, the administration and preservation of justice, and required by the conscience of the court, that counsel be allowed reasonable compensation to be paid by Board, and through it the peoples for whose benefit the proceeding was brought and prosecuted." The court allowed all attorneys for petitioners (including others here not mentioned) the sum of \$65,000.00.

Now, let us consider what the Judge did not decide. He did not decide that there must be bussing as a means of integrated education. He did not decide the percentage of whites, blacks or browns in any school. He did decide that the constitutional rights of petitioners are being sacrificed and must be protected in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted by court decisions. He did decide that he is bound by those decisions. Had the Board of

Education come up with any reasonable plan for integration, the court would not have been required to come to a decision that requires the Board of Education to come up with a Master Plan that will protect the constitutional rights of the Negroes and Mexican-American children in our public schools. What is to be decided on appeal, presumably, is the interpretation given by Judge Gitelson that there is no difference between what is de jure segregation and de facto segregation, school segregation arising from residential patterns and permitted by the state. He states (in part quoting decisions):

"The Negro children in Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Boston, New York, or any other area of the nation which the opinion classifies under *de facto* segregation, would receive little comfort from the assertion that the racial make-up of their school system does not violate their constitutional rights because they were born into a *de facto* society, while the exact same racial make-up of the school system in the 17 Southern and border states violates the constitutional rights of their counterparts, or even their blood brothers, because they were born into a *de jure* society. All children everywhere in the nation are protected by the Constitution, and treatment which violates their constitutional rights in one area of the country, also violates such constitutional rights in another area. The details of the remedy to be applied, however, may vary with local conditions. Basically, all of them must be given the same constitutional protection. Due process and equal protection will not tolerate a lower standard, and surely not a double standard. The problem is a national one.

"From an educational standpoint, to achieve greater understanding, reductions of prejudice, minimization of racial conflicts, a better and greater educational opportunity, it is sounder to integrate minority and majority children when they enter kindergarten or elementary school and give them an integrated educational experience all the way through public schools rather than keeping minority children and majority children in segregated schools until they reach junior high or senior high school. Board knew thereof." The court, in effect, found that the distinction between *de facto* and *de jure* segregation was a sham and that since at least May 1963 by and through its actual affirmative policies, customs, usages and practices, the Board has under color of right segregated, "de jure," its students by adopting policies and practices outlined in the decision which intensified segregation.

The Los Angeles Times (2/15/70) said:

"It may turn out, though, that the courts will find, as Judge Real found in Pasadena, that segregated schools are, whatever their origin, inherently and unconstitutionally discriminatory, and must be abolished forthwith.

"If so, we think it a solemn obligation of citizenship for every parent, every child, every person, to accept the constitutional judgment; no, not merely to accept it, but to labor with all the good will one can muster to make it work.

"The acceptance of the court's decision by a majority of the Pasadena School Board, after years of controversy, is an example to all of us.

"For the society we build now is not only for ourselves, but for our children; and not only for them, but for their children. Race is now, as it always has been, the great dilemma of this Republic. There are no easy answers; there are no painless answers; there are no answers that are not makeshift.

"But we, as a country, have begun, in a tentative way, to supply the answers, and we must continue through all difficulties until that day when the dilemma exists no more."

ARE THINGS REALLY IMPROVING IN THE U.S.S.R.?

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in a recent issue of National Review, Mr. Tibor Szamuely contributed a brilliant and most definitive study of contemporary Soviet ideology.

With each stroke of his pen, Mr. Szamuely systematically demolishes every liberal shibboleth one constantly hears concerning the Russians and their system.

While we in the West hope for miracles and attempt to judge the Soviet system by our political yardstick and values, Mr. Szamuely effectively demonstrates that a revolutionary, totalitarian regime in the U.S.S.R. has become a stable fact of life.

Indeed, Mr. Szamuely places into proper perspective the fact that the Russian system today is merely an extension of czarist times, with little hope for change.

This distinguished writer is eminently qualified to write about Soviet affairs. As National Review states:

Mr. Szamuely's credentials as a scholar of Soviet affairs are impressive. He was born in Moscow in 1925. Twelve years later, his father was murdered during the great Stalinist purges. Mr. Szamuely served in the Red Army during WW II, later graduated from Moscow University, and taught modern history at Budapest University, where he also served as Vice Rector. Between 1950 and 1952, he spent eighteen months in Soviet prison and labor camps. Since 1964 he has lived in Britain, lecturing at Reading University and contributing regularly to such journals as Spectator and the Sunday Telegraph.

Mr. Speaker, I highly commend Mr. Szamuely's brilliant and timely article to my colleagues.

The article follows:

[From the National Review, Mar. 10, 1970]

ARE THINGS REALLY IMPROVING IN THE U.S.S.R.?

(By Tibor Szamuely)

Michel Tatu, the distinguished French expert on Soviet affairs, ended his recently published *Power in the Kremlin* with a cautious prediction concerning the future political development of the USSR: either there will be "a return to undisputed one-man rule" or "the collective will have to be broadened and eventually accept true democratization." As an experienced observer of the Soviet scene M. Tatu is well aware of the pitfalls surrounding the prophet, yet his final conclusion is unequivocal: "Which ever the solution—totalitarianism under one-man rule or an extended parliamentary system, major transformations will have to take place."

Most commentators tend, on the whole, to agree with this conclusion. Certain variations on the theme are sometimes introduced, such as the possibility of a Bonapartist military dictatorship taking over from the party. Nor should one overlook the occasional forecast of a complete collapse of the Soviet system—predicted, in at least one instance, with great precision for 1970.

Of course, all these prophecies, including even the last one, are not outside the realm

of possibility. One of the beauties of studying Soviet politics is the knowledge that almost anything can happen. Yet I would rather think that, on balance, the most likely prospect for the USSR within the foreseeable future—discounting cataclysms like atomic war—is a continuation of more or less the same system ("bureaucratic equilibrium," as Trotsky would have called it) that has evolved in the last ten to twelve years, and with the unpleasant reality of which we are faced today.

The conviction that the system will have to change, that it is bound to undergo major transformations, stems from a variety of sources. One of these is the belief—deeply ingrained in the Western mentality—in the inevitability of constant change, of permanent movement; the belief in progress, in short. Another factor is our perfectly understandable reluctance to accept the awful prospect of living with a faceless, impersonal and brutal totalitarian system for as far into the future as we can see.

Finally, one must take into account the difficulty—human nature being what it is—of appreciating and assimilating a genuinely new concept which overturns hallowed traditional certitudes: In this case, the idea that totalitarianism, a revolutionary form of government invented in the twentieth century, may have become as stable and as lasting a political system as democracy, absolutism, autocracy, oriental despotism, theocracy or any other long-lived type of government, past or present.

The transitional nature of the present political system of the USSR is taken for granted. "Collective leadership" cannot be sustained for long; monopolistic party control over every sphere of life conflicts with the requirements of a rapidly expanding technological society; the primitive Soviet version of Marxist-Leninist ideology has no attractions for a highly literate population; the inexorable quest for greater efficiency and material comfort cannot be successful without the growth of democracy; the USSR must evolve a more rational method of decision-making if it is to remain a superpower and the leader of a worldwide political movement; the technocrats will demand an increasing part in public affairs; the young generation—just as in the West—is becoming ever more alienated from the regime and its official ideology.

All perfectly sound, commonsensical, rational propositions. Indeed, "rational" is the key word. The Soviet regime, we are told, must become, will become, is becoming or has already become "more rational." Maybe this is so. But are we not being rather presumptuous? For we are assuming as self-evident that to be "rational" is to conform to what we in the West regard as standards of rationality. Yet people brought up within a totally different conceptual framework might well regard our "rationality" as the height of unreason. After all, Marxists (even many non-Communist ones) see capitalism as an utterly irrational system, in contrast with the socialism of the USSR, which, for all its shortcomings, is at least firmly based upon principles of rationality. So why should we expect them to move in a direction which we, but not they, happen to regard as "rational"?

Or take that other hopeful catchword: "pragmatism." Soviet leaders have now become "pragmatic"; Khrushchev was pragmatic, Kosygin is even more pragmatic. The magic word seems to serve as an antonym for "brutal" or "bloodstained." But there can be little doubt that the most "pragmatic" of Soviet leaders was Josef Stalin. Compared to him Khrushchev and Kosygin act like pedantic doctrinaires. So where does this get us?

STALINISM AND TOTALITARIANISM

Many of the reasons adduced to prove the inevitability of drastic change in the Soviet

Union (some of which I have quoted above) sound wholly convincing. Applied to familiar, "rational" systems similar to our own they would be unassailable. But if we apply them to a completely different society such as that of the USSR we might at least attempt to discover whether they fit into the actual reality of that extremely peculiar to us) system.

I fear that not all students of Soviet affairs make this effort: Too much is taken for granted, too many inconvenient facts are impatiently brushed aside as ideological irrelevancies or cold war artifacts. Which is why we are constantly being taken aback by events that would have been perfectly comprehensible had we tried to view them within the framework of Soviet reality—or Soviet "rationality."

Before proceeding any further I should like to make it clear that all my remarks refer to the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union alone. It is a gross error to speak of the "Communist world" or the "Communist countries" as something which is much of a muchness, lumping the USSR together with the East European satellites into a single category *sub specie aeternitatis*. This practice serves only to confuse the issues still further. In reality there is only one Communist country: the USSR (China is an entirely separate case, and is by now generally accepted as such). For good or bad, Communism came to power and evolved in Russia of its own volition, engendered by Russian problems and shaped by Russian forces. There is a national system. Everywhere in Eastern Europe it is an artificial system—unnatural, anti-national, upheld solely by foreign arms. Had Communism not been imposed by a conquering power it might have become viable—as may be the case in Yugoslavia and Albania (though it is too early yet for an entirely confident judgment even there). As it is, the East European countries remain simply colonies of the USSR; after 25 years Communism has not put down any roots, and the likelihood of this ever happening is exceeding remote.

To return to the USSR. It is a chastening thought, but the post-Stalin era now comprises nearly one-third of the whole period of Soviet history. This enables us to take a more detached view of the Age of Stalin, and also to see the post-Stalin era itself in perspective. How has the USSR changed in the sixteen years since Stalin's death? And what deductions concerning Russia's future development can be drawn from this experience?

The system created by Stalin during his 25-year dictatorship is commonly known as "Stalinism," or one of the varieties of the general phenomenon of totalitarianism. The concept of "totalitarianism" has been of great service to the social scientists—yet not infrequently its indiscriminate use has blurred the profound distinctions between Soviet Communism and the rest.

A comparative analysis of totalitarian systems reveals far greater differences between them than would, say, a similar study of parliamentary democracies. "Totalitarianism" is not just equivalent to "bestiality," and Hitler's system was never really totalitarian in the sense that Stalin's was—to say nothing of the puny efforts of Mussolini, Franco, Salazar, Nkrumah, Sukarno, Nasser et al. The Soviet regime is *sui generis*; it is a dictatorship—but not, like the others, a dictatorship built up around the personality of one charismatic leader.

The popular notion of the instability of dictatorship does not apply to the USSR; nor, most emphatically, does the theory that "every true totalitarianism is a one-man system" (R. Tucker). The Soviet Union is certainly a "true totalitarianism"—the only true one, in fact—yet it has had three periods of (more or less) one-man rule, and three periods of (more or less) "collective leadership." Unlike any other modern dictatorship it has

surmounted innumerable internal and external crises unscathed; what is even more extraordinary, it has survived the deaths both of its founder and of the man who gave it its final, definitive shape. It is in a class of its own.

"Stalinism" does not mean the system of Stalin's personal dictatorship: It means the social, political and economic structure created by Stalin in the course of a total revolution, of a total transformation of society on a scale unknown to history. Using the instruments inherited from Lenin, Stalin forged a new society and a new polity capable of outliving its creator. And this it has done.

The question of "neo-Stalinism" or a "restoration of Stalinism," so anxiously debated in the West during the last year, is really irrelevant. There is nothing to restore. Stalinism was never dismantled. Since 1959 the Soviet Union has always been a Stalinist state, and even Khrushchev, for all his power (and, I believe, sincerity) was unable to escape from the Stalinist straitjacket. In the end it throttled him. To destroy Stalinism would mean to destroy the Soviet regime, and that would require a revolution on the scale of 1917.

Obviously, when one speaks of the USSR as a Stalinist state one does not mean a state run by a Stalin; Stalin is dead, and it is hardly likely that a second Stalin will appear in the near future—fortunately, men like him come only rarely. Nor is there any need for one: The job has been done, and done extremely thoroughly.

AMID TURBULENCE

"A Stalinist state" means, quite simply, a state built by Stalin and run in accordance with Stalin's principles, in Stalin's spirit, using the techniques and methods of rule perfected, if not devised, by Stalin. It would be foolish to deny that manifest changes have taken place since 1953—but they must be seen for what they are, not for what one fondly imagines them to have been.

Take "de-Stalinization." The term itself is a dangerous misnomer. Its obvious analogy is "de-Nazification"; that is what many people compare it with. Nothing could be further from the truth. De-Nazification was instituted in Germany by the victorious allies after the whole political and social structure of Nazism had been irrevocably destroyed. Its object was the detection and punishment of all active Nazis and the extirpation from public life, by force, of every vestigial remnant of Nazism. Can this process really be likened to Khrushchev's "de-Stalinization"?

Sixteen years after Stalin's death, after all the erratic zigzags of "de-Stalinization" and "re-Stalinization," after a whole generation has reached adulthood without ever having known Stalin's rule, the USSR remains unchanged in every essential feature, from the state wrought by Stalin in his own harsh image. The Soviet Union as we know it today was created in the decade 1929-1939, probably the most horror-packed ten years in modern history. It has changed less since 1939 than any other country in the world. Great events have transformed the shape of the globe; empires, federations, regimes, constitutions, leaders have come and gone; even such stable societies as those of Britain and the United States are altered beyond recognition. The USSR remains alone, like some gigantic rock amid the turbulent seas, defying change, impervious to innovation.

ONE VALID ACHIEVEMENT

The political, social and economic structure of Stalin's Russia has hardly altered since it emerged from the storms of the 1930s. Its institutions are intact, its ideas firmly fixed. A few landmarks have gone: The Machine-Tractor Stations, for instance, have been dissolved. What else has changed? Khrushchev's not entirely hare-brained attempts to reform the economic structure, the

party apparatus, the educational system etc. have all been revoked—any tinkering with Stalin's monolithic edifice, it was soon realized, could only lead to trouble. The idea of a new Constitution was dropped (not that one could really draw up a more democratic Constitution than the 1936 model). Some legislation has been brought up to date—but it remains Stalinist legislation. The new Model Collective Farm Statute, the new Family Law, the new Penal Code—all are pathetic in their inability to introduce the slightest significant change after 35 or forty years. Some formulations have been made more precise, but generally speaking they are, if anything, a shade more rigid than their predecessors. As for the famous "economic reform" and the sainted Liberman: One does not hear much about them nowadays, even from their most fervent boosters.

All the basic tenets of Stalinist ideology remain in full force: The retention of the State until the construction of "full Communism" and even beyond; the intensification of the class struggle; the principles of *partinost*, *ideinost* and *narodnost*; the dogmas of "socialist realism" and of culture "national in form and socialist in content"; the successful construction of socialism in one country; the wickedness of egalitarianism etc. Nothing has been retracted—the great "ideological innovations" of the Twentieth Congress regarding the non-inevitability of war and the peaceful transition to socialism have proved an elaborate hoax. As for "independent roads to socialism," seized upon in the West as earnest of a genuine change of heart: First Hungary and now Czechoslovakia have demonstrated the true worth of this doctrinal innovation. It has now been superseded by the newer concept of "limited sovereignty," which goes even beyond anything thought up, or at least formulated in so many words, by Stalin himself.

Needless to say, Stalin's policies, with two exceptions, have all been consecrated by his successors as basic (which no doubt they were) to the construction of the socialist order: The defense of the Leninist line against its Trotskyite and other "enemies," the forced collectivization of agriculture, the liquidation of the kulaks, the Soviet-Nazi Pact, the territorial aggrandizement of 1939-45, the establishment of the "People's Democracies," and so on.

Only two aspects of Stalin's policies have been condemned and partially rescinded. One is the wholesale deportation of several nationalities during the War. The remnants of these unfortunate groups—but not of the Crimean Tartars and Volga Germans—have now been "rehabilitated" and allowed to go home; their "autonomies" have been restored. But by far the most important "retreat" from Stalin has been the denunciation of his indiscriminate terror, the rehabilitation of most of his victims, the liberation of millions of concentration camp inmates. True, in the last few years the flood of gory revelations has been firmly checked; true, also, that only good Communists—in fact, only good Stalinists—have been publicly rehabilitated as "victims of the personality cult"; anti-Communists, anti-Stalinists and even plain non-Communists still remain in the nether darkness. Yet the immense practical significance of the mass releases and rehabilitations should on no account be underestimated. Millions of people were returned to life, millions of "relatives of enemies of the people" became equal members of society again—for what that was worth. No other conceivable measure of any post-Stalin government could have brought greater happiness to a greater number. It is, in the final analysis, the one genuine and valid achievement of "de-Stalinization."

"ALMOST AS GOOD"

If once this simple fact is realized, then we begin to approach an understanding of what has actually changed in the USSR

since Stalin. Certainly *not* the emergence of competing "power groups" or "power structures" (these were, if anything, in greater evidence under Stalin), or the "shift in power from the party to the state apparatus" (again, the state apparatus was more influential under Stalin than after 1953), or the "de-ideologization of society" (of this more later), or the "consumer revolution" (the consumer has no more say in the economy now than at any previous time), or—most emphatically—a gradual introduction of freedom of speech, press, literature and of criticism in general. What has changed is the ending of indiscriminate, arbitrary, capricious terror on a mass scale.

Terror unlimited by law (since laws are changed at will) still remains a prime weapon of the Soviet regime, but its *practical application* is now limited to actual enemies of the government—or, rather, to people who have committed acts indicating their hostility. To be sure the Soviet definition of subversion is very different from ours—no non-totalitarian government would treat Andrei Sinyavsky or Pavel Litvinov or Vyacheslav Chornovil as criminal offenders—yet the fact remains that all the victims of political trials since 1953 had effectively committed acts classified as hostile by the Communist regime.

In other words, the striking difference between the present-day USSR and Stalin's Russia is that today if one keeps one's nose clean and one's mouth shut and does nothing, then one is guaranteed (barring a genuine misunderstanding) not to go to jail—whereas under Stalin millions of people were sent to slave labor camps literally for "doing nothing" (*ni za chto*).

This may not seem much to the Western reader, especially after the highly colored descriptions of a "liberalized," almost democratic, Russia upon which he has been fed over the past years—but it means a great deal indeed to the ordinary Russian. Moreover, to achieve this blissful security he does not even have to denounce others: Although regarded as a desirable quality, this is no longer *de rigueur*. Or, as the famous non-agrarian actress Yablochkina is said to have exclaimed soon after the Twentieth Congress: "Things are almost as good as they were before the revolution!"

"ERA OF TRANSITION"

Apart from the elimination of sheer arbitrariness, there has been a distinct improvement in living standards. This improvement has been nowhere nearly as great as that constantly forecast by starry-eyed true believers like the late Isaac Deutsch, who ten years ago predicted that by today the USSR would have surpassed West European living standards. Nor should one be taken in by the breathless accounts of with-it tourists and fellow traveling journalists. In actual fact the gap between living standards in Russia and in the advanced industrial countries is today almost certainly greater than in Czarist times.

Nevertheless, life has become perceptibly easier and less uncomfortable for the ordinary Soviet citizen. Food is still scarce and expensive, consumer goods still shoddy and hard to obtain, service still appalling—but there is a bit more of everything for everyone. The most tangible improvement is in the field of housing: after 25 years of practically no housing construction and of equal or beyond the imagination of a Charles Booth or a Frederick Engels, it has now become possible—with luck—for families to move into tiny tenement flats of their own, with separate bathroom and kitchen. Once again—how little this may mean to the Western reader, yet what fantastic luxury it represents for the wretched life-long inhabitants of Soviet communal flats."

To sum up: The end of arbitrary, lunatic mass terror, the release of millions of innocent prisoners and the posthumous re-

habilitation of other millions of dead victims of the system, on the one hand, and the overall improvement in living standards, on the other, are the genuine positive achievements of the post-1953 era. They have contributed in no small measure to the stabilization and institutionalization of the regime bequeathed by Stalin to his successors.

For there can be little doubt that the basic stability of the regime is today greater than at any time under Stalin. It has, in a sense, finally come into its own: The Bolshevik revolution has reached fruition. Often in the post-Stalin years one heard the state of affairs in the USSR described as a "transitional stage." Quite conceivably we may have had it all wrong: The future might show that it had been Stalin's dictatorship that was the "era of transition" from the early post-revolutionary chaos to the full flowering of the ordered totalitarian society that now exists in Russia.

The West, largely under the influence of the violent changes effected by Stalin (and in a much less violent or successful way by Khrushchev), has learned to think of Russia as a country in a state of constant evolution, a society in a state of permanent flux. The relative tranquility, not to say *immobility*, of the last five years is often seen as a temporary aberration. Oddly enough, these views are shared by Western observers from the Left and the Right alike. The first refuse to accept the final extinction of the revolutionary "socialist dynamism," the second continue to hope for an evolution toward liberation and rationality. Both may well be mistaken. There is, when we come down to it, no real reason—apart from wishful thinking—to doubt that the Soviet regime can go on existing indefinitely in its present form.

As Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski pointed out recently, Russia has evolved a self-sustaining political system in which elite direction from above is met by orthodox mass support from below. I might add that this is an ingenious, elaborate and highly sophisticated system, based upon an inbuilt mechanism of self-conservation and self-preservation. Yet the Western mind, even when it agrees with some definition similar to the above, finds it difficult to accept the stability of the system and permanency of its institutions.

THE UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION

The reason for this is, once again, a perfectly understandable inability to break out of the accustomed conceptual framework of our own civilization. It might help if we would try to view the USSR, so to speak, "through the looking-glass." In the USSR viewed through the looking-glass one finds symmetrical counterparts of many of our own institutions—distorted beyond recognition, no doubt, yet nevertheless functioning perfectly in their own peculiar fashion.

We believe, for example, that social and political stability can exist only under a government of laws and not men. But the Soviet Union is governed by laws—the laws of ideology, not jurisprudence—yet laws, nonetheless, founded, like our own, upon certain basic principles, and adaptable, also like ours, to changing circumstances. Or take constitutionalism. The Stalin Constitution, of course, is a meaningless scrap of paper, but the USSR *does* have a genuine constitution—unwritten, or rather, unpublished, yet perfectly well understood and recognized by all concerned. This real constitution contains the actual rules of Soviet political life: the rules of party management of the country, of cadre selection or *nomenklatura* and of censorship, of the organization of elections and of the passport system, of "double-think" and "thought-crime" (to use the Orwellian shorthand). Every intelligent Soviet citizen is familiar with these rules and acts in accordance with them.

The important thing about these "constitutional laws" is not that they are unpub-

lished but that they exist and are strictly adhered to, by government and subjects alike. The stability they provide may be very different from ours—but it is, nonetheless, stability.

Probably the single most important factor that has impaired our understanding of the essential stability of the Soviet system has been the theory of "the permanent purge." To say that Soviet Russia has been the land of unparalleled mass purges and show trials is to state the glaringly obvious. We all know that six of the seven members of the post-Lenin Politburo were liquidated, that three-quarters of the Central Committee elected in 1934 were shot, that only 2 percent of the delegates to the Seventeenth Congress were present at the Eighteenth and so on. Nothing like this had ever happened before, in any country, under any regime. But the sense of shock and revulsion aroused by these truly horrifying events has tended to blind us to the astonishing (and perhaps also unparalleled) degree of continuity that has existed in the top Soviet leadership over the past fifty years. Since 1917 the USSR has had seven heads of state; four of them are still alive—and all members of the Central Committee (a fifth, Voroshilov, died last December). Over the same period the United States has had ten Presidents, of whom three are alive.

PERSONAL SECURITY

There have been only eight prime ministers of the USSR, five of whom are still alive (Britain has had eleven prime ministers, four of whom are alive today); seven foreign ministers (against nineteen in Britain and fourteen in the United States), of whom three are alive; ten ministers of defense (against 23 secretaries for war or defense in the United Kingdom and twenty in the United States), of whom six are still alive.

Obviously, the turnover (not to mention the mortality rate) has been higher for the heads of the secret police. Yet even here the picture is less black than one might think. Of the twelve occupiers of the hot seat, the first two died of natural causes (if we accept Menzhinsky's death as a natural one), the next five were shot, and the last five are still alive, to the best of our knowledge, with two even sitting on the Politburo.

The most striking case of continuity is that of the top job itself, the General Secretary (or First Secretary) of the CC (Central Committee): In the 47 years since its establishment it has been occupied by only three men. Whatever else these facts may indicate, they are certainly proof of a basic stability of top Soviet cadres going back to the revolution.

Since 1938-39 the Soviet Union has created a layer of top "civil servants," or ministers, whose longevity in office defies comparison with any other country. A few examples will suffice. Vasily Zotov has just retired after 32 years as Minister of Food Industry. Close on his heels comes Pyotr Lomako and Alexander Ishkov, Ministers respectively of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy and Fisheries since 1940. Dmitry Ustinov, today a Secretary of the CC, has been overlord of the defense (a most sensitive post), under one title or another, since 1941. Boris Beshchev was appointed Minister of Transport in 1948, after four years as deputy minister. The list could be easily prolonged.

The same applies to the Soviet foreign service. How many twentieth-century diplomats have had as good a run for their money as—to mention but two—Andrei Gromyko, first appointed ambassador in 1943, or Valerian Zorin, an ambassador since 1945?

In short, I believe one is fully justified in speaking of an incredible degree of stability in the top governmental offices of the USSR. Purges come and go, rulers die or are deposed, reforms and counter-reforms are carried out—the same men remain in the same

top jobs. Even the British Civil Service seems ephemeral by comparison.

But, it can be argued, these men, for all their eminence, are really glorified administrators. Far more powerful are the great territorial satraps, the *obkom* (district) and *kraikom* (regional) secretaries. And it is in these posts that upheavals and changes have been most frequent. Yet a closer examination of the facts shows that today there is a considerable security of tenure at this exalted level as well. If we take the 76 first secretaries of the *obkoms* and *kraikoms* of the RSFSR (the administration units of the National Republics being less important) we find that they have occupied their present posts for an average of seven years. Forty-six of them, or nearly two-thirds, were appointed to their posts under Khrushchev (32 before the 22nd Congress of 1961), and one amazing character has been running Tuva since 1944. In the light of these figures it is impossible to speak of the continuing instability and insecurity of leading cadres. On the contrary—and this is a factor of the utmost significance—the Soviet elite has finally achieved the personal security it so sorely lacked under Stalin. Hence its vastly increased political weight.

The main argument usually advanced as evidence of the instability of Soviet government has nothing to do with the elite as such, but concerns the absence of an ordered system of succession at the very top. This is undeniable: There are no provisions for the orderly transfer of power in either the written or unwritten "constitutions." Yet the developments of recent years have to a considerable degree vitiated the force of this argument.

THE COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP

Khrushchev's accession, however turbulent, was very different from Stalin's. Nor did he exercise anything like the power wielded by his fearsome predecessor. By now it has been fairly well established that even this limited power steadily diminished from 1960 onwards. Khrushchev's overthrow—though in no sense "constitutional," and certainly not indicative of any "democratization" of the regime, as many Western optimists earnestly announced at the time—was executed in a perfectly orderly fashion. It was confined solely to the First Secretary and his personal entourage, and carried no repercussions or purges in its wake. Indeed, it resembled the mysterious processes by which the British Conservative Party gets rid of its failed leaders, far more than it resembled the bloodstained Byzantine intrigues customarily associated with Kremlin power struggles. It was, one might say, a system of adulthood, of confidence and of stability.

The collective leadership has now been in power for well over five years—yet it is still generally accepted in the West that it cannot survive for long, that it will either be superseded by a single dictator or else inevitably evolve toward a form of parliamentary democracy. While not excluding either possibility, it is legitimate to ask: Why should this be so? What real reasons do we have to doubt the staying power of the collective leadership?

Basically it boils down to an argument by analogy: Two collective leaderships have broken up in the past, therefore no third can ever survive. This will hardly do. Discussing the post-Khrushchev regime in terms of the post-Stalin triumvirate (or, come to that, of the post-Lenin one either) makes no more sense than discussing the period of Khrushchev's supremacy in terms of Stalin's dictatorship. In neither case are the situations comparable.

There is no historical inevitability about the breakup of a collective leadership in the USSR. One can hardly speak of an identity of views among the members of, say, the British cabinet—yet it has governed the country, for good or ill, for exactly the same period of time as the Brezhnev group. If

there were no constitutional requirement of quinquennial general elections I suppose it could go on governing forever and ever. (An important difference here is that Mr. Wilson possesses more personal power vis-à-vis his colleagues, in terms of promotions, dismissals and demotions, than Mr. Brezhnev has over his—which is why the composition of the British cabinet has changed much more than that of the Politburo over the same length of time.)

PLEKHANOV'S PROPHECY

Another popular argument against collective leadership (which I have myself used in the past) is that a great country and a complex industrial society simply cannot be run in that way. It can't work. And yet the system has worked and is visibly working.

True, they are a rather inferior lot of third-rate men—but, to quote the immortal words of Count Oxtensier, "*An nescis quantilla prudentia regitur orbis?*" They have not been an activist government (perhaps a source of strength), but when they have had to take a tough decision, as over Czechoslovakia, they have been as ruthless and as unyielding as any previous Soviet government. And they have weathered the storm intact.

"Weathering the storm," in a broader sense, is a key phrase when explaining the Soviet system's ability to survive and to resist change. Over its fifty years of existence the regime has undergone every conceivable, and even inconceivable, test of its stability: The harshest civil war in modern history, followed shortly by forced industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, a murderous famine and an even more murderous Great Purge—all crammed into ten years.

Then came the war, with devastation on an unheard-of scale. What other Russian regime could have survived the near-total military collapse of 1941? Afterwards—picking up the pieces, rebuilding, new cruelties, new deprivations. And throughout it all the system has stood, practically unchanged. Why should it be dismantled now, when the worst is behind it?

Many people in the West expect "inevitable" change precisely because of the easier conditions of today. It seems a remarkably weak argument. If one looks back at the history of Russia one sees that reforms of the system (as distinct from partial alleviation of certain grievances or shortcomings) have never been undertaken in times of relative peace success and plenty, but only under the traumatic effects of defeat: whether by Peter the Great, or Alexander II, or after 1905.

Try as one will, one cannot find today in Russia any real signs either of impetus for change, or of forces for change, or of reasons for change, or even of possibilities for change. The factors of stability, of permanence, of changelessness, are deep-rooted in Soviet society. Some of these I have already mentioned. There are other, perhaps even more important ones as well.

The profound innate conservatism of Russia explains a great deal about Soviet society. Speaking in 1904, forty years after the inauguration of the "era of the great reforms," and only a decade before that era was to be overwhelmed by the tidal wave of war, Russia's greatest historian, Vasily Kliuchevsky, made a profound comment on the nature and fate of all attempts at transforming his country:

"Having decided that Russia has now abandoned the old foundations of her life, society has adjusted its historical ideas accordingly. . . . Not so long ago we thought: Why look back, when there is so much to be done, and such a bright future before us? Today we think: What is there to learn from our past, when we have broken all our ties with it, when our life has irrevocably shifted onto new foundations? But a vital point has been overlooked. Lost in admiration for the

way in which the Reform has been transmitting the Russian tradition, we have shut our eyes to the way in which the Russian tradition has been transmitting the Reform."

Nor were these forebodings confined to "bourgeois ideologists." In 1906 Plekhanov issued a grave warning against Lenin's plans for nationalization of the land. This "would be an attempt to restore our ancient system, now undermined by the economic development of the second half of the nineteenth century . . . the system under which both the soil and the tiller of the soil were the property of the state, and which was but the Muscovite edition of the economic basis of all the great oriental despotisms."

Lenin—a trifle uneasily—pooh-poohed Plekhanov's fears. But years later, during the last agonizing months of his conscious life, he was to return with increasing anxiety to the "damned Russian past," to the centuries-old tradition of bureaucratic inertia, which was taking over the party and reshaping the revolution. Perhaps he had begun to realize—as Plekhanov had foreseen years before—that it was precisely his revolution that was resurrecting a distant past.

AND LENIN'S ACQUISCESCENCE

Addressing a Party congress for the last time, Lenin drew his famous parallel between a vanquished nation imposing its culture upon the conqueror, and a defeated ruling class imposing its tradition upon the new rulers. Might it not be the case, he asked, that the Bolsheviks "had been subjugated by an alien culture? True, this might create the impression that the vanquished do possess a high culture. Nothing of the kind: their culture is miserable and trivial—but it is still higher than our own. However paltry, however miserable, it is still higher than that of our Communist functionaries." And even in his "Testament" Lenin warned: "Under no circumstances should we forget that the apparatus of state has been taken over by us essentially as it was, from the Czar and the bourgeoisie."

Not only the state tradition, one should add, but the mentality, the social attitudes, the passivity, the staying power, the resistance to change—in short, every negative feature of the traditional Russian-Muscovite system—was taken over and imbued with new life by the Bolsheviks. In the dictatorship of the Communist Party, Russia found a unique instrument for the stabilization and the perpetuation of its tradition.

Communist elitism coalesced with Russian bureaucratic despotism to form modern totalitarianism. The absolute, unlimited and undivided dictatorship of the Party, unchanged through all the vicissitudes of Soviet history, provides the basis for the stability of Soviet society. The Party is the sole source of power and leadership, the sole source of social cohesion, the sole driving force of the nation. Everything is subsumed within the Party.

TOTALITARIANISM AND TECHNOLOGY

I cannot accept the widely held notion that the Party more or less ceased to exist in the last twenty years of Stalin's rule and was only revived after 1953. It certainly did not govern the country—neither has it done so, in any genuine sense of the word, either before or after Stalin—but even in the Stalin era the Party was the prime instrument of government, the instrument which mobilized the country's energies and channeled them in the direction indicated from above.

Without the Party Stalin's dictatorship would have been impossible: It was through the Party that the leader's will was enforced upon the lowliest subject (the role of the secret police, however crucial, was always subsidiary to that of the Party). In this sense Soviet propaganda is right when it maintains that "the Party continued to live even under the cult of personality."

Since Stalin's death, of course, the impor-

tance of the Party, its overwhelming position of power with regard to any other social or political force, has increased immeasurably—and so has its stabilizing influence.

The majority of Western observers believe—hopefully—in an ever deepening contradiction between party supremacy and the demands of a modern industrial society. Party rule, it is thought, stifles the creative development of science and technology, retards the economy, becomes a fatal impediment to progress which will inevitably have to be eliminated.

But the nature of modern totalitarianism is still imperfectly understood, even after so many years. It has a disconcerting tendency to disprove all our most cherished assumptions. The very same *bien pensants* who await and "inevitable" liberalization are also the first to acclaim, and even exaggerate, the Soviets' gigantic achievements in industry, science, technology. Yet all these have been effected under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Granted, the Party has been a conservative force, its ideological shackles have hampered scientific progress. It has stifled controversy and imposed the authority of charlatans like Lysenko. But it was in the worst years of the *Zhdanovschina* that Russia constructed the A-bomb and made decisive strides in rocketry. The first Russian nuclear test took the West by surprise. So did the Sputnik. Yet we have still failed to draw the obvious conclusion: Freedom of thought and speech is not an absolute prerequisite of great scientific achievements. Russia's developments will probably slow down, but the commonly held assumption that she will either have to introduce intellectual and political freedom or condemn herself to stagnation is, I believe, quite unrealistic.

I would reserve the argument. Not only is a totalitarian regime not inimical to technical and scientific progress—such a regime is inconceivable without the benefits of the most up-to-date technology. A totalitarian regime could not come into being or exist without our century's revolutionary inventions in the fields of transport, communications, armaments and so on. The development of technology does not weaken totalitarianism; it strengthens it.

In 1857 Herzen forecast the coming—in a totally state-dominated Russia—of an unprecedented system "of slavery and brute force upheld by every achievement of science: a Genghis Khan equipped with telegraph, steamships and railways." It has all come to pass.

The same applies to education: A totalitarian system does not fear education for all—it requires it. Totalitarianism is based on literacy. Two basic factors must be borne in mind: 1) A totalitarian system, by definition, possesses the means of controlling and directing the education it gives its subjects; 2) literacy and education are indispensable for indoctrinating the whole population, for achieving that complete politicization of life which is the hallmark of the totalitarian regime.

CONFORMITY IN THOUGHT

And ideological conformity is still as much a foundation of the regime as at any previous time—whatever we may believe about the "end of ideology" in the USSR or elsewhere. Ideology supplies the basis for the legal order and for the loyalty of the people. There can be no substitute for ideology.

This simple fact is well understood by every Soviet *apparatchik*. Western observers tend to be surprised and not a little amused when they see important and busy men, rulers of a great country's destinies, spending days and weeks in discussing the fine points of modern art or abstruse questions of literary theory, or drafting outlines of school textbooks. Yet these matters pertain to the very core of Communist government. Ideological

erosion has to be prevented from setting in: Hence the interminable ideological plenums, theoretical discussions, reorganizations of political education. The pragmatism of certain Soviet politicians about which one hears so much is invariably placed within the confines of the general ideological framework.

It is fallacious to assume that as a result of "de-Stalinization" the average educated Soviet citizen has lost his faith and freed himself from the bonds of ideology. "Belief" and "disbelief" in the USSR is a complex matter. Probably nobody except a few simpletons believes, or has ever believed, the entire "Marxist-Leninist" canon. It is taken for granted that some things have to be said which are untrue; this knowing acceptance of elements of untruth in itself implies an acceptance of the basic truth. And practically everyone believes *in part*.

Thus, any intelligent Russian will know that his country's standard of living is much lower than in the West; he will probably even know that there is more freedom of speech in Britain than in the USSR. But he will almost invariably be convinced that free education, free health care, paid holidays, old-age pensions are unknown under "capitalism."

He knows that his elections are not really free—but he thinks that free elections are not very relevant to "true democracy" anyway. Far more important, he believes, is the opportunity for ordinary workers and peasants to rise to the top—an opportunity which, he is assured, can exist only under Communism. I could go on listing the elements of "real" and "pretended" ideological convictions: The point is that the Soviet mentality has by now been largely shaped in the Marxist-Leninist mould. There is far more conformity in thought than in behavior.

A CREDIBLE ALTERNATIVE?

Ideology has survived and even, in some respects, strengthened its hold over the population because it has succeeded—like the regime itself—in moving with the times, whilst preserving the essential continuity. In recent years, despite Khrushchev's attempts to revive some of the original revolutionary fervor, the nationalist elements have become even stronger; today it is no exaggeration to speak of the USSR as a racist country, with rampant antisemitism, hysterical fear of the "yellow peril" and undisguised contempt for blacks. (In fairness to Czarist Russia, this pathological racism—with the sole exception of antisemitism—was absent before 1917.)

The new nationalist-racist strain of Soviet ideology has proved far more powerful in its popular appeal than the outdated doctrine of international class-consciousness. Its effectiveness was shown last year, during the Czechoslovak crisis. The West has not yet grasped the full implications of this development; it had better do so.

The all-pervasive nature of Communist ideology is today one of the strongest guarantees of the regime's stability. The recent experience of various disaffected intellectual groups has demonstrated a tragic failure to discover any coherent countervailing philosophy. What have been the ideas put forward in the "underground" publications? A "return to Leninism"; glorification of nineteenth-century Populism; the cult of Chernyshevsky and Serno-Solovyovich; the resurrection of slavophilism. In other words, a return to pristine-pure Bolshevism or to its precursors.

The young rebels find themselves in the cul-de-sac of the legends upon which they were reared. But what else can they suggest? One could hardly expect them to preach the philosophy of *Vekhi*, the famous pre-revolutionary liberal publication, or the advantages of parliamentary democracy, so vehemently denounced by the great Russian "progressive" thinkers to whom they turn for spiritual guidance. They have nowhere to go—the Party has appropriated and defiled every

"progressive" and national idea of the past, every tradition, every popular slogan. As a KGB officer recently remarked to Pyotr Yakir, the son of a prominent general executed by Stalin: "You think that you are your father's heir? No—we are his heirs." And he was right.

There simply is no credible alternative to Communist Party rule or to Communist ideology—therefore the regime can take a more lenient attitude (by comparison with Stalin) towards the occasional non conformists. Nor is there any real danger of a popular revolt. Never in Russia's history have the masses subsisted in the state of complete lethargy, of indifference and apathy to which they have sunk today. All they want is a little peace and quiet and a slow improvement in their living conditions. The outlet for their cynicism is brutish drunkenness. They have become Orwell's "proles."

Even if this were ever to change, a successful revolt against Soviet totalitarianism is hardly conceivable. The military and psychological odds are overwhelmingly in favor of the regime. Brezhnev & Co. are a very different breed of men from the soft-hearted old imperialists of London and Paris. They have none of Mayor Daley's concern for human life. If the need were to arise they would use armed force as savagely and as immoderately as Stalin did when he quelled rebellions in the 1930s and 1940s. If a million people had to be killed they would never flinch. And the West would not know about it—or, if it knew, would not care.

STABILITY: POLITICAL AND SOCIAL

I believe, in short, that the Soviet Union has now achieved a state of political stability undreamed of in the past. There is little need for change, and even less likelihood that any will occur in the foreseeable future. It is idle to pretend otherwise.

Social stability, of course, is another matter. Soviet society is still an insecure formation. None of the basic problems have been solved. Agriculture, inequality, poverty, national oppression: all the old sources of stress remain. Given some quite exceptional circumstances—say, widespread rebellion in Eastern Europe, or four disastrous harvest failures in a row, or an unsuccessful conventional war with China—they might erupt and sweep away the system. The chances of this happening are slight, to put it mildly.

Perhaps, after fifty years of dashed hopes, the time has come for the West to stop expecting miracles.

MRS. LUCY GALIOTO HONORED BY BLOOMFIELD CHAPTER OF UNICO

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lucy Galioto has deservedly been awarded the "Service Above Self" citation of the Bloomfield Chapter of Unico National. For her tireless efforts and devoted service, I am pleased to join in congratulating her. Below is an article which recently appeared in the Italian Tribune News which describes her many efforts:

HONORED FOR SERVICE

Mrs. Frank (Lucy) Galioto has been chosen to receive the "Service Above Self" citation from the Bloomfield Chapter of Unico National at its 16th annual benefit dinner and dance on Saturday, April 18th at the Hickory Hill Country Club in Totowa.

Mrs. Galioto was selected for "outstanding and unselfish service" to the youth and citizens of Bloomfield and of neighboring communities.

Unico President, George Malanga cited her leadership in education which dates back to 1948-1949 when she served as president of the Carteret Home and School Association. Her contribution to the field of education has also included a term of office from 1959-1960 as a member from Essex County of the White House Conference Committee on children and youth.

Mrs. Galioto was appointed to the Bloomfield Board of Education in 1960 and was reappointed in 1965. She was the first woman to serve as the president of the Board of Education in Bloomfield, her term covering the period of 1964-1969. She also served as president of the Association of Boards of Education of Essex County for a period of two years from 1967-1969.

Mrs. Galioto's other public service activities include such charitable causes as the United Fund, Red Cross, Lions Club Auxiliary, Community Chest, Public Health Nursing Service, Women's Club of Bloomfield, Columbus Hospital Women's Auxiliary and the Rosary Society of Sacred Heart Church of Bloomfield.

Her awards include Essex County Association Award for Distinguished Service to Education (March, 1966) and Testimonial of Honor from the Bloomfield Branch of American Association of University Women (March 1964).

HORTON RECOMMENDS EDITORIAL BY ANDREW WOLFE

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, there has been much misconception about Presidential Counselor Daniel P. Moynihan's memo on "benign neglect."

I would like to share with my colleagues a very fine editorial by Andrew D. Wolfe, editor and publisher of the five Genesee Valley Newspapers which reach approximately 100,000 people in the Greater Rochester area.

Mr. Wolfe's editorial reflects his understanding of the issue and his grasp of the human reaction of "fear of the stranger." I recommend this editorial to all my colleagues:

BENIGN WHAT?

In the beginning, forget the word "racism." It's a scare word, a trigger word, and it backhandedly promotes the idea that there are tight compartments of humankind, vitally different from one another and inevitably destined for conflict.

What we really should be talking about is "fear", more specifically what often is referred to as "fear of the stranger." An instinctive human reaction is to fear what appears to be different, even though the difference is ever so slight. And we, of course, fear the changes that the differences may suggest or cause.

Several steps along the line, and larded over with folklore, myth, and pseudoscience, fear of the stranger can express itself institutionally in a society. Rules are made which the makers hope will minimize the threat of differences and chances.

Through the last 20 years, most of the effort for equal rights for blacks has not distinguished these institutions from the fear which lay behind them. But, inevitably, the time came when legal and other steps against the institutions had run their course, and the nation came face to face with the underlying element of fear.

It seems to us that what Daniel Moynihan's controversial "benign neglect" memorandum was trying to say was this: Continued hyper-activism on the race question will tend to increase, rather than decrease inter-racial fears.

And this, of course, was what lay behind Mr. Nixon's recent perceptive and basically courageous message on race problems. The president said, in effect that the de-segregation effort of the 1950's and 1960's has reached a point of diminished returns; indeed, that it is becoming self-defeating.

Some of the adverse reaction to the Moynihan message came from the fact that "benign neglect" could be used as an excuse for do-nothingism, or reaction.

Much of this comes from social actionists and moralists with waterbug minds who simply have never looked at the problem pragmatically—and are more concerned with proving someone wrong than they are with seeking solutions.

What we must now focus on is the fear of the stranger which underlies the problem.

Bluntly, we've got to tell the hyperactivists of the past few years that their plan doesn't work; that we've got to find something better.

We must find ways of allaying the fears—the same fears which motivate the South Carolina church bomber and the Black Panther police station bomber.

More importantly, we've got to find ways of replacing fear with active reliance on one another. Instead of fearing one another. Americans of different ethnic backgrounds have got to see each other as a kind of personal resource, of being supportive of the things you and I wish to do.

White Americans must come to see black Americans, not as a threat, but as a national resource of great promise which can enrich their lives personally.

The phrase "benign neglect" may have a certain usefulness, but we'd like to see it rephrased as "benign, practical activism." And we'd like to see that activism directed at doing away with the fears which divide.

To cite a practical objective locally, why not a well-financed, candid campaign to lessen the fears which have so clouded the school situation in Rochester? Must we continue with a pattern of charge and counter-charge, threat and counter-threat, boycott and counter-boycott? Has anyone of all the people involved in recent weeks spoken really bluntly about the fears on both sides—and suggested ways of eliminating them?

"Benign neglect" cannot be interpreted as benign forgetfulness, a license to sweep racial problems under the rug.

Rather it must be interpreted as a challenge to find practical and effective ways of eliminating the irrational fears on which the whole problem of race has been constructed.

STATE OF THE NATION

HON. ED FOREMAN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 13, 1970

Mr. FOREMAN. Mr. Speaker, one sure way for a businessman to cut his sales and profits, run away customers and encourage his competitors, is for him to go around all day, every day, with a long sad face, preaching gloom, talking against his company and associates, and telling everyone "business is bad." The same goes for a community—let one group start telling everyone else how bad business is and what a sorry, deplorable economic climate they have, and sure

enough, it is bound to get just that way. And the same goes for a country—get some of the leaders bad-mouthing about how terrible things are, economically—get them to singing the blues and telling about “the recession we’re in just before a big depression.” And if enough of them get to saying it—they start believing it and getting others to believing it—and if you are not careful, you can have some problems—in a business, in a community, or in a country.

Strictly in a political vein, a few observers today are criticizing President Nixon's economic decisions and claiming the present unemployment level of 4.2 percent means we are in a recession. I do not like to see any man out of work—but if that 4.2 percent is a recession, then the 6.7 percent unemployment that we had with the Kennedy administration in 1961 was a recession; the 5.5 percent in 1962, we were in a recession; 5.7 percent in 1963 was a recession; and 5.2 percent unemployment with the Johnson administration in 1964 was a recession. I think, however, that any fair-minded appraiser would not have said that that period from 1961 to 1965 was a period of recession for the United States.

Admittedly, our country has recently experienced some trying problems—but we have initiated meaningful, positive action toward realistic solutions. When President Nixon assumed the reins of Government in January 1969, he took over a big spending, freewheeling, mismanaged giant that was experiencing an endless, winless war abroad—rampant, uncontrolled crime and disorder at home—runaway inflation, rising prices and interest rates—and a record national deficit from the previous administration's last year, fiscal year 1968, of \$25 billion. During the 8 years from 1961 to 1969, the American manpower commitment in Vietnam had built up from 793 under the Eisenhower-Nixon administration to 549,500 under the Johnson-Humphrey administration. During these 8 years, our country was plunged into debt \$58 billion in deficit spending—bringing about unbridled inflation—and prices skyrocketed because too much money was chasing too few goods.

Under the new administration, with the Nixon doctrine of Vietnamization, the war is being rapidly wound down with our troop level now below 434,000, reducing everyday and combat casualty rates are less than one-third of what they were 18 months ago. Because of the responsible economic practices initiated, we ended fiscal year 1969 with a \$3 billion surplus. Economically, things have tightened up considerably—but as President Nixon said, “We had to take some bitter medicine in order to prevent serious economic sickness and/or possible eventual national bankruptcy.”

We are beginning to see the administration's responsible business management principles take effect. Monetary and fiscal restraints have been applied to temper demand and moderate the wage-price spiral. It does not all happen over night, or even in a month or a few months—but President Nixon and his management strategists do know their business they know our country's business—and they are pursuing policies to

preserve a strong balanced free enterprise climate for America—and they are doing this by orderly economic business management programs, rather than by initiating dictatorial government controls that would, undoubtedly, be difficult to equitably enforce.

While inflation will not end, it should diminish from the 6.3 percent of last year to less than 5 percent this year. The squeeze on the availability of credit will be relieved gradually as the Federal Reserve eases monetary policy and demand for credit moderates. Interest rates will decline significantly in bond and money markets, and slightly on home mortgages and consumer loans. The prime rate on bank loans to business, which reduced from 8½ percent to 8 percent in March, should decline to 7½ percent or less this year. The 10 percent Johnson surtax will end June 30 which will leave more spendable income in the hands of the consumer. Additionally, last month, President Nixon released \$1.5 billion in construction funds previously withheld to cool the inflation rate. Special credit programs should achieve a moderate upturn in housing, which has been hit hardest by tight money. America has a reliable, experienced management team at the helm of the ship of state—and I am confident that they can, and will, chart and guide our course safely through the perilous straits to calmer seas and brighter days ahead.

TOO MANY PEOPLE

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, among the names that come to mind as in the forefront of the crusade for environmental quality, Dr. Paul Ehrlich rates way at the top.

This dynamic young Stanford University professor is both an effective leader for strict environmental control and an outstanding writer.

Two of Dr. Ehrlich's articles have been included in “The Environmental Handbook,” the valuable Ballantine Books compendium of materials developed as a background source for the upcoming April 22 “Earth Day.”

I have worked with Paul Ehrlich and I count him among my friends. I am proud to be associated with men like Paul Ehrlich. We need more men like him.

The two articles follow:

TOO MANY PEOPLE

(By Paul R. Ehrlich—From The Population Bomb)

Americans are beginning to realize that the undeveloped countries of the world face an inevitable population-food crisis. Each year food production in undeveloped countries falls a bit further behind burgeoning population growth, and people go to bed a little bit hungrier. While they are temporary or local reversals of this trend, it now seems inevitable that it will continue to its logical conclusion: mass starvation. The rich are going to get richer, but the more numerous poor are going to get poorer. Of these poor, a minimum of three and one-half million

will starve to death this year, mostly children. But this is a mere handful compared to the numbers that will be starving in a decade or so. And it is now too late to take action to save many of those people.

In a book about population there is a temptation to stun the reader with an avalanche of statistics. I'll spare you most, but not all, of that. After all, no matter how you slice it, population is a numbers game. Perhaps the best way to impress you with numbers is to tell you about the “doubling time”—the time necessary for the population to double in size.

It has been estimated that the human population of 6000 B.C. was about five million people, taking perhaps one million years to get there from two and a half million. The population did not reach 500 million until almost 8,000 years later—about 1650 A.D. This means it doubled roughly once every thousand years or so. It reached a billion people around 1850, doubling in some 200 years. It took only 80 years or so for the next doubling, as the population reached two billion around 1930. We have not completed the next doubling to four billion yet, but we now have well over three billion people. The doubling time at present seems to be about 37 years.¹ Quite a reduction in doubling times: 1,000,000 years, 1,000 years, 200 years, 80 years, 37 years. Perhaps the meaning of a doubling time of around 37 years is best brought home by a theoretical exercise. Let's examine what might happen on the absurd assumption that the population continued to double every 37 years into the indefinite future.

If growth continued at that rate for about 900 years, there would be some 60,000,000,000,000,000 people on the face of the earth. Sixty million billion people. This is about 100 persons for each square yard of the Earth's surface, land and sea. A British physicist, J. H. Fremlin,² guessed that such a multitude might be housed in a continuous 2,000-story building covering our entire planet. The upper 1,000 stories would contain only the apparatus for running this gigantic warren. Ducts, pipes, wires, elevator shafts, etc., would occupy about half of the space in the bottom 1,000 stories. This would leave three or four yards of floor space for each person. I will leave to your imagination the physical details of existence in this ant heap, except to point out that all would not be black. Probably each person would be limited in his travel. Perhaps he could take elevators through all 1,000 residential stories but could travel only within a circle of a few hundred yards' radius on any floor. This would permit, however, each person to choose his friends from among some ten million people! And, as Fremlin points out, entertainment on the worldwide TV should be excellent, for at any time “one could expect some ten million Shakespeares and rather more Beatles to be alive.”

Could growth of the human population of the Earth continue beyond that point? Not according to Fremlin. We would have reached a “heat limit.” People themselves, as well as their activities, convert other forms of energy into heat which must be dissipated. In order to permit this excess heat to radiate directly from the top of the “world building” directly into space, the atmosphere would have been pumped into flasks under the sea well before the limiting population size was reached. The precise limit would depend on the technology of the day. At a population size of one billion billion people, the temperature of the “world roof” would be kept around the melting point of iron to radiate away the human heat generated.

But, you say, surely Science (with a capital “S”) will find a way for us to occupy the other planets of our solar system and eventually of other stars before we get all that crowded. Skip for a moment the virtual

Footnotes at end of article.

certainly that those planets are uninhabitable. Forget also the insurmountable logistic problems of moving billions of people off the Earth. Fremlin has made some interesting calculations on how much time we could buy by occupying the planets of the solar system. For instance, at any given time it would take only about 50 years to populate Venus, Mercury, Mars, the moon, and the moons of Jupiter and Saturn to the same population density as Earth.³

What if the fantastic problems of reaching and colonizing the other planets of the solar system, such as Jupiter and Uranus, can be solved? It would take only about 200 years to fill them "Earth-full." So we could perhaps gain 250 years of time for population growth in the solar system after we had reached an absolute limit on Earth. What then? We can't ship our surplus to the stars. Professor Garret Hardin⁴ of the University of California at Santa Barbara has dealt effectively with this fantasy. Using extremely optimistic assumptions, he has calculated that Americans, by cutting their standard of living down to 18% of its present level, could in one year set aside enough capital to finance the exportation to the stars of one day's increase in the population of the world.

Interstellar transport for surplus people presents an amusing prospect. Since the ships would take generations to reach most stars, the only people who could be transported would be those willing to exercise strict birth control. Population explosions on space ships would be disastrous. Thus we would have to export our responsible people, leaving the irresponsible at home on Earth to breed.

Enough of fantasy. Hopefully, you are convinced that the population will have to stop growing sooner or later and that the extremely remote possibility of expanding into outer space offers no escape from the laws of population growth. If you still want to hope for the stars, just remember that, at the current growth rate, in a few thousand years everything in the visible universe would be converted into people, and the ball of people would be expanding with the speed of light!⁵ Unfortunately, even 900 years is much too far in the future for those of us concerned with the population explosion. As you shall see, the next nine years will probably tell the story.

Of course, population growth is not occurring uniformly over the face of the Earth. Indeed, countries are divided rather neatly into two groups: those with rapid growth rates, and those with relatively slow growth rates. The first group, making up about two-thirds of the world population, coincides closely with what are known as the "undeveloped countries" (UDC). The UDCs are not industrialized, tend to have inefficient agriculture, very small gross national products, high illiteracy rates and related problems. That's what UDCs are technically, but a short definition of undeveloped is "starving." Most Latin American, African, and Asian countries fall into this category. The second group consists, in essence, of the "developed countries" (DCs). DCs are modern, industrial nations, such as the United States, Canada, most European countries, Israel, Russia, Japan, and Australia. Most people in these countries are adequately nourished.

Doubling times in the UDCs range around 20 to 35 years. Examples of these times (from the 1968 figures just released by the Population Reference Bureau) are Kenya, 24 years; Nigeria, 28; Turkey, 24; Indonesia, 31; Philippines, 20; Brazil, 22; Costa Rica, 20; and El Salvador, 19. Think of what it means for the population of a country to double in 25 years. In order just to keep living standards at the present inadequate level, the food available for the people must be doubled. Every structure and road must be duplicated.

The amount of power must be doubled. The capacity of the transport system must be doubled. The number of trained doctors, nurses, teachers, and administrators must be doubled. This would be a fantastically difficult job in the United States—a rich country with a fine agricultural system, immense industries, and rich natural resources. Think of what it means to a country with none of these.

Remember also that in virtually all UDCs, people have gotten the word about the better life it is possible to have. They have seen colored pictures in magazines of the miracles of Western technology. They have seen automobiles and airplanes. They have seen American and European movies. Many have seen refrigerators, tractors, and even TV sets. Almost all have heard transistor radios. They know that a better life is possible. They have what we like to call "rising expectations." If twice as many people are to be happy, the miracle of doubling what they now have will not be enough. It will only maintain today's standard of living. There will have to be a tripling or better. Needless to say, they are not going to be happy.

Doubling times for the populations of the DCs tend to be in the 50-to-200-year range. Examples of 1968 doubling times are the United States, 63 years; Austria, 175; Denmark, 88; Norway, 88; United Kingdom, 140; Poland, 88; Russia, 63; Italy, 117; Spain, 88; and Japan, 63. These are industrialized countries that have undergone the so-called demographic transition—a transition from high to low growth rate. As industrialization progressed, children became less important to parents as extra hands to work on the farm and as support in old age. At the same time they became a financial drag—expensive to raise and educate. Presumably these are the reasons for a slowing of population growth after industrialization. They boil down to a simple fact—people just want to have fewer children.

This is not to say, however, that population is not a problem for the DCs. First of all, most of them are overpopulated. They are overpopulated by the simple criterion that they are not able to produce enough food to feed their populations. It is true that they have the money to buy food, but when food is no longer available for sale they will find the money rather indigestible. Then, too, they share with the UDCs a serious problem of population distribution. Their urban centers are getting more and more crowded relative to the countryside. This problem is not as severe as it is in the UDCs (if current trends should continue, which they cannot, Calcutta could have 66 million inhabitants in the year 2000). As you are well aware, however, urban concentrations are creating serious problems even in America. In the United States, one of the more rapidly growing DCs, we hear constantly of the headaches caused by growing population; not just garbage in our environment, but overcrowded highways, burgeoning slums, deteriorating school systems, rising crime rates, riots, and other related problems.

From the point of view of a demographer, the whole problem is quite simple. A population will continue to grow as long as the birth rate exceeds the death rate—if immigration and emigration are not occurring. It is, of course, the balance between birth rate and death rate that is critical. The birth rate is the number of births per thousand people per year in the population. The death rate is the number of deaths per thousand people per year.⁶ Subtracting the death rate from the birth rate, and ignoring migration, gives the rate of increase. If the birth rate is 30 per thousand per year, and the death rate is 10 per thousand per year, then the rate of increase is 20 per thousand per year (30-10=20). Expressed as a percent (rate per hundred people), the rate of 20 per thousand becomes 2%. If the rate of increase

is 2%, then the doubling time will be 35 years. Note that if you simply added 20 people per thousand per year to the population, it would take 50 years to add a second thousand people (20×50=1,000). But the doubling time is actually much less because populations grow at compound interest rates. Just as interest dollars themselves earn interest, so people added to populations produce more people. It's growing at compound interest that makes populations double so much more rapidly than seems possible. Look at the relationship between the annual percent increase (interest rate) and the doubling time of the population (time for your money to double):

Annual percent increase:	Doubling time
1.0	70
2.0	35
3.0	24
4.0	17

Those all are calculations—I promise. If you are interested in more details on how demographic figuring is done, you may enjoy reading Thompson and Lewis' excellent book, *Population Problems*.⁷

There are some professional optimists around who like to greet every sign of dropping birth rates with wild pronouncements about the end of the population explosion. They are a little like a person who, after a low temperature of five below zero on December 21, interprets a low of only three below zero on December 22 as a cheery sign of approaching spring. First of all, birth rates, along all demographic statistics, show short-term fluctuations caused by many factors. For instance, the birth rate depends rather heavily on the number of women at reproductive age. In the United States the current low birth rates soon will be replaced by higher rates as more post World War II "baby boom" children move into their reproductive years. In Japan, 1966, the Year of the Fire Horse, was a year of very low birth rates. There is widespread belief that girls born in the Year of the Fire Horse make poor wives, and Japanese couples try to avoid giving birth in that year because they are afraid of having daughters.

But, I repeat, it is the relationship between birth rate and the death rate that is most critical. Indonesia, Laos, and Haiti all had birth rates around 46 per thousand in 1966. Costa Rica's birth rate was 41 per thousand. Good for Costa Rica? Unfortunately, not very. Costa Rica's death rate was less than nine per thousand, while the other countries all had death rates above 20 per thousand. The population of Costa Rica in 1966 was doubling every 17 years, while the doubling times of Indonesia, Laos, and Haiti were all about 30 years. Ah, but, you say, it was good for Costa Rica—fewer people per thousand were dying each year. Fine for a few years perhaps, but what then? Some 50% of the people in Costa Rica are under 15 years old. As they get older, they will need more and more food in a world with less and less. In 1983 they will have twice as many mouths to feed as they had in 1966. If the 1966 trend continues. Where will the food come from? Today the death rate in Costa Rica is low in part because they have a large number of physicians in proportion to their population. How do you suppose those physicians will keep the death rate down when there's not enough food to keep people alive?

One of the most ominous facts of the current situation is that roughly 40% of the population of the undeveloped world is made up of people under 15 years old. As that mass of young people moves into its reproductive years during the next decade, we're going to see the greatest baby boom of all time. Those youngsters are the reason for all the ominous predictions for the year 2000. They are the gunpowder for the population explosion.

How did we get into this bind? It all hap-

Footnotes at end of article.

pened a long time ago, and the story involves the process of natural selection, the development of culture, and man's swollen head. The essence of success in evolution is reproduction. Indeed, natural selection is simply defined as differential reproduction of genetic types. That is, if people with blue eyes have more children on the average than those with brown eyes, natural selection is occurring. More genes for blue eyes will be passed on to the next generation than will genes for brown eyes. Should this continue, the population will have progressively larger and larger proportions of blue-eyed people. This differential reproduction of genetic types is the driving force of evolution; it has been driving evolution for billions of years. Whatever types produced more offspring became the common types. Virtually all populations contain very many different genetic types (for reasons that need not concern us), and some are always outbreeding others. As I said, reproduction is the key to winning the evolutionary game. Any structure, physiological process, or pattern of behavior that leads to greater reproductive success will tend to be perpetuated. The entire process by which man developed involves thousands of millennia of our ancestors being more successful breeders than their relatives. Facet number one of our bind—the urge to reproduce has been fixed in us by billions of years of evolution.

Of course through all those years of evolution, our ancestors were fighting a continual battle to keep the birth rate ahead of the death rate. That they were successful is attested to by our very existence, for, if the death rate had overtaken the birth rate for any substantial period of time, the evolutionary line leading to man would have gone extinct. Among our apelike ancestors, a few million years ago, it was still very difficult for a mother to rear her children successfully. Most of the offspring died before they reached reproductive age. The death rate was near the birth rate. Then another factor entered the picture—cultural evolution was added to biological evolution.

Culture can be loosely defined as the body of nongenetic information which people pass from generation to generation. It is the accumulated knowledge that, in the old days, was passed on entirely by word of mouth, painting, and demonstration. Several thousand years ago the written word was added to the means of cultural transmission. Today culture is passed on in these ways, and also through television, computer tapes, motion pictures, records, blueprints, and other media. Culture is all the information man possesses except for that which is stored in the chemical language of his genes.

The large size of the human brain evolved in response to the development of cultural information. A big brain is an advantage when dealing with such information. Big-brained individuals were able to deal more successfully with the culture of their group. They were thus more successful reproductively than their smaller-brained relatives. They passed on their genes for big brains to their numerous offspring. They also added to the accumulating store of cultural information, increasing slightly the premium placed on brain size in the next generation. A self-reinforcing selective trend developed—a trend toward increased brain size.⁸

But there was, quite literally, a rub. Babies had bigger and bigger heads. There were limits to how large a woman's pelvis could conveniently become. To make a long story short, the strategy of evolution was not to make a woman bell-shaped and relatively immobile, but to accept the problem of having babies who were helpless for a long period while their brains grew after birth.⁹ How could the mother defend and care for her infant during its unusually long period of helplessness? She couldn't, unless papa hung around. The girls are still working on

that problem, but an essential step was to get rid of the short, well-defined breeding season characteristic of most mammals. The year-round sexuality of the human female, the long period of infant dependence on the female, the evolution of the family group, all are at the roots of our present problem. They are essential ingredients in the vast social phenomenon that we call sex. Sex is not simply an act leading to the production of offspring. It is a varied and complex cultural phenomenon penetrating into all aspects of our lives—one involving our self-esteem, our choice of friends, cars, and leaders. It is tightly interwoven with our mythologies and history. Sex in man is necessary for the production of young, but it also evolved to ensure their successful rearing. Facet number two of our bind—our urge to reproduce is hopelessly entwined with most of our other urges.

Of course, in the early days the whole system did not prevent a very high mortality among the young, as well as among the older members of the group. Hunting and food-gathering is a risky business. Cavemen had to throw very impressive cave bears out of their caves before the men could move in. Witch doctors and shamans had a less than perfect record at treating wounds and curing disease. Life was short, if not sweet. Man's total population size doubtless increased slowly but steadily as human populations expanded out of the African cradle of our species.

Then about 8,000 years ago a major change occurred—the agricultural revolution. People began to give up hunting food and settled down to grow it. Suddenly some of the risk was removed from life. The chances of dying of starvation diminished greatly in some human groups. Other threats associated with the nomadic life were also reduced, perhaps balanced by new threats of disease and large-scale warfare associated with the development of cities. But the overall result was a more secure existence than before, and the human population grew more rapidly. Around 1800, when the standard of living in what are today the DCs was dramatically increasing due to industrialization, population growth really began to accelerate. The development of medical science was the straw that broke the camel's back. While lowering death rates in the DCs was due in part to other factors, there is no question that "instant death control," exported by the DCs, has been responsible for the drastic lowering of death rates in the UDCs. Medical science, with its efficient public health programs, has been able to depress the death rate with astonishing rapidity and at the same time drastically increase the birth rate; healthier people have more babies.

The power of exported death control can best be seen by an examination of the classic case of Ceylon's assault on malaria after World War II. Between 1933 and 1942 the death rate due directly to malaria was reported as almost two per thousand. This rate, however, represented only a portion of the malaria deaths, as many were reported as being due to "pyrexia."¹⁰ Indeed, in 1934-1935 a malaria epidemic may have been directly responsible for fully half of the deaths on the island. In addition, malaria, which infected a large portion of the population, made people susceptible to many other diseases. It thus contributed to the death rate indirectly as well as directly.

The introduction of DDT in 1946 brought rapid control over the mosquitoes which carry malaria. As a result, the death rate on the island was halved in less than a decade. The death rate in Ceylon in 1945 was 22. It dropped 34% between 1946 and 1947 and moved down to ten in 1954. Since the sharp postwar drop it has continued to decline and now stands at eight. Although part of the drop is doubtless due to the killing of other insects which carry disease and to other pub-

lic health measures, most of it can be accounted for by the control of malaria.

Victory over malaria, yellow fever, smallpox, cholera, and other infectious diseases has been responsible for similar plunges in death rates throughout most of the UDCs. In the decade 1940-1950 the death rate declined 46% in Puerto Rico, 43% in Formosa, and 23% in Jamaica. In a sample of 18 undeveloped areas the average decline in death rate between 1945 and 1950 was 24%.

It is, of course, socially very acceptable to reduce the death rate. Billions of years of evolution have given us all a powerful will to life. Intervening in the birth rate goes against our evolutionary values. During all those centuries of our evolutionary past, the individuals who had the most children passed on their genetic endowment in greater quantities than those who reproduced less. Their genes dominate our heredity today. All our biological urges are for more reproduction, and they are all too often reinforced by our culture. In brief, death control goes with the grain, birth control against it.

In summary, the world's population will continue to grow as long as the birth rate exceeds the death rate; it's as simple as that. When it stops growing or starts to shrink, it will mean that either the birth rate has gone down or the death rate has gone up or a combination of the two. Basically, then, there are only two kinds of solutions to the population problem. One is a "birth rate solution," in which we find ways to lower the birth rate. The other is a "death rate solution," in which ways to raise the death rate—war, famine, pestilence—find us. The problem could have been avoided by population control, in which mankind consciously adjusted the birth rate so that a "death rate solution" did not have to occur.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Since this was written, 1968 figures have appeared, showing that the doubling time is now 35 years.

² J. H. Fremlin, "How many People Can the World Support?" *New Scientist*, October 29, 1964.

³ To understand this, simply consider what would happen if we held the population constant at three billion people by exporting all the surplus people. If this were done for 37 years (the time it now takes for one doubling) we would have exported three billion people—enough to populate a twin planet of the Earth to the same density. In two doubling times (74 years) we would reach a total human population for the solar system of 12 billion people, enough to populate the Earth and three similar planets to the density found on Earth today. Since the areas of the planets and moons mentioned above are not three times that of the Earth, they can be populated to equal density in much less than two doubling times.

⁴ "Interstellar Migration and the Population Problem." *Heredity* 50: 68-70, 1959.

⁵ I. J. Cook, *New Scientist*, September 8, 1966.

⁶ The birth rate is more precisely the total number of births in a country during a year, divided by the total population at the midpoint of the year, multiplied by 1,000. Suppose that there were 80 births in Lower Slobbovia during 1967, and that the population of Lower Slobbovia was 2,000 on July 1, 1967. Then the birth rate would be 40.

Similarly if there were 40 deaths in Lower Slobbovia during 1967, the death rate would be 20.

Then the Lower Slobbovian birth rate would be 40 per thousand, and the death rate would be 20 per thousand. For every 1,000 Lower Slobbovians alive on July 1, 1967, 40 babies were born and 20 people died. Subtracting the death rate from the birth rate gives us the rate of natural increase of Lower Slobbovia for the year 1967. That is, 40-20=20; during 1967 the population grew at a rate of 20 people per thousand per

year. Dividing that rate by ten expresses the increase as a percent (the increase per hundred per year). The increase in 1967 in Lower Slobbovia was two percent. Remember that this rate of increase ignores any movement of people into and out of Lower Slobbovia.

¹ McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1965.

² Human brain size increased from an apelike capacity of about 500 cubic centimeters (cc) in *Australopithecus* to about 1,500 cc in modern *Homo sapiens*. Among modern men small variations in brain size do not seem to be related to significant differences in the ability to use cultural information, and there is no particular reason to believe that our brain size will continue to increase. Further evolution may occur more readily in a direction of increased efficiency rather than increased size.

³ This is, of course, an oversimplified explanation. For more detail see Ehrlich and Holm, *The Process of Evolution*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1963.

¹⁰ These data and those that follow on the decline of death rates are from Kingsley Davis's "The Amazing Decline of Mortality in Underdeveloped Areas," *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 46, pp. 305-318.

MANKIND'S INALIENABLE RIGHTS

(By Paul R. Erlich—From the Population Bomb)

1. The right to limit our families.
2. The right to eat.
3. The right to eat meat.
4. The right to drink pure water.
5. The right to live uncrowded.
6. The right to avoid regimentation.
7. The right to hunt and fish.
8. The right to view natural beauty.
9. The right to breathe clean air.
10. The right to silence.
11. The right to avoid pesticide poisoning.
12. The right to be free of thermonuclear war.
13. The right to educate our children.
14. The right to have grandchildren.
15. The right to have great-grandchildren.

THE PEACE SYMBOL—FOR FREEDOM OR SLAVERY

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, a letter from Keith Kathan, editor of *Life Lines*, to Margaret, a 12-year-old, follows:

A LETTER TO MARGARET

DEAR MARGARET: I have received a letter from a friend of yours who says you are a very bright 12-year-old at a Waukegan, Illinois, school. He is concerned about your interest in the Peace Symbol—and your polite refusals to discuss the matter fully.

You are perfectly right to show this great interest in peace. War has always been a nightmare to 12-year-olds. The desire for peace doesn't belong entirely to the young, as too many people believe today. The parents of this world have a great desire for peace because they have a lot of love invested in their children. Sending them off to war seems a silly way of showing that love.

But the questions you must ask yourself when you draw that Peace Symbol, or wear it, is:

What kind of peace do we want? What kind do you want? Is your kind of peace the kind sought by the wearers of the Aldermaston—the Peace Symbol? Do the wearers of the Aldermaston know what they want?

And last, do you know all the facts concerning the leaders of the peace movement?

I'll answer those questions later, but first let's deal with the one which bothers you most:

"Why Vietnam?"

There has been a lot of hot air blown over the issue of the Vietnam war, but what is truly tragic is that much of the truth has been left out. I know you do not want to believe that, perhaps your parents don't either. I will give you some of the most pertinent facts involved in the Vietnam war.

That Vietnam war really began in 1925 when a man known as Nguyen Ai Quoc (and three other aliases) was graduated from a secret school for revolutionaries in Moscow. He had another name and that name was Ho Chi Minh, the leader of North Vietnam who died not too long ago.

I am not making this up. Ho Chi Minh was a paid agent of Soviet Russia, according to his biography written in 1965 by the U.S. Library of Congress. Ho Chi Minh was taught how to cause revolution. The Communists in Russia told everyone that Ho Chi Minh wanted independence for what was then known as Indochina, but what the Communists said was a lie. He was taught revolution not to make his land independent, but a captive nation of the Russian Communists who since 1917 have taken over one-fourth of the earth and one billion people. North Vietnam is now a part of the Russian empire and the Communists all over the world are helping the North.

Helping it to do what, you ask? The North says it wants to liberate South Vietnam. But what it will do is take the rights of the South Vietnamese to vote, to worship God if they wish, to criticize their eventual Communist rulers or to leave the country if they want to. In countries ruled by Communists, no one has the right to vote for whom he pleases, or to worship God, or to take a vacation to a foreign land. This is the "peace" of the Communists. Another way you can say it is "peace is the absence of opposition to communism."

Also, you must remember that the North Vietnamese say their soldiers have not invaded South Vietnam. Everyone knows this is a lie. North Vietnamese soldiers are also in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Burma.

One way of better understanding this Vietnam way is to examine what the North Vietnamese say and compare those statements with what they are doing. They say they are "patriotic nationalists" who want to free the South from bad rulers. If that is all they want, why are they killing people in Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and Burma? Are those countries ruled by bad men too? Is the whole world bad, except the Communist world?

The answer the Communists give is "Yes." But you know, Margaret, that only bad rulers refuse to let people vote, talk freely, take vacations or worship God.

The South Vietnamese knew all these bad things about Communists and asked the United States, Korea, Australia and other countries to help them fight the Communists. South Vietnam could never have saved itself from North Vietnam and the military arms supplied by Russia and Red China. Not by itself.

Margaret, everyone wants peace.

But what kind of peace? The kind that results in slavery for others, perhaps eventually for you?

You say "But I still think Vietnam is the wrong place." I think you may be right. Any war anywhere is bad—especially those we don't try to win. We are not trying to win in Vietnam because a lot of people who run this country think it would be bad to be victorious. I do not understand them.

If Vietnam is the wrong place to fight, where is the right place? You've heard of the "Domino Theory" which says if you don't

stop conquerors in one place, you'll have to fight them again somewhere else because bullies act that way. Some people say the "Domino Theory" is wrong, but history isn't on their side. See the footnote below,* supplied by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress in 1965 in a report called "The Soviet Empire—A Study in Discrimination and Abuse of Power." You may agree, on reading it, that the "Domino Theory" is a valid theory. Nobody voted the Communists power, the Communists just took it and took it and took it. When will they stop?

The people who cry for "peace" in Vietnam are really saying that we should leave right now. Whether you know it or not, Margaret, that means that a lot of South Vietnamese will be shot because they fought the Communists. The North Vietnamese already have set up their own provisional government for the south; they also have a "blood debt list" of those who must be killed. There will be a lot of 12-year-old South Vietnamese girls whose parents will be murdered. The "bug-out" idea, then, doesn't seem to be a very good idea.

Who else is wearing the Aldermaston, Margaret? A lot of humanitarians are, I know. But so are the Students for a Democratic Society; they are also blowing up buildings and screaming about how this country must be destroyed. A lot of people have already been killed in the riots we've been having the last few years. If the people who cause these riots are so interested in peace, why are they so violent? The answer is that they are doing the same thing Ho Chi Minh did before communism took over North Vietnam. They are talking peace while making war.

Now for some interesting background on the Peace Symbol. Rudolph Koch's book, *The Book of Signs*, says that the peace symbol "is the Broken Cross of the Anti-Christ." The Pasadena, Calif., *Star News* backs this contention by saying that the broken-cross, crow foot configuration was used in the Middle Ages by rebels against the monolithic Christian or Catholic Church. This may be significant, but it is somewhat minor when put in context with its latest meanings.

The Aldermaston seems to have become a modern symbol at the 1958 Aldermaston Easter Peace Walk in England. And here, Margaret dear, is where we get down to the nitty gritty.

That walk was engineered by Lord Bertrand Russell, a socialist of the Fabian Society, a kissing cousin of the Russian Communists. The Fabians and Communists have announced one identical goal, the destruction of our government and the capitalist system—our system, your system and your parents' system which allows them to work or not to work; to worship or not worship; to go to Disneyland or stay at home; to vote or not vote.

So you see, peace isn't simple. It never was. You don't get peace by wearing a necklace or by wishing for it or by calling it something it isn't.

Those who wear that peace symbol are part of a big club of kids and grownups who haven't sought out all the facts and who will never get them from the people who really define peace as "fall down and surrender."

What kind of peace means that Margaret the young artist will draw posters for the

* Resorting to false coalition, force and riots, the Communists took over the following countries: 1917, Russia; 1924 Mongolia; 1940, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; 1945, Yugoslavia; 1946, Albania and Bulgaria; 1947 Romania; 1948, Czechoslovakia and North Korea; 1949, Hungary, the China mainland and East Germany; 1950, Poland; 1954, North Vietnam; 1961, Cuba.

Russian government and inform on her parents and friends. That kind of peace means less food on the table and more people in line to buy food from the state. The kind of peace means you would be forced to share your house with two other families or more. That kind of peace means transfer of the family car to the state, along with the house your parents formerly owned but now pay rent on—to the state.

That's what the peace symbol means, Margaret, tyranny under Communist rule.

It is called peace at the price of slavery.

KEITH KATHAN,
Editor of Life Lines.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN POLAND, AMERICAN BUILT, CONTINUES TO BUILD GOOD WILL

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, several years ago Congress, by an overwhelming majority approved construction of the American Children's Hospital in Krakow, Poland.

The Chicago Daily News through its correspondent, Mr. Donald R. Shanor, carried an article the other day which brings us up to date on what an excellent bridge of understanding between the people of Poland and the people of America this hospital provides.

I am including in the RECORD today the article by Mr. Shanor to bring our colleagues up to date on what a wise choice and sound investment we made when we invested in the care of the little children of Poland.

The Polish people know America as the great citadel of humanitarianism. This hospital does more to create good will and better understanding than all of the propaganda in the world, and I am delighted that I could have been a part in supporting this worthwhile project.

Mr. Shanor's article follows:

BOON TO CHILDREN: A TOUCH OF AMERICA IN
POLAND: A HOSPITAL

(By Donald R. Shanor)

KRAKOW, POLAND.—The official name is the Pediatric Institute of the Medical Academy of Warsaw, but everyone in Krakow calls it the American Children's Hospital.

The \$10.4 million hospital, crisp, modern and functional, looks a little out of place on the outskirts of medieval Krakow, and indeed it is a unique institution in a Communist country.

It began to operate a little more than four years ago through the combined efforts of a private American group, the Committee for the American Research Hospital for Children in Poland, and the U.S. and Polish governments.

The United States turned over \$8.2 million of its foreign currency holdings in Poland to build the hospital, and spent an additional \$2.2 million to equip it.

The committee, directed by New Jersey architect W. O. Biernacki-Poray, worked for seven years between conception and completion to get congressional and Polish government support.

U.S. Rep. Clement Zablocki (D-Wis.) played the key role in getting the project through Congress, helped by most of the other congressmen of Polish descent and many others.

The result is a 312-bed hospital, equipped with the most modern American developments in X-ray, isotope, microbiology and immunology techniques.

A hundred children a day are treated at the hospital, most as outpatients, and the total to date is more than 100,000.

But being able to treat Polish children with shiny, impressive American equipment is only part of the Children's Hospital story.

"We are here to teach, to do research, as well as to heal," said Prof. Barbara Kanska, the hospital director. Doctors and nurses undergo training in the hospital, then go to other parts of Poland. Some take courses in the United States, or spend a few weeks working in a U.S. hospital.

In the process of teaching and research, there has been a radical change in the outlook toward pediatrics in Poland.

"Traditionally, children's doctors in Poland were taught to take care of diagnosis and treatment only, without grounding in preventive medicine and social and psychological pediatrics," Dr. Kanska said.

Now, following American methods, the doctors who will be serving Polish rural and city communities learn to set up mother-and-child-health centers, to investigate conditions in the homes, to observe mental and physical development of all their patients, whether or not they are ill.

The hospital has made considerable headway in saving newborn babies with anatomical defects. It has a department for emergency infant surgery to correct malformations, such as intestinal blocks, which in almost every case had been fatal because treatment was not available.

Now an emergency reporting system in hospitals and midwife stations informs the hospital of the cases, and the babies are rushed to Krakow, sometimes in helicopters, for the surgery.

No American flag or large sign identifies the hospital, although a small plaque in the entrance hall does tell of the contribution of the committee and the American people.

Nevertheless, the American label is clearly on the project whenever it is brought up in conversations with Poles. How does the Polish Communist government feel about this?

"Once the project was accepted, there has been no difficulty at all," Dr. Kanska explained. "I think that both the American and Polish people agree that children are something international, something more important than political conflicts."

BLOOMFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON THE GREEN CELEBRATES FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the high principles of faith and service have been exemplified by the Presbyterian Churches of Bloomfield. The foresight which these congregations have exhibited over the years has been furthered by their decision to amalgamate their separate churches into one united witness of faith. The service to the citizens of Bloomfield and the Presbyterian Church as a whole has been advanced by this action.

Their decision to maintain the historic edifice which has graced the Broad Street Green for many years is a pleasing one to me and to the cause of historicism in

general. Our Nation's foundations are based in a glorious past, no small part of which is our orientation to church. The Church on the Green stands as a visible testament to the strength of those foundations.

My warmest regards and congratulations, especially to Pastors Merle S. Irwin and E. Royden Weeks, on the fourth anniversary of the Bloomfield Presbyterian Church on the Green.

DOMESTIC CATTLE PRODUCERS CAN MEET U.S. DEMANDS

HON. JOHN WOLD

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. WOLD. Mr. Speaker, we live in an era of increasing concern by the American consumer about the quality and cost of products. This is rightly so and is only a reflection of the changed values which have spread across our society with our increased affluence.

There are several aspects of the consumerism movement, however, which concern me. In the haste to jump on the bandwagon of lower prices many people have lost their heads.

The industry that appears likely to be their next target or "whipping boy" appears to be the beef industry. We see articles in popular magazines and television reports which malign the agriculture industry, particularly the livestock industry.

There is very little knowledge or understanding behind the criticism. It is particularly galling to me, as Representative of the great beef producing State of Wyoming. Propaganda to the contrary, the American consumer in his purchase of agriculture products receives the biggest and the best bargain in the world.

The price of cattle to the primary producer, until recent upward flurries, has remained at pretty much the level of 17 years ago. At the same time costs of operating a farm or ranch have risen 115 percent.

But the cattle industry is confronted with more than words. The House Committee on Government Operations considered a bill which would have, in essence, subjected cattle producers to the same regulations as those of public utility companies. Fortunately, the measure was killed after Agriculture Secretary Hardin testified against the measure. Even though the bill be dead, however, I do not think the ideas that underlie it are dead.

In my judgment this proposal was ill-considered. It was the first step toward making the industry a public utility. It was also in direct contradiction to the free enterprise principles which have made our economy the greatest in the world.

I would make one point clear—the cattle industry is one of the few in the United States which operates without direct Government subsidies or regulations. The proposals we are hearing

would destroy one more link of our free enterprise system for a replacement of dubious value that could destroy the domestic industry and would, in the long run, mean higher prices to the American consumer.

Contrary to the figures of a so-called "secret" report the cattle industry can supply all the demands for fresh meat present and future. The industry can do so only if it is insured a reasonable expectation of certainty in prices and costs, and supply and demand. The industry cannot survive if it is subjected to severe fluctuations in any of these areas.

The threat of a beef shortage is being used as an excuse for allowing unrestricted imports of foreign meat into the United States. To allow this would drive a great number of domestic producers out of business. In the long run this would be the surest way of driving up costs to consumers.

Two years ago the dairy industry was nearly destroyed by imports. The same thing is happening to vegetable production in the United States today. I contend neither the producer nor the consumer can afford to have the same thing happen to the cattle industry.

Breaking the U.S. producers is hardly the way to provide American consumers with the beef they demand now and in the future.

Inflation has struck every American. Despite increases in the cost of nearly everything, the average American consumer pays a lower portion of his disposable income for agriculture than ever before.

The March 1970 issue of Agriculture Situation issued by the USDA under the title, "Ten Years from Today" contains several paragraphs which clearly show conditions in the food production business. The report states that in spite of increased spending for food in this decade, food outlays will represent a smaller share of personal income after taxes even than today's 16.5 percent.

Farm production costs, on the rise as usual, could gain enough from 1969's \$38.6 billion to absorb the expected 1970 increase in gross income.

The rapid rising beef production rate during the 1960's has put continuing pressure on cattle prices. Average prices to producers trended downward the first half of the decade and did not again reach the 1959 level until 1968. In contrast, prices received by farmers for all products were stable in the period of 1959-64 and in 1969 were 15 percent over 10 years earlier.

It is obvious that consumers have paid an increased price for beef in the past year. The bulk of increases in price have certainly not been enjoyed by the producer.

The strength in livestock and meat prices in the face of larger supplies is due to rising consumer incomes and unusually low unemployment rates and increases in population.

The demand will increase. Testimony before the Special Subcommittee of the Governmental Operations Committee by no less an authority than Dr. Herrell DeGraff, president of the American Meat Institute, who said that consumers will

require an additional 4 million head of cattle by 1975.

The domestic industry can meet this demand if incentives for production is related to the cost of production, and if foreign competition is restrained.

The population expansion will require a cattle herd of 114 million head in this country by 1975, as compared with 110 million at present. This would be an additional 4 million head.

Our one and one-half million actual producers would need to add less than three head each to achieve this goal. Allowing supply and demand to provide the incentive for keeping pace with increasing costs of production will allow the domestic industry to meet these requirements. Outside interference and manipulation by Government, or otherwise, could destroy the balance.

There is a final point. Consumer advocates contend regulation would cut the price of beef to the consumer. I think, however, they have failed to follow their argument through.

Cattlemen have been operating at a much slimmer profit margin than they would be guaranteed if they were regulated. If you would add a 6-percent guaranteed profit margin to the interest rates prevalent today, then the consumer would really be stuck.

What has been proposed, I contend, is something nobody wants if they really understand the issue.

In conclusion, I would reiterate my conviction that the domestic cattle industry has the ability to fulfill the needs of U.S. consumers provided roadblocks are not erected by artificial controls.

This will not be the case, if Congress gives in to the cries of those who want to rigidly regulate the industry. I trust this body will not give in.

WHERE PUT THE BOOKS?

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, the information explosion and the resulting paperwork jungle afflict Capitol Hill no less than other areas of the Nation. Daily our offices are deluged with reading material that is helpful, informative, but of such sheer volume that it is not possible to sort and save it in any retrievable form without hiring a full-time storage staff.

Our individual problems are dwarfed by our own Library of Congress which currently has more than 59 million books, publications, and assorted valuable data—and no place to store them. The Library has been forced to work under 19th century conditions for far too long. We are rapidly approaching the point where we will not be able to utilize the information in the Library because no one will know where to find the information we seek.

Mr. Speaker, a recent Chicago Tribune editorial described this lamentable situation and chided Congress for not meet-

ing its responsibilities to itself. Surely part of our mandate for the last third of the 20th century is to make some sense out of the material we have assembled from the first two-thirds, and earlier.

Mr. Speaker, the Tribune editorial follows:

WHERE PUT THE BOOKS?

In this era of exploding publication, pity the Library of Congress, embarrassed owner of more than 59 million items and with no fit place to put them all. And books—even books well worth keeping—are still coming in with no end in sight.

Since 1958, Congress has been inconclusively talking about appropriating a measly 2.8 million dollars for final plans for a new James Madison Memorial library with two million more square feet of usable space for the Library of Congress. Not having even the plans, the library has been stashing books in warehouses and office buildings all over the country.

The Library of Congress does not, as many think, undertake to shelve every book currently published. It lets some ephemera go by. But it does have the big job of maintaining the most nearly comprehensive library in the world's most articulate country.

The job is uncontroversial, too, and as federal undertakings go not very expensive. We suggest that Congress see if within 1970 it cannot take some decisive action to enable the Library of Congress to do its current work efficiently and with dignity.

SALUTE TO EUGENE T. BURKE

HON. JOHN C. CULVER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, on April 2, 1970, I was privileged to attend a dinner honoring one of Iowa's most active and effective citizens, Eugene T. Burke. Gene has had an outstanding career in politics, having been associated with the Democratic Party for half a century and having become recognized as a leader with a vast wealth of information on the problems facing his home town of Clinton, Iowa, his State, his country, and the world at large. I have found his counsel and judgment invaluable and am proud to call him a personal friend.

The spirit of this remarkable man and this memorable occasion in his honor were aptly captured in two articles which appeared in the Clinton Herald. I insert these articles in the RECORD at this time:

[From the Clinton (Iowa) Herald, Mar. 28, 1970]

SALUTE OF THE MONTH

(By Everett A. Streit)

Some men go about the days of their life quietly and without ostentation but as they accumulate both age and wisdom their worth to the community becomes more widely known.

To many Clintonians Eugene T. Burke is known only as an attorney who not infrequently appears before various groups to discuss early Clinton history.

Actually, however, there is much more to the story.

Gene Burke has had much wider interests than his law practice and the welfare of the Democratic party. He has devoted years of service to the betterment of Clinton through his membership on the Clinton public library board.

He has carefully studied Clinton's needs in the world of books. Because of his own extensive reading habits he has been able to offer suggestions and recommendations about books to be placed on the library shelves. He has worked diligently through the years to help prepare the annual library budgets.

Gene has been almost equally interested in the field of education. In his usual quiet manner he has given encouragement and assistance to the improvement of Clinton's school system. Throughout the years he has been a supporter of high school athletic programs. What many do not know is that in his early days he was a star track athlete in his own right.

As far as his political career is concerned, Gene Burke was an unselfish politician. He never sought preferment at the polls and did not aspire to high office. A hard worker and a generous contributor he has been one of the principal supporters of the Clinton County Democratic organization over the last half century.

His name is almost legendary in party circles and is known nationally as well as statewide. Always a fair fighter, Gene Burke has been able to win the respect of his Republican rivals who have recognized him as an able adversary.

Far less known is Gene Burke's humanitarian side. No one knows but himself how often he has given of his legal talent and his time to assist the needy in matters of law. Often at no charge and frequently at only a token payment. He has always been willing to aid anyone regardless of color, creed or other condition.

It is a splendid thing that Gene Burke is to be given a "Recognition Day" on April 2.

I'm proud to offer this "Statute of the Month" as a further testimonial of my high regard for a truly good citizen of Clinton.

[From the Clinton (Iowa) Herald,
Apr 3, 1970]

NO PARTY LINES AT BIG PARTY—CITY JOINS
IN TRIBUTE TO "MR. DEMOCRAT"

(By Lee White)

Democrats and Republican joined Thursday night in honoring Eugene T. Burke who is known as Clinton's "Mr. Democrat."

More than 250 persons attended a dinner and program in the Moose club to give recognition to the more than half a century of Burke's devotion to the Democratic party and the Clinton community.

The affair was saddened by the unexpected death Thursday morning of John W. Carlsen, a long-time friend of Burke, who was to have been master of ceremonies. At the close of the program, benediction was given by the Rev. E. W. G. Worrall, St. John's Episcopal church pastor, who asked the group for a moment of silent prayer in honor of Carlsen.

S. J. McDonald and Mayor Edward Obermiller substituted for Carlsen as masters of ceremonies, and read some of the scores of letters and telegrams addressed to Mr. Burke.

First speaker was Rep. John C. Culver of the 2d Iowa district who said he felt it was a high personal privilege to be with Burke personally and his many friends on such an occasion.

Culver told of his first visit to Clinton in 1963 when he was a candidate for Congress after having been told to visit Burke who had been described as "the one man alone to see about the Clinton County political situation."

"I well remember that visit," said Culver. "I was struck then and still am by his dedication to our system of government and his participation in public life."

"Gene Burke is not only Mr. Democrat in Clinton but he also is Mr. Democrat in the 2nd district, in Iowa and the nation as is testified by the messages and letters which have poured in from all over the country."

"Gene Burke has become recognized as an unmatched source of information because of his wealth of knowledge concerning politics," said Culver. "He is a most highly respected member of the bar and is known for his dedicated role as a director of the Clinton public library. It is a testament to his belief in the American system to know of his many friends in the Republican party."

"Our system of government could not survive without the Gene Burkes and the George Pillers who devote their talents and energies in its behalf," Culver concluded.

Pillers, who is chairman of the Clinton County Republican central committee, was one of many Republicans who turned out to honor Burke.

Stephen M. Delaney, a member of the Great River Road commission, told of the Delaney-Burke family friendship which dates back to the early days of Clinton. After Rev. Worrall read a congratulatory message to Burke from Bishop Gordon V. Smith, Episcopal bishop of Iowa, letters and messages were read from Gov. Robert D. Ray, Sen. Harold Hughes, Chief Justice Edwin Moore of the Iowa Supreme Court, Justice Clay Le Grand, William Di, president of the American Library Assn., Mrs. Ethel L. Bealer, president of the Iowa Library Assn., and Mrs. John W. Craft, president of the Iowa Traveling Library Assn.

Charles E. Smith, representing the Clinton Labor Congress, read congratulatory messages from President Robert Napoleitano and Secretary A. E. Hubbard of the Clinton congress; Hugh D. Clark, president of the Iowa Federation of Labor, and national officers of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union of over 500,000 members.

Offering congratulations as local friends were B. M. Jacobsen, District Judge M. L. Sutton, Fred Hinrichs and Lee F. White.

John Hansen, of Winterset, former 7th district congressman and member of the Iowa Highway Commission, commented that "If John Culver continues to take the advice of Gene Burke he will continue to serve the 2nd district well." Hansen said Clinton is exceptionally fortunate to have Gene Burke in its midst as also is the State of Iowa.

Acknowledgement then was made of receipt of letters and telegrams from E. C. Halbach, Clinton attorney; Everett A. Streit, Clinton Herald editor and assistant to the publisher; Edward A. McDermott, formerly of Dubuque and now practicing law in Washington, D.C. after serving in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations; Lawrence F. O'Brien, chairman of the National Democratic committee, Sen. Edward Kennedy and former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey.

Ray C. Walton, First Iowa district Democratic committeeman and candidate for Iowa attorney general, said he hoped he could measure up to the contribution to the Democratic party made by Burke.

Before Burke spoke briefly he was presented with gifts from the sponsoring committee by Mrs. Nell Kulzenga.

In opening Burke paid tribute to the memory of Leonard Wolfe, former 2nd Iowa district congressman who died last week in Madison, Wis., at the age of 44.

Burke expressed his appreciation for the recognition given him and Mrs. Burke and gave some amusing political reminiscences after which Mayor Obermiller presented him with the original copy of a "Eugene T. Burke Recognition Day" proclamation which he had issued.

Saying that "it is only fitting that you should be honored by this community," Mayor Obermiller presented Burke with a certificate of appreciation. Citing Burke as a friend of many years, Obermiller said that he, with countless others had profited by the advice given him in the political field.

Arrangements for the dinner were made by Mrs. Kulzenga, Mrs. C. J. Claseman, Mrs. S. J. McDonald, Mrs. Alice Oltmans and Mrs. Edward Obermiller.

KATYN IN THE SPRING

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 12, the Chicago Tribune commemorated the tragic deaths of 15,000 Polish Army officers in the forests of Katyn in 1940. These men, the core of Poland's national strength, were slaughtered by the Soviets who feared these Poles would become the mainstay of resistance to communism in Poland once World War II was over. The Soviets knew these men loved their nation, respected the truth, and believed in liberty and freedom above all else. The Soviets massacred them to prevent them from taking their rightful place as Poland's leaders after the war.

Again and again in this year of 1970 we are reminded of the old saying that, "The more things change, the more they remain the same." Thirty years have elapsed since this unspeakable murder. Yet Communist persecution, and terror, remain the chief weapons of Communist expansion.

Less than 2 years ago more than 3,000 innocent civilians living in Hue, South Vietnam's ancient capital city, were dragged from their homes by the Communists, bound with their hands behind their back, and shot through the back of their head. They were murdered and buried in mass graves in the same manner that the Poles were murdered in Katyn. The innocents who were killed were teachers, philosophers, poets, and men of law whose only crime was a respect for the truth. To the Communist mind, truth is a target, not a goal. Intelligence and the application of rational thought have no place in a dogmatic world. These men of Hue were too valuable to the cause of South Vietnamese nationhood, and so they were rounded up and massacred, just as the Polish Army officers were massacred 30 years earlier by what the world at that time foolishly believed to be an "ally of freedom"—the Soviet Union.

The link binding the men of Hue and the men of Katyn forged an unbreakable chain in the history of man's determination to exist freely and to decide freely who and what shall govern him on this earth.

Mr. Speaker, I call my colleagues' attention to this Chicago Tribune editorial today to refresh their memory of this Communist treachery and to remind them that Communist dogma and Communist tactics have not changed. The Chicago Tribune has performed a noble public service by reminding us of Katyn.

Mr. Speaker, the editorial follows:

KATYN IN THE SPRING

Thirty years ago this spring letters suddenly ceased arriving from some 15,000 Polish army officers and intellectuals who were interned in three Soviet prison camps. The prisoners had been taken in the winter of 1939-40 by the Red army, which occupied eastern Poland after the Stalin-Hitler pact had touched off World War II.

Until spring, the families of the prisoners had been receiving mail. After May 1940,

there was only silence. The men seemed to have vanished.

Two years later, when the Nazi armies occupied eastern Poland and western Russia, the fate of the 15,000 gradually was revealed. Some 4,258 bodies were unearthed from seven crude graves in Katyn forest, 10 miles from Smolensk. More than 10,000 others have never been found.

Germans and Russians accused each other of the Katyn massacre. But numerous investigations, including one by a congressional committee, have established beyond any question that the Poles were killed by the Russians as part of Stalin's plan to exterminate those who might become the leaders of a post-war Poland.

Today, in churches and auditoriums, Chicanos of Polish descent and other patriots will commemorate the 30th anniversary of that butchery and extol the memory of the martyrs who fell there.

Since 1940 there have been other Katyns—in Korea, in South Viet Nam, and wherever Communists have sought to dominate a people. And always it has been the same pattern—the murder of the potential leaders of resistance. But Katyn remains the most infamous example of what happens to those who stand in the way of communist expansion.

THE CHICAGO BIELARUSIAN-AMERICANS

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, in a very inspiring ceremony marking the 52d anniversary declaration of independence of Belarus, the Chicago Bielarussian-American Committee adopted a resolution which sets forth feelings of this significant segment of our society.

The observance was sponsored by three organizations:

Belorussian-American Youth Organization in the State of Illinois, Mr. Nick Zyzniowski, President;

Belorussian Folk Dancer, Mrs. Vera Romuk, Director; and the

Belorussian — Whiteruthenian — Association in the State of Illinois, Mr. Anthony Bielenis, President.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

APRIL 5, 1970.

Whereas, the people of Bielorussia (Byelorussia), one of the first victims of the Russian Communist aggression, are still being deprived by their Russian captors of all their human rights and freedoms, such as: freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, freedom of association, freedom of worship, freedom of economic activity, freedom to elect one's own government, freedom to choose one's own place to live, and freedom to travel abroad, Sacredness of one's home, independence of the judiciary, and respect of their national pride and honor; and

Whereas, in the last decade and during the year 1969 in particular, the Bielarussian people have been subjected to a process of extensive and intensive Russification and the eradication of all Bielarussian national traits and characteristics by decreasing the number of educational facilities with the Bielarussian as the language of instruction and replacing them with Russian schools, and thereby destroying the most precious of Bielarussian national possessions; and

Whereas, the Bielarussian people have been deprived of their rights to observe their

national holidays which are of great importance to them and to honor their own national heroes; but instead they are forced to glorify the enemies of their people, such as Lenin, the father of Russian Bolshevism, who was responsible for the suppression of Bielarussian independence and self-determination by the creation of the so-called Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic and thus making of Bielorussia a colony of Soviet Russia; the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth the Bielarussian people were forced to observe on March 25th, the very day of their national independence; and

Whereas, in spite of these anti-Bielarussian policies of Lenin, Stalin, and present rulers of Soviet Russia that led to the annihilation of over six million Bielarussians, the thirst for freedom among the Bielarussians is at its highest now and they are hopeful that some day they will seize the opportunity again to restore their freedom and sovereignty as set forth in the Third Constitutional Act of the Proclamation of Independence of Bielarus of March 25, 1918; and

Whereas, the United States Government has shown its interest in the plight of nations and peoples enslaved by Communism by approving a resolution, designating the third week of July of each year as the Captive Nations Week, in order to give its support to the just cause and aspirations of the once free nations; be it therefore

Resolved, that the names such as Byelorussia, White Ruthenia, and White Russia, under which our country of ancestry has been known in the English language, were not the choice of the Bielarussian people and have often led, especially "Byelorussia" and "White Russia", to confusing it with Russia; and that the Americans of Bielarussian ancestry continue their efforts in promoting the name *Bielarus* as the most appropriate; and be it further

Resolved, that in order to educate our American people on the ethnic background of all of its citizens special educational centers be organized and established to study and publish books for use in schools, and that this Assembly wishes to go on record in support of the Ethnic Heritage Studies Center Bill, known as House Resolution No. 14910, as proposed by the Honorable Roman C. Pucinski and several of his colleagues in the United States House of Representatives; and be it further

Resolved, that we, Americans of Bielarussian ancestry and descent, are proud of our ethnic heritage and we will continue to be the spokesmen for justice and freedom of our Bielarussian people now held in the Russian Communist captivity until the day when they will be free to decide their own political status and to assume the name under which they will want to be known all over the world; and be it still further

Resolved, that we, Americans of Bielarussian origin and descent, again reaffirm our adherence to the American democratic principles of government and pledge our wholehearted support to our President and the Congress in their firm stand against the Communist aggression in South Viet Nam and in their efforts to achieve a lasting peace in the world, with freedom and justice.

HORTON COMMENDS EDWARD TEJW, CHIEF CLERK, CRIMINAL BRANCH, IN ROCHESTER FOR HIS EXAMPLE AND SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, there are some men who lead lives which are

examples to all of us, and whose devoted service to the community is outstanding.

Such a man is Edward Tejw, chief clerk of the city court, criminal branch in Rochester. The community is holding a testimonial for him Sunday April 19, in honor of his 23 years of service to the court. It is also in commemoration of his parents and five brothers who were killed on that date in 1943 in the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

Ed, who is a good friend of mine, has led a most exciting, useful, and often hazardous life. A native of Warsaw, Poland, Ed came to the United States in the early 1930's where he was associate editor for the Polish Everybody's Daily in Buffalo.

In the mid 30's, Ed returned to Europe as a foreign correspondent for the Continental News Service. He was picked up by the Nazis for his series of articles criticizing the Third Reich. He spent a harrowing 71 days in the infamous Dachau Concentration Camp.

Of this experience he says:

The Lord was good to me.

Ed became a U.S. citizen in 1940. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, he enlisted in the U.S. Army where he served in the Intelligence Corps in the European Theater.

In April 19, 1943, his parents and five brothers were all killed in the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

This short chronology shows a little of his fine character and his endurance through the most devastating experiences. However, words certainly cannot illustrate the esteem the community feels toward him, and their appreciation for his devoted and exemplary service. As chief clerk, Edward Tejw has given a great deal of help to the people of the city of Rochester.

At the testimonial this Sunday, presiding justice of the appellate division, fourth department, Harry D. Goldman, will be the main speaker. It will also be my honor to attend. Members of bench, bar, and the community will gather also to pay honor to this humble man who has contributed greatly to his community and his country.

I am very pleased to be able to share with the House of Representatives the examples of this man's extraordinary service. I am certain, all my colleagues extend their congratulations and best wishes to him.

MRS. L. E. BALLOU—100 YEARS OLD

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 14, 1970

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. L. E. Ballou, a longtime resident of Montclair, N.J., celebrated her 100th birthday recently. Mrs. Ballou attributes her perfect health and long life to a family trait and her belief in moderation of all things. I wish to extend my congratulations and best wishes for a future filled with life's blessings.