

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

LOUISVILLE ORCHESTRA LAUDED FOR ITS PERFORMANCE IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI
OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 23, the Louisville Orchestra gave a memorable concert in Constitution Hall here in Washington, D.C. It was the only guest orchestra selected to play during the fifth Inter-American Festival held in the Nation's Capital during the week of May 17-23.

The concert, which was devoted to music of the Americas, prompted critic Paul Hume to say in the May 24 issue of the Washington Post that the Louisville Orchestra is more experienced in the regular playing of all kinds of new music than any other major orchestra in the country. Their response throughout the day was remarkable.

Jean Dietrich of the Louisville Courier-Journal staff wrote a highly descriptive account of the orchestra's appearance which was published in the May 24 issue of the paper.

We, in Louisville, are very proud of the excellence and renown of our orchestra. In full recognition of the outstanding achievements of the Louisville Orchestra, I include the texts of both columns at this point in the RECORD:

ORCHESTRA'S WASHINGTON VISIT IS LIVELY
(By Jean Dietrich)

WASHINGTON.—Panic rippled through the Louisville Orchestra moments before its concert began yesterday afternoon in Washington's Constitution Hall.

A prankster in the French horn section, Helen Lindsey, whispered, "Does anybody know what key 'Hall to the Chief' is in?"

Like lightning, a whisper went through the ranks. "Is HE here?"

Well, President Nixon wasn't present—although he and Mrs. Nixon were listed as honorary chairmen of the Fifth Inter-American Music Festival, a series of concerts that opened last Tuesday and continues through Saturday.

Washingtonians, however, made up for the President's absence. More of them turned out than to any other concert so far in this series that stresses the music of all the Americas. They were an audience who leaped to their feet at the conclusion saying things like "Terrific!" and "Tremendous!" in such unison that it was audible throughout the giant hall.

MRS. COOPER UNRUFFLED

What was definitely a very big weekend for the Louisville orchestra and conductor Jorge Mester, began Saturday when they flew to Washington.

Senator and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper Saturday gave a reception at their Georgetown house for the orchestra and its entourage—which included Louisville Mayor and Mrs. Frank Burke and Dr. and Mrs. Richard Kain. (Mrs. Kain is a long-time orchestra board member).

Mrs. Cooper has a reputation for never losing her cool—and the party in the Cooper garden gave her another opportunity to come through unruffled in an emergency. Minutes

before the orchestra members arrived at the house 10 firemen had just departed.

There was no fire, Mrs. Cooper said. But sometime during the afternoon a wisteria vine that climbs to the top of the three stories overlooking the garden had come loose and fallen down across the area where the buffet table was being set up. Mrs. Cooper called the fire department.

"When they asked if it was an emergency, I said it certainly is—the entire Louisville orchestra's arriving any minute," Mrs. Cooper said. "So they sent 10 men and a tall ladder over and the vine was up again in no time."

She gazed over her garden full of guests and admitted she felt a shudder imagining what would have happened if the heavy vine had tumbled down on everybody there.

Among the additional guests were Galo Plaza, secretary general of the Organization of American States and Mrs. Plaza and the Mexican ambassador, Jose Olloqui and his wife.

Plaza was instrumental in having the L. O. appear in Washington, "fulfilling a promise" he said he made in Louisville two years ago for the Pan-American festival.

He was "so impressed with the orchestra concert I heard, I promised to invite them to our next festival."

It was party time again following the concert yesterday. Washington's Kentucky Society, assisted by alumni of the University of Kentucky, had a Kentucky punch party in the Rayburn Office Building.

Because of recent bomb threats everybody had to sign in. That's pretty time consuming for more than 100 persons, but it did provide time for a post-mortem on the concert.

PROBLEMS FOR PIANIST

Pianist Doris Keyes probably had the wildest report: Her role in a far-out number called "Fantasie-Impromptu" by Gerardo Gandini (in which the composer appeared as piano soloist) was to intermittently pluck the strings of a piano, brush the strings with a metal ruler, hit them with timpani sticks and drag a key-ring full of keys across them.

"First I dropped the ruler," she said, "and couldn't retrieve it. Then the key ring came apart and the keys all fell in the piano. When I was leaving the hall I ran into the Mayor (Burke) talking with a group and heard him say he wondered 'what that little guy was doing crawling all over the piano.'"

A long list of Kentuckians was responsible for the rousing farewell party, with Lewis Moss, past president of the Kentucky Society, the man-in-charge. His "right-hand" was Mabel Smart, (wife of another past president, L. Ray Smart), who mixed the punchy punch. She's always in practice, she said, having done the job for Kentucky celebrations "since Alben Barkley was vice-president."

For the orchestra, there was yet another triumph on the way to the airport for the trip back. A motorcycle police escort preceded the busses—and at one intersection the escort turned his siren on, stopped traffic, and left Treasury Secretary John Connally sitting in his limousine waiting for the L.O. procession to whiz past.

FESTIVAL'S SOLE SYMPHONY

(By Paul Hume)

The only symphony during the course of the entire Fifth Inter-American Festival opened yesterday afternoon's concert by the Louisville Orchestra in Constitution Hall.

Written by Gustavo Becerra of Chile in 1958, it is music that commands admiration for the form of its content and the distinguished art with which it is carried through to a closing of intense and compelling power. But surely the "lento," which the program

showed as its middle movement was the final passacaglia. In this movement, the grandeur of Becerra's thought produces astonishing sonorities which move with seeming ease above an underlying phrase of amazing breadth.

As Jorge Mester probed deeper and deeper into Becerra's massive score, the youthful conductor of the Louisville Orchestra showed, for the first of many times during the afternoon, his singular gifts in many aspects of the newest music. His orchestra is, of course, more experienced in regular playing of all kinds of new music than any other major orchestra in the country. Their response throughout the day was remarkable.

Becerra's symphony was first heard in Washington during the First Inter-American Festival in 1959. Its return was highly welcome.

In "Sideral II," Hector Quintanar of Mexico moves through the wide range of new sounds that have opened to orchestral composers in the last two decades. While the work is largely chordal, moments of high relief come in a lyrical solo for tuba, passages for plucked piano and muted brasses. Now and then something leaps out that makes you wonder, "Now how did he do that!" Yet the ingenuity never seems purely for effect.

It is music that moves with the fine conviction that stamps its composer as a man who is, at 36, already as secure in ideas as in technique with which to express them.

To see the title "Fantasie-Impromptu" on a program of new music is enough to suggest that something from the Indianapolis Romantic Festival was delivered to the wrong festival. But Gerardo Gandini of Argentina is a man whose vivid imagination accompanies a musical intellect of wide-ranging ideas. His "Fantasie-Impromptu" borrows not only Chopin's famous title, but he says, "Chopin's music is the source of all the material of the work." There is a short boogie-woogie passage over the left-hand part of the G Major Prelude, an ornamental embellishment from the Chopin that gives the work its title, and other, fragmentary, fleeting glimpses.

In the course of the amazing piano and orchestral comingling are elements suggesting the hallucinatory in instrumental writing of utmost virtuosity.

Gandini, a disciple of Ginastera, bears his master's stamp but has made music very much his own. He is also a phenomenal pianist who, in combination with an inspired Mester and orchestra, won a proper triumph for his fascinating music.

From Colombia, Jesus Pinzon-Urrea sent up a Study for Orchestra which makes exemplary use of the top methods in writing for today's orchestra, choir by choir.

The afternoon closed with a model account of the Horsepower Suite which Carlos Chavez wrote in 1926, the era when "Pacific 231," "Skyscrapers," "Ballet Mecanique" and "In a Soviet Iron Foundry" re-reflected musically the mechanistic age. Chavez used motor energies combined with folksongs in a way not un mindful of Stravinsky. Today it sounds a bit faded.

NEGATIVE PUBLICITY RECEIVES MOST ATTENTION

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from Mr. Spiro M.

Vuscovich of Saratoga, Calif., who protested the fact that the negative publicity regarding Lockheed Aircraft Corp. seems to dominate any positive defense of the company. He requested that I do what I could to generate favorable comments in Congress in order to bring balance into the national consideration of Lockheed's problems.

I believe the best manner in which I can comply with my constituent's request is to offer portions of a letter which he addressed to another individual and which he enclosed with his communication to me. Since it was addressed to another Member of the Congress, I am deleting portions of the letter which concern that particular Member. Mr. Vuscovich makes a case which is worthy of consideration. The excerpt follows:

Do we get no credit at all for designing, developing and building some of the finest aircraft in the world during the past 35 years?

The German Air Ministry admitted publicly that their problem with the F-104 is due to their modifications, not of the basic aircraft design. Do you know of any serious problems with the F-104 experienced by Japan, Italy, etc.? Have you talked to any F-104 pilots? I have, and they also fly F-102's and others.

Lockheed has manufactured outstanding military aircraft since the days of the Hudson bomber which was a conversion of the Model 14/18 commercial aircraft and which was flying circles around our first line Douglas bomber in 1938.

What about the A11/SR71, U-2, C141, C130, P-38, P-80, T-33, etc.? The Navy P2V/P3V series are some of the most reliable and successful ever produced.

Except for the C5A, Lockheed has performed adequately in budget and schedule—as well as any other company.

It is my opinion that the C5A cost problem is not entirely Lockheed's fault. What about inflation and customer changes? It is a fine aircraft and meets all of its intended performance specifications. The normal expected profit from this program should have gone into L1011 development. I assume that Lockheed Management felt they must bid on the McNamara contract (as did the other bidders) in order to receive future DOD business. As you know, this type contract has been abolished—little consolation for Lockheed. It was a stupid type contract to begin with. Now we are returning to prototype production again. I always maintained we should have never changed. Look at McNamara's folly, F111!!

In a complete new technology, Lockheed produced the first major spacecraft in only four years at a reasonable cost. The Agena is the most reliable space system we have. How about the performance of the Polaris and Poseidon missile systems?

It really upsets me to think of the thousands of people who worked all these years to create such systems being maligned because some problems have arisen now—and mostly because Great Britain will not live up to their agreements.

We can give money away to foreigners, pay farmers for not growing things, throw it away on certain welfare, but don't seem willing to help a company to keep advancing technology, keep people working and paying taxes. Our balance of payments will be enhanced by the export of 1011's—at least by \$1.0 billion.

Speaking of overexpenditures, how about the Central Valley Water Project or the Bay Area Rapid Transit Program—or any other public project you can mention? It should be a lot easier to estimate a straightforward

construction job than an advanced and complex aerospace program.

I am sorry if I sound a little harsh but after 33 years of devotion to Lockheed progress (even as a small cog in the wheel) I do not appreciate the negative publicity—it seems to me that a little positive reaction to our plight is warranted.

I am writing this letter as a private citizen, taxpayer, and native son of California.

Yours Truly,

SPIRO M. VUSCOVICH,
Saratoga, Calif.

OKLAHOMANS PREPARING TO GREET CHAIRMAN MILLS

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, all Oklahoma is looking forward to an outstanding event scheduled this Friday, June 4, when Chairman WILBUR MILLS of the Ways and Means Committee is to address a joint session of the Oklahoma Legislature.

Chairman MILLS of Arkansas is a great neighbor of ours and it is always a pleasure to have him visit our State. On this occasion, Oklahoma is already rolling out the red carpet for our visitor in the form of a concurrent resolution adopted by the Oklahoma Legislature last week.

Mr. Speaker, I include this resolution in the RECORD so that all of our colleagues can see just what we think of Chairman MILLS in Oklahoma:

RESOLUTION

A concurrent resolution welcoming the Honorable WILBUR D. MILLS, Member of Congress from the State of Arkansas, on the occasion of his address to a joint session of the House of Representatives and Senate of the Oklahoma Legislature; extending the invitation of the Legislature to the Oklahoma congressional delegation to attend said session as guests of the legislature; and directing distribution.

Whereas, the honorable Wilbur D. Mills, Member of Congress from our neighboring State of Arkansas since 1939 and long-time Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the United States House of Representatives, has accepted an invitation to address the House of Representatives and Senate of the Oklahoma Legislature sitting in Joint Session on June 4, 1971; and

Whereas, said address by the Honorable Wilbur D. Mills will be a message of great timeliness and significance by reason of the fact that it comes at a time when truly landmark legislation designed to chart new courses for the fiscal future of the states as well as of the United States is pending before the United States Congress and the said Ways and Means Committee; and

Whereas, the said Honorable Wilbur D. Mills is the preeminent spokesman of the United States Congress for and is otherwise uniquely knowledgeable in such far-reaching fiscal proposals, including such proposals as the federalization of all public welfare assistance and federal "revenue sharing" with states and local governments, and will share his expertise in these matters of great moment with the Oklahoma Legislature on this occasion; and

Whereas, the occasion of the address by the said Honorable Wilbur D. Mills most as-

surely will be an occasion long and well remembered by the Oklahoma Legislature; and

Whereas, the Legislature is highly desirous that the occasion of his visit and address be equally as long and well remembered by the said Honorable Wilbur D. Mills.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the 1st session of the 33rd Oklahoma Legislature, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

Section 1. The Honorable Wilbur D. Mills, Member of Congress from our great sister and neighbor State of Arkansas, is hereby officially welcomed to the State of Oklahoma on the occasion of his address to the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Oklahoma Legislature sitting in Joint Session on June 4, 1971.

Section 2. The Legislature extends to the said Honorable Wilbur D. Mills the hospitality of the Legislature and of the people of the State of Oklahoma to the end that the occasion of his visit and address may be forever remembered by him.

Section 3. In order (1) that they may have the benefit of the remarks and views of the said Honorable Wilbur D. Mills on the occasion of his address to the Oklahoma Legislature, and (2) that they may join in the extending of Oklahoma's hospitality to the said Honorable Wilbur D. Mills, the Legislature hereby invites the members of the Oklahoma delegation to the United States Congress to attend their Joint Session of the House of Representatives and Senate on June 4, 1971, with the privileges of the floor theirs.

Section 4. A copy of this Resolution shall be presented to the Honorable Wilbur D. Mills on the occasion of his address on June 4, 1971, and copies shall be distributed to the members of the Oklahoma delegation to the United States Congress.

THE JAPANESE ECONOMY—FACT AND MYTH

HON. BOB ECKHARDT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, recently, His Excellency Nobuhiko Ushiba, the Ambassador of Japan to the United States gave a very important speech at the World Trade Club in Houston. Houston was a very logical place for such a talk as the city is fast becoming one of the major international trade centers of the world. The growing amount of trade between the United States and Japan—in both directions—raises such significant questions affecting our economy that I feel that it is important for us all to be knowledgeable of the true situation. I urge all of my colleagues to read Ambassador Ushiba's salient remarks in "The Japanese Economy—Fact and Myth":

THE JAPANESE ECONOMY—FACT AND MYTH

It is a real pleasure to be here in Houston today. For us Japanese, and for much of the world Texas is a symbol of American dynamism and ability to "think big". These are characteristics which we greatly admire, and which many observers feel that we Japanese share with you. Such shared traits are among the many things which we have in common.

Nonetheless, we are now entering into what may be a critical period in relations between

the United States and Japan. At such a moment, it is of very great importance that both our people view these relations with as much clarity and perspective as possible, and with a minimum of emotion and misinformation.

There seems to be growing in the United States a greatly exaggerated concern, indeed even a fear, about Japan's economic strength, its competitive abilities, and its intents. Japanese products are frequently described as "flooding" the American market, backed up by a rather sinister organization labeled "Japan, Inc.", which will—so the impression goes—stop at nothing to overwhelm various foreign markets, notably in the United States. In a recent cover story in *Time* magazine, it was stated that: "The issue—and the real Japanese Challenge—is nothing less than whether the two mightiest trading nations in the world can learn to live in commercial peace". And in the same article, an unnamed U.S. government official is cited as saying that Japan is engaged in economic war with the U.S., with the immediate objective of dominating the Pacific, and then perhaps the entire world.

Now this becomes a very serious matter when millions of Americans are beginning to have such a distorted and alarmist picture of Japan, one which can be immensely harmful to our larger ties and to our mutual interests. It is therefore increasingly important, as Americans say, to put the record straight. It is particularly important that we do so before misimpressions and emotions on both sides of the Pacific begin to enter our political bloodstream in a way which might do lasting damage to both our countries.

At such a time, our first obligation is to remind ourselves that the things which unite us are—in any rational perspective—far more important than the things which tend to divide us.

There are two basic facts about our relationships which we must never lose sight of. The first is that the United States and Japan are the two largest and most dynamic economies in the free world; together, their 300 million people produce half the world's goods and services. The second basic fact is that Japan has become the United States' most important political and economic partner in the Far East, and that the security of both nations in that vast and often troubled area is highly dependent on maintaining a close and fruitful partnership.

Both of these facts argue powerfully for responsibility and restraint whenever there appears to be friction between our countries. The mere fact of our joint economic power imposes special responsibilities on our two nations, since what we do affects dozens of other countries, as well. We are no longer free agents by the very nature of our economic strength. At the same time, we have particular obligations to handle our economic relations in a way which will most contribute to world peace and security. Certainly neither of us can afford a trade war or any other kind of war; this would be madness for both of us. And it would also be totally unnecessary.

Since it is in our economic relation that most frictions and misunderstandings have been growing, I want to address myself to them quite candidly. But we must remember that the economic and the political have become inseparable in the long run. Indeed, a prominent U.S. Senator, Abe Ribicoff (D. Conn.), recently reported, after some study abroad, the economic relations between the U.S. and other nations have become the principal political issues between them. I believe that this is generally true. This means that, in the largest sense, even when we discuss such specialized subjects as whether the level of Japanese textiles in the U.S. market is excessive or not, we are not talking exclusively about textiles and economics. We are also talking about our

political ties and, eventually, about our mutual security in vast sections of the globe.

With this preface, let me come to the heart of my subject today. Not only are the United States and Japan the free world's biggest and most productive economies, they are also one another's principal overseas customers and suppliers. Trade between our two countries reached the impressive level of over \$10 billion in 1970, and is increasing at a very rapid rate. U.S. exports to Japan rose by 33% last year alone, while imports from Japan increased 20%. It seems probable that Japan will be the fastest growing market in the world for many American products in the decade of the 1970s. Indeed, Japan is one of the few customers which can absorb many of the highly sophisticated products of American industry.

For all these reasons, economic as well as political, it is of major importance that our evolving relationship be as fruitful as possible, and that it develop with a minimum of friction. And toward this end, it is essential that we both have a firm grasp of the basic economic facts of the other partner, and have a clear understanding of the interplay between our two economies. This is a very large subject, and one which I cannot hope to cover completely in this speech. But I do want to deal with some salient points.

Since I have had the honor to represent Japan in the United States, I have frankly been surprised and disturbed to discover how often impressions about Japan and its economy are based on sheer myth rather than on fact. Moreover, these myths seem to grow and take on a life of their own, until finally a totally fictitious misimpression comes to be accepted as "common knowledge".

This is becoming sufficiently damaging to our larger understanding and partnership that the situation calls for some very frank talk in order to separate the facts from the myths. I personally believe that, once we make this separation, 90% of the frictions and altercations on economic matters between our two countries will disappear, and the other 10% will be manageable.

Let me talk to you first about textiles, since this is a subject which has caused more misunderstanding and tension between our two countries than any other in recent years. It is also a subject where myths have proliferated to an astonishing degree.

Recently, for example, one of the most widely-read journalists, David Lawrence, in the United States, whose column appears in hundreds of newspapers, wrote that the influx of Japanese textiles is now so great that it threatens to "absorb the entire American market". Therefore, he concluded, the textile issue with Japan is one where the sheer "survival" of the U.S. textile industry is at stake.

Though I am a diplomat, it would be hard to find a diplomatic term which would describe this accurately. The fact is, this assertion is simply untrue, as many sophisticated American businessmen know. Nonetheless, it is an untruth which has considerable currency. Very often, newspapers refer to imports of Japanese textiles as being a "flood" or a "tidal wave".

The most important statistic to put this entire textile issue into perspective is the fact that, in 1970, total imports of Japanese textiles and textile products amounted to only 1.3% of U.S. consumption of these products, in dollar value. And once this basic fact is known, the myth is already largely dissipated. One percent is scarcely a flood or a tidal wave, and cannot remotely be equated with a threat to absorb the entire American market. I have yet to see a \$45 billion industry put out of business or be severely damaged because one of its competitors supplies 1% of the market.

Another part of the myth is that Japan, and Japan almost alone, constitutes the "problem" where textile imports are concerned. In a recent article in the *New York Times* by a leading textile manufacturer,

Japan was mentioned 14 times in a critical context, while no other foreign suppliers were mentioned at all. Yet Japan actually supplies a decreasing share of overall textile imports into the U.S. In 1970, it supplied 24%, while Western European countries shipped 30% and underdeveloped countries provided 42%. Moreover, it seems very likely that Japan's share of these imports will continue to decrease, while the share of the developing countries will probably increase.

Another part of the myth is that Japan's textile shipments to the U.S. are increasing at an extremely rapid rate. It is true that they are increasing. Last year they went from 1.1% of the American market to 1.3%—hardly a subject for acute alarm. But a little known fact, even in this increase, is that almost the entire growth in Japanese textile imports consisted of yarn, which has been in much demand by the American textile industry for producing knitwear; this yarn, in other words, is a raw material for the American industry, and not a competitive product. If these yarn shipments were deducted from imports, there would have been almost no increase in the flow of Japanese textiles to the United States in 1970.

A recent study by the respected *Christian Science Monitor* on the Southeast helped to put this myth in perspective. It cited the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta as stating that "reports of new textile plant openings in the region are now keeping up with, if not outstripping, shutdowns." Moreover, the *Monitor* went on to report that, despite the fact that "Japanese imports are widely blamed as being a leading factor in Southern mill closings", its investigations showed that "the factors which have caused shutdowns and readjustments in the Southern textile industry are complex and to a large extent domestic."

I do not cite all this as an exercise in dialectics, of course. These widely-believed myths have already done considerable damage to relations between Japan and the United States and—it should be restated—very unnecessary damage. There is no reason why our two countries should be engaged in what some observers have called a "textile war" when there is no significant, objective problem. No reasonable man can contend that Japan's 1% of the market represents a threat to the American textile industry, or that it justifies endangering our large relations.

The myths about Japan and its trade policy are not restricted to textiles, of course. One of the most prevalent myths is that the U.S. is an open market, while Japan is a resolutely closed market where American products have almost no chance to compete. Let me say, in all frankness, that there were many import restrictions in Japan as little as two years ago. As late as April 1968, Japan's foreign exchange reserves were only \$1.9 billion, which was an extremely thin margin to finance our vital imports of raw materials for Japanese industries, of which we seldom had a reserve supply of more than two or three weeks. This was rather as though an average householder had a margin of \$25 to assure the essential purchases of his family—it allowed for no diversion or error. And as a result, until 1968, Japan had no choice but to maintain fairly stringent import restrictions to avoid a hemorrhage of its limited foreign exchange for other than the most needed imports. But since 1968, with our reserves reaching a more comfortable level, all that has changed. Since then, it is not exaggerated to say that Japan's rate of trade liberalization is the most rapid of any country in recent history. By October of this year, our remaining import quotas will have been reduced to a level comparable to those of West Germany, and will be below those of many Western European countries. Moreover, our tariffs have been cut substantially, as well. Last month, Japan made substantial tariff cuts on 1,923 dutiable items which,

under the Kennedy Round negotiations, we were not required to put into effect until 1972. In addition, Japan also cut tariffs on 38 other items such as refrigerators, automobiles, radio and TV receivers, and polished sheet glass.

With the rapid dismantling of our quota restrictions, and the further reduction of our tariffs, Japan is probably as open a market as the United States is today and in some areas, such as textiles, it is far more open.

All these steps have been taken to encourage and stimulate imports into Japan. This is already happening, in fact. In 1970, while overall U.S. exports to Japan rose by 33%, some key exports soared at a spectacular rate. For example, sales of American computers to Japan rose 70%, aircraft sales were up 69%, and those of electric machinery gained 48%. In addition, Japan bought 49% more American automobiles than the previous year, 65% more cotton, 52% more soybeans, and 67% more coal.

This performance hardly suggests that the Japanese market is closed, or that American products cannot compete in it.

Nonetheless, the myth hangs on that Japan is a formidably and unfairly restricted market. Recently, a well-known magazine, (Newsweek) in an otherwise illuminating and objective story about Japanese automobiles, alleged that: "the paternalistic Japanese government has taken pains to protect its domestic market through a duty and tax structure that virtually embargoes foreign competition". It goes on to cite a Vice President of Ford as saying that "It isn't fair of the Japanese to hide behind this great barrier. They can put a Toyota in the U.S. for \$50 (in duties) while it costs us \$450 (in duties and taxes) to put a Pinto in there".

At first glance, this sounds very unfair indeed. But this is a very misleading example when examined closely. The fact is that U.S. duties on passenger cars are 3.5% while those in Japan are 10%. This means that the duties on a Pinto are around \$150—by no means prohibitive. On the other hand, taxes are quite another matter. But these taxes, it should be pointed out, apply to all cars, whether American, Japanese or others. It is therefore very misleading to compare U.S. duties with Japanese duties and taxes. Moreover, it should be noted that while U.S. duties on passenger cars are slightly less than Japanese duties, they are far higher on trucks: U.S. duties on trucks are 25% while those of Japan are 10%. It would be difficult to maintain that Japanese tariffs of 10% represent a "virtual embargo", while U.S. tariffs of 25% constitute an open market. Yet the myth of Japan's "closed market" is a very persistent one, and it is frequently supported by examples which have no more merit than this one.

The basic fact about Japan's trade policy today is that it is moving full speed toward liberalization, and that Japan is already a much more open market than most Americans appear to realize.

It would be ironic if, at the very moment when Japan is following the United States' traditional example in the direction of liberal trade, the United States itself should desert that tradition. And it would be particularly ironic if it were to invoke protectionism on the grounds that Japan has a "closed" market which must be countered by closing the American market.

It is difficult to foresee the future, but there is one prediction I can safely make: if the U.S. and Japan get bogged down in restrictions and counter-restrictions, and re-criminations and counter-criminations, we will both lose. This would be a great pity because the future is so bright for both of us if we deal responsibly with our differences.

Japan is a huge and growing market for American business, with an enormous poten-

tial for future sales. Let us remember that our two-way trade has created considerable employment, higher living standards, and greater profits in both countries. It is now estimated that 400,000 Americans are directly dependent for their livelihood on U.S. sales to Japan, and quite probably even more in Japan earn their living from Japanese sales to the U.S. Moreover, the technological cross-fertilization between American industry and Japanese industry is already considerable, and their competition is a valuable stimulus to both industries, encouraging the very kind of innovation and dynamism which has made American industry preeminent in the world.

We can certainly expect shifts in our economic patterns. Not only the United States, but also Japan, is having to move more and more into technology-intensive industries, and away from labor-intensive industries, where our rapidly rising wages make it increasingly difficult for us to compete. We must both expect and accept that labor-intensive industries will move more and more to the low-wage countries of Asia, Latin America and eventually, even to Africa.

Above all, in the uncertain world in which we live, with the winds of change and revolution blowing strongly around the globe, we must not lose sight of the immense importance of our partnership for the stability of vast parts of the world, and for the mutual security of both our people. This partnership offers us so much promise and challenge for the future, that we can ill afford to squander it in disagreements on relatively minor issues.

Let us put our problems and frictions into perspective, and remember how much of our future, and that of much of the world, depends on our close working alliance. I can assure you that Japan will "pull its weight" in our common good.

Thank you for your courteous attention.

MISSED—SHE WILL BE: FORGOTTEN, NEVER

HON. LOUISE DAY HICKS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on May 1 of this year a distinguished lady, Mrs. S. Lasky retired as director of volunteer services.

Mrs. Lasky's career began at Carney Hospital more than 22 years ago; before the hospital building was a reality. At that time, she was a member of the Carney Guild, comprised of hospital friends which was sponsored by Cardinal Cushing, then Archbishop of Boston. On the recommendation of the Cardinal, Mrs. Lasky and many other guild members accepted the task of forming an active women's auxiliary for the new Carney which was to be built in Dorchester.

While she was working on this program, Mrs. Lasky was asked by Sister Oliva, D.C., then administrator of the old Carney, to join the Carney Hospital employee family. She was to do this by organizing an entire volunteer services department which would be active the day the new Carney opened. In September of 1953, 4 months before the new building was ready, she began this tremendous task, and in December the ladies in pink smocks were on hand to greet

those attending the dedication ceremony of the new hospital.

The volunteer services department numbering 50 active members in 1953, today has more than 260 dedicated women on the volunteer staff.

Mrs. Lasky, the former S. Agnes Slavin, is a native of Dorchester. She is a graduate of Girls' High School, and received her bachelor of arts degree from Boston University.

A leader among her peers, she organized, almost single handed, the Massachusetts Association of Directors of Hospital Volunteer Services, serving as its first president from 1962 to 1964. In 1967, she obtained the green light from the New England Hospital Assembly to organize a New England Association, Directors of Hospital Volunteer Services, for which group she was first president, currently serving her second consecutive term.

Mrs. Lasky is a member of the Quincy Business and Professional Women's Club, Quota International—of which she was past vice president—Milton Catholic Club, Milton Women's Club, Ladies of Charity, and the American Society of Directors of Volunteer Services.

For nearly a quarter century, Carney Hospital has been a major part of the life of Mrs. Lasky, who has seen many young ladies in striped uniform go on to nursing and other professional services, even into the religious Community of our Sisters. She has been an inspiration for many, and a good friend to the volunteers, as well as those associated with the hospital and many persons in the neighboring communities.

Missed—she will be. Forgotten, never.

THE CRITICS HAVE LOST THEIR COOL

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, former military affairs editor for the New York Times, Mr. Hanson Baldwin, recently had a few words to say about the assertion that the U.S. war effort in Southeast Asia is based on killing civilians.

This column, which appeared in the New York Times of May 31, 1971, makes worthwhile reading:

THE CRITICS HAVE LOST THEIR COOL

(By Hanson W. Baldwin)

(Note.—Hanson W. Baldwin was formerly military affairs editor of the Times. He is now retired.)

ROXBURY, CONN.—Any assertion that "our war in Indochina is based on killing civilians" is, I believe, completely and demonstrably untrue. If this charge of attempted genocide had been accurate, surely the populations of both North and South Vietnam would have been decimated by now. Instead, there has been an actual estimated increase of about 2,000,000 people in South Vietnam since 1965, and of estimated hundreds of thousands in North Vietnam.

The numbers of civilian casualties—and no one knows how many of these were "civilian" in name only—have been greatly exaggerated.

Have we so soon forgotten the holocaust of World War II, and—before that—of World War I, or for that matter, even of the Nigerian civil war?

In 1937, the Japanese Army slaughtered 200,000 to 300,000 civilians in the rape of Nanking. Millions of civilians died from starvation (imposed by the Allied blockade) or were killed in World War I. In World War II, scores of thousands died in the inferno of Dresden and other scores of thousands in the fire storm in Hamburg. U.S. bombers killed more people in one Tokyo fire raid (some 84,000 dead plus 41,000 wounded) than were later killed in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima. At Nagasaki the second atom bomb added 35,000 to 40,000 more dead to the long, long toll of man's inhumanity to man. In World War II at least 6,000,000 Jews were destroyed by Hitler's Nazis; the number of civilian war dead, which will never be accurately known, could total as many as 15,000,000 to 38,000,000. The Nigerian civil war cost an estimated death toll of upwards of 1,000,000—mostly civilians.

Contrast these figures with those of Senator Edward M. Kennedy's Senate Subcommittee on Refugees, which has never been prone to understatement in its assessments of Vietnamese casualties and refugees. The subcommittee's estimates range from a minimum of 150,000 South Vietnamese civilians dead to 325,000. U.S. officials in Washington and in Vietnam consider these figures too high; in any case a large percentage of these casualties were caused by the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong, and even the top estimate is far, far lower than the toll in many preceding wars.

All of this is not to justify blood baths, or unnecessary killings of anyone, but it is an attempt to put Vietnam—one of the most misunderstood and lied-about wars in history—in perspective. Civilian casualties have been far, far less in Vietnam in absolute figures than in many other wars—both ancient and modern.

Contrary to public impression, Vietnamese hospitals are not crowded with war wounded; for instance, in November, 1970, only 5.1 per cent of all admissions, or 2,511 patients were war-related. How many of these casualties were caused by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese can only be estimated. However, the "hard" statistics available—killed and wounded South Vietnamese civilians, whose deaths or injuries were directly traceable to the enemy—numbered from October, 1967 (when reasonably valid statistics were first available), through 1970 about 68,000 to 70,000, of whom more than 20,000 were killed. The deaths included Vietcong and North Vietnamese terrorist assassinations.

I visited a number of civilian hospitals in Vietnam and many of the burn cases—juridically laid at the door of U.S.-delivered napalm in many U.S. publications—were caused by attempts of South Vietnamese families to burn gasoline in their domestic cooking stoves.

The Kennedy subcommittee has estimated there have been a total of about 1,100,000 civilian casualties (dead and wounded) since 1965. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker has pointed out that this estimate was "based on extrapolations, which were in part based on earlier extrapolations."

Even, the Controller General's General Accounting Office, which made a study of civilian war casualties in Vietnam for the subcommittee, does not support these figures.

The G.A.O. reported that war-related casualties (not dead on arrival, but living admissions) in civilian and military hospitals from 1967 (when reasonably accurate data were first available), through the first three months of 1970, totalled less than 220,000. The subcommittee's estimate multiplied this figure by more than four.

In short, sweeping and misleading generalizations have been spun out of a thin fabric of facts. The end result is complete distor-

tion—all the more deplorable since the grim figures of death and suffering so frequently publicized are rarely balanced by the positive attempts of the U.S. Government, the U.S. command in Saigon, and the great majority of our men in uniform to alleviate the lot of an unfortunate people caught in the maelstrom of war.

The extreme critics of the Government have lost their cool to such a degree that the Big Lie has become a part of our daily fare. The attempts to denigrate, to tear down, have one universal quality—to "poor-mouth" the United States, to attribute to our Government, our military command and our fighting men a rapacity, cruelty and ruthlessness that is a gross caricature of their true image.

PUERTO RICAN-MEXICAN AMERICAN COALITION

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, the problems being experienced by the Spanish-speaking community in the United States are many and varied. These problems—in housing, employment, education, welfare, job training—and the hopes and aspirations of Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans are not being effectively met by most Federal programs and agencies. Chicanos and Boricuas continue to be treated and considered as second-class citizens and our pleas for aid and understanding are frequently met with nothing more than vague, meaningless promises, and inflation.

One of the difficulties we have experienced is that our forces have been divided. Puerto Ricans have often been forced to compete with Mexican Americans in order to secure assistance and visa versa. However, efforts are now being made to unite, to join forces, and to speak with one voice. An encouraging development in the formation of a Chicano-Boricua coalition or alliance was a meeting held in Washington last week at which representatives of various Puerto Rican and Mexican American groups met to discuss their common problems and goals.

This coalition announced its intention to demand specific legislation and programs aimed at meeting the needs of the Spanish-speaking community. In the coming weeks and months representatives of the group will be meeting with Members of Congress and Federal officials with a view toward making them aware of the requirements of Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans and enlisting their support to correct current inequities and to provide meaningful and effective programs.

Mr. Speaker, I am heartened by this development and I urge that our colleagues give the coalition all possible encouragement and support. Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans are American citizens and we have every right to fully participate in this country's social, economic, and political life on the same basis as all other citizens.

I present herewith, for inclusion in the RECORD, a statement which was issued

by the Chicano and Boricua National Coalition following its meeting last week: UNITY-ACTION PARLEY BETWEEN CHICANOS AND BORICUAS

A national cross-section of leaders of the Chicano and Puerto Rican communities met in Washington, D.C., on May 26, 1971, in an all day meeting to move forward a united agenda that addresses itself to some major issues affecting the Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans. The Southwest, Midwest and Northeastern states were all represented at a meeting sponsored by HEW (Health, Education and Welfare) and called by Manuel Carrillo, Office for Spanish Surnamed American Affairs; Antonia Pantoja, Director of the Puerto Rican Research and Resource Center; and Gil Chavez, Office for Spanish Speaking American Affairs.

For the first time in the Spanish speaking minorities' struggle for equal opportunities, the Chicanos and the Boricuas emerged with a single cry: "Let's move together in a nationwide effort to eradicate the common problems we share."

Several major decisions were reached at the meeting. The first item of priority dealt with the future of the Cabinet Committee On Opportunity For The Spanish Speaking. The group views the preservation and strengthening of this Cabinet Committee as a top priority item within the Chicano and Puerto Rican communities. Strong opposition was expressed to the alleged rumor that the Cabinet Committee On Opportunity For The Spanish Speaking might be abolished. The group demands that:

(1) The President immediately appoint a Chairman, a position which has been vacant since the beginning of this year.

(2) The positions of Chairman and Executive Director be filled by a Mexican American and a Puerto Rican, respectively.

(3) The budget of the Committee be increased so that it can adequately meet the needs of the 15 million Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, etc.

(4) The Chairman of the Committee sit at the meetings of the Domestic Council.

(5) Immediately after the President appoints the Chairman, the President move ahead with the recommendation of the Cabinet Committee and select the members to the Advisory Council as mandated by the U.S. Congress.

The group strongly believes that the Federal Government has not addressed itself to the particular needs of the Chicanos and the Boricuas, so they intend to meet with key government officials and legislators in an effort to correct this situation. They intend to demand from the Federal officials specific legislation and programs geared to the needs of the Spanish speaking.

The group went on record in support of the Senate version of the "Emergency School Aid and Quality Integrated Education Act of 1971."

A spokesman for the group of 55, who call themselves "The Chicano and Boricua National Coalition" stated that, "This is not a one shot effort, we intend to meet again and build a national movement that will move forward the Chicano and Boricua struggle for justice. Another meeting has been scheduled for the month of July."

AMBASSADOR SCHAETZEL ON THE FUTURE OF THE COMMON MARKET

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, the country has an able and vigorous rep-

representative at the Brussels headquarters of the Common Market in Ambassador J. Robert Schaezel. He recently gave a perceptive account of what the United States sees in the next phase of growth of the Common Market, a phase which almost certainly will involve striking political changes for both our country and the members of the European Economic Community, probably in its anticipated enlarged form.

I met with Ambassador Schaezel recently in my capacity as chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe and found him as perceptive in person as he is in his writings, a sample of which I include below in the form of a speech he delivered last week in Oslo on "The Nordic Countries, Britain and the Enlargement of the EEC."

I also include an article from last Sunday's Washington Post in which Stephen Klaidman presents a clear and detailed account of the growth of the Common Market and its prospects for the future.

The articles follow:

ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR J. ROBERT SCHAEZEL, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, AT FINANCIAL TIMES CONFERENCE ON "THE NORDIC COUNTRIES, BRITAIN AND THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE EEC" OSLO, MAY 25, 1971

THE U.S. VIEWS—I

The world seems seized by a general mood of pessimism. Why? I am not sure. Certainly America has been engaged for some time now in one of our most serious bouts of doubt, agony and pervasive self-criticism. We seem to have adopted as a national rule of thumb what has been known as Murphy's law: "If things can get worse they will."

In point of fact I find it not difficult to propound and defend a quite different thesis. The last twenty-five years have been remarkable and productive. Despite awesome weapon systems and deep ideological differences an uneasy peace has been maintained among the major powers and warfare has been limited; indeed in the last days there has been movement toward quite new and important arms control measures. The great aggressor nations of World War II have become among the most prosperous, but more important, among the most positive forces in the free world.

Of all the institutions and procedures developed during this fruitful post-war period the trade and payments systems has been the most noteworthy. This is not a matter of subjective opinion but rests on the incredible expansion of world trade which has consistently run ahead of national economic growth, even of the most prosperous nations.

Further evidence of the creative quality of this quarter century is, of course, the Common Market. A united Europe has been such an impossible dream over the centuries that one is amazed by what has been done since 1950, and that this accomplishment is either taken for granted or condemned for being too little, too late. For such a Community to exist in a world seemingly dominated by centrifugal forces brings to mind Dr. Johnson's dictum: "Sir, a woman preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all." The present Community hardly satisfies the Europeans themselves, or other sympathetic observers. But the inescapable point is that it exists, has shown incredible resiliency in meeting the expected—and the unexpected—attacks. And as Bernard Levin said the other day, "Of course, the Market road is a long one, and leads uphill all the way. There are perhaps 20 years of bargaining and suspicion ahead.

But since there are fully two thousand of the same behind, I am not enormously impressed by the argument."

II

Within the framework of my topic it is important to spend a few moments in probing the present mood of America, a mood of doubt and questioning. We carried intact through the war and into the immediate post-war period a traditional American conviction that the application of enough energy and money would solve any problem. This was a simplistic and wrong judgment; it has become demonstrably wrong when one looks out on a world caught up in apparently intractable problems of peace, security, of general economic relations as well as the individual's search for his own meaning. For a basically optimistic people this fall from grace has led to severe disillusionment.

Furthermore, today's issues are almost without exception complex. And the efforts to find the one key that would unlock a problem have not turned out well. There are many examples, but our quest for the single magic answer to the economic development of the less fortunate nations is as good as any.

Another related problem is that even those who are more than ordinarily interested in public affairs find it difficult to master more than a few of the multitude of contemporary issues. And with the sheer technical perfection of the media all citizens today are subjected to a rising flood of information, argument, discussion and, in particular, differing opinion.

These factors only partially explain the mood of America today. But I would not like to leave the impression that this mood is by any means solely negative in intent or result. In large part it reflects a much greater sensitivity about our internal and external problems, a far better informed public and one which is engaged—engaged in a national debate and holding its officials responsible for answers and action. In other words this is not a moment of passive pessimism but an active period in American history.

Yet the combination of acute sensitivity, massive bodies of information and an urge for action carries with it dangers. There is a tendency for individuals and groups to become obsessed with one problem or one area of activity. It then becomes easy to ignore the side-effects of a course of action or to view problems or solutions out of all rational context. This, of course, is not a uniquely American phenomenon. I shall return to this issue later with some specific cases.

Related to this general problem of specification is the curse that the modern industrial age lays down on us all: technical detail. Today no news account can be written on the Common Market enlargement negotiations without some parenthetical insistence that the affair must involve more than butter and fish. In our own relations with the Common Market there are times when I find it hard to escape the feeling that we are being sucked down in a sea of incomprehensible technical controversy, that we all seem in the process of losing any sense of grand strategy, and with a public observing this state of affairs in bafflement, frustration—with anger on its way.

One final point on this matter of mood. The world seems to be in the way of constructing a fundamental and dangerous paradox. It is axiomatic that we live in and prosper from an increasingly interdependent world. This is unquestionably true of the advanced industrial societies. In conflict with this root fact is a kind of arcane introspection that characterizes each of our societies. Incidentally, not all aspects of this introspection are deplorable for many derive in large part from the obligation each of our societies has to cope with its serious economic, social and political problems. But I

submit that there are real risks that the concentration on these internal matters can become obsessive, distortive and dangerous.

I should like to offer three examples.

The trade and investment policies of the Japanese, while being modified, nonetheless have produced effects elsewhere, especially in the United States, which gravely threaten the international system from which they have derived benefits perhaps greater than those of any other nation. I understand the extent to which these policies, especially those in the investment field, are deeply rooted in Japanese culture and tradition and that in their eyes the international economic effects are rather coincidental. But the impact of these policies on others remains.

A second example would be the policies of the European Community in the fields of agriculture and association. After years of observation, negotiation and, I should admit, some frustration, I am convinced that the Common Agricultural Policy has created serious international problems because it has been geared exclusively to internal social and economic problems. There has been an insensitivity to the external impact of this policy, both on foreign agricultural interests and on more general international relations.

In another area, I appreciate the political and even humanitarian impulses that have drawn the Community into an ever-widening sweep of preferential arrangements. Once again these arrangements have not been made against the rest of the world—this effect too has been almost coincidental. On occasion the Europeans themselves have seemed startled when the adverse effects of these arrangements on other areas have surfaced, such as the damage done to the Most Favored Nation principle and even the aide and comfort coincidentally given to the forces of protection and isolation in the United States.

Nor is the United States free from this pervasive malady. We have our own restrictions. Last November and December we just avoided trade legislation proposed to deal with internal difficulties, but which would have had the effect of reversing over 30 years of steady movement toward more not less liberalism in international economic relations. Because of our deep national involvement with a series of profound domestic issues we occasionally seem to others and even to ourselves on the threshold of some new form of isolationism. In point of fact, I am convinced that the current phenomenon is not that but rather one part of the paradox I have described which, if not handled intelligently, can threaten the international system of cooperation which has served us so well.

III

Against this background I should like to set forth in quick order American policy and attitude toward the European Community and its enlargement. To describe the policy is easy. President Nixon once again endorsed categorically our support of the Common Market and its enlargement during President Malfatti's April visit to Washington. Support of European unity remains one of the most consistent elements of American foreign policy.

But it is the general public attitude that is more difficult to describe. The diversity of view had led some Europeans to wonder if a change in our long support of a united Europe might not be in the making. I am convinced that this is not so and that the questions, reservations and occasional hostility are largely a function of the state of mind I described earlier. There are other factors too.

In the first place it would be hard to overstate the extent of the ignorance of the Common Market in the United States. All polls of public opinion within the six Member States demonstrate a strong degree of support for European unity but a startling absence of knowledge of who the partici-

pants are, how it is put together and what all of the economic argument is about. If the Members of the Community are in the dark one can well imagine the degree of American non-information.

It is at this point that the present mood of America comes into play. Our earlier almost reflex optimism would have caused us perhaps to behave in the best tradition of Candide and to expect, despite bumps in the road, that we were all traveling up and in the right direction. This rosy view is not true today. The haze of pessimism leads to apprehension, to a fear that an enlarged Community will in some way and despite the past record, be contrary to American interests. We can barely see the political framework and objectives, hidden from many Europeans as well, behind the clash of national interests embattled in endless technical debates in Brussels and Luxembourg. The broad political significance of the specific issues—for instance, the major policy debate in March on agriculture; the recent monetary crisis—is perceived only dimly by Americans and almost always out of context.

Despite this mood of doubt and apprehension—and ignorance—I still have not the slightest doubt of general American support for the Community, especially for the idea of European unity. The political idea of federation excites an American who has been experimenting with it for 200 years, attracted by its potential, irritated by its debilitating internal contradictions but at bottom is persuaded of its essential validity. This sympathy and interest in the great European adventure recently described by Heath and Pompidou is there to be drawn on.

iv

While I may be too close to the subject to have much claim to objective judgment I would argue that the relations between the Common Market and the United States are good; certainly that they are better today than they were a year or two ago due to the efforts of the Commission and the Member States. It had become all too evident that all was not well and that the Community and its policies were poorly understood in Washington. President Malfatti's recent official visit to Washington was of further value in bringing the two sides of the Atlantic into better mutual understanding. The appointment of Ambassador Mazio as the Commission Representative in Washington will make an additional contribution.

The hard facts of our relations, little known and much obscured, are significant; perhaps even as important as the myths and points at issue. For instance, US-EC trade in 1970 amounted to \$16 billion; 38% of world trade. American agricultural exports in 1970 increased by 23% over the previous year and rose to \$1.6 billion. The American trade surplus with the Community last year was \$2.4 billion. The earnings from over \$10 billion of direct investment began to approach \$1 billion in 1970. American firms in the Community did an estimated \$14 billion of trade in 1968—two and a half times the total value of American exports to the Community.

These facts bear out the European contention that while the United States has indicated a willingness to accept certain costs or adjustments in view of the importance we attach to European unity, so far the record has been one largely of benefit not cost. Indeed American business has sometimes seemed to see more clearly the dimensions and potentiality of the Common Market than its own, indigenous enterprises.

In trying to see the future the best guide would still seem to be past experience. The reason the Community has been generally liberal in international trade matters is because this is in its own enlightened self-interest; it is an economic-political entity with a large and growing stake in an open

trading system. The prospective new members have identical interests. Even in the difficult field of agriculture the decisions made in March seem to turn the Community away from the, if not hopeless, certainly infinitely expensive policy of insuring adequate farmer income solely through the price mechanism.

Why then the popular impression of friction and growing hostility between the United States and the Community? In addition to our generally prickly attitude, which I have described, I think this impression comes from the excessive attention paid by the press—and all those whose gratification comes from crises—to the problems. That we have them no one will deny. But it would seem to me wildly romantic to think that two such large, complex and democratic societies as the Community and the United States would not in the very nature of things have a considerable agenda of difficult and occasionally bitter points of contention. It is certainly one of the obligations of officials on both sides of the Atlantic to keep this inevitable aspect of our life together in proper and quiet perspective.

As a source of difficulty one must also identify the structure of the Community itself and, more to the point, its present stage of institutional development. On many of the issues that concern our relations I am convinced that both the Commission and the Member States are as anxious to work out solutions as are we. But their internal processes are inherently complicated and the path from problem to solution frequently seems endless. It is a political system that can make decisions only with difficulty and to unmake or modify these decisions lays almost inhuman demands on those involved. It is this awareness, not unique to outside observers, that leads me to believe that a Community of Ten must consider ways in which routine business can be done more easily, as much for the benefit of those within as for those without. I am quite prepared to admit that a somewhat similar criticism can be levied at the United States, especially with regard to those problems which require the consent of our Congress. We too have the capacity to baffle the outsider and to confound him with our insistence that no matter the merit of his complaint there just isn't anything to be done about it.

The foregoing point is not one to pass over as a somewhat inconsequential aspect of our relations, nor to suppose that the broad political framework and interests are so powerful that the small matters in the course of events will be contained or drop from sight. Unfortunately a substantial number of unsolved small issues could erode the foundation of the partnership we both desire to build.

In my view both the Community and the United States are aware of this danger. Over the last year or so the Community has not only taken several actions designed to improve both the flow of information about the Common Market in the United States but also to find means of dealing more effectively with the specific problems between us and to discuss regularly the whole range of common interests. Chancellor Brandt, Foreign Minister Harmel and others have urged that there be established a formal mechanism for regular consultation, as has the Monnet Action Committee for years. We have now what is called the Samuels-Dahrendorf Committee which meets periodically, not less than twice a year, for the widest discussion of both general and specific problems. We are agreed that while the mechanism is experimental, the goal of closer consultation is established.

v

With events moving rapidly in Europe, this is certainly the moment to speculate about the future. I find it almost impossible to forecast anything but success for the current enlargement negotiations. Not only do the

widest interests of the negotiating parties seem to be in harmony but the technical issues to be settled are not of the magnitude that can withstand the will and momentum that are now evident. Certainly any result other than success would be a disaster of incalculable proportions for the Community itself: for the four applicants, especially for the British who would be driven back on themselves and denied the opportunity to join with their fellow Europeans in this great political activity—and, I would add, for the entire Western world.

Speculation about the long term is always easier than the immediate future in which we are condemned to live. In contemplation of the distant future we are spared the passion that goes with the present. And our long term forecasts are also quickly and kindly covered by the dust of public forgetfulness. My optimism about the longer term development of the Community and American-Community relations stems largely from a conviction that our affairs in point of fact are dominated by common interests and common problems. Certainly more ties us together than drives us apart. There is also the past to extrapolate.

It was the Kennedy Round that demonstrated that we could succeed in a common effort to bring down tariffs in the most extensive and impressive trade negotiation in history. This is concrete evidence of our common interest in a liberal international economic system, as was our combined search for and agreement on the Special Drawing Rights. The latter is evidence of our common stake in an effective monetary system. We also reached agreement on the desirability of generalized preferences to aid the less developed countries—with the Community prepared to introduce its own scheme in July, well in advance of what the United States can do.

These examples demonstrate that we have found it possible to work through the common problems to solutions. Many more problems lie ahead: in trade, especially agriculture—a field dominated by the most intractable social and political elements; in finance; in the trade aspects of environment programs; in matters regarding the multilateral corporation. All of these are issues on which it is inevitable that men of good will may differ on the facts and their interpretation, to say nothing of the possible solutions. Evidence of this is at hand in the current consideration of the recent monetary crisis. As CEA Chairman McCracken said in Brussels the other day, there is little to be gained in addressing the problem from the standpoint of searching for the devil of the piece. What is needed in this area is first a Community examination and consensus on the problem and what Community action should be taken; then the United States' expressed willingness to cooperate can be brought into play.

vi

While the long term may look promising even though the problems and the relations will be rough, it is the short term that concerns me. And if we fail to deal with this two or four year transitional period wisely there may be little left with which to make a future.

One truism is that we inhabit a rapidly moving and developing world, which creates problems in its rush towards the future. At the same time we seem to be at a peculiar moment when each of the major entities is unable or unwilling to assume or even to join in major and necessary initiatives. The reasons for this state of affairs are easily stated.

As far as the United States is concerned, I have sketched in some of the picture. There is a deep and growing feeling in America that 25 years after the war's end it is right and proper that our allies pick up a larger share of our common responsibilities for peace and security. In addition to our diffi-

cult internal economic situation we are approaching our election cycle. Thus there is a confluence of attitudes and events which makes it difficult for the United States to continue the role it has played during this post-war period of developing and proposing the lines of action that our partners might then consider with us.

The European Community has its own preoccupations. The most demanding of which is the enlargement negotiation. Under the most optimistic forecast the next couple of years will be taken up with finishing the negotiations, ratification and then the exceedingly difficult matter of fitting the new members into an inherently complex institution, one which the six members, together, have had over 15 years learning to operate.

Given her strength and freedom from many of the problems confronting both the United States and Europe, one might hope that Japan could provide the initiative and the catalyst. Reasonable and desirable as this may be I fear that it is not likely to happen in the critical time period under consideration.

It is against this enforced period of international inactivity that one has to measure the dangers present in an atmosphere of apprehension in the face of the momentous change arising out of the enlargement of the Community. This is neither the time nor the situation for Couéism; there are too many imponderables. Too much can go wrong in the short term. A safe passage through this transition period cannot be assumed inevitable just because the long term benefits to us all are so promising.

In the near term the means must be found to keep before both Europeans and Americans the importance and the goals of a United Europe so that the alarms that arise from such major change and the apprehensions that spring from the unknown can be kept within bounds. It is also imperative that we find the will and the means to solve specific problems. Neither Europe nor the United States can afford the agony of nagging disputes, such as the issue of citrus that has hung fire now for over six months. American rights and access to the European market have been injured and while the volume of trade is relatively small the political sensitivity of this matter to us can hardly be overstated. I am convinced that the Community is aware of these considerations and sincerely pursues an answer. But the answer is still to be found.

In this period of immediate passage I fear that we too shall make our contribution to uncertainty. The manner in which we cope with our domestic economic problems will continue to have strong international effects. There will be continuing concern about the pressures in the United States which wish to isolate the American market from the goods of both the developing world and our industrial partners.

And the Japanese must become even more aware, and act on this awareness, that they cannot expect to enjoy the benefits of a trade and payments system while not applying the same rules evenhandedly to their trading partners.

While it may not be feasible, for a variety of reasons, to mount for several years international negotiations to attack the economic problems of the last quarter of this century, it should be possible to initiate serious discussion and consideration of the areas such negotiations might cover and how they might proceed. To begin this preparatory process would be a signal to the world of the direction the major nations intend to move and that they are not prepared to be pushed into retreat or to reversal of the international economic system that has served us all so well.

It will also behoove the Community, the applicants and those nations seeking special arrangements to give close attention to the collateral effects of possible solutions. A Com-

munity of Ten—250 million people—disposing of over 40 percent of world trade are facts of such weight and importance that the impact of these developments on others must be a matter of urgent concern. What is at stake is the fundamental self-interest of Europe.

A series of choices is before Europe. One is whether the enlargement of the Community will strengthen or tend to undermine the existing trade and payments system? The arrangements made with those nations that have decided not to become full members will bear heavily on this question. The decisions made among the Europeans will have either the effect of widening the Atlantic or of making it a more effective bridge for a more equal partnership. The course of events will turn largely on European decisions.

Finally, Europe must bear in mind the extent to which economic friction and conflict send waves which rock other interests. After all it was the European currency crisis and the arguable role of the dollar that precipitated the most recent sweeping debate in our Senate regarding NATO forces. There is a body of significant American opinion that has become increasingly insistent that the United States must get a fair break on trade opportunities or countervailing action in the political or defense areas should be taken. This is all part of the evidence of an American desire to see a new and more equitable sharing of responsibilities.

VII

As a final word, I should like to be entirely clear on one thing. I am not a pessimist, nor have I intended this to be interpreted as a pessimistic assessment. I entirely share the forecast of President Pompidou, Prime Minister Heath, Roy Jenkins and many others that Europe is on the eve of a truly historic development. I am also convinced that if both Europe and the United States give careful and responsible attention to the problems of the transition period then we can also be assured that America will continue to offer its firm support to this great political experiment.

In fact I would plead for a general return to optimism, that sights be lifted well beyond the most immediate, most mean and, all too frequently, the most utterly depressing bones of economic contention. The wringing of hands over these issues and a fretful brooding over what the future may hold need not be the accepted mood of our times. The worst does not have to happen. Nor does ignorance have any inherent right to prevail over understanding. This would seem a proper moment for hope, for a degree of patience, certainly for perspective and, within this, an honest appreciation of what the free world, especially, the "good Europeans" have accomplished.

COMMON MARKET NEARS MATURITY

(By Stephen Klaidman)

The Common Market began as a union of the occupied and the defeated, and from the ashes rose the phoenix—after a respectable grace period.

The original six member nation's—such seemingly strange bedfellows—were amenable to new directions in European development largely because they all had been laid waste by war.

They began their comeback on U.S. credit and by Jan. 1, 1958, when the European Economic Community came into existence, they were ready to set their own course.

Germany and Italy lost the war. France and the Benelux countries were ravaged. But together in 1971 they constitute a major force in the world.

And the community's economic and political power will grow in the 1970s with the expected addition of Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark.

The enlarged Common Market will have a total population of close to 300 million and a gross national product of more than \$600 million.

That compares with current U.S. and Soviet populations of 207 million and 245 million respectively, and GNP figure of close to a trillion dollars for the United States and half that for the Soviet Union.

The Common Market was conceived to foster European economic and political strength in a world of emerging superpowers and to contain postwar Germany.

The extent to which Germany has been contained is not quantifiable and the degree of political cooperation has been minimal, but progress toward economic union (and the strength therein implied) can be measured against the Common Market's own standard.

The Treaty of Rome, which established the community, provided for progress toward its goals through transitional stages. The main aims were to be achieved in three stages of four years each. Fifteen years was set as the limit where extensions were necessary.

The main provisions of the treaty are the following:

Elimination of duties and tariffs within the community.

Establishment of a common policy on external tariffs.

Establishment of a common agricultural policy.

Provisions for the free flow of labor and capital within the community.

Of the four key categories listed above, the only one that still represents a major problem is the free flow of capital.

Internal duties were fully abolished as of mid-1968. That means that goods can move freely from one country to another within the community. Furthermore, there are no limits on the quantity of goods that can be shipped from country to country within the community.

Common external tariffs have also been in effect since 1968.

A common agricultural policy also exists in principle and applies in fact to about 95 percent of the community's agricultural production.

FARM POLICY

Farm policy has been one of the most difficult areas for the community because agricultural efficiency and the role of governments in support of farmers varies so widely from country to country.

It was a mind-boggling task to work out a system of external tariffs that would be equitable for a poverty-level dirt farmer in the Italian Mezzogiorno and a prosperous Dutch dairy farmer and not wreak havoc with food prices throughout the Common Market.

An intricate system of variable levies applied at the borders was devised along with the so-called green dollar, and agricultural unit of exchange pegged to the value of the U.S. dollar.

Because the community has developed an imperfect common agricultural policy, its Brussels headquarters has become the focus of dissent for frustrated farmers.

The result of recent demonstrations in which thousands of angry farmers from Common Market Countries drove their tractors through the streets of the Belgian capital has been to call attention to the need for structural reform. This means essentially two things—to raise the efficiency of those who remain on the land and to reduce the number of farmers.

In principle labor is already flowing freely from country to country. In practice, however, the Common Market countries are able to provide employment for virtually all of their own workers. In fact, some of them, such as France and Germany, even import labor from outside the community.

An Italian who chooses to work in France is entitled to all the privileges and considerations given a Frenchman—from the simple right to work to welfare benefits and the right to hold union office. At the same time he does not lose his claim to Italian social security and other benefits should he return to Italy.

No one is prepared to say, however, that should there be unemployment in France or the Netherlands that an Italian construction worker would have fair chance to get a job sought by a Frenchman or Dutchman. The point would hold true, of course, no matter which countries were chosen to exemplify it.

LABOR BENEFITS

The major concern at the moment in the area of labor is the standardization of welfare or fringe benefits, which vary widely from member country to member country.

The free flow of capital within the community probably represents the major stumbling block to true economic unity. "If a Frenchman could put all his money in Germany or a German all his money in France," a French diplomat said recently, "then there would be no more problems."

That is not the case now, however, and it probably won't be the case until sometime after 1980.

Countries in the community favor the establishment of a common currency to facilitate the free flow of capital, but they disagree on what the basis for that currency should be.

A first step toward monetary unity has been agreed upon in principle, but action has been suspended until the German mark and Dutch guilder cease to float.

When those currencies are once again firmly linked to the dollar, the Common Market countries will reduce the percentages that their currencies are permitted to fluctuate on either side of the dollar, a process that will ease the transition to a uniform community currency.

Guidelines are also being established for coordination of monetary and credit policies among the central banks of the member nations.

There are other major unresolved problems in the areas of industrial and technological cooperation, but they are probably less difficult to solve than the monetary question.

Part of the strength of the Common Market has been in the flexibility of its institutions as established by the Treaty of Rome. The most important of these are the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

The commission, which is a supranational body, initiates legislation, and the Council which represents the individual member states, determines whether that legislation will be carried out.

Decisions in the Council are taken on a weighted majority basis, except on important questions, which must be decided unanimously.

There is also a Parliament, whose influence at present is negligible, and a Court of Justice that adjudicates disputes within the community and advises member countries involved in actions involving third parties.

The Common Market is closely allied with the European Coal and Steel Community and Euratom and they know jointly as the European Communities.

The Coal and Steel Community, which went into effect in 1952, largely through the efforts of Robert Schumann and Jean Monnet of France, was the prototype for the Common Market.

Although the Common Market is specifically an economic grouping under the Rome Treaty, it was conceived with more than the seed of a hope that it would shape the new political structure of Europe.

Political coordination has been slow in coming, but community foreign ministers are now consulting regularly and within the last month they issued their first joint policy statement.

That the Common Market works as an economic entity is no longer in doubt. Whether it is the political future of Europe is an open question.

EFFORT TO BAN ARMY SPYING HELD "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING"

HON. JOHN M. ASHBROOK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 2, 1971

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, having plodded through countless turgid and soporific judicial opinions in the last 20 years, it was indeed refreshing to read recently the opinion of a U.S. district court judge in Illinois regarding the constitutionality of Army spying.

When too many judges apparently believe that being selected to write the opinion in a case is an invitation for them to give us in addition their opinion on a host of irrelevant topics, this brief but amusing decision stands out for its brevity and wit. But while written in a light-hearted vein, the opinion is sound, and I believe my colleagues may enjoy reading it.

District Judge Austin, the author of the opinion, claims that the world's oldest profession is spying, contrary to popular belief that another profession carries that distinction. He traces the origin of spying back to the Garden of Eden.

Polking fun at the "gigantic Washington bureaucratic boondoggle" responsible for military intelligence activities, the court holds that plaintiffs—the American Civil Liberties Union, and others—failed to establish that the Army's surveillance activities had a chilling effect on freedom of speech.

The court states that the "chief beneficiary of military intelligence has been newspaper circulation" and adds that "unquestionably the first appointment of all ancient Pharaohs was a papyrus clipper." And commenting on the evidence presented in the case, the court concludes that Shakespeare's plays "A Comedy of Errors" and "Much Ado About Nothing" aptly describe the evidence presented in the case.

I insert at this point the syllabi and text of the opinion:

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION ET AL.
v.
GENERAL WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND, CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY, ET AL. NO. 70C
3191
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, N.D.
ILLINOIS, JAN. 5, 1971

Action against Army for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief with respect to Army's spying. The District Court, Austin, J., held that plaintiffs failed to establish that Army's spying had chilling effect on freedom of speech. The Court also held that evidence produced did not warrant a preliminary or a permanent injunction to limit surveillance by Army or an order that remnants of whatever files Army still held be destroyed.

Complaint dismissed.

1. United States—28: The Administration has right to use all facilities available to it to fulfill oath to protect and defend Constitution and preserve Constitution from all enemies foreign and domestic.

2. Declaratory Judgment—345—Injunction—128: Plaintiffs failed to establish that Army's spying had chilling effect on freedom of speech, in proceeding brought against Army for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief.

3. Injunction—128, 147: Evidence produced with respect to Army's spying did not warrant a preliminary or a permanent injunction to limit surveillance by Army or an order that remnants of whatever files Army still held be destroyed.

William J. Bauer, U.S. Atty., for the Government.

Alexander Polkoff, Joel J. Sprayregen, Chicago, Ill., for ACLU.

Bernard Weisberg and Thomas Todd, Chicago, Ill., for ACLU.

Bernard Weisberg and Thomas Todd, Chicago, Ill., for plaintiffs.

Austin, District Judge.

There has been a cliché, or an accepted statement from the past that a certain profession is known as the world's oldest profession. I question that. I think the world's oldest profession is spying, and it started in the Garden of Eden when somebody was looking and saw Eve eat the apple. And then Cain started spying on Abel.

Spying goes back to antiquity, and according to the Old Testament, all the way back to the Garden of Eden.

I think what has been conceded as the world's oldest profession must at least yield first place to spying, and, of course, it has been carried down from that time at the beginning to the present time. It has had its advocates, Judas, Mark Anthony, Nathan Hale, and I suspect that maybe Mr. O'Brien, in going around the country, saw so many statues of Nathan Hale that he might have thought maybe there will be one some day for John M. O'Brien as a superspy of all time—Mata Hari, Edith Cavell, Richard Philbrick, counterspy, the neighborhood curtain peakers that are watching as their neighbors go by to see what kind of shape they are in or who they are taking home with them that day. They exist on your block and they exist on my block and have for many years and will continue to exist.

Of course, there was a possibility that maybe if somebody drops out of Mission Impossible it might leave an opening for a new actor, a new good-looking actor.

[1] There is no question that the administration has a right to use all the facilities available to the administration to try and fulfill the oath that was taken to protect and defend the Constitution and to preserve the Constitution from all enemies foreign and domestic, and I, at this time, strive as I have endeavored to, have great difficulty in determining that there has been any violation of anybody's constitutional rights.

The Fourth, Fifth and Ninth have been abandoned. We are now down to the First Amendment, the chilling effect of this activity on someone's freedom of speech.

If there has been anything disclosed by what we have heard here for the past week, if we must rely on Army Intelligence, that there will be no seven days in May in this country, a man on a white horse will never arrive.

This evidence indicates that typical, gigantic Washington bureaucratic boondoggle. Military intelligence is the Army's WPA, its leaf-rakers, its shovel-leaners, and paper-shufflers. It has revealed that there are too many Colonel Throttlebottoms, Major Ash-tired—regional Special Operations Officer Fumbles and uncontrollable special agents Bumbles seducing unwitting bartenders to

assist in this threatening, menacing assemblage of Keystone Cops.

The chief beneficiary of military intelligence has been newspaper circulation.

The chief menace has been the increase in air pollution from burning newspapers from which has been extracted, for dossiers, valuable secretive bits of common knowledge available to all who can read.

I think unquestionably the first appointment of all ancient Pharaohs was a papyrus clipper, and that has gone down from that day to this through all of the bureaucratic assemblages on the local, state and national level.

I hope that those who have testified and swore that they were chilled by the Army surveillance have been warmed by the revelations in this hearing. I am still confused and bemused and puzzled as to why one of the witnesses, Mr. Miller, who admitted reading the same clippings in his file in the sanctity of his office, why doing this there had no effect on his thermometer. I think perhaps he read and re-read them because they tended to warm the cockles of his heart.

This clipping business is a national pastime of all of those who have some desire to see themselves in print.

[2] I find that while there is no violation proved by a preponderance of the evidence of the violation of any constitutional rights, there has been a tremendous waste of taxpayers' money in hiring people to perform the duties that were performed as revealed by the evidence in this case, and this is not limited merely to one branch of the federal government, it is not limited, based on my experience, to all branches of the federal government, all of whom have papyrus paper clippers to preserve for posterity and their grandchildren their importance while they occupied the federal scene.

There has been much made of the fact that last June there was a great burning in Washington or here, which also tended to pollute the air, but I don't think that it was because anybody thought that anyone's constitutional rights were violated. Perhaps there were some running for public office last fall that thought that this might affect their chances of their candidacy, or maybe they wished to conceal this boondoggle that I have heretofore referred to.

The Court denies the request for a declaratory judgment.

[3] The Court finds that the Army, for whatever reason, has sought to eliminate from their files this mountain of paper, I feel unable to restrain any agency whose job it is to preserve and protect the Constitution to limit their activities. Only the thin-skinned, and I have had no thin-skinned witnesses testify before me in this case, could have any chill as a result of the evidence that has been disclosed in this courtroom.

Foot surveillance—I don't know whether that is done in three-quarter time or how it is done, but it is ridiculous, but it is a term that tends to glamorize a spy who has been looking at too many statues, statues of Nathan Hale.

The request for a preliminary and a permanent injunction to limit that surveillance is denied.

The request to destroy the remnants of whatever files still remain is denied.

I think Shakespeare, at the time that he wrote some of his yarns, may have contemplated that this case might come up and named two of them. In regard to the evidence that has been disclosed here, one was "A Comedy of Errors" and the other was "Much Ado About Nothing."

That is the findings of the Court, that is the decision of the Court.

We will stand adjourned, Mr. Marshal.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE OF CATHOLICS, PROTESTANTS, AND JEWS

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 20, 1971

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, one of the finest organizations in America, dedicated to extending areas of agreement, and reducing tensions, emotions, and bigotry, is the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews. Included in the membership of this unusual and wonderful organization are outstanding persons in all walks of human activity who are constantly waging the fight for good and against evil. Our distinguished friend and colleague, the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable John W. McCormack, has been a member of its executive committee since its inception in 1934.

In addition to extending areas of agreement and understanding among our people, this committee has many other excellent activities; such as, the Lincoln Filene Center, Tufts University, Brandeis University Three Chapel Program, the Human Relations Center at Boston University, the Institute of Human Science Program at Boston College, the Annual Junior Good Will Dinner for the young men who attend the public and parochial schools of Boston.

In addition, this committee has distributed many thousands of copies of educational material to schoolteachers and heads of educational institutions throughout the United States.

Its general aims and purposes are: first, to sponsor good will work in the general community of Greater Boston; second, to serve as a medium through which representative citizens can endorse the basic democratic principle of good will among men of different faiths and different racial origins; third, to bring out and emphasize the many fine things which citizens of different faiths have in common; and fourth, to encourage and support those forces in the community which generate in the individual a respect for validity and dignity of each other individual's particular religious faith, with no qualifications or reservations based upon racial origins.

The committee operates without any paid personnel, does not have an office or personal telephone listing. The work since its inception has been carried on by Ben G. Shapiro, founder and secretary of the committee since its beginning.

The first dinner was held in May 1934 with an attendance of 221 persons. This year the dinner was held on May 20, 1971, at the Statler Hilton Hotel with nearly 1,200 persons in attendance. The program was televised by WNAC-TV where it was estimated that several hundred viewers saw the program. This is the 17th year that WNAC-TV has provided the time to carry the entire program.

This year's dinner honored the following three distinguished Americans:

The Most Reverend Humberto S. Medeiros, D.D., Archbishop of Boston.

Louis Nizer, attorney, author, humanitarian.

Hon. Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

This year's toastmaster was Joseph P. Healey, president, Middlesex Bank, and chairman of the board, University of Massachusetts.

In my remarks, I include the remarks of Thomas J. Galligan, Jr., chairman of the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews; remarks by Joseph P. Healey, toastmaster; remarks of Francis Frederico, a student of St. Dominic Savio High School, East Boston, representing the 150 young men who attended the 20th Annual Junior Good Will Dinner sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, in cooperation with the Boston Red Sox; a telegram sent to the dinner by the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States; the report of the secretary, Ben G. Shapiro; the address of Archbishop Humberto S. Medeiros, D.D.; Louis Nizer and Hon. Elliot L. Richardson; copies of the citations which were presented to Archbishop Medeiros by Sidney R. Rabb, vice chairman, Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews; citation presented to Louis Nizer by Edward B. Hanify, member of the executive committee, Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews and citation presented to Elliot L. Richardson by Joseph L. Tauro, member of the executive committee, Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews; Gov. Francis W. Sargent, honorary chairman of the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, brought the greetings of the Commonwealth; Rev. John Zanetos, Dean, Greek Cathedral, delivered the invocation and Rabbi Albert S. Goldstein, D.D., Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline, delivered the invocation; Curt Gowdy, nationally renowned sportscaster and Peabody Award recipient, introduced the four head tables.

The remarks follow:

OPENING REMARKS

(By Thomas J. Galligan, Jr.)

Reverend Clergy, Your Excellency Archbishop Medeiros, Secretary Richardson, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my pleasure as chairman of the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews to welcome you to our Thirty-Fourth Annual Dinner. I have attended these meetings for a number of years and have always enjoyed being in the company of *Concerned Citizens*—the mark of our honorees tonight.

Today, even though the term *Concerned Citizen* may sometimes be used to mask an enterprise or a movement of dubious merit, all of us must be concerned if our society is to survive, let alone prosper.

And we must be concerned not just in the narrower sense of looking out for ourselves, our immediate family or neighborhood. Today, when the Moon is only a few hours away—when the destruction of the planet is one false move away—mankind as never before must learn to live as brothers.

We must no longer ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" The answer to that philosophical question is written large and bold on the walls of our Nation's slums.

Concern for one another must, at this juncture in history, occupy a high place on our priorities—or in the phrase of Secretary Richardson's boss in Washington—a strategic part of our game plan.

We must, as Ben Franklin once said in another context, hang together or we shall all hang separately. We must clean up the air we breathe. We must rebuild our cities where, far too often, living has become barely tolerable for many of those who dwell there. And we must do these things soon, for the clock is running out—the game has limits in time—and the game plan must be tailored to those limits.

There can be no easy answers to the many and varied problems we face—as there are no easy answers to the problems we face as individuals or as business executives.

The English poet Alexander Pope said, "A touch of nature makes the whole world kin." All of us at one time or another have seen the truth of this demonstrated in some great public emergency. People forget their private problems and disagreements—and put their shoulders to the wheel to pull together for the common good. This is the Concerned Citizen at his best.

The point is that when something *has* to be done—it *can* be done. And, going back to the reason behind the existence of the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews—that something that must be done is to spread more widely the doctrine of the brotherhood of man—the doctrine of the Concerned Citizen, no longer concerned for the narrower sphere that served in simpler times—but concerned for Humanity, for the Space Ship Earth we all are riding in.

Not everything can be done all at once. But if each person or group will do the job that best suits his talents, then we shall have made a good beginning. The aim of the CPJ group—of which this dinner is a yearly summing up—is to foster brotherhood. In so doing we are contributing our mite to the game plan . . . we are showing our concern for the problem that face Society. And in helping to solve those problems, Education must play a leading role.

For it is through education that our Society has its greatest hope. I believe Confucius summed it up best when he said:

"If you want immediate results—plant rice
If you want results in ten years—plant bamboo.

But if you want results that will last a lifetime—educate men."

With us tonight is a man and a business associate of mine who will serve as our Toastmaster. His contributions to business and public life are many, but equally noteworthy is his dedication and the hours of hard work he has put in both as an educator and more recently as a guiding light in the expansion program at this Commonwealth's very own University of Massachusetts.

Banker-Lawyer-Teacher-Public Servant—he can answer to all these. But tonight we welcome him because he is truly a Concerned Citizen.

It is an honor and a privilege to turn the proceedings over to my friend and yours, a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants and Jews; Chairman of the Board, the University of Massachusetts; and President, Middlesex Bank—Joseph P. Healey.

REMARKS BY BEN G. SHAPIRO

Gentlemen of the clergy, Governor Sargent, our guests of honor, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

Welcome, my friends, to the thirty-fourth annual good will dinner of the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

Our committee is dedicated to a conviction that each person should have the right to grow, to achieve and to participate up to the limit of his or her natural abilities. It seeks to remove social barriers to the growth, achievement and participation of people, particularly barriers which differentiate their rights according to their race, color, religion or national origin.

For the past 34 years the committee has conducted these annual dinners to honor individuals who, we believe, have worked to achieve these goals. I can say honestly that each of these dinners has been most meaningful to me. They are meaningful because, in accepting our awards, the recipients have honored us and have reconfirmed the value of these goals. You—the people in this hall tonight—are also very meaningful to me because you represent the kind of people who are concerned about the dignity of all of our neighbors and fellow human beings, wherever we find them.

Our committee has over the past 34 years supported the dignity of individuals and institutions. We are happy that we can share in the work of other organizations to whom we have given our support such as—

The Lincoln Filene Center at Tufts University;

The Human Relations Center at Boston University;

The Institute of Human Sciences at Boston College; and

The Three Chapels at Brandeis University. During the past 34 years more than 1500 students representing the area colleges and Universities have been our guests.

For the past 20 years more than 3000 young men representing our public and parochial high schools have been our guests at our annual junior good will dinner, and to say that we are proud of them is understating a fact.

Our future lies with the young generation, the leaders of tomorrow. In them now we see their dignity, their concern, their brotherhood, their openness. The times we live in may be confusing and cantankerous, for no one says or believes we live in a perfect society, but I have hope in the future.

In closing let me paraphrase one of the aims and purposes of our committee:

We believe in the encouragement and support of those youths in the community which generate in the individual a respect for the validity and dignity of each individual's particular religious faith, with no qualifications or reservations based upon race, color, creed or national origin. That, I believe, is why we are here tonight.

Thank you.

REMARKS OF JOSEPH P. HEALEY

Welcome to the 34th Annual Dinner of the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews. We join here tonight to continue the tradition of public witness to the ideals of brotherhood. We join also to honor our distinguished guests whose lives reflect a dedication to these ideals.

More than three decades ago a group of citizens of this community had the courage and understanding to say aloud, "Yes, I am my brother's keeper." Those were days when the nation was more concerned with economic rights than civil rights and ecumenism was a concept little understood and rarely implemented.

Much has happened in thirty-four years. The Congress and the courts have broadened the base of true citizenship to include all regardless of race, creed or national origin. Churches have opened their doors and their hearts to each other. It is now more fashionable and more comfortable to be tolerant

in matters involving civil rights or religious expression.

But it is a false comfort to state individual rights and freedoms in legal terms rather than human terms. We can no more legislate brotherhood than we can legislate morality. The times call for dedicated activists caught up in the spirit of the laws which declare the essential dignity of every person.

Even our enlightened self-interest points out this course. With population exploding, value-systems changing, community ties loosening and many of our young people in rebellion, there are no tight little islands to which we can retreat. We are ineluctably a part of this world in ferment—will it or not. If it is to be truly a better place for our children we must begin to shape it with our deeds rather than our words.

Such deeds must be motivated by a spirit of brotherhood that is not selective but is universal. We cannot pick and choose as acceptable only those who happen to meet our subjective standards of appearance, speech, manners, political beliefs or moral behavior. The brotherhood of man embraces all men and women as part of their human birthright. Our love and willingness to help and understand should reach as far.

On behalf of the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews we express our sincere appreciation to the members of the press, radio and television, to WNAC-TV for televising the entire program, to the Air Lines for offering the services of their hostesses as usherettes for this evening and to the following for their assistance—

Jim Ryan—over all assistance;
State Street Bank & Trust Company—for their facilities;

Louis A. Miller—Reservations;
Isadore Zack—Publicity;
Gerard E. Hayes—Ushers and Hostesses;
Harold R. Masterman and the Boston Edison Company, Lighting and Decorations; and
Benjamin Bartzoff, Director—Television.

TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT NIXON

The thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews celebrates a long record of commitment to the work of human brotherhood and social justice. The men you honor reflect the reputation you have earned. I send my warmest congratulations to Archbishop Medeiros, Louis Nizer and Elliott Richardson. Each of whom in his chosen field has carried forward the high ideals on which your organization is founded. My special greetings go out also to Ben Shapiro who has dedicated forty years of his life to strengthening the spirit of goodwill and human dignity in his community. I hope that your dinner may be successful, and that your work may continue to be rewarding for you personally and for those you serve.

RICHARD NIXON.

REMARKS BY FRANCIS FREDERICO

Your Excellency, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Nizer and distinguished guests:

I would like to say what an honor it is for me to have been chosen as a representative of youth tonight. It was an honor to be chosen as representative at the Junior Goodwill Dinner. I thank everybody who made it possible for me to be there that night and here tonight.

Today it seems as if we are being plagued by violence. Newspaper and News headlines all seem to carry the same tone of pessimism. It is quite obvious that this strife exists because people do not practice love. Although we may see many people walking around preaching love, I think that these people do not know what it really means. The word has been used so often it has become stale.

Love has many implications. One of these

is Brotherhood. Love is Brotherhood, and Brotherhood is Love.

The theme of Brotherhood has existed since the beginning of man. If we were to look back into the Bible, we find that there are continual references to Brotherhood. We are told that we are to love our neighbor and our enemy.

The ways in which we can practice Brotherhood have undergone a few changes in the passage of time, but basically they are the same.

When people practice Brotherhood, there is mutual respect in the world. People work together toward a common goal. There are no prejudices among people. When Brotherhood exists there are no reasons for war. Lack of this spirit is a direct attack upon the basic unit of our society, the family.

Brotherhood is helping your neighbor to accomplish a task. Brotherhood is White helping Black, Black helping White and together helping someone else in need. Brotherhood is giving up your free time to help make someone's life a little better.

Brotherhood is listening to other people's problems and trying to help find a solution.

Brotherhood is NOT speeding through a ghetto to avoid the unpleasant sights one may see there. It is stopping, looking and trying to find an answer. Brotherhood is the basis of our government. All people are created equal. All have an equal right to life. All are free.

Brotherhood is a peaceful existence in this world. Not merely a tolerant co-existence but a cooperative existence. Brotherhood is the peaceful exchange of ideas and art forms in order to make this world we live in a little better. Brotherhood is the foundation of all peace.

The word Brotherhood implies many things: peace, kindness, understanding, cooperation, unselfishness and again love. Only by practicing Brotherhood will these words become a reality.

REMARKS BY ARCHBISHOP HUMBERTO MEDEIROS

It gives me great satisfaction to accept your Brotherhood Award and, through this action, associate myself with the many citizens previously honored, including my predecessors, Cardinal O'Connell and Cardinal Cushing. This evening I feel that I am taking part in one of Boston's long-standing traditions, and supporting a cause which, over many years, has contributed mightily to the understanding and good will that mark our common community efforts. I thank those who have included me in tonight's program, and I offer my hand and my heart to all my neighbors, who have extended themselves so generously in welcoming me to this great city and its people.

Sometimes we are inclined to take for granted those blessings that are closest to us, because we are preoccupied by problems farther away that cry out for our attention. It would be a great mistake, in my judgment, to suppose that civil amity and public good will are things that grow naturally in a community, and can be made to flourish among us without our continuing care and enduring concern. They are happily present among us this evening, and we should be grateful for that. But this surely is true because, in times gone by, good men were wise enough to create an environment which encouraged their growth and development, and were careful at the same time to remove those elements that can poison the wells of understanding and divide men from those who should be their brothers. We must remember this evening that a precious legacy is ours, but we must be conscious also that it is our responsibility, in these days of our years, to preserve its strength and renew its vigor. Tonight we should pledge ourselves to this common effort.

It pleases me especially to know that your meeting is often described as a "Brother-

hood Dinner." It is not enough to be citizens of the same Commonwealth, or members of the same community, if we expect to build up the patterns of life and action that create a society worthy of men. Before all else, we are human persons, members of that race of men placed upon this earth by a blessed Providence and answerable to the judgments of the Creator. We are brothers because God is our Father, and out of this precious relationship flows everything that is meaningful in the fraternity of mankind. We are not brothers because we are fond of one another, we are not brothers because we are neighbors one to the other, we are not brothers because we embark on common tasks and face common problems—we are brothers in simple fact because we are sons of the one Father, who is Lord of all. So it is that brotherhood is not something we accept or reject, not something we ourselves decide upon, it is a fact of life which should form all our judgments and direct all our actions.

We could speak at great length on the many implications that flow from this fact of brotherhood that we celebrate tonight, but I shall select only one element for a moment's meditation. Brothers, almost by definition, must trust one another. Brothers are at ease together because they are aware that, whatever may arise of difference, whatever even of dispute, there are deeper cords that bind them one to the other. There are some things beyond discussion, outside the range of change and events, some things that endure through every transitory human experience, survive every storm and all assault—and one of these is brotherhood.

It is out of all of this that human trust develops, grows strong, and in the end prevails. This is the trust that makes it easy for us to face together our common tasks, join hands in the encouragement of good causes, stand side by side with resolution in the hour of trial, and enjoy together the fruits of our successful ventures. With this trust, I am confident, we gather here this evening, giving public expression to what is in our hearts, trying to put into words a reality that exists deeply within us. Out of it cannot fail to come a flowering of good will and affection that no longer is satisfied to say, "I am my brother's keeper . . .", but says instead from the heart, "I am my brother's brother." God bless you all.

ADDRESS BY LOUIS NIZER

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: If all the skies were parchment, and all the trees were pens, and all the oceans were ink, I could not express adequately my appreciation for the honor you have conferred upon me.

The Polynesians have a curious custom. They exchange infants at birth indiscriminately and later when they grow up if anyone hates another, they warn him, "Be careful, he may be your brother." That is the symbol of your cause. Whoever your neighbor is, whatever his race or creed, religion or personality, do not hate him. Remember, he may be—indeed, he is your brother.

The great crisis of our age is the gap between humanism and science. In the last fifty years science has progressed more than in the past three million years of man's supposed existence on this planet. Indeed, if you made a list of all the scientists who ever lived, 90% of them would be found to be alive today. Yet although science has revolutionized our lives and has given us the highest standard of living if not yet for living, has human nature progressed similarly? If at all, imperceptibly. We still seem to be beset by the same greed and envy and, above all, belligerence, belligerence, which makes for crime in the streets and wars among nations. We have reached into the heavens and captured powers which

belong only to God himself, and placed them in the hands of man still bedeviled by his own inadequacies.

Little wonder that we live in a psychiatric age and have a drug culture. There are subconscious time bombs within each of us warning that we are not only created equal but that we may be cremated equal.

So, we can not rely upon science. Brotherhood must be the answer. Science can equip us—equip us—but it cannot guide us. Science can illuminate our paths to the farthest stars and leave our hearts in darkness.

I do not preach pessimism. I do not believe in blowing the light out to see how dark it is. On the contrary, I think that there is nobility in man which every crisis evokes and which reveals his magnificence. What a pity that we can't tap this resource before the crisis instead of only during the crisis.

There is hope. It is the hope of Brotherhood. This solution pervades the international scene. If we do not call every man our brother, somebody is going to call him a comrade.

It pervades the social field. For just as it is wrong to consume wealth without producing it, it is wrong to consume happiness without producing it.

It pervades the religious field. For all religions are simply dialects of the same language; another way of voting for God—and every minute that we hate is sixty seconds lost of happiness.

There is an aphorism that the gates of heaven are so narrow that one man cannot squeeze through them. But if that man has cooperated with his brothers then thousands of them can walk through and the gates are so wide that they cannot even see them. That is the symbol of our hope to the entry of heaven on this earth. We must not limit our exploration to outer space. We must explore the inner continents of man to release the goodness within us.

Then if all the skies were parchments; and all the trees were pens, and all the oceans were ink, we would write the word brotherhood across the skies and across the tablets of our hearts and fulfill the destiny of man.

REMARKS BY HON. ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON

I am deeply grateful and very proud to be honored on this occasion because the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, with a continuity and consistency unmatched by any other organization, has brought to this community the gift of the lighted heart as well as the lighted mind. It does so because the three great faiths which come together in this association are nurtured by a common taproot: The Judeo-Christian principle which proclaims the infinite worth of the individual before God. The ethical derivative of this insight is the infinite worth of the individual to himself and to others. For this reason, the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants and Jews brings to community relations the first essential: love and respect for the individual.

The promise of America rests on this first essential. Our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, and our Bill of Rights enshrine it. Our betrayals of it have been our most unforgivable sin. The awareness of these betrayals is etched deep into our national conscience.

In America, perhaps in all societies, discrimination is the other face of guilt. It is not by chance that the minorities which have suffered most from discrimination are also those whom we have most wronged—those whose participation in American life was not in the first instance a matter of their own choice—those whom we forced to join us: the Indians, the Blacks, the Mexicans, the Puerto Ricans. These are people who in each case became a part of us because of conquest or enslavement. And so they have twice suffered—first by the act which uprooted or

subjugated them, then by the denial of dignity and equality.

"Whom they have injured they also hate," wrote Seneca, and in America the majority's hatred of those they have injured has been slow to fade.

And yet it is fading. The shadow of hatred is lifting from America. In the darkest places discrimination lingers like snow in the hollows of a northern slope, places not yet reached by the sun. Here and there cloudy days and cold nights preserve it. But discrimination is yielding everywhere, though slowly, as snow yields to the inexorable advance of spring.

In a time when we are so conscious of so much that remains to be done to fulfill the promise of America, it is well that we should celebrate the fact that on one front at least we are moving forward. We are moving forward not only in the obliteration of outright discrimination through civil rights enforcement, but through affirmative efforts to redress the balance.

Though still limited, steps are being taken not simply to end the denial of equal educational opportunity but to encourage equal opportunity, to assist minority enterprise, and to expand job opportunities for minority groups. We are using Federal contracts, in this latter regard, with increasing effect to open up the skilled trades to minority workers.

The President has proposed, in bills now pending before the Congress, to strengthen elementary and secondary education programs for the disadvantaged, to provide massive assistance to school systems in carrying out desegregation programs, and to make certain that no qualified student is prevented by a lack of funds from benefitting from a higher education. Discriminatory practices in the use of shared revenues would also be precluded in the President's revenue sharing proposal.

Supplementing all this is a new awareness of the importance to minority groups of preserving their cultural identity. We are moving "beyond the melting pot"—Glazer and Moynihan's phrase—toward the realization that the many-hued tapestry is a metaphor more worthy of America. In such a tapestry each of us—each group—can distinguish his contribution to the whole, and the whole's richness and variety is enhanced by each group's uniqueness. Best of all, the splendor of the pattern can continue to grow as new or stronger strands are added.

I have been traveling through the country, listening to my fellow citizens. I have visited Puerto Ricans in New York, talked with Mexican-Americans in San Antonio, heard the complaints of American Indians in Cleveland, sat down with students in San Diego and North Carolina, met with black and white educators in Louisiana, doctors in Chicago, coal miners in West Virginia. The Sioux Indian speaking in a Cleveland church basement might have been speaking for them all: "Give us the recognition that shows we count," he pleaded. "Let your textbooks reflect it. Show that you are aware of our contributions to American life. Give us our share of government jobs. When you try to help, make sure that your help really reaches us."

Recognition. Respect. Equality. Opportunity. Participation. These are the constant themes of every group conscious both of its own identity and of the need to preserve it. It is not enough to assert the right of every man to have a good education, a good job, warm clothes, nourishing food, and decent housing. A man is more than the sum of these needs. There is a great need which all men share in common, whatever their condition of life, and that is to have a sense of being dealt with as a whole human being, of being understood and honored as a unique human spirit.

In addition, what these people are asking for is a means for ending their isolation

from the larger community. Participation and opportunity are the keys. If they are denied entry to and the prerogatives of the larger community, what choice will they have in their efforts to maintain self-respect and to gain recognition but to strengthen themselves within their isolation, and to add to the walls by laying up their own?

This must not happen. And it is up to us—each in his own way—to see that it does not happen.

I am trying a number of things in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to lay the foundation for bridges rather than walls. I have institutionalized the listening post, through the creation of an Office for Special Concerns which will provide direct access into my office for the concerns of Black and Spanish-surnamed Americans, Migrants, and American Indians. We have even been visited by the King of the Gypsies.

Our Office of Civil Rights, in addition to enforcing laws against discrimination on account of national origin, is taking action to eliminate such illegal practices as assigning non-English speaking children to classes for the mentally retarded.

We are expanding the recruitment, promotion, and training of minorities.

And our new Women's Action Program is developing courses of action for eliminating barriers to equal opportunities for women.

On a wider front, one which is of special concern to minorities but not theirs exclusively, we are seeking to make sure that those who are most affected by our programs also have a voice in their administration. New regulations assure the participation of parents in developing the policies of local Head Start programs. Similar regulations require schools receiving education funds for the disadvantaged to create advisory councils which include parents. In health and welfare programs also, our most urgent priorities are participation and responsiveness.

Nor is it the Executive Branch alone that is moving. Both the Congress and the Courts reflect our Nation's new determination to breathe new life into our declared commitment to the sacredness of the human spirit.

All of these Federal activities, important as they are, must be reinforced by the same good will, the same attentiveness, the same willingness to listen, at the State and local levels. I believe there is progress here, too. Government at all levels and in all its branches is now marshalling its resources of leadership and help. In this mobilization, the Massachusetts Committee, Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, has long exercised an invigorating role and been a healing influence.

America is a flawed country.

But America has the greatness of spirit and the strength of will to overcome its flaws. In the words of Carl Sandburg:

"Man is a long time coming.

Man will yet win.

Brother may yet line up with brother."

CITATION PRESENTED BY SIDNEY R. RABB

The Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews, at its Thirty-Fourth Annual Dinner, presents this Citation and Testimonial to: His Excellency, Most Reverend Humberto S. Medeiros, D.D., Archbishop of Boston—scholar, theologian, above all, brother to all men. A native of the Azores, who migrated to Fall River, Massachusetts, at the age of 16, he later amply repaid the welcome and good will of his adopted city by years of fruitful service as parish priest and diocesan chancellor. He was then named the second bishop of Brownsville, Texas, and there conducted a beneficent apostolate until his call to Boston as its fourth Roman Catholic Archbishop. Few men of our time have had the opportunity to develop his insight into the problems and promise of contemporary America. He has known the rigors of life for the New England textile

operative and the migrant Mexican farm worker. He has worked constructively with men of every race and creed since the shining promise of our democracy kindled his imagination as a young lad in a new land. He has experienced the constructive results of the practical application of the principle of human brotherhood in our society, and has also witnessed the appalling consequences of its neglect.

In recognition of his distinguished career of service, the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews presents to Archbishop Medeiros this citation and award.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts this twentieth day of May, 1971.

CITATION PRESENTED BY EDWARD B. HANIFY

The Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews, at its Thirty-fourth Annual Dinner, presents this citation and testimonial to: Louis Nizer—Attorney, author, scholar and humanist, whose victories in the judicial arena bring new luster to American justice and jurisprudence. Viewing a courtroom trial as "a search for truth," he has compassionately explored the human mind and the complexities of the twentieth century with a historian's wise perspective and launched a determined attack against the forces of bigotry, calumny and ignorance. For almost half a century a vigorous defender of human rights under the law, he battles still for justice, retaining always a tough-minded faith in our democratic ideals and a lasting relish for his life in court.

In recognition of his signal service to the law, the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews presents to Louis Nizer this citation and award.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts this twentieth day of May, 1971.

CITATION PRESENTED BY JOSEPH L. TAURO

The Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews, at its Thirty-fourth Annual Dinner, presents this citation and testimonial to: Elliot Lee Richardson—Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, lawyer-administrator, and guardian of the Commonwealth in the proudest tradition of New England, who brings to the tasks of Government the vision of the experienced realist and the urbanity of the statesman. By nature, training and inheritance richly-endowed for public service, he has been this Commonwealth's attorney general and lieutenant Governor, and the country's Under Secretary of State. His counsel sought by cities, presidents and parliaments of determined men who share his goal of translating ideals into action, this practical crusader for sound reform liberates from the myths of yesterday the programs for a better tomorrow, and instructs the future of health care, education and social welfare not only with courage, but with responsibility.

In recognition of his distinguished public service to the people of America, the Massachusetts Committee Catholics, Protestants and Jews presents to Elliot Richardson this citation and award.

Dated at Boston, Massachusetts this twentieth day of May, 1971.

OUR DUAL RESPONSIBILITY: TO MEET OUR GROWING ENERGY NEEDS; TO PROTECT AND IMPROVE OUR ENVIRONMENT

HON. SHERMAN P. LLOYD

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, it is reassuring to note that tomorrow President Nixon will send a message to the Con-

gress on the subject of the Nation's energy needs. I recently was invited to address an energy forum in Salt Lake City. My remarks on that occasion are appropriate to the growing significance of this subject of the President's message, as a response of another Member of Congress to the expressions of concern from the citizenry.

We are in the midst of an era in which the impact and novelty of a Nation's explosive concern over pollution of the environment has created shock waves which threaten the orderly and environmentally acceptable production of the Nation's energy needs. In the clear light of this new day must come the realization that our responsibility as a people and as a government is to provide sufficient energy to meet our domestic needs and to adequately provide for our needs of national defense. As these energy needs are being met by the brains and responsibility of a free society, it will also be required of us, as it should be and as any thoughtful and reasonable person demands that it be, that we develop this energy in such a way that the environment will be responsibly protected. I personally have no doubt that this dual objective is obtainable.

As a rather dramatic example of trauma being experienced by the country, let me read you a letter recently received from a constituent of my district. This is one of many hundreds which have been received in the last year:

At present there is, under construction, at Page, Arizona, a coal burning power plant that is expected to generate 2.3 million kilowatts. It is anticipated that this power plant will burn thousands of tons of soft coal daily. In the burning of an estimated 23 thousand tons of coal daily, this plant will create an enormous amount of air pollution. It is anticipated that capture with electrostatic precipitators of 97% of the solid effluent is possible. Hopefully, some of the sulfur dioxide could also be captured. There is no present means of capturing the oxides of nitrogen. All of the effluent that is noxious is heavier than air. Lake Powell lies a scant three miles away from this proposed plant, and it is inevitable that the noxious effluent will settle down over the lake destroying the beauty of the lake and ruining the entire area as a recreational paradise. Beautiful Lake Powell will thus be converted to a stinking sewer.

The four corners area is a starkly beautiful country. When this proposed power plant is finished, it will add two 775 foot excrescences (smoke stacks) to the landscape.

Recently, Los Angeles County denied construction of a natural gas burning power plant in that county because of the air pollution that would result. Now the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power is to obtain its power by contributing to the construction of a soft coal burning power plant located in one of the most beautiful parts of the earth.

The arid southwest can never be a producer of food for the nation, and it does not contain enough water to supply a sizable population. Its sole contribution to humanity is its wild beauty on which we can all feast our eyes, if we can only leave it in its pristine state.

Now I took this matter up with knowledgeable people and have found there is more scare and conjecture than hard scientific evidence. It is pointed out that oxide of nitrogen are gaseous. When mixed with hydrocarbons from automobile exhausts, smog may be created. According to good authority, there are no

pollutants as set forth which would fall into the lake, transforming it into a stinking sewer, at least according to the best objective information I have been able to secure. Where the gas actually impinges on the water, some absorption would occur. This particular correspondence indicates, therefore, the necessity for enlightenment and the application of the rule of reason and good sense as we approach the very difficult problems of providing for our energy needs while at the same time we protect and improve the environment.

I am concerned over the fact that there is being established a public image of competition for supremacy between two basic and justified economic-social needs—the need to develop adequate energy resources on the one hand, and the need to improve and protect the environment on the other hand. I am certain we have the talent, the desire, and the developed sense of responsibility to accomplish both objectives. It will certainly be a failure of our civilization if one triumphs over the other. The accomplishment of this dual objective will take mutual respect and mutual willingness to cooperate, and I am sure that knowledgeable spokesmen for an improved environment respect the need for the development of energy resources, and I further accept the fact that responsible developers of our energy resources will fully join in the public demand for environmental protection and improvement.

I see in this audience today so many individuals of great talent and experience far beyond my own knowledge of the field. I can excuse myself from being presumptuous enough to talk to you on this subject only by the fact that I do represent you in the Congress of the United States, which is the anvil upon which laws and regulations will be pounded out. In addition, as a member of the Environment Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, I am also a member of an ad hoc task force of my party now involved in the study of legislative approaches in this area. Also, as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and as a member of the Subcommittee on the Near East, I can say we also conduct inquiry from the standpoint of national defense concerning our possible need, both now and in the future, of the tremendous oil reserves of the Middle East and North Africa, and the conditions under which imports from these areas would be influenced. We import very little oil from the Middle East today, and I believe we can all agree we do not want to become dependent upon that area of the world for major oil imports. If that day should come, it would be very difficult indeed for us to be masters of our own fate.

While on this general subject, it may also be of interest to you to know that politics often raises its ugly head or sticks its inquisitive nose into the business of producing energy. For example, my opponent in the last campaign suggested the proposition that a prime reason we were involved in a war in Southeast Asia was to protect the investment of American oil companies in offshore explorations in South Vietnam. While this was a charge that was easily exploded,

the suggestion continues to receive considerable publicity, and there are periodic speeches on the subject on the House floor.

Since 1968 there has been established within the Federal Government two principal agencies concerned with the environment. The first is the Environmental Quality Council, established in 1969. The President's Science Adviser, Russell Train, is its executive secretary. The function of the Council is to advise the President on matters relating to environmental problems, which, although only advisory in nature, has acquired considerable muscle because of the respect accorded to it by the White House and by the administrative agencies.

The second agency is the Environmental Protection Agency, which is an independent Federal office created just last December. The duty of this agency is to enforce Federal environmental laws and to set environmental standards which, under Federal laws covering water and air, would be invoked upon the failure of the States to establish and enforce acceptable standards.

If studying the problems will bring about solutions, Washington will produce far more solutions than problems. To name just a few, the following agencies are now carrying on official studies in the energy field:

1. The President's Domestic Council;
2. The Office of Science and Technology;
3. The National Science Foundation;
4. The Atomic Energy Commission;
5. The Department of Commerce;
6. The Federal Power Commission;
7. and 8. Two studies by the Department of the Interior, and we could go on perhaps 9, 10, 11 ad infinitum.

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives have study committees on either energy or environment to accommodate the activity of many Members. The House, for example, is in the process of considering a formal and statutory Select Committee on Energy Resources. Perhaps this act of coordination will help to make understandable the work on the environment now being performed by at least 150 different Federal Government agencies according to the count made by a member of my staff in preparation for this assignment.

PROPOSED FEDERAL OIL SHALE POLICY

My former colleague, John Wold, of Wyoming, known to many of you here, joined with me in the 91st Congress in a concentrated effort to persuade the Department of the Interior to announce a general energy policy, but more particularly, to adopt a policy regarding use of Federal lands for research and development in the extraction of oil from oil shale, 80 percent of which is located on public land.

It is not my purpose here today to make the case for oil shale. Obviously, although deposits are concentrated in Utah and nearby States, the production of oil shale on an economic basis is far down the road. Yet, it has always seemed shortsighted to me for this country not to properly inventory all of our energy potentials and make possible the research and development which would provide essential energy, though granted at an increased cost, in times of great national

emergency. Aides of Secretary Hickel had announced that an oil shale policy was forthcoming. John Wold and I had written letters to 150 energy companies, pursuant to a request of the Interior Department, to determine their interest in oil shale research. We received replies from some 50 of these companies, and I cannot say their response was wildly enthusiastic. There was, however, an acceptance of responsibility on the part of many companies, and I am hopeful that the Department of the Interior will release Federal lands under appropriate regulations for research and development. The new Secretary of the Interior has advised our Interior Committee that he expects this will be accomplished in the near future.

When Secretary Hickel called us to his office to say that his plans for the announcement of a Federal oil shale policy had been canceled, he seemed to place the major burden on the problems of the environment.

ENERGY SOURCES

Roughly speaking, energy in the United States is produced from the following sources:

	Percent
Oil (embracing residual oil)-----	44
Natural gas-----	33
Coal-----	20
Hydroelectric-----	3

Speaking of electrical energy only, in the United States electrical energy is produced by:

	Percent
Coal-----	52
Oil-----	7
Natural gas-----	23
Hydroelectric-----	17
Nuclear less than-----	1

By the year 2,000, the Joint Economic Committee forecasts that the use of coal in the production of electricity will increase from 297 million tons to 1,000 million tons, but will drop percentage-wise from 52 percent to 30 percent. Oil used to produce electricity will increase from 187 million barrels to 800 million barrels, but the percentage will drop from 7 percent to 5.5 percent. Natural gas use for electricity will increase 25 percent in quantity but fall from 23 to 5 percent. Hydroelectric from 17 percent to 7 percent, and the great deficiency will be made up by increase from nuclear power from 1 percent to more than 50 percent, assuming that proper fuels are available and the breeder reactor becomes a reality as now seems to be a safe prediction.

Putting our oil consumption and reserves into perspective, the United States currently produces slightly over 11 million barrels of oil per day, with the exclusion of Alaska. This will peak at about 14 million barrels per day in several years. In addition to this, an additional 2 million barrels per day is estimated for eventual production from Alaska.

Therefore, while our present estimate of domestic production by the end of this decade may be in the vicinity of 15 million barrels per day, our consumption, which even today is just under 15 million barrels of oil per day, will increase to 25 million barrels per day in 1980.

Of the world's oil reserves, the United States is estimated to have only 7 per-

cent; 61.6 percent of the total world reserves are in the Middle East. Only 14.3 percent in the Western Hemisphere.

Obviously, any Federal policy which would irresponsibly inhibit the development of our oil reserves would be extremely foolish. As you know, we import very little oil at the present time from outside the Western Hemisphere. We can never be too certain when we pick up our morning paper that we will not read that foreign and military policies imposed upon us by hostile governments abroad will not foreclose any present or future opportunity to add to our imports from the Middle East or elsewhere.

As Senator HANSON has recently emphasized, we would be following a foolish folly to keep our own reserves on ice in dependence upon foreign imports.

There has been a restraint upon production of natural gas as a result of excessive price regulations imposed upon that industry, and this has also inhibited exploration. Recently, this circumstance has been improved, but the great hope of the future in increasing our supplies of natural gas comes not from our reserves, important as they are and we must give exploration increasing encouragement, but from production of natural gas from coal, of which we have plentiful supplies but face the challenge of reducing the pollution now caused by low-sulfur coals to levels acceptable to the American public.

Even though the production of gas from coal is not commercially demonstrated at present, the increased demand for gas, the decline in natural gas reserves, and the development of improved technology for the production of gas from coal will probably make it competitive in the next ten to fifteen years.—National Coal Policy, Inc.

Hydroelectric power counts for only 4 percent of the total national energy supply, while accounting for our 17 percent of the electricity in the country in 1968, down from 25.5 percent in 1955. The potential is not great, in view of increasing public opposition to the construction of dams, and it is estimated that by the turn of the century, hydroelectric power will account for only 7 percent of the electrical supply of the country.

The coal reserves of the United States are comparatively limitless when contrasted with our other reserves, but despite its abundance, coal use is limited because of its high sulfur content and difficulty in meeting air quality standards. However, productive research into removal of sulfur from smokestack gases continues. Most of the Nation's low-sulfur coal is located in the West, but transportation costs to the East raise very high economic barriers. Despite the tremendous reserves of about 1½ trillion tons, it is projected that coal, which was the source of 52 percent of all electrical energy in 1968, will account for only 30 percent of electrical energy by the year 2000.

As a sidelight, in 1900 coal supplied about three-fourths of our energy—oil and gas far less than one-fourth. Nearly three-fourths of today's energy needs is contributed by oil and gas.

Next week widely publicized hearings will be held regarding the production of energy at the Kaiparowits Plateau. The

Secretary of the Interior is expected to name a Task Force to study the further generation of electricity in the Four Corners area. The plant, which would cost around \$1 billion, would take 5 to 6 years to build. It would create a city of over 5,000 persons at Glen Canyon City, and the coal mining operations are estimated over \$12 million a year to State and county government. At the present time, the control of smoke and fly ash seem certain. The control of oxides of nitrogen and sulfur dioxide emissions represent the principal challenges at present. Kaiparowits would probably be the largest power plant in the world, rated at 5 million kilowatts. This would compare with an equal capacity of what is said to be the largest power plant in the world, which is located in Russia.

Last month I went with representatives of our Foreign Affairs Committee to Cadarache, France. There, research is being conducted which will eventually lead to the production of a breeder reactor utilizing U²³⁵ and U²³⁸ in the production of plutonium. Officials place their objective in the realm of certainty within the foreseeable future. Similar research is taking place in Arco, Idaho, and other areas throughout the world. Here again, negative impacts upon the environment will have to be solved, but solved they will be.

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

The Department of the Interior has identified 1.3 million acres which may have some potential as a source of natural geothermal energy. Most of this land is located in California and Oregon. The maximum amount of energy which could be produced from these geothermal reserves of the United States is 30,000 megawatts annually, so that the development of all possible natural geothermal sources would add up to just one-year energy reserve for the United States and cannot be counted on to supply more than 1 percent of U.S. energy needs at any time.

Under the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, the Department of the Interior is instructed to identify those areas which have potential as sites for development of geothermal energy sources. Development of this energy source is attractive because it has relatively no fuel costs. However, capital development and maintenance costs are high, and from the standpoint of the environment, satisfactory disposal of the waste minerals brought to the surface by the water must be obtained.

There are promising developments in the production of geothermal energy from nuclear explosions of large quantities of hot rock. The Atomic Energy Commission is cooperating to determine whether the process is technically feasible and the outlook is cautiously encouraging.

EXOTIC SOURCE OF ENERGY

The use of solar power captured outside the earth's atmosphere and converted to usable energy is a prospect for practical use in the 21st Century. Fusion power exists now only in theory. The use of ocean tides and ocean waves has long seemed a practical energy source, but handicapped by excessively high cap-

ital investment costs. An ingenious process of deriving energy from refuse dumps where the combustible waste is combined with oil and burned is in the experimental stage. At any foreseeable date at the present time, however, these types of energy sources are not expected to be capable of supplying more than 1 percent of our total energy needs.

The United States of course, is far ahead of all other countries in the world in the per capita consumption of energy.

INTERNATIONAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY
1968

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION
KILOGRAMS PER CAPITA

Country		
1. United States (22,728 pounds)---	10,331	
2. Canada -----	8,400	
3. Australia -----	5,121	
4. Great Britain -----	5,004	
5. West Germany -----	4,484	
6. U.S.S.R. -----	4,058	
7. Poland -----	3,838	
8. France -----	3,282	
9. South Africa -----	2,721	
10. Iraq -----	644	
11. Argentina -----	420	
12. Algeria -----	420	

The total power consumed by the United States represents 40% of the world energy consumption.

It is obvious that the energy needs of other people of the world will skyrocket as industrial nations provide a constantly increased standard of living for their people, and as developing nations provide common necessities of life. Those of us who have been in under-developed countries will remember streets filled with people pushing huge loads on bicycles. Ten's of million's are walking along country paths today still carrying loads on their heads. I vividly recall an early morning in Seoul, South Korea where the gross national product has increased over 600 percent in 10 years and yet with such great apparent industry energy and busy highways, if you get off the main road in the early morning, you will see the great majority of the people are consuming little more energy than did their ancestors. The reality which this country faces, therefore, is that the growing energy needs of the world's billions now living without adequate needs will swell to consume what surplus supplies might now seem apparent to members of the affluent society in the United States.

The energy needs of our civilization are overwhelming. Also overwhelming is our need to make our world cleaner and more habitable in the water, in the air and on our great and fabled land. Let us respect and encourage all responsible views and activity leading to the achievement of both objectives.

I AM ARLINGTON

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most impressive and inspiring Memorial

Day productions is a 12-page illustrated publication Arlington National Cemetery.

Produced by the Alexandria Gazette, Alexandria, Va., this is the complete story of Arlington and those who lay in rest there.

Mrs. Sarah C. Messer, publisher, and her staff have presented us with an extraordinary document which will be of even more value in future years.

Thus, for the use, information, and inspiration of my colleagues and readers of the RECORD, I insert the text of this work:

I AM ARLINGTON

BORN of one man's love and honor for America's first president

Home of a loving family—long gone

Grieved for by my last mistress, lest my honor be defiled

Emcompassed by war's sounds and fury

Defiled long ago by one man's hate for another

Rescued by wise men as a shining shrine and symbol for all America's sons who believed in freedom for their fellow-men.

I, guard their final resting place

I am Arlington, keeper of America's faith, lest men forget.

S.C.M. Memorial Day, 1971.

ARLINGTON—AN AMERICAN HERITAGE

Arlington is as American as the flag, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution or the Gettysburg Address.

To some it is a shrine in which rest all that they held dear. To others it is a monument to the heroes of the past and present. To still others it is a memorial—always to be remembered, never to be forgotten.

It represents all the people. It belongs to all the people.

THE MANSION

Arlington—and its mansion—was conceived as a memorial and so dedicated.

The tract of which it was a part was granted in 1669 to a ship's captain, Robert Howsing, in payment for transporting settlers to the New World—as broad a company as the soldiers who now lie there.

Captain Howsing sold his property to the Alexander family in whose hands it remained until 1778, when John Parke Custis bought 1100 acres—the land now comprising Arlington Cemetery and the Fort Myer Military Reservation.

Young Custis bought the property at the suggestion of his stepfather, George Washington. Washington believed strongly not merely in the ownership of property—but in the active working of the land. As he worked his own property, so he taught his stepson.

Martha Dandridge Custis Washington went through the same travail other mothers suffered when her son insisted on joining his stepfather in the War of the Revolution. He asked no favors and received none. But by the time of the Battle of Yorktown he was one of Washington's aides. He did not die in battle—but from the equally deadly camp fever—just at the moment of victory.

He left four children, two of whom were immediately adopted to the Washingtons—Eleanor and the heir to Arlington—George Washington Parke Custis.

George Washington Parke Custis adored his step-grandfather and ignored completely the "step." Like all small boys he called his property Mount Washington after his hero.

It was not George Washington's military prowess that most interested young Custis. That was outside of his life. But he followed Washington around Mt. Vernon like a little puppy. His grandfather could make things grow! And his mind was filled with what he saw done and as many of the reasons for it as he could repeat. He sat under the table

and listened to Rochambeau—himself a good farmer—and Lafayette who liked new methods—and he remembered.

When George Washington died, Custis bought as many of the things from Mt. Vernon as the Washington heirs would sell and started to build at Mount Washington, which he renamed Arlington after the Custis family estate on the Eastern Shore—and the Earl of Arlington from whom the original grant had come.

The mansion he built was one of the finest examples of Greek revival architecture in this country and a perfect setting for the memorial to George Washington he meant it to be.

He took 20 years to build the house—but it was worth it. The two wings are so perfect that it seems a background for the graves surrounding it.

Custis married Mary Lee Fitzhugh, a cousin of the Randolphs, and she was the perfect chatelaine. She planted the famous rose garden. One of her Randolph cousins—the writer of a famous book of recipes and household hints—was the first person buried at Arlington.

While Custis built the Mansion he did not neglect the rest of his memorial. He farmed as he had been taught. He varied his crops. He kept careful records. And his door was always open to any farmer who wanted to study the methods George Washington had taught him.

Some of his neighbors thought him "a little off" because class or social status meant nothing to him. For instance, he would have the marquee that had been Washington's during the war put up for a picnic for the people of Alexandria, or Georgetown or Washington, without regard to whom they were.

He believed that Washington belonged to the nation and that he (Custis) was a trustee not an owner.

The only one of his children to survive, Mary Ann Randolph Custis, grew up in this belief—that she would be a trustee for George Washington, and must carry out his wishes.

Mary Ann Randolph was an heiress and the young men for miles around gathered like bees around a flower—or rather like bears around a honey pot. Her mother looked them over carefully and said that what she wanted for Mary Ann was a man of character and integrity.

One of her playmates from childhood was a boy from Alexandria, whose father had been a fine scholar, a brilliant officer during the war and governor of Virginia—Light Horse Harry Lee. In 1812 just when Harry Lee was waiting for orders to take his post in the impending war with England, he went to Baltimore to see a friend and was attacked on the streets by a band of hoodlums who were instigated by French terrorists. Acting with the usual lack of intelligence of mobs of youngsters, they nearly murdered Harry Lee, being driven off just as they were about to gouge his eyes out. They left him with a broken body, scarred and disfigured for life. His youngest son, Robert, was to become Mary Ann Randolph Curtis' husband. Light Horse Harry Lee died a few years after the beating on his way home from the West Indies where he had gone to seek health in 1818.

George Washington had met his mobs of hoodlums in his day. The ignorant or too feeble minded to realize that they were being exploited by foreign subversive elements.

Harry Lee was, to say the least, not a thrifty man—and the property was entailed to the sons of his first marriage. But his second wife was Ann Carter, from a family whose name stood for integrity in Virginia. She managed. Living in a house in Alexandria, she brought up her boys, to the ideals of integrity and thrift. The oldest was sent to Harvard—and finished in three years.

The second went into the Navy where he rose rapidly. Robert soon found he had to be both daughter and son, for Ann Carter was virtually an invalid. He managed the servants, did the marketing, kept high marks in school and when he had time went to play with Mary Ann Custis.

In 1825 Calhoun signed the appointment of Robert E. Lee to West Point and so began his career which was to lead at long last to Appomattox.

As the government was giving him his education, Lee threw himself into his studies, as he felt honor bound, to justify his appointment.

He graduated second in his class—the first was Joseph Johnston who became one of the best generals of the Confederacy.

When Lee left West Point with marks high enough to grant him the coveted place in the Engineer Corps, he began his courting of Mary Ann Custis—a courtship that was to last all of her life. Their marriage was a true marriage. Custis was quite perturbed when he found that his son-in-law would not let him do the things for Mary Ann that he wished. But Lee was adamant. They would live on his pay and as his fellow officers lived. And they did. Mary Custis Lee was an obedient wife—and if she missed the things she had had, no one ever knew it. She was happy in every post to which they were sent and it was to her regret that she was not strong enough to follow him on his surveying expeditions. When he went in wild country or to war she went back to Arlington. Soon there were a brood of happy children playing on its lawns. But each birth took its toll of Mary's health and there began the illness that was to make her an invalid for the rest of her life.

When Lee went to Mexico with Winfield Scott, she suffered the anguish known by many a wife whose husband rests in Arlington. She was proud of what he accomplished and of the many stories which came back that showed his high character.

And always when he came back, there was a rose on her breakfast tray, later also on those of his daughters.

One year he had to take long leave to settle his father-in-law's estate. Custis had been too trusting—and he could not turn down anyone who had "been with Washington." But Lee straightened out the accounts.

Though many people refer to Arlington as the Lee Mansion, it never was that. It belonged to Mrs. Lee for life and then was in entail for the eldest son.

It was a happy family at Arlington whenever Lee could come home. But he was busy and rapidly rising in his profession until that day when the War Between the States became imminent. General Winfield Scott, his old commander of the Mexican War, sent for Lee and offered him the top command in the Army of the United States. No greater honor could have been offered him. His ancestors had helped to form the United States. He had spent his entire working life in its service.

And yet, he was a Virginian. Could he fight against his own people? The question of slavery did not enter into it. Both Washington and Custis had freed their slaves. Lee was in the forefront of the group who were working to educate the slaves to take care of themselves. They did not agree with the plan of just sending the slaves back to Africa untrained and uncared for.

No, the issue at stake with Lee was whether or not he could fight his fellow Virginians—whether the Carters, the Lees, the Fitzhughs and the Randolphs must be separated as families. Virginia had not joined the Confederacy. There was every hope she would not—but was she to fight her sister states?

There were many things for Lee to think about all that night as he walked the floor of his bedroom.

Finally he made his decision. He wrote Winfield Scott resigning his commission and in a letter to his sister said:

"With all my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have therefore resigned my commission in the Army and, save in defense of my native state, with hope that my poor services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called upon to draw my sword."

With a sad heart but firm determination Lee left for Richmond.

Mrs. Lee remained at Arlington for a while. She was a non-combatant and Arlington was her property—never his. But he knew that the location was such that either North or South would and must take it over. All along he had been trying to preserve her property for her. That his evaluation was correct was proven in 1862 when the Supreme Court confirmed Custis Lee's right to the property—and it was bought from him cheaply for no longer could anyone live there.

But Arlington had been taken over for taxes, it was said. Mrs. Lee had tried to send the money but the collectors refused to receive it from anyone but her hands—and she, by that time was a cripple in a wheelchair.

When Mrs. Lee left, she took some things but left most of the Washington relics stored in an attic. She thought they would be safe—and notified certain officers of what was there. They immediately tried to put the things in storage in Washington, but when they went for them, the goods had been vandalized and looted. Washington had suffered similar outrages from the political troops—those who had been raised among the lower elements with political elected officers. These were the ones who deserted at the first Bull Run.

THE CEMETERY

After Bull Run, the hospitals were crowded and the soldiers died like flies. The dead had to be buried somewhere and shortly every cemetery was full. New ones were opened and finally the suggestion was made that Arlington be used as a cemetery.

There was already one there in which rested the slaves and George Washington Custis together with his wife.

Secretary of War Stanton on June 15, 1862, declared that Arlington Mansion and the 200 acres surrounding it be declared a national cemetery.

But a month earlier—on May 13, 1862, the first body, that of Private William L. Christman, Company G, 67th Pennsylvania Infantry had already been interred there. This was done on the order of the Army quartermaster general, Brigadier Montgomery C. Meigs, who had been second to Lee in many of his assignments and who hated him—partly perhaps because Lee never noticed hatred. Meigs swore he would make the place uninhabitable for all time and he buried the soldiers not in the graveyard but as close to the mansion as possible. His particular spite was reserved for the rose garden where Lee had picked his "courting flowers." Needless to say, protests poured in from the Army officers who had been quartered in the mansion. But it was all to no avail. Stanton, the secretary of war, went right on making enemies, and Meigs went right on hating the people who had helped him, and thinking he should have been the General of the Army of the Potomac—though his ill-considered actions had nearly caused him to be court martialed and deposited in the café post of quartermaster.

Gradually Arlington became a real cemetery. The only ones who would not have minded were the Lees. They knew it had been a memorial for Washington—now it was a memorial to the brave men from both North and South who had fought for their beliefs and for their country as they saw it.

Following the conclusion of the Civil War the mansion was used as the office of the superintendent. But in 1925 an Act of Congress directed that the residence be restored to its pre-war condition and in 1933 it was transferred to the Department of the Interior whose duty it is to keep it up as a national memorial.

To those who visit it now, it is a beautiful home whose walls seem to echo the laughter and music of a happy family. There is nothing sad about Arlington.

A WALK THROUGH HISTORY

A walk through Arlington is not just a tour. It is a selective progress to what most interests the traveler, for there is something to suit the tastes of everyone, both young and old.

The historian will find interest in the graves of those who have fought in all wars from the Revolution on, for some of the latter were brought there to rest many years after their death. For instance there is James McCubbin Langan, who survived three years in the British prison hulks only to be killed by a mob, led by foreign subversive elements, who started by cutting off traffic in the streets and ended with the murder of an innocent bystander.

There are those who fought in the first wars against the Seminoles, and in the war of 1812 when Washington was burned.

There is the grave of Pierre l'Enfant jutting out from the hillside to look out upon the city he built in such beauty.

The Mexican War came next—the training ground for officers of both the Union and the Confederacy. And Civil War graves are many and interesting—such as the statue of General Philip Kearny. He had always wanted to be a soldier—but his grandfather and guardian intervened and he was sent to Princeton rather than West Point. But he studied in France at Saumur and as soon as his grandfather died, leaving him a million dollars, he was off to the Army. In the Mexican War he led his troop—whom he had furnished with matching dappled grey horses—so fast that he could not hear the Recall—and saved the day for the Americans—at the cost of his left arm. But that did not stop him. He wangled his way into the Army again when war broke out and became commander of the Third Division of the Army of the Potomac. He rode with his reins between his teeth and led his men by using his right arm. At the Second Bull Run he was killed at Chantilly.

But Kearny was most important for the esprit de corps which he established. His men were proud of the shoulder patch which marked them from all others—and from this idea was evolved the prized Medal of Honor.

Not only were the soldiers of the North buried at Arlington. About 500 Confederate soldiers who died in and around Washington were interred there. They lie in concentric circles around the Confederate Monument put up by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The statue is an imposing memorial executed by one of the most famous sculptors of his day—Moses Ezekiel. He did it for cost because he too was a veteran. He is buried at the foot of the monument and the simple slab reads as he had wished.

Moses J. Ezekiel
Sergeant of Company C,
Battalion of Cadets
of the
Virginia Military Institute

He had won many honors abroad, but he still remembered he had fought at New Market with the other schoolboys when they held the line against the Union troops.

It was some time before the southern women were permitted to put flowers on their loved ones graves and when on the occasion of the first Memorial Day, the southern women were refused entrance to the

cemetery, the newspapers noted that a great wind came and in the morning the flowers that had been on Union graves were found on the southern ones.

Then came the Indian wars—and the graves of the small boy's heroes—George Crook and Nelson Miles.

The Spanish American War, the Vera Cruz expedition, the border troubles with Mexico, World War I, the wars in the Caribbean, World War II, the Korean Police Expedition and now the war in Vietnam have all contributed their share of heroes both great and small to Arlington National Cemetery. The historian has much to seek there.

For those whose interest lies at sea—there is as great a range—Commodore Charles Wilkes who first won fame as a lieutenant when he made the great survey of the Southern Seas. It was the first scientific expedition ever fitted out by the United States government. It was Wilkes who discovered that Antarctica was a continent. He wrote 19 important volumes about his expeditions—but he won more publicity when as a captain he stopped the Trent and removed the southern commissioners—Mason and Slidell.

Also in the Civil War was David Dixon Porter—son of the man who took the Essex into the Pacific. We really could not have a war without the Porters. Gideon Welles, secretary of the Navy found him difficult to handle—so with Yankee shrewdness, made him an admiral and sent him to take Fort Fisher—at which three other Admirals had failed. Porter succeeded.

In the Spanish American War there were Schley and Samson, in World War I Sims, whom ever the British admired and from then on there are many buried in Arlington—the Pacific campaign in World War II was hard on naval officers—but they left imperishable records.

One of the most interesting monuments is the mast of the battleship Maine, sunk in Havana Harbor and the final cause of the Spanish American War. How it happened, no one knows. Some say the Spanish, others newspaper instigation, still others the Cubans themselves to push us into war. Whatever it was it raised the nation to fever pitch.

It is interesting that the base of the mast being large, has contained the bodies of two presidents of foreign nations. One was Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, whose body was removed to his homeland after the islands had been liberated from the Japanese.

The other is Ignace Jan Paderewski, pianist, patriot, president, who at his own request is to remain there until Poland is again free. For his sake may his stay not be too long.

For those whose interest is in the helpers—there were Leonard Wood, George Sternberg, Walter Reed, and William Crawford Gorgas. One of the loveliest of monuments in Arlington is dedicated to the nurses and to Jane Delano who mobilized the Army Nurses Corps. Around the majestic figure lie the nurses who have died in all our wars.

In the cemetery also rest many of whom we do not think as soldiers—but who had served in their day—William Jennings Bryan, who had been a colonel in the Spanish American War; John Foster Dulles who is listed as major, United States Army; Mary Roberts Rinehart, whose husband was an Army doctor; Richard E. Byrd, the explorer and his pilot Floyd Bennett; Abner Doubleday, the father of baseball; George Westinghouse, the inventor of the air brake; James V. Forrestal, first secretary of defense; William Frank Knox, secretary of the Navy who announced once "This is the only war I didn't enter as a buck private"; Julius Ochs Adler of the New York Times; Joseph Medill McCormick, founder of the New York Daily News, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, justice of the Supreme Court.

These are but a few of the famous names that are scattered among the GI gravestones

of Arlington. They were proud to have served and they wanted to lie with their comrades.

FATHER? SON? HUSBAND? "KNOWN BUT TO GOD"

Who is the Unknown Soldier? Father of a boy in Vermont, husband of a woman in Oregon, son of a woman in North Carolina—the list could go on forever among those who have lost their dear ones and who do not know where they lie.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is our greatest national shrine. There are really three men buried there. Beneath the marble sarcophagus set before the Memorial Amphitheater lies the Unknown Soldier of World War I. The white marble caps, inscribed "1941-1945" and "1950-1953" honor the unidentified fighting men killed in World War II and in Korea.

In the beginning the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was planned to honor the men who fought in "the war to end all wars"—World War I, but the wars did not end and so there was chosen one to represent World War II and the Korean war. All three are unknown to men but on the main Tomb, on the side facing the memorial amphitheater is carved the inscription:

"Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."

The austere design of the Tomb is relieved by Doric pilasters at the corner and on the sides. In the panel to the front, facing Washington and the Potomac River are three relief figures of Peace, Victory and Valor, commemorating the spirit of the Allies in World War I.

The great of the earth have come to do honor at the Tomb.

The young Queen of Great Britain, among whose titles is "The Defender of the Faith" has more than once come to this place with flowers. The stately guardian of the shrine of Mohammed at Mecca Ibn Saud, bowed his head before these honored dead. The aged leader of 10 million Buddhists, Archbishop Rosen Takashima brought a wreath to show his respect and to pray at the Tomb of the Unknown.

But the people to whom the Tomb meant most are the Americans from every part of the country and from every walk of life. There have been those who stayed for a while to dream that the Unknown might be their boy, so long marked missing.

There are those who find in it a symbol of a grace too far away to ever have been seen.

And there are those, far sadder still, who come to mourn all warrior dead because they have no son to give for their country.

There are among the visitors the old who remember the high hopes of peace and goodwill among nations. And there are the young who see visions of what they will do to make the earth right again.

And always there are the children, who, their parents hope, will carry away with them inspiration for the future, even if at present they are most fascinated by the fine looking Honor Guard.

Statistics of the millions who visit the Tomb are unimportant. What is important is that only those who care go there, only those who care cross the river. There is no morbidity—because these warriors are unknown.

Not the sculptured conquerors of old for whom great cathedrals were built, not the embalmed figure in Red Square in Moscow, not the draped catafalques upon which our own lamented great have lain, means as much as the plain marble Tomb "Known but to God—but, known to God."

Many have been the medals presented to these Unknown Soldiers by the nations of the world. Each has also received the Medal of Honor presented by the President in office at the time of their entombments.

The medals are on display in the Trophy Room of the amphitheater.

But perhaps the greatest tribute offered to these Unknown Soldiers is the Honor Guard which for 24 hours each day guards their tombs—not in fear of defacement, but as a tribute to all those who died that their country might live.

Guards at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier are selected from personnel assigned to the 1st Battalion (Reinforced), 3d Infantry (The Old Guard), the United States Army's ceremonial and security unit stationed at Fort Myer. These soldiers set the example of perfection for their comrades and the visiting American public in the spirit of their regimental motto, Noli Me Tangere (Touch Me Not).

A soldier seeking the honor of serving as a sentinel at the Tomb must possess exemplary qualifications. He must be an American citizen of high moral character with no record of civilian or military offenses. He must stand from six feet to six feet three inches tall and be of slender build and impressive military bearing. A soldier meeting these qualifications undergoes an intensive four weeks' training program before assuming the responsibilities of a Tomb Guard.

At his post, the Tomb Guard crosses the 63 foot black walkway at a special quick step in exactly 21 paces, faces the Tomb for 21 seconds and retraces his steps. The 21 steps and 21-second pause symbolize the 21-gun salute, our Nation's highest honor. As a gesture against possible threat on this sacred ground, the Tomb Guard bears his rifle on his shoulder away from the Tomb. There are no voice commands or cues.

Only under exceptional circumstances may the Tomb Guard speak or alter his silent, measured tour of duty. The guard will issue a warning if anyone attempts to enter the restricted area around the Tomb, but first he must halt and bring his rifle to port arms. The slap of his hands against the rifle stock usually is sufficient warning to any would-be trespasser.

During inclement weather or a wreath-laying ceremony the guard stands at the position of parade rest in a sentry box at the far end of his walkway.

Tomb Guards wear the Army blue uniform. The pattern and color are reminiscent of those worn by northern troops during the Civil War. Tomb Guards also are privileged to wear a silver badge on the right breast of the coat pocket; the badge is an inverted open laurel wreath surrounded by a representation of the front elevation of the Tomb, with the upper section containing the three figures of Peace, Victory and Valor, and the words Honor Guard at the base. A guard leaving the unit is permitted to retain this badge and may wear it during the rest of his military service.

The guard changes every half hour when the cemetery is open to the public and every two hours at other times. Each new Tomb Guard assumes his guard duty in a simple but impressive ceremony.

The guard is organized into three reliefs, each composed of a sergeant and four guards. A relief serves for 24 hours and is off for 48.

Until 1926 a civilian watchman served as guardian of the Tomb. On March 25 of that year the secretary of war ordered the establishment of the military guard. This is now the 16-man Tomb Guard detail.

The United States Army Tomb Guard represents the unwavering perseverance and dedication to duty demanded of the men who serve in our nation's military forces.

NO POLITICS IN DEATH—JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Two Presidents of the United States lie buried in Arlington. One a Republican, William Howard Taft, who died in 1930 and the other a Democrat, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, who was slain in 1963.

Next to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, more visitors come to pay their respects at the Kennedy grave than at any other individual grave in the cemetery.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 35th President of the United States, was a veteran with active service as a Navy lieutenant during World War II. He died from an assassin's bullet on Nov. 22, 1963, at the height of his career.

During his term of office President Kennedy came to Arlington many times—the last on Veterans Day 11 days before his death. Earlier on a visit to the Custis-Lee Mansion he had commented on the beauty and serenity of the scene and remarked "I could stay here forever." His grave, some 300 feet down the terrace from the mansion, is in direct line with the axis of the Memorial Bridge spanning the Potomac and the Lincoln Memorial in Washington. In the grave-site, with two of his infant children beside him, rests John Kennedy—his grave forever marked by an Eternal Flame. In the adjacent grave site is his brother, Robert Kennedy, also a veteran and also the victim of an assassin's bullet.

Perhaps John Fitzgerald Kennedy's moment of greatest glory was on that Inaugural Day when he laid a charge upon the American people when he challenged them to action. The greatest tribute to his memory—his Eternal Flame—is in the enduring quality of his own words:

"And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country.

"My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what together we can do for the freedom of man.

"Finally, whether you are citizens of America or citizens of the world, ask of us the same high standard of strength and sacrifice which we ask of you.

"With a good conscience our only sure reward, with history the final judge of our deeds, let us go forth to lead the land we love, asking His blessing and His help, but knowing that here on Earth, God's work must be truly our own."

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

William Howard Taft, the 27th President of the United States, formerly secretary of war, and high commissioner to the Philippines, was subsequently Chief Justice of the United States. He was interred in Arlington on March 11, 1930, where he was joined by his wife on May 23, 1943. The austere and imposing monument that marks their grave was by the well known sculptor of their day, James E. Fraser.

President Taft's experience had been varied among people of many races and many beliefs. In his inaugural day address he summed up what he felt to be the attitude of a peace-loving nation in a time of stress and strain:

"Our international policy is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of its awful consequences that it always entails, whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort consistent with national honor and national interest to avoid a resort to arms.

We favor every instrumentality . . . to maintain peace. But we should be blind to existing conditions and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists if we did not realize, that, with all the nations of the world armed and prepared for war, we must be ourselves in a similar condition, in order to prevent other nations from taking advantage of us and of our inability to defend our interests and assert our rights with a strong hand."

AT JOURNEY'S END

On the green hillsides of Arlington under serried rows of white marble rest the soldiers of our wars. They have found quiet and peace

at last. The last trumpet has sounded for them. They are not alone, their comrades lie beside them. General Pershing chose a GI headstone for his grave—and to lie among the men who had fought beside him. The GI headstones also mark the graves of those who have come back from Vietnam.

A funeral at Arlington is a solemn token of respect a grateful nation pays to those who fought that the American ideals of freedom might endure and that the American way of life might continue.

Regardless of rank every serviceman or veteran to be buried at Arlington is given an impressive funeral service. Chaplains of all faiths are available to conduct the services, or a civilian clergyman is welcomed. The family, if it so desires, may have the service at the chapel at Fort Myer—a church whose classic lines fit in with the whole plan of Arlington.

Honors befitting the status of the deceased are rendered by his own branch of the service. Simple honors include a burial party to carry the casket draped in the United States Flag, a firing party to fire the traditional three volley salute and a bugler to render the haunting taps.

Full honors for a commissioned officer include a military band. The casket may be mounted on a black artillery caisson drawn by matched black or grey horses—the last horses on active service in the United States Army.

Officers with the rank of colonel or above or who during their service had been mounted are entitled to a caparisoned horse, with boots reversed in the stirrups, led behind the caisson. To the young this may seem odd—but it is the century-old symbol of the fallen warrior.

The service at the grave site is not somber but solemn. The flag ceremony, the salute and taps are described in the following pages.

Burial in Arlington Cemetery is a privilege rather than a right and recently restrictions had to be made—there just wasn't enough room.

However, comprehensive plans have been made and work is currently under way for the development and enlargement of Arlington National Cemetery to assure that it may always be a place of hallowed memories and "a Shrine of each Patriot's Devotion."

Plans for the expansion of the cemetery to include the South Post of Fort Myer were first conceived and approved in 1924 and reaffirmed by action of the appropriate agencies in 1960.

The concept for the development of the 200-acre tract of the Fort Myer South Post and for integrating the old and new Arlington into a unified whole has been developed by outstanding architectural and engineering firms.

Plans call for the improved landscaping of the older areas and complete preparation of new sections with trees, shrubs, turf and adequate watering facilities. Included will be a Memorial Chapel, a Visitors Center and other facilities. The entire project is expected to be completed by 1977.

A DEAD SOLDIER

He sleeps at last—a hero of his race.
Dead!—and the night lies softly on his face,
While the faint stars, like sentinels,
Hover above his lonely resting place.
A soldier—yet less soldier than a man,
Who gave to justice what a soldier can—
The courage of his arm, a patient heart,
And the fire-soul that flamed when wrong began.

No Caesar, Alexander, Antonine,
No despot born of the old warrior line,
Napoleons of the sword, whose cruel hands
Caught at the throat of love upon its shrine,—

But one who worshipped in the sweeter years
Those rights that men have gained with
blood and tears;

Who led his armies like a priest of men,
And fought his battles with anointed spears.

G. E. Montgomery, 1855-1898, One-time
New York Times Drama Critic.

PEACE AT LAST, AND THE FLAG OF A SERVICEMAN

The flag is the symbol of our nation. It is the flag that men follow into battle in defense of our liberties. It was the flag sewn by Betsy Ross, that was the emblem of these liberties before we became a nation.

It was the flag that brought the North and South together after the bitter, fratricidal war between the states.

It was the flag that sent both North and South up the slopes of San Juan Hill together. It was the flag that sent them to stop the Kaiser on the Marne and 30 years later Hitler on the hedgerows of Normandy.

It was the flag that blended the Rebel and the Yankee cheer from Pusan to the Yalu.

The flag still flies in Vietnam as it has flown throughout the world.

Each serviceman has a flag to cover his casket and in a dignified ceremony—just after the rifle or cannon shots are fired, and as Taps ring out in silver notes, the flag is folded in triangular shape and is handed to the superintendent of the cemetery who then presents it to the next of kin.

Once it was handed to a 15-year-old boy who stood straight as an arrow and received it solemnly—and then said in a clear voice: "I vow I will never dishonor it."

God grant that that may be the vow of all who attended the Flag Ceremony!

TAPS

Arlington is a place of music. Above the songs of birds rises several times each day the silver notes of Taps. So exquisite is the sound of the bugle call that it seems only the call of another bird.

Taps was, of course, originally played only by three taps on the drum to mark retirement at night for the weary soldier. One day Major General Daniel Butterfield was listening to his bugler Oliver W. Norton practice. Together they composed Taps as we know it today. The new call was first sounded at the Brigade Headquarters of General Butterfield at Harrison's Landing, on the banks of the lower Potomac River in July of 1862.

The sound of Taps are known to all service men young and old. They have been a source of rest for them and comfort to their families throughout the years.

Day is done,
Gone the sun
From the lake,
From the hill,
From the sky.
All is well,
Safely rest
God is nigh.

THE ARMED SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Armed Services of the United States are a group apart, different from the armies of other nations, and typically American. What makes this difference? Why are they typically American?

It is selection. The boys come from all ranks of life, from farm and factory, from village and city, from the work bench and the schoolroom. There is no question of class, no bar of national origin because of the names they bear, no dispute as to their religion. They are chosen because they are physically fit and mentally able to do a hard job, because they are tough enough to take it—and to hand it out.

It is leadership. With only a small standing army, the last war found us with too few men trained to lead. But that never stopped an American Army! The boys in the ranks were carefully culled by their officers, and, if they showed qualities of leadership, were pushed into officers' training camps.

there to earn their ratings. Gossip mongers to the contrary, few of our officers were selected because of their "friends". Many have come up from the ranks through sheer ability and hard work. Our leaders understand the men they are leading because in the ranks are men they know, who come from the same kind of homes, and who were taught in the same schools the same beliefs in democracy. The men obey because they know "why". The officers lead because they know "how".

It is devotion. In our ranks are men whose ancestors crossed the seas generations ago in a search for freedom, and those who came in the last wave of immigration. It is a common bond that ties them together—a bond of devotion which is but the symbol of a greater devotion to the free land that is the United States of America.

It is consecration. Men who are Americans in spirit are consecrated to an ideal set forth in the Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal", in the Farewell Address of George Washington, "Citizens by birth or choice * * * the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings and successes"; in the Gettysburg Address of Abraham Lincoln, "Government of the people, by the people and for the people"; and in the motto of the United States "In God We Trust".

It is to these men both of the past and the present, that we pay homage on this Memorial Day! May we never forget the debt we owe them and may we at all times give them the respect and honor that is their due.

NINETYETH BIRTHDAY OF RABBI MORDECAI KAPLAN

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a distinguished commemorative gathering will take place in New York City on the evening of June 14 to mark the 90th birthday of Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, distinguished scholar, teacher and theologian, who is perhaps best known as the founder of the Reconstructionist Movement in Judaism. He is a man who has made his mark upon our times.

I ask unanimous consent that there be included as part of my remarks the tribute to Rabbi Kaplan by Rabbi Ira Eisenstein, the president of the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College.

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

TRIBUTE TO RABBI KAPLAN

No single individual in the 20th century in the United States has influenced Judaism more than Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, who is about to attain the age of ninety (his birthday falls on June 11). Revered throughout the Jewish world as scholar, teacher and, above all, thinker, he is the author of more than a dozen major books on theology, professor for more than fifty years at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, founder and dean of the Teachers Institute, organizer of the Jewish Reconstructionist movement, and mentor to hundreds of rabbis, educators,

and thousands of laymen. Rabbi Kaplan has been awarded honorary degrees by five universities and numerous honors by major Jewish bodies.

His fine intellect, his extraordinary intellectual honesty, his broad education and, most of all, his fierce love for his people and for the land of his adoption, have combined to enable him to produce a philosophy of religion, and of Judaism in particular, which has won over many who might otherwise have turned their backs upon the synagogue, or the church.

Rabbi Kaplan seeks God in the natural world, finds evidence of divinity in the educated conscience. Such conscience is a reflection of cosmic laws which, in man, take the form of love, responsibility and creativity.

The cultivated conscience expresses itself in the life of a people or nation, and fashioned by just laws. Hence, justice through law must become the ideal of all peoples and nations. Rabbi Kaplan considers this purpose so sacred that he has designated it the "religion of ethical nationhood."

American democracy, he believes, has a unique opportunity of embodying this ideal and it is for this reason that he proposes that Jews—and all other groups—live in "two civilizations," their own traditional civilization and the common civilization of America.

The implications of Rabbi Kaplan's philosophy of ethical nationhood are many and significant for the future of this nation. And it is therefore fitting that distinguished Americans, Jew and non-Jew, have willingly added their names of the large list of sponsors who laud this nonagenarian on his 90th birthday.

GEORGIA-PACIFIC CORP.

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, the General Assembly of South Carolina recently adopted a splendid resolution commending the Georgia-Pacific Corp. I commend it to my colleagues attention:

A Concurrent Resolution requesting the Federal Trade Commission not to instigate anti-trust charges against the Georgia-Pacific Corporation concerning its eight pine plywood plants in the south.

Whereas, the news media has published unconfirmed reports that the Federal Trade Commission is in the process of commencing antitrust charges against the Georgia-Pacific Corporation, which would require Georgia-Pacific to divest itself of eight plywood plants in the South, including one at Russellville, South Carolina, and also six hundred seventy-three thousand acres of timberland including two hundred thousand acres in South Carolina; and

Whereas, Georgia-Pacific's industrial expansion in South Carolina has been sought and encouraged by both local and State officials and is presently an important factor in our State's economy with a capital investment of seventy-six million dollars and annual expenditures for materials and labor of approximately thirty-seven million dollars; and

Whereas, the citizens of the entire State and particularly those of Sumter County are deeply disturbed by the threat of these charges against Georgia-Pacific, which has been an excellent industrial citizen in our State supplying one thousand three hundred

jobs and over six million dollars in annual payroll in Sumter County alone and one hundred forty jobs with a payroll of over seven hundred fifty thousand dollars in Clarendon County; and

Whereas, this company owns less than one per cent of the commercial forest lands in the Southern States which have pine, which is extremely small compared to the amount of forest lands owned by other companies in the South. In most instances the forest acreage owned provides only a small percentage of the requirements of Georgia-Pacific as the bulk of its timber needs are purchased on the open market; and

Whereas, in 1964 Georgia-Pacific, at great expense and risk, successfully pioneered Southern pine plywood and up to now it has built eight plants in the South, none of which were acquired. Incredibly, this proposed Federal Trade Commission order would require Georgia-Pacific to divest itself of the first pine plywood plant constructed in the South; and

Whereas, the development by Georgia-Pacific of Southern pine plywood, as well as related facilities, greatly increased utilization of Southern pine timber, bringing thousands of jobs, better market for logs and timber, greater community stability and much needed building materials to help meet the nation's housing goals. The imposition of this proposed Federal Trade Commission order would stifle one of the most dynamic innovative firms in the industry, establish a crippling precedent and penalize genuine progress at a time when the nation must utilize every job creating, tax generating, production enterprise it can. Our anti-trust laws are intended to benefit not burden this country. Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

That the Federal Trade Commission is hereby requested not to instigate anti-trust charges against the Georgia-Pacific Corporation concerning its eight pine plywood plants in the South. Be it further;

Resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to each member of Congress from South Carolina.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, I would like to have printed in the RECORD tables which show the funds needed for educational opportunity grants and for college work-study programs and the current allotments for them to each State. In most of the States the tables give similar information by congressional districts for colleges which have applied for Federal funds.

As these tables indicate, there is an urgent need for additional fiscal year 1972 appropriations by the Senate for the EOG and work-study programs.

I ask unanimous consent that these Federal student aid program tables be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal †	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
U. S. total, for 1971-72.....	156,546,146	102,538,146	259,084,423	165,646,310	63,108,164	40.3	163,070,340	80,506,704	49.8
Total, Alabama.....	3,338,927	2,171,132	5,510,059	3,145,077	973,945	29.1	3,845,705	1,420,923	36.9
District No. 1 (Jack Edwards):									
Gadsden State Junior College.....	59,248	16,650	75,898	40,801	24,151	40.7	30,447	13,837	45.4
Mobile College.....	17,400	12,312	29,712	18,480	6,168	35.4	18,322	10,127	55.2
Mobile State Junior College.....	52,500	8,100	60,600	18,444	10,344	19.7	65,520	19,680	30.0
Patrick Henry State Junior College.....	6,000	2,000	8,000	4,718	2,718	45.3	16,100	5,713	35.4
Spring Hill College.....	36,000	23,200	59,200	30,000	6,800	18.8	8,200	8,200	38.2
University of South Alabama.....	112,000	73,600	185,600	110,604	37,004	33.0	155,000	59,040	38.0
District total.....	283,148	135,862	419,010	223,047	87,185	30.7	306,873	116,597	37.9
District No. 2:									
Alabama Christian College.....	19,800	5,200	25,000	10,035	4,835	24.4	20,000	7,849	39.2
Alabama State University.....	47,895	39,650	87,545	57,314	17,664	36.8	161,120	77,239	47.9
Auburn University at Montgum.....	6,400	6,400	12,800	2,174	2,174	33.9	12,450	2,991	24.0
Huntingdon College.....	46,144	30,084	76,228	42,720	12,636	27.3	26,000	10,004	38.4
Jefferson Davis State Junior College.....					24,000		24,000	9,435	39.3
James H. Faulker State Junior College.....	7,500	2,100	9,600	6,242	4,142	55.2	46,792	15,592	33.3
Lorleen B. Wallace State Junior College.....	16,000	4,800	20,800	12,953	8,153	50.9	20,900	9,766	46.7
Massey Daughon Business College.....							15,312	3,690	24.0
Troy State University.....	118,250	122,650	240,900	142,734	20,084	16.9	172,648	44,936	26.0
District total.....	261,989	204,484	469,473	274,172	69,688	26.5	499,222	181,502	36.3
District No. 3 (G. W. Andrews):									
Alexander City State Junior College.....	18,400	6,600	25,000	12,035	5,435	29.5	34,459	12,710	36.8
Auburn University, Auburn campus.....	140,000	52,562	192,562	94,960	42,398	30.2	166,965	47,627	28.5
Enterprise State Junior College.....	11,550	4,400	15,950	8,400	4,000	34.6	88,445	25,133	28.4
George C. Wallace State Technical Junior College.....							10,000	7,310	73.1
Tuskegee Institute.....	427,500	315,350	742,850	414,101	98,917	23.1	423,000	124,651	33.0
District total.....	597,450	378,912	976,362	529,496	150,584	25.2	731,869	235,431	32.1
District No. 4:									
Jacksonville State University.....	63,000	75,000	138,000	88,587	13,587	21.5	100,000	47,607	47.6
Selma University.....	149,000		149,000	84,925	84,925	56.9	30,000	25,785	85.9
Southern Business College.....							4,140	1,160	28.0
Southern Union State Junior College.....	10,000	3,200	13,200	6,733	3,533	35.3	56,850	15,682	27.5
Tallahassee College.....	144,000	171,000	315,000	194,218	23,218	16.1	52,818	18,595	35.2
District total.....	366,000	249,200	615,200	374,463	125,263	34.2	243,808	108,829	44.6
District No. 5:									
Judson College.....	14,000	8,400	22,400	11,796	3,396	24.2	5,000	2,238	44.7
Livingston State University.....	70,800	58,800	129,600	88,546	29,746	42.0	55,104	24,657	44.7
Stillman College.....	238,500	130,788	369,288	207,221	76,433	32.0	120,000	57,732	48.1
The Marlon Institute.....	12,000		12,000	6,793	6,793	56.6	1,500	1,289	85.9
University of Montevallo.....	49,000	26,600	75,600	38,715	12,115	24.7	57,403	14,514	25.2
University of Alabama.....	360,000	358,400	718,400	439,113	80,713	22.4	570,000	188,051	32.9
District total.....	744,300	582,988	1,327,184	792,184	209,196	28.1	809,007	288,481	35.6
District No. 6:									
Birmingham Southern College.....	50,985	28,106	79,091	38,407	10,391	20.3	57,024	13,099	22.9
Booker T. Washington Business College.....							55,296	37,750	68.2
Daniel Payne College.....	22,500		22,500	8,152	8,152	36.2	28,000	15,914	56.8
Jefferson State Junior College.....	28,400	12,600	41,000	24,350	11,750	41.3	64,100	28,898	45.0
Miles College.....	360,000	237,600	597,600	343,383	105,783	29.3	311,649	125,604	40.3
Samford University.....	40,000	32,300	72,300	43,850	11,550	28.8	40,000	10,332	25.8
T. A. Lawson State Junior College.....	37,500	1,200	38,700	20,880	19,680	52.4	43,200	27,274	63.1
University of Alabama, Birmingham.....	113,750	25,200	138,950	43,748	18,548	16.3	148,548	36,493	24.5
District total.....	653,135	336,916	990,051	522,770	185,854	28.4	747,817	295,364	39.4
District No. 7:									
Alabama School of Trade.....							6,850	4,273	62.3
Albert P. Brewer State Junior College.....	13,500	3,600	17,100	5,638	2,038	15.0	28,200	6,825	24.2
Cullman College.....	19,500	4,550	24,050	8,323	3,773	19.3	9,173	2,827	30.8
George C. Wallace State Junior College.....							10,000	8,595	85.9
Northwest Alabama State Junior College.....	12,250	4,200	16,450	8,956	4,756	38.8	33,280	12,409	37.2
Sneed State Junior College.....	26,000		26,000	6,590	6,590	25.3	17,500	7,086	40.4
St. Bernard College.....	19,200	24,000	43,200	28,566	4,566	23.7	25,544	8,200	32.1
Walker College.....							20,976	2,868	13.6
District total.....	90,450	36,350	126,800	58,073	21,723	24.0	15,523	53,083	35.0
District No. 8:									
Alabama A. & M. College.....	124,800	76,500	201,300	124,830	48,330	38.7	45,000	30,108	66.9
Alverson-Draughon College.....							9,100	2,907	30.2
Athens College.....	6,695	12,360	19,055	14,360	2,000	29.8	5,604	5,104	100
Florence State University.....	90,000	88,800	178,800	108,720	19,920	22.1	105,000	36,777	35.0
John C. Calhoun State Teachers.....	19,980		19,980	8,145	8,145	40.7	30,000	10,501	35.0
North Alabama College of Commerce.....							4,140	1,845	44.5
Northeast State Junior College.....	30,000	2,400	32,400	13,865	11,465	38.2	38,000	21,037	55.3
Oakwood College.....	94,500	54,000	148,500	84,176	30,176	31.9	21,720	10,665	49.1
University of Alabama, Huntsville.....	16,480	12,360	28,840	16,776	4,416	26.7	20,270	7,298	36.0
District total.....	382,455	246,420	628,875	370,872	124,452	32.5	278,834	126,242	45.2
Total, Alaska.....	107,250	43,980	151,230	76,197	32,217	30.0	115,369	39,129	33.9
Alaska Methodist.....	77,250	37,080	114,330	61,255	24,175	31.2	74,750	22,416	29.9
Sheldon Jackson Junior College.....	21,000	2,400	23,400	7,350	4,950	23.5	16,859	7,209	42.7
University of Alaska.....	9,000	4,500	13,500	7,592	3,092	34.3	23,760	9,504	40.0

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant					Work-study			
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal †	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
Total, Arizona	1,858,320	962,795	2,821,115	1,633,944	670,959	36.1	1,786,527	745,949	41.7
District No. 1 (J. J. Rhodes):									
Arizona State University	344,720	270,960	615,680	345,160	83,200	24.1	480,000	189,932	39.5
Granite Computer (Phoenix)							24,288	13,632	56.1
Mesa County College	89,000	13,360	102,360	39,588	26,228	29.4	59,000	21,000	36.0
Phoenix College	315,000	35,000	350,000	204,459	169,459	53.7	260,000	133,683	51.4
District total	748,720	319,320	1,068,040	598,207	278,887	37.2	823,288	358,497	43.5
District No. 2 (Morris K. Udall):									
Arizona Western College	56,000	22,750	78,750	52,080	29,330	52.3	52,936	22,990	43.4
Central Arizona College	54,000	18,300	72,300	46,292	27,992	51.8	44,625	32,374	72.5
Cochise College	30,900	15,600	46,500	26,640	11,040	35.7	16,480	4,865	29.5
Granite Computer—Tucson	0	0	0	0	0		9,293	6,496	69.9
Pima College	70,000	12,525	82,525	46,417	33,892	48.4	35,000	19,247	54.9
University of Arizona	240,000	188,400	328,400	273,200	84,800	35.3	351,600	109,370	31.1
District total	450,900	257,575	708,475	444,629	187,054	41.4	509,934	195,342	38.3
District No. 3 (Sam Steiger):									
Eastern Arizona College	57,500	28,350	85,850	50,167	21,817	37.9	23,955	19,261	80.4
Glendale County College	37,500	12,000	49,500	28,400	16,400	43.7	27,000	3,569	13.2
Grand Canyon College	23,150	24,500	47,650	32,253	7,753	33.4	15,000	4,410	29.4
MariCopa Technical College	32,000	3,500	35,500	17,057	13,557	42.3	28,800	9,554	33.1
Navaho Community College	63,000	56,700	119,700	83,390	26,690	42.3	57,600	33,571	58.2
Northern Arizona University	400,000	244,800	644,800	356,644	111,844	27.9	266,000	108,854	40.0
Prescott College	12,000	6,050	18,050	10,800	4,750	39.5	15,750	7,965	50.5
Thunderbird Graduate School of Int. Management	0	0	0	0	0		2,500	1,407	56.2
Yauopi College	17,550	6,000	23,550	12,397	6,397	36.4	8,500	3,519	41.4
District total	642,700	381,900	1,024,600	591,108	209,208	32.5	445,105	192,110	43.1
Total, Arkansas	1,038,475	1,009,935	2,048,410	1,517,504	507,569	48.8	2,115,824	1,100,247	52.0
District No. 4 (David Pryor):									
Agricultural Mechanical & Normal College	185,000	203,900	388,900	321,096	117,096	63.3	250,000	173,280	69.3
Arkansas A. & M. College	56,700	77,850	134,550	107,543	29,693	52.3	95,880	58,154	60.6
Capital City Business College							4,000	1,920	48.0
Henderson State College	51,500	60,203	111,703	82,524	22,321	43.3	125,078	48,487	38.7
Ouachita Baptist University	55,250	44,200	99,450	78,681	34,481	62.4	100,000	44,786	44.7
Pines Vocational Technical School							12,800	5,671	44.3
Southern State College	90,000	93,150	183,150	146,892	53,742	59.7	182,000	96,449	52.9
Southwest Technical Institute							26,652	15,812	59.3
District total	438,450	479,303	917,753	736,736	257,433	58.7	796,410	444,569	55.8
Total, California	18,397,278	9,666,823	28,064,101	16,590,046	6,923,223	37.6	18,922,156	5,415,726	28.6
District No. 1 (Don H. Clauson):									
College of Marin	39,000	13,000	52,000	37,840	24,840	63.6	63,000	28,716	45.5
College of the Redwoods	16,000	6,000	22,000	15,560	9,560	59.7	38,000	14,640	38.5
Empire College of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0		17,890	10,049	56.1
Humboldt State College	72,750	72,750	145,500	100,804	28,054	38.5	174,000	37,595	21.6
Napa College	22,200	11,000	33,200	22,200	10,000	100	36,261	9,818	27.0
Pacific Union College	46,000	40,500	86,500	64,720	24,220	53.8	49,700	17,449	35.1
Sonoma State College	117,000	88,000	205,000	147,751	59,751	51.0	130,000	38,608	29.6
District total	311,950	231,250	543,200	399,875	168,625	54.0	508,851	156,875	30.8
District No. 2 (Harold T. Johnson):									
Butte College	40,000	10,400	50,400	27,472	17,072	42.6	20,000	4,593	22.9
Chico State College	296,700	222,640	519,340	294,427	71,787	24.1	229,861	48,787	21.2
Columbia Jr. College	27,000	7,200	34,200	25,126	17,926	66.3	25,970	9,583	36.9
Feather River College	8,000	5,000	13,000	7,000	2,000	25.0	15,000	3,484	23.2
Lassen College	5,400	600	6,000	3,512	2,902	53.7	12,050	3,168	26.2
Shasta College	45,000	15,500	60,500	40,084	24,584	54.6	33,428	8,940	26.7
Sierra College	41,000	8,000	49,000	36,169	28,169	68.7	26,448	11,944	45.1
District total	463,100	269,340	732,440	433,780	164,440	35.5	362,697	90,509	24.9
District No. 3 (John E. Moss):									
American River College	50,000	21,000	71,000	55,144	34,144	68.2	86,400	41,630	48.1
Consumnes River College	25,956	8,343	34,299	14,672	6,329	24.3	19,570	5,132	26.2
Sacramento City College	195,000	32,100	227,100	160,139	128,039	65.6	120,000	50,070	41.7
Sacramento State College	275,000	248,200	523,200	351,762	103,562	37.6	300,000	114,543	38.1
District total	545,956	309,643	855,599	581,717	272,074	49.8	525,970	211,375	40.1
District No. 4 (Robert L. Leggett):									
Solano College	48,000	5,400	53,400	30,154	24,754	48.0	80,970	24,380	30.1
U. C. Davis	166,000	137,700	303,700	197,213	59,513	35.8	373,000	123,512	33.1
Yuba College	91,000	16,100	107,100	52,894	36,794	40.4	72,000	14,958	20.7
District total	305,000	159,200	464,200	280,261	121,061	39.6	525,970	162,850	30.9
District No. 8 (George P. Miller):									
Chabot College	42,750	34,200	76,950	81,000	46,800	109.4	21,120	14,597	69.1
College of Alameda	85,000	35,700	120,700	46,583	10,883	12.8	162,000	43,780	27.0
District total	130,750	69,900	197,650	127,583	57,683	44.1	183,120	58,377	31.8
District No. 5 (Phillip Burton):									
Golden Gate College	45,600	45,000	90,600	65,324	20,324	44.5	47,160	11,150	23.6
Hastings College of the Law							80,000	29,116	36.3
San Francisco Art Institute	10,000	3,000	13,000	6,414	3,414	34.1	4,500	1,306	29.0
University of California, San Francisco Medical Center							140,800	44,704	31.7
District total	55,600	48,000	103,600	71,738	23,738	42.6	272,460	86,276	31.6

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant					Work-study			
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 6 (William S. Mailliard):									
City College, San Francisco (San Francisco Unified School District)	126,600	59,400	186,000	128,562	69,162	54.6	69,300	28,317	40.8
College of the Siskiyous	47,500	5,500	53,000	17,450	11,950	25.1	40,000	5,121	12.8
Dominical College San Rafael	15,000	3,000	18,000	5,000	2,000	13.3	1,550	700	45.1
Lone Mountain College	33,150	35,010	68,160	45,631	10,621	32.0	14,832	4,241	28.5
San Francisco Conservatory of Music	4,500	9,000	13,500	11,200	2,200	48.8	2,000	1,077	53.8
San Francisco State College	454,750	472,650	927,400	679,647	206,997	45.5	1,022,544	286,909	28.0
Santa Rosa Junior College	61,650	9,000	70,650	30,511	21,511	34.8	13,000	9,085	69.8
Simpson Bible College	16,000	11,200	27,200	14,614	3,414	21.3	16,000	3,497	21.8
University of San Francisco	24,000	40,850	64,850	51,040	10,190	42.4	11,950	6,674	55.8
District total	783,150	645,610	1,428,760	983,655	338,045	43.1	1,191,176	345,621	29.0
District No. 7 (Ronald V. Dellums):									
Armstrong College	0	0	0	0	0		14,000	9,973	71.2
California College of Arts and Crafts	75,000	32,000	107,000	44,804	12,804	17.0	40,000	4,719	11.7
California Concordia College	3,500	3,500	7,000	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
College of the Holy Names	14,400	18,400	32,800	23,180	4,780	33.1	6,400	1,909	29.8
Graduate Theological Union	0	0	0	0	0		11,307	3,335	29.4
Laney College	157,500	36,400	193,900	139,045	102,645	65.1	360,000	70,377	19.5
Merrill College	170,000	40,000	210,000	114,720	74,720	43.9	246,000	55,094	22.3
Mills College	45,000	27,000	72,000	40,658	14,658	30.3	73,000	14,022	19.2
University of California, Berkeley	408,000	582,400	990,400	791,361	208,961	51.2	1,029,500	307,600	29.8
District total	873,400	739,700	1,613,100	1,157,268	417,568	47.8	1,783,707	467,029	26.1
District No. 9 (Don Edwards):									
California State College Hayward	185,250	71,600	256,850	147,484	75,884	40.9	119,800	32,539	27.1
Control Data Institute	0	0	0	0	0		9,600	1,523	15.8
Ohlone College	7,650	2,500	10,150	9,120	6,620	86.5	10,920	4,561	41.7
San Jose Bible College	1,845	1,050	2,895	2,895	1,845	100	11,660	2,914	24.9
San Jose Hospital School of Nursing	25,600	0	25,600	5,575	5,575	22.3	9,791	1,546	15.7
District total	219,745	75,150	294,895	165,074	89,924	40.9	161,771	43,083	26.6
District No. 10 (Charles S. Gubser):									
Bryant and Stratton College of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0		7,910	2,506	31.6
De Anza College	154,500	18,952	173,452	87,240	68,288	44.1	150,000	32,664	21.7
Foothill College	45,000	21,000	66,000	36,365	15,365	34.1	120,000	23,570	19.6
Gavilan College	77,000	21,000	98,000	39,778	18,778	24.3	81,200	21,982	27.0
San Jose City College	119,600	55,250	174,850	87,380	32,130	26.8	128,520	21,558	16.7
San Jose State College	1,339,510	818,250	2,157,760	1,151,198	332,948	24.8	1,250,319	286,519	22.9
Stanford University	150,000	113,850	263,850	156,529	42,679	28.4	195,000	38,761	19.8
University of Santa Clara	85,000	79,800	164,800	108,822	29,022	34.1	98,940	15,653	15.8
West Valley College	70,125	21,700	91,825	63,602	41,902	59.7	58,826	20,288	34.4
District total	2,040,735	1,149,802	3,190,537	1,730,924	581,112	28.4	2,090,715	463,510	22.1
District No. 12 (Burt I. Talcott):									
Bethany Bible College	30,000	27,900	57,900	46,800	18,900	63	14,932	5,819	39
Cabrillo College	120,000	30,600	150,600	67,476	36,876	30.7	65,000	16,979	26.1
California Polytechnic (San Luis Obispo)	148,500	48,000	196,500	120,555	72,555	48.8	36,898	10,771	29.1
Cuesta College	77,000	28,000	105,000	62,143	34,143	44.3	26,756	5,430	31.5
Hartnell College	16,000	10,000	26,000	15,600	5,600	35	15,000	3,734	24.8
Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies	84,000	22,100	106,100	58,640	36,540	43.5	26,000	10,150	39.0
Monterey Peninsula College	76,014	60,255	136,269	81,595	21,340	28	72,600	19,915	27.4
District total	551,514	226,855	778,369	452,809	225,914	40.9	297,186	86,991	29.2
District No. 11 (Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.):									
Canada College	116,200	36,000	152,200	69,386	33,396	28.7	49,275	17,677	35.8
Menlo College	8,500	2,700	11,200	6,144	3,444	40.5	0	0	
College of Notre Dame	11,900	10,200	22,100	15,279	5,079	42.6	0	0	
College of San Mateo	128,400	92,300	220,700	149,124	56,824	44.2	38,083	30,517	80.1
Skyline College	32,000	15,000	47,000	36,340	21,340	66.6	68,000	25,547	37.5
District total	297,000	156,200	453,200	267,273	120,073	40.4	155,363	73,741	47.4
District No. 13 (Charles M. Teague):									
Allan Hancock College	48,000	0	48,000	12,804	12,804	26.6	52,860	10,240	19.3
California Lutheran College	45,000	29,206	74,206	52,480	23,274	51.7	18,000	7,445	41.3
Moorpark College	176,400	46,200	222,600	94,855	48,655	27.5	75,000	15,829	21.1
Santa Barbara City College	60,060	24,780	84,840	40,144	15,364	25.5	54,628	12,672	23.1
Sawyer College of Ventura	0	0	0	0	0		12,500	1,097	8.7
University of California, Santa Barbara	387,000	336,800	723,800	464,841	128,041	33.0	480,558	147,314	30.6
Ventura College	68,850	13,750	82,600	33,383	19,633	28.5	80,000	26,611	33.2
Westmont College	20,000	16,150	36,150	22,979	6,829	34.1	40,000	13,381	33.4
District total	805,210	466,886	1,272,096	721,486	254,600	31.6	813,546	234,589	28.8
District No. 14 (Jerome R. Waldie):									
Contra Costa College	391,500	19,500	411,000	190,221	170,721	43.6	74,900	28,646	38.2
Diablo Valley College	109,000	18,400	127,400	44,008	25,608	23.4	44,000	12,413	28.2
John F. Kennedy University	20,000	6,000	26,000	15,390	9,390	46.9	3,600	1,780	49.4
St. Marys College of California	31,500	27,900	59,400	38,000	10,100	32.0	11,000	4,289	38.9
District total	552,000	71,800	623,800	287,619	215,819	39.0	133,500	47,128	35.3
District No. 16 (B. L. Sisk):									
Fresno City College	223,000	60,000	283,000	157,841	97,841	43.8	77,298	27,989	36.2
Fresno State College	372,500	303,000	675,500	396,895	93,895	25.2	330,000	111,166	33.6
Merced College	100,000	33,750	133,750	69,601	35,851	35.8	168,000	42,702	25.4
Pacific College of Fresno	38,000	32,800	70,800	45,200	12,400	32.6	29,250	8,563	29.2
Redley College	32,000	7,000	39,000	34,926	17,926	56.0	27,000	6,184	22.9
West Hills College	6,000	7,600	13,600	9,928	2,328	38.8	10,845	2,687	24.7
District total	771,500	444,150	1,215,650	704,391	260,241	33.7	642,393	199,291	31.0

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 17 (Glen M. Anderson):									
California State College, Dominguez Hills.....	308,000	103,200	411,200	257,530	154,330	50.1	255,000	74,886	29.3
El Camino College.....	373,200	16,000	389,200	145,747	129,747	34.7	99,215	24,522	24.7
Los Angeles Harbor College.....	27,500	3,250	30,750	13,066	9,816	35.6	15,000	2,722	18.1
District total.....	708,700	122,450	831,150	416,343	293,893	41.4	369,215	102,130	27.6
District No. 15 (J. J. McFall):									
Humphrey's College.....	9,750	4,550	14,300	13,920	9,370	96.1	11,846	4,978	42.0
Modesto Junior College.....	70,000	12,400	82,400	48,251	35,851	51.2	94,394	35,245	37.3
San Joaquin Delta Junior College.....	106,250	18,750	125,000	78,501	59,751	56.2	480,000	184,245	38.3
Stanislav State College.....	74,400	27,900	102,300	67,040	39,140	52.6	30,369	10,278	33.8
University of the Pacific.....	57,000	47,500	104,500	61,920	14,420	25.2	60,000	16,473	27.4
Valley Commercial College.....							10,000	1,754	17.5
District total.....	317,400	111,100	428,500	269,632	158,532	49.9	686,609	259,973	36.8
District No. 30 (E. R. Roybal):									
California Institute of the Arts.....	50,000	16,000	66,000	28,480	12,480	24.9	40,450	6,120	15.1
Loyola University School of Law.....							60,000	15,182	25.3
Otis Art Institute of Los Angeles.....	25,000		25,000	11,950	11,950	47.8	52,650	8,466	16.0
District total.....	75,000	16,000	91,000	40,430	24,430	32.5	153,100	29,768	19.4
District No. 23 (Del Clawson): Compton College.....									
	22,000	6,000	28,000	20,160	14,160	64.3	25,402	6,315	24.8
District No. 18 (Robert B. Mathias):									
Bakersfield College.....	29,250	13,500	32,750	28,864	15,364	54.3	59,500	29,882	50.2
California State College, Bakersfield.....	65,000	19,800	84,800	39,744	19,974	30.7	35,000	7,446	21.2
College of the Sequoias.....	123,500	4,550	128,050	27,326	22,776	18.4	28,000	7,920	28.2
Porterville College.....	22,000	10,800	32,800	21,385	10,585	48.1	20,240	8,548	42.2
Taft College.....	0	0	0	0	0		7,617	2,610	34.2
District total.....	239,750	48,650	288,400	117,349	68,699	28.6	150,357	56,406	37.5
District No. 19 (Chet Holifield):									
Biola College.....	95,000	97,750	192,750	118,240	20,490	21.5	13,000	5,325	40.9
Cerritos College.....	96,000	14,850	110,850	44,545	29,695	30.9	54,960	13,486	24.5
Rio Hondo College.....	300,000	74,500	374,500	194,005	119,505	39.8	136,000	41,827	30.7
Whittier College.....	76,500	79,200	155,700	90,296	11,096	14.5	22,500	4,118	18.3
District total.....	567,500	266,300	833,800	447,086	180,786	31.8	226,460	64,755	28.5
District No. 20 (H. Allen Smith):									
Computer Learning Center ITI Division.....	0	0	0	0	0		57,600	15,722	27.2
Glendale College.....	15,000	0	15,000	8,536	8,536	56.9	27,500	5,531	20.1
Immaculate Heart College.....	35,000	46,000	81,000	50,400	4,400	12.5	44,800	10,242	22.8
Pasadena City College.....	330,000	118,800	448,800	297,920	179,120	54.2	207,500	47,520	22.7
Pasadena College.....	53,000	72,000	135,000	85,858	13,858	26.1	193,200	19,768	19.1
Southern University School of Law.....	0	0	0	0	0		16,000	936	5.8
District total.....	433,000	236,800	669,800	442,714	205,914	47.5	456,600	99,719	21.8
District No. 21 (Augustus F. Hawkins):									
Los Angeles College of Optometry.....	0	0	0	0	0		6,000	958	15.9
Los Angeles Trade Technical College.....	42,500	5,525	48,025	18,720	13,195	31.0	28,000	4,912	17.5
University of Southern California.....	220,000	149,000	369,000	211,568	62,568	28.4	300,000	61,864	20.6
District total.....	262,500	154,525	417,025	230,288	75,763	28.8	334,000	67,734	20.2
District No. 22 (James C. Corman):									
Los Angeles Pierce College.....	20,000	3,200	23,200	6,400	3,200	16.0	17,070	2,940	17.2
Los Angeles Valley College.....	50,000	15,000	65,000	36,340	21,340	42.6	55,000	22,176	40.3
District total.....	70,000	18,200	88,200	42,740	24,540	35.0	72,070	25,116	34.8
District No. 24:									
Azusa Pacific.....	82,500	63,750	146,250	80,821	17,071	20.6	82,000	14,826	18.0
California State Polytechnic-Kellog.....	630,000	156,800	786,800	386,846	230,046	36.5	162,500	41,750	25.6
California Institute of Technology.....	19,000	19,000	38,000	23,040	4,040	21.2			
Citrus College.....							17,995	6,114	33.9
Claremont Mens College.....	33,250		33,250	10,670	10,670	32.0	7,000		
Claremont Graduate School.....							19,906	10,093	50.7
Harvey Mudd College.....	15,200	10,500	25,700	14,800	4,300	28.2	7,620	1,060	14.1
LaVerne College.....	22,000	36,000	58,000	46,242	10,242	46.5	14,400	3,920	27.2
Mount San Antonio College.....	124,330	16,000	140,330	88,773	72,773	58.5	78,000	21,815	27.9
Occidental College.....	23,750	40,500	64,250	45,621	5,121	21.5	25,000	7,704	30.8
Pacific Oaks College.....	20,000	8,000	28,000	18,243	10,243	51.2	10,500	2,414	22.9
Pitzer College.....	60,000	46,500	106,500	74,719	28,169	46.9	32,500	6,177	19.0
Pomona College.....	123,500	57,000	180,500	74,921	17,921	14.5	36,960	4,449	12.1
Sawyer College at Pomona.....							7,500	658	8.7
School of Theology at Claremont.....							26,880	4,158	15.4
Scripps College.....	30,000	28,000	58,000	31,414	3,414	11.3	20,560	2,052	9.9
District total.....	1,183,530	482,100	1,665,630	896,110	414,010	34.9	549,321	127,260	23.1
District No. 25 (Charles E. Wiggins):									
California State College, Fullerton.....	96,000	54,000	150,000	95,314	41,314	43.0	175,560	73,656	41.9
Valley Vocational Center.....	0	0	0	0	0		15,680	5,479	34.9
District total.....	96,000	54,000	150,000	95,314	41,314	43.0	191,240	79,135	41.3
District No. 26 (Thomas M. Rees): West Los Angeles College.....									
	12,000	12,800	24,800	19,629	6,829	56.9	8,000	3,225	40.3
District No. 27 (Barry Goldwater, Jr.):									
Antelope Valley College.....	3,000	400	3,400	2,400	2,000	66.6	16,800	6,911	41.1
College of the Canyons.....	15,000	0	15,000	2,000	2,000	13.3	10,000	3,212	32.1
Don Bosco Technical Institute.....	11,600	6,380	17,980	12,880	6,500	56.0	16,000	4,910	30.6
Los Angeles Baptist College and Seminary.....	17,000	22,950	39,950	26,960	4,010	23.5	20,000	6,336	31.6
San Fernando Valley State College.....	595,000	570,600	1,165,600	824,119	253,519	42.6	725,000	187,066	25.8
District total.....	641,600	600,330	1,241,930	868,359	268,029	41.7	787,800	209,435	26.5

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant					Percent of initial award available	Work-study		
	Panel approved		Total	Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹		1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal					Approved	Allotted	
District No. 28 (Alphonzo Bell):									
Control Data Institute, Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	7,603	38.0	
Loyola University of Los Angeles	62,000	74,400	136,400	90,277	15,877	16,002	9,073	56.6	
Marymount College	40,000	33,600	73,600	44,400	10,800	16,275	7,807	47.9	
Mount St. Marys College	22,500	21,625	44,125	25,920	4,295	12,620	8,737	69.2	
Santa Monica College	12,500	13,500	26,000	18,622	5,122	88,710	11,767	13.2	
University of California, Los Angeles	467,500	419,292	886,792	567,360	148,068	385,440	179,339	46.5	
District total	604,500	562,417	1,166,917	746,579	184,162	539,047	224,326	41.6	
District No. 29 (George E. Danielson):									
California State College, Los Angeles	665,000	364,738	1,029,738	623,760	259,022	564,220	215,125	38.1	
East Los Angeles College	45,000	11,500	56,500	34,132	22,632	100,000	23,395	23.3	
Los Angeles City College	105,000	45,000	150,000	110,428	65,428	221,897	84,654	38.1	
Queen of Angels School of Nursing	0	0	0	0	0	6,180	3,492	56.5	
District totals	815,000	421,238	1,236,238	768,320	347,082	892,297	326,666	36.6	
District No. 31 (Charles H. Wilson):									
Los Angeles Southwest College	42,000	10,800	52,800	43,066	32,266	18,000	10,526	58.4	
Northrop Institute of Technology	19,000	7,650	26,650	12,800	5,150	4,500	1,192	26.4	
Pepperdine College	130,500	27,000	157,500	69,679	42,679	30,000	12,592	41.9	
District total	191,500	45,450	236,950	125,545	80,095	52,500	24,310	46.3	
District No. 32 (Craig Hosmer):									
Automation Institution	0	0	0	0	0	38,400	2,620	6.8	
California State College, Long Beach	567,000	142,350	709,350	285,757	143,407	498,000	107,357	21.5	
Golden West College	22,500	9,750	32,250	22,554	12,804	45,000	12,677	28.1	
Long Beach City College	7,500	3,500	11,000	6,488	2,988	28,800	7,546	26.2	
Pacific Christian College	10,500	6,000	16,500	8,000	2,000	19,000	609	6.3	
District total	607,500	161,600	769,100	322,799	161,199	619,800	130,809	21.1	
District No. 33 (Jerry L. Pettis):									
Barstow College	45,000	13,200	58,200	38,808	25,608	22,000	5,230	23.7	
California State College, San Bernardino	58,500	39,000	97,500	64,607	25,607	55,000	17,213	31.2	
Chaffey College	27,500	13,200	40,700	24,937	11,737	30,000	12,893	42.9	
Loma Linda University	68,000	64,000	132,000	91,315	27,315	75,500	27,562	36.5	
San Bernardino Valley College	32,000	15,600	47,600	31,306	15,706	90,000	20,667	22.9	
University of Redlands	55,000	65,000	120,000	79,510	14,510	38,000	12,711	33.4	
Victor Valley College	17,200	26,000	43,200	32,829	6,829	14,172	8,221	58.0	
District total	303,200	236,000	539,200	363,312	127,312	324,672	104,497	32.1	
District No. 34 (Richard T. Hanna):									
Cypress College	70,000	28,000	98,000	44,880	16,880	62,614	18,754	29.9	
Fullerton Junior College	35,000	11,000	46,000	34,560	23,560	13,500	5,287	39.1	
Granite Computer Institution	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	5,556	27.7	
District total	105,000	39,000	144,000	79,440	40,440	96,114	39,597	30.7	
District No. 35 (John G. Schmitz):									
Chapman College	42,750	34,200	76,950	49,520	15,320	21,120	5,157	24.4	
Mira Costa College	72,730	12,820	85,550	39,538	26,718	57,600	14,716	25.5	
Orange Coast College	20,000	3,000	23,000	15,804	12,804	20,600	6,435	31.2	
Palomar College	110,200	16,800	127,000	88,807	67,007	48,000	15,857	33.0	
Santa Ana College	69,900	36,100	106,000	59,574	23,474	68,859	16,624	24.1	
Southern California College	56,000	53,410	109,410	70,619	17,209	50,000	43,507	87.0	
University of California, San Diego	164,820	82,140	246,960	146,912	64,772	205,718	55,266	26.8	
University of California, Irvine	188,000	57,600	245,600	97,719	30,119	100,790	34,213	33.9	
District total	724,400	296,070	1,020,470	563,493	267,423	572,687	191,775	33.4	
District No. 36 (Bob Wilson):									
Grossmont College	57,000	29,250	86,250	55,524	26,274	108,642	35,279	32.4	
San Diego Mesa College	10,800	2,550	13,350	7,713	5,163	40,000	13,307	33.2	
San Diego State College	425,000	280,000	705,000	475,901	195,901	512,525	101,060	19.7	
U.S. Internal University	249,300	60,300	309,600	102,979	42,679	68,000	7,555	11.1	
University San Diego College for Men	40,500	38,000	78,500	55,290	17,280	45,000	28,829	64.0	
University of San Diego College of	0	0	0	0	0	48,306	11,300	23.3	
District total	782,600	410,100	1,192,700	697,392	287,297	822,473	197,330	23.9	
District No. 37 (Lionel Van Deerlin):									
San Diego City College	8,250	4,460	12,650	9,627	5,227	41,000	17,957	43.7	
Southwestern College	32,000	12,000	44,000	22,926	10,926	88,000	18,401	20.9	
District total	40,250	16,400	56,650	32,553	16,153	129,000	36,358	28.1	
District No. 38 (Victor V. Veysey):									
College of the Desert	60,000	20,400	80,400	37,471	17,071	35,000	10,802	30.8	
Imperial Valley College	35,188	18,057	53,245	31,494	13,437	76,000	22,155	29.1	
Mount San Jacinto College	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	4,308	28.7	
Palo Verde College	14,050	5,600	19,650	9,887	4,267	18,200	2,944	16.1	
Riverside City College	60,000	13,500	73,500	30,960	17,460	53,000	32,589	61.4	
University of California, Riverside	185,000	150,000	235,000	217,007	67,007	146,501	45,734	31.2	
District total	354,188	207,557	561,745	326,799	119,242	343,701	118,532	34.4	
Total, Colorado	2,194,605	1,169,205	3,363,810	2,105,130	935,925	2,494,016	785,936	31.5	
District No. 3 (Frank E. Evans):									
Colorado College	34,000	37,400	71,400	48,654	11,254	5,600	1,858	33.1	
El Paso County College	15,750	5,400	21,150	12,835	7,435	23,124	7,084	30.6	
Lamar Community	14,400	4,500	18,900	10,288	5,788	14,000	5,966	42.6	
Otero Junior College	15,100	3,600	18,700	9,473	5,873	16,500	8,420	51.0	
Southern Colorado State College	45,500	37,800	83,300	49,921	22,121	40,000	13,384	33.4	
Trinidad State College	200,000	93,000	293,000	163,743	70,743	132,505	55,624	41.9	
District total	324,750	181,700	506,450	294,905	113,205	231,729	92,336	39.8	

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
Total, Connecticut.....	1,576,090	1,130,015	2,706,105	1,983,899	853,884	54.1	1,742,413	920,286	52.8
District No. 3. (Robert N. Giaimo):									
Albertus Magnus College.....	21,000	17,550	38,550	26,160	8,610	41.0	24,320	15,600	64.1
Housatonic Community College.....	21,000	7,800	28,800	25,600	17,800	84.7	16,920	9,735	57.5
Mattattuck Community College.....	21,000	9,450	30,450	16,145	6,695	31.8	33,600	13,119	39.0
New Haven College.....	76,000	76,950	152,950	115,689	38,739	50.9	95,591	53,855	56.3
Quinnipiac College.....	57,680	41,040	98,720	66,108	25,068	43.4	50,359	31,899	63.3
South Central Community College.....	9,000	4,500	13,500	10,880	6,380	70.8	9,600	7,269	75.7
South Connecticut State College.....	72,000	65,400	137,400	108,878	43,478	60.3	150,000	78,529	52.3
Yale University.....	73,000	76,000	149,000	135,797	59,797	81.9	450,000	155,692	34.5
District total.....	350,680	298,690	649,370	505,257	206,567	58.9	830,390	365,698	44.0
Total, Delaware.....	430,250	270,120	700,360	416,993	146,883	34.1	362,711	166,932	46.0
Brandywine Junior College.....	38,500	14,300	52,800	35,920	21,620	56.1	25,000	9,314	37.2
Delaware Technical and Community College.....	61,750	22,500	84,250	35,192	12,692	20.5	36,500	12,184	33.3
Delaware State College.....	210,000	174,000	384,000	259,639	85,639	40.7	171,810	88,785	51.6
Goldy Beacon State College.....	32,000	7,410	39,410	18,000	10,590	33.0	21,543	11,800	54.7
Wesley College.....	18,000		18,000				10,000		
Wilmington College.....	15,000	6,000	21,000	8,640	2,640	17.6	17,400	8,850	50.8
District total.....	1,519,270	772,182	2,291,452	1,261,630	490,448	32.2	1,696,689	406,881	23.9
American University.....	101,970	74,160	176,130	108,320	34,160	33.5	66,500	15,218	22.8
Catholic University.....	36,000	54,000	90,000	82,640	28,640	79.5	59,000	19,565	33.1
Cortez W. Peters Business.....							100,000	24,140	24.1
District of Columbia Teachers College.....	42,000	28,800	70,800	40,233	11,433	27.2	45,000	16,760	37.2
Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross.....	2,500	2,500	5,000	4,500	2,000	80.0			
Federal City College.....	840,000	294,000	1,134,000	555,929	261,929	31.1	655,000	153,310	23.4
George Washington University.....	95,000	72,000	167,000	84,993	12,993	13.6	110,059	16,908	15.3
Georgetown University.....	37,800	41,650	79,450	55,680	14,030	37.1	104,560	27,054	25.8
Howard University.....	110,500	100,672	211,172	106,400	5,728	5.1	280,000	82,889	29.6
Immaculata College.....							5,000	1,086	29.7
Johns Hopkins University.....							7,500	1,642	21.8
Strayer College.....							5,000	1,352	27.0
Trinity College.....	13,500	18,000	31,500	25,840	7,840	58.0	24,000	6,618	47.2
Washington Technical Institute.....	240,000	86,400	326,400	143,095	56,695	23.6	220,000	40,339	18.3
District total.....	3,531,916	2,259,499	5,791,415	4,032,840	1,773,341	50.2	3,602,213	2,405,910	66.7
District No. 1 (R. L. F. Sikes):									
Chipola Junior College.....	71,500	2,500	73,000	41,662	39,162	54.7	48,555	35,380	72.8
Gulfcoast Junior College.....	15,000		15,000	10,843	10,843	72.2	20,000	16,560	82.8
Okaloosa Walton Junior College.....	6,800		6,800	3,974	3,974	58.4	15,004	9,411	62.7
Pensacola Junior College.....	24,000	5,525	29,525	17,813	12,288	51.2	30,000	17,882	59.6
University of Florida.....	85,766	59,535	145,303	108,939	49,404	57.6	67,980	54,336	79.9
District total.....	203,068	67,560	269,628	183,231	115,674	56.9	181,539	133,569	73.5
District No. 2 (Don Fuqua):									
Florida A. & M. University.....	222,600	230,400	453,000	356,025	125,625	56.4	84,272	55,315	65.6
Florida State University.....	101,250	150,000	251,250	229,427	79,427	78.4	156,150	113,680	72.8
Lake City Junior College & Forest Ranger School.....	56,100	21,600	77,700	58,572	36,972	65.9	74,700	47,309	63.3
North Florida Junior College.....	36,000	13,200	49,200	37,191	23,991	66.6	48,230	31,372	65.0
Santa Fe Junior College.....	46,750	15,600	62,350	36,371	20,771	44.4	31,184	23,845	76.4
St. Johns River Junior College.....	60,000	10,800	70,800	27,032	16,232	27.0	30,000	21,905	73.0
Tallahassee County College.....	19,800	3,960	23,760	15,972	12,012	60.6	42,000	29,359	69.9
University of Florida.....	207,970	177,418	485,388	377,503	200,085	64.9	274,682	217,563	79.2
District total.....	850,470	622,978	1,473,448	1,138,093	515,115	60.5	741,218	540,348	72.9
District No. 4 (Bill Chappell, Jr.):									
Bethune Cookman College.....	125,500	127,600	253,100	253,100	125,100	100.0	53,600	33,716	62.9
Central Florida Junior College.....	45,000	15,795	60,795	36,098	20,303	45.1	33,500	20,024	59.7
Daytona Beach Junior College.....	50,880	21,560	72,440	45,776	24,216	47.5	31,100	22,856	73.4
Embry-Riddle Acri Institute.....	25,800	14,400	40,200	23,887	9,487	36.7	36,050	23,717	65.7
Lake Sumter Junior College.....	2,500	1,000	3,500	3,000	2,000	80.0	8,200	5,442	66.3
Seminole Junior College.....	7,500	2,400	9,900	7,822	5,422	72.2	30,656	18,039	58.8
Stetson University.....	45,000	52,800	97,800	77,539	24,739	54.9	100,000	81,568	81.5
District total.....	302,180	235,555	537,735	447,222	211,667	70.0	293,106	205,362	70.0
District No. 5 (Louis Frey, Jr.):									
Brevard Junior College.....	46,000	24,000	70,000	59,675	35,675	77.5	91,600	53,059	57.9
Florida Institute of Technology.....	55,200	32,300	87,500	38,668	6,368	11.5	65,000	24,409	37.5
Florida Technological University.....	100,940	92,950	193,890	134,022	41,072	40.6	47,390	27,408	57.8
Rollins College.....	31,500	27,000	58,500	34,518	7,518	23.8	28,000	22,587	80.6
Valencia Junior College.....	50,000		50,000	33,374	33,374	66.7	30,000	25,504	85.0
District total.....	283,640	176,250	459,890	300,257	124,007	43.7	261,990	152,967	58.3
District No. 6 (Sam M. Gibbons):									
Hillsborough Junior College.....	45,000	9,600	54,600	29,518	19,918	44.2	18,160	15,857	87.3
University of Southern Florida.....	154,500	148,320	302,820	216,494	68,174	44.1	167,890	109,884	65.4
University of Tampa.....							8,484	5,273	62.1
District total.....	199,500	157,920	357,420	246,012	88,092	44.1	194,534	131,014	67.3
District No. 10 (J. Herbert Burke):									
Biscayne College.....	31,500	14,700	46,200	29,456	14,756	46.8	15,989	11,168	69.8
Broward County College.....	64,375	25,750	90,125	53,198	27,448	42.6	80,000	50,053	62.5
Fort Lauderdale University.....	51,000	0	51,000	6,483	6,483	12.7	21,600	7,537	34.8
District total.....	146,875	40,450	187,325	89,137	48,687	33.1	117,589	68,758	58.4

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 7 (James A. Haley):									
Edison Junior College	11,250	3,600	14,850	8,085	4,485	39.8	21,737	13,165	60.5
Florida Southern College	74,000	67,500	141,500	84,842	17,342	23.4	27,720	17,568	63.3
Manatee Junior College	61,800	0	61,800	28,058	28,058	45.4	25,750	18,055	70.1
New College	15,000	15,300	30,300	20,568	5,268	35.1	19,900	19,123	96.0
Polk Junior College	0	0	0	0	0		20,916	16,513	78.9
South-Eastern Bible College	90,000	90,300	180,300	110,803	20,503	22.7	30,332	21,898	72.1
District total	252,050	176,700	428,750	252,356	75,656	30.0	146,355	106,322	72.6
District No. 8 (C. W. Bill Young):									
Florida Presbyterian College	57,000	54,000	111,000	74,330	20,330	35.6	41,250	25,098	60.8
St. Leo College	7,000	5,000	12,000	8,837	3,837	54.8	9,600	7,228	75.2
St. Petersburg Junior College	72,000	44,100	116,100	100,414	56,314	78.2	40,180	31,702	78.8
District total	136,000	103,100	239,100	183,581	80,481	59.1	91,030	64,028	70.3
Florida Atlantic University:									
Florida Atlantic University	67,500	96,000	163,500	124,373	29,373	42.0	80,000	55,315	69.1
Indian River Junior College	4,800	1,200	6,000	4,504	3,304	68.8	61,600	50,138	81.3
Marymount College	21,250	6,400	27,650	13,629	7,229	34.0	13,148	6,875	52.2
Palm Beach Atlantic College	24,000	10,200	34,200	16,886	6,686	27.8	11,041	7,322	66.3
Palm Beach Junior College	0	0	0	0	0		10,500	7,529	71.7
South Florida Junior College	0	0	0	0	0		2,815	1,756	62.3
St. Joseph College of Florida	13,500	8,800	22,300	16,247	7,447	55.1	17,400	6,636	38.1
District total	131,050	122,600	253,650	175,639	53,039	40.4	196,504	135,571	68.9
District No. 9 (Paul G. Rogers):									
District No. 11 (Claude Pepper):									
Barry College	22,500	37,500	60,000	45,018	7,518	23.4	34,200	16,158	47.2
Florida Memorial College	146,250	111,000	257,250	182,182	71,182	48.6	137,760	89,094	64.6
Miami-Dade Junior College	253,483	83,700	337,183	200,354	116,654	46.0	689,626	415,866	60.3
District total	422,233	232,200	654,433	427,554	195,354	46.2	861,586	521,118	60.4
District No. 12 (Dante B. Fascell):									
Florida Keys Junior College	39,600	4,050	43,650	31,763	27,623	69.7	33,000	27,864	84.7
University of Miami	289,000	178,500	467,500	251,067	72,567	25.1	249,664	139,444	55.8
District total	328,600	182,550	511,150	282,740	100,190	30.4	282,664	167,311	59.1
Total, Georgia	2,393,975	1,978,350	4,372,325	3,076,796	1,098,446	45.8	2,264,194	2,598,571	114.7
District No. 6 (J. J. Flynt, Jr.):									
Gordon Military College	18,750	6,750	25,500	13,244	6,494	43.6	8,300	8,298	99.9
LaGrange College	19,150	8,400	27,550	14,861	6,461	33.7	21,540	21,538	99.9
Macon Junior College	6,000	1,500	7,500	3,927	2,427	40.4	9,790	9,786	99.9
Mercer University	54,000	77,400	131,400	96,175	18,775	34.7	37,500	37,498	99.9
Tift College	9,750	11,260	21,010	16,710	5,450	55.8			
Wesleyan College	3,500	2,190	5,690	4,396	2,206	63.0			
West Georgia College	75,000	48,750	123,750	73,253	24,503	32.6	200,000	200,000	100
District total	186,150	156,250	342,400	22,566	66,316	35.6	277,130	277,122	99.9
Total, Hawaii	283,036	179,033	462,069	435,106	256,073	90.4	483,250	294,637	60.9
Cannons College of Commerce:									
Chaminade College	14,000	7,700	21,700	19,158	11,458	81.8	2,800	1,503	53.6
Hawaii Loa College							9,100	3,507	38.9
Hawaii Pacific College	3,000	1,698	4,698	4,698	3,000	100.0	4,250	6,800	86.3
Honolulu County College	18,450	7,600	26,050	25,038	17,438	94.5	68,250	46,329	67.8
Kapiolani Community College	20,000	8,000	28,000	26,781	18,781	93.9	30,000	21,531	71.7
Kawai Community College	9,000	3,600	12,600	12,156	8,556	95.0	13,800	8,409	60.9
Leeward Oahu Community College	23,400	11,250	34,650	33,029	21,779	93.0	45,000	24,958	55.4
Maui Community College	18,000	5,600	23,600	19,367	13,767	76.4	23,625	13,420	56.8
Mauna Olu College	37,886	18,000	55,886	54,898	36,898	97.3	15,900	12,111	76.1
University of Hawaii, Hilo	33,300	18,135	51,435	46,619	28,484	85.5	30,000	12,801	42.6
University of Hawaii	96,000	96,250	192,250	182,250	86,000	89.5	220,000	135,552	61.6
Total, Idaho	392,975	350,575	743,550	625,597	275,022	69.9	630,767	451,745	71.8
Boise State College	20,150	30,375	50,525	44,223	13,848	68.7	87,000	16,250	18.6
College of Southern Idaho	37,450	21,000	58,450	50,371	29,371	78.4	102,000	20,595	22.1
College of Idaho	56,700	66,300	123,000	92,640	26,340	46.4	59,760	15,750	26.3
Idaho State University	98,000	85,000	183,000	159,095	73,295	74.7	300,000	81,227	27.0
Lewis-Clark Normal School	51,975		51,975	45,290	45,290	87.1	9,200	1,737	18.8
North Idaho Junior College	16,400	4,800	21,200	11,574	6,771	41.3	8,807	1,436	16.3
Northwest Nazarene College	57,000	86,400	143,400	121,632	35,232	61.8	13,400	3,500	26.1
University of Idaho	55,300	55,900	111,200	100,772	44,872	81.1	50,600	11,250	22.2
Total, Illinois	9,892,260	5,041,042	14,933,302	7,815,257	2,801,215	31.0	7,584,236	3,618,528	47.7
District No. 1 (Ralph H. Metcalfe):									
Illinois College of Optometry	0	0	0	0	0		15,000	4,398	29.3
Illinois Institute of Technology	50,000	55,800	105,800	68,320	12,520	25.0	9,000	3,665	40.7
District total	50,000	55,800	105,800	68,320	12,520	25.0	24,000	8,063	33.5
District No. 2 (Abner J. Mikva):									
Chicago College of Osteopathic	0	0	0	0	0		2,500	2,500	100.0
Fenger-Southeast College	79,000	22,000	101,000	61,452	39,452	49.9	87,900	53,762	61.1
University of Chicago	114,000	105,400	219,400	136,305	30,905	27.1	89,225	63,537	71.2
District total	193,000	127,400	320,400	197,757	70,357	36.4	179,625	119,799	66.6
District No. 3 (Morgan L. Murphy):									
Chicago State College	152,750	93,000	245,750	170,263	77,263	50.5	254,375	120,579	47.4
Kennedy-King College	320,000	112,000	432,000	262,800	150,800	47.1	376,200	282,251	75.0
Southwest College	10,000	6,500	16,500	10,567	4,067	40.6	60,000	30,363	50.6
St. Xavier College	37,338	27,040	64,378	42,472	15,432	41.3	48,750	25,713	52.7
District total	520,088	238,540	758,628	486,102	247,562	47.6	739,325	548,906	62.0

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved		Total	Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal					Approved	Allotted	
District No. 4 (Edward J. Derwinski):									
Governors Street University	19,800	29,750	49,550	34,629	4,879	24.6	13,600	3,914	28.7
Moraine Valley County College	15,000	4,200	19,200	12,958	8,758	58.3	9,205	5,056	54.9
Prairie State College	28,512	9,600	38,112	25,600	16,000	56.1	36,606	29,150	79.6
Thornton County College	38,000	21,600	59,600	31,033	9,433	24.8	20,000	7,069	35.3
Tolentine College	3,500	3,000	6,500	3,000	0	0	5,500	2,443	44.4
Trinity Christian	12,200	8,328	20,528	10,960	2,632	21.5	31,700	11,253	35.4
District total	117,012	76,478	193,490	118,180	41,702	35.6	116,611	58,885	50.4
District No. 5 (John C. Kluczynski):²									
District No. 6 (George W. Collins):³									
District No. 7 (Frank Annunzio):									
Central YMCA Community College	261,000	140,400	401,400	299,840	159,440	61.0	663,000	427,666	37.3
Chicago Cons. College	13,000	0	13,000	2,440	2,440	18.7	2,500	0	0
DePaul University	198,000	97,600	295,600	127,200	29,600	14.9	100,000	29,751	29.7
Loop College	200,000	91,200	291,200	164,397	73,197	36.5	75,000	32,447	43.2
MacCormack College	24,000	3,300	27,300	8,180	4,880	20.3	13,056	3,128	23.9
Malcom X College	713,400	159,600	873,000	486,872	327,272	45.8	300,000	208,037	69.3
Roosevelt University	75,000	139,675	214,675	164,074	24,399	32.5	65,000	43,107	66.3
School of Art Institute, Chicago	27,000	27,000	54,000	32,042	5,042	18.6	25,000	10,761	43.0
University of Illinois at Chicago Circle	420,000	284,000	704,000	495,783	211,783	50.4	285,557	182,106	63.7
University of Illinois at Medical Center	15,000	0	15,000	4,000	4,000	26.6	16,245	7,819	48.1
District total	1,946,400	942,775	2,889,175	1,784,828	842,053	43.2	1,545,358	944,822	61.1
District No. 8 (Dan Rostenkowski):³									
District No. 11 (Roman C. Pucinski):									
Amundsen-Mayfair College	28,700	2,400	31,100	15,412	13,012	45.3	43,920	15,432	35.1
City College of Chicago	5,625	1,875	7,500	6,320	4,445	79.0	10,260	8,797	85.7
Niles College Loyola University	12,750	12,750	25,500	15,520	2,770	21.7	25,000	1,994	7.9
North Park College	40,000	31,144	71,144	44,880	13,736	34.3	20,000	1,994	9.9
Northeastern Ill. State College	180,000	66,000	246,000	95,279	29,279	16.2	151,350	101,204	66.8
District total	267,075	114,169	381,244	117,411	63,242	23.6	250,530	129,421	51.6
District No. 10 (Harold W. Collier):									
Concordia Teachers College	17,500	14,000	31,500	24,800	10,800	61.7	5,000	708	14.1
Rosary College	31,500	34,200	65,700	43,680	9,480	30.0	9,400	6,138	65.2
Triton College	26,350	4,200	30,550	10,706	6,506	24.6	30,710	17,149	44.8
District total	75,350	52,400	127,750	79,186	26,786	35.5	45,110	23,995	53.1
District No. 12 (Robert McClory):									
Bar at College	54,800	65,000	119,800	75,280	10,280	18.7	47,200	33,723	71.4
College of Lake County	34,697	16,700	51,397	34,300	17,700	51.0	11,100	7,842	61.6
Lake Forest College	30,500	53,000	83,500	70,320	17,320	56.7	28,000	12,218	43.6
McHenry County College	12,500	4,500	16,500	7,324	3,274	26.1	4,500	4,500	100.0
Trinity College	38,250	62,900	101,150	78,640	15,740	41.1	64,500	32,298	50.0
District total	170,747	201,650	372,397	264,964	64,314	37.6	155,300	89,581	57.6
District No. 13:									
Garrett Biblical Institution	0	0	0	0	0		16,000	4,643	29.0
Hebrew Theological College	15,000	18,750	33,750	24,080	5,330	35.5	10,300	5,180	50.2
Kendall College	67,500	38,700	106,200	63,840	25,140	37.2	36,159	23,215	64.2
National College of Education	40,000	40,000	80,000	50,573	10,573	26.4	25,200	7,331	29.0
Northwestern University	167,450	81,755	249,205	122,420	40,665	24.2	201,068	93,053	46.2
William Rainey Harper College	25,600	7,700	33,300	17,865	10,165	39.7	39,750	13,567	34.1
District total	315,550	186,905	502,455	278,778	91,873	29.1	328,477	146,984	44.7
District No. 9 (Sidney R. Yates):									
Columbia College	6,800	3,000	9,800	5,000	2,600	29.4	2,235	2,235	100.0
Loyola University	387,600	226,950	614,550	310,175	83,225	21.4	333,120	40,959	12.2
Mundelein College	63,000	60,500	123,500	73,761	13,261	21.0	65,400	34,849	53.2
District total	457,400	290,450	747,850	388,936	98,486	21.5	400,755	78,043	19.4
District No. 15 (Charlotte T. Reid):									
Aurora College	40,000	33,600	73,600	43,360	9,760	24.4	8,000	3,655	45.6
Elgin Community College	24,000	4,480	28,480	12,613	8,133	33.8	45,000	9,645	21.4
Illinois Valley Community College	10,850		10,850	3,274	3,274	30.1	4,150	2,296	55.3
Judson College	16,000	12,000	28,000	15,840	3,840	24.0	10,000	4,398	43.9
Northern Illinois University	446,000	444,150	890,150	511,760	67,610	15.1	260,750	72,823	27.9
Waubesa Community College	2,000		2,000	2,000	2,000	100.0	19,500	3,553	18.2
District total	538,850	494,230	1,033,080	588,847	94,617	17.5	347,400	96,370	27.7
District No. 17:									
Danville Junior College	137,800		137,800	42,817	42,817	31	62,480	37,870	60.6
Illinois State University	581,400	194,400	775,800	409,014	257,431	44.2	245,971	111,815	45.4
Illinois Wesleyan University	76,000	37,050	113,050	58,196	21,146	27.8	60,068	23,329	38.8
Kankakee Community College	43,200		43,200	4,880	4,880	11.2	5,840	8,797	55.5
Olivet Nazarene College	100,320	52,300	152,620	97,520	45,220	45.9	15,000	2,392	15.9
District No. 23:									
Belleville Area College							15,600	5,952	38.1
Blackburn College	24,500	23,300	47,800	27,598	4,298	17.5			
Greenville College	54,000	47,700	101,700	54,206	6,506	12	20,750	6,158	29.6
Illinois Central College	180,000	16,200	196,200	65,581	49,381	27.4	60,000	19,247	32
John A. Logan College							8,000	3,909	48.8
Kankaskia Junior College							22,000	8,308	37.7
Lincoln Trail College	35,500		35,500	(²)			28,000	5,787	20.6
Olney Central College	70,000	10,000	80,000	25,941	15,941	22.7	41,200	10,547	25.5
Total	1,302,720	380,950	1,683,670	785,753	404,803	31	594,909	244,111	41.0

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved		Total	Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal					Approved	Allotted	
District No. 18 (R. H. Michel):									
Bradley University.....	164,000	196,650	360,650	232,028	35,378	21.5	64,000	25,355	39.6
Eureka College.....	45,000	34,200	79,200	52,080	17,880	39.7	33,336	8,797	26.3
Midstate College of Commerce.....							6,230	5,669	90.9
The Methodist Hospital Center.....							6,000	6,000	100.0
District total.....	209,000	230,850	439,850	284,108	53,258	25.4	109,566	45,821	41.8
District No. 14 (J. N. Erlenborn):									
College of DuPage.....	29,750	14,400	44,150	20,621	6,221	20.9	61,182	16,617	27.1
Elmhurst College.....	33,250	30,400	63,650	36,499	6,099	18.3	45,566	16,188	35.3
George Williams College.....	28,000	27,200	55,200	39,920	12,720	45.4	42,000	22,328	52.9
Joliet Junior College.....	6,000	800	6,800	4,560	3,760	62.6	12,000	6,133	51.1
Lewis St. Francis of Illinois.....	54,800	18,650	73,450	29,344	10,694	19.5	31,000	27,858	89.8
North Central College.....	38,950	34,200	73,150	48,640	14,440	37.0			
Northern Baptist Theological Seminary.....							3,680	848	23.0
St. Procopius College.....	36,000	28,000	64,000	41,012	13,012	36.1	15,850	7,695	48.5
Wheaton College.....	42,000	49,000	91,000	59,360	10,360	24.6			
District total.....	268,750	202,650	471,400	279,956	77,306	28.7	211,278	92,787	43.9
District No. 16 (John B. Anderson):									
Highland Community College.....	19,500	4,620	24,120	12,160	7,540	38.6	24,948	5,376	21.5
Kishwaukee College.....	12,000	4,200	16,200	6,354	2,154	17.9	14,400	5,865	40.7
Midstate College of Commerce.....	0	0	0	0	0		4,000	3,421	85.5
Rock Valley College.....	39,000	13,500	52,500	24,885	11,385	29.1	44,000	21,646	49.1
Sauk Valley College.....	36,000	15,000	51,000	28,825	13,825	38.4	65,250	36,593	56.0
Shimer College.....	10,000	5,150	15,150	10,188	5,038	50.3	0	0	
District total.....	116,500	42,470	158,970	82,412	39,942	34.2	152,598	72,901	47.7
District No. 19 (Thomas F. Railsback):									
Augustana College.....	47,500	58,900	106,400	86,000	27,100	57.0	10,498	3,716	35.3
Black Hawk College.....	116,250	5,250	121,500	14,033	8,783	7.5	58,000	17,829	30.7
Carl Sandburg College.....	12,500	2,800	15,300	5,647	2,847	22.7	12,500	5,738	45.9
Graham Hospital School of Nursing.....	0	0	0	0	0		16,343	4,887	29.9
Knox College.....	21,000	24,300	45,300	32,840	8,540	40.6	6,400	3,180	49.6
Monmouth College.....	54,000	30,600	84,600	41,360	10,760	19.9	7,000	3,164	45.2
Spoon River College.....	24,000	0	24,000	6,312	6,312	26.3	8,000	3,040	38.0
St. Anthony's Hospital School of Nursing.....	0	0	0	0	0		8,880	3,421	38.5
District total.....	275,250	121,850	397,100	186,192	64,342	23.3	127,621	44,975	35.2
District No. 20 (Paul Findley):									
Illinois College.....	24,000	21,000	45,000	29,760	8,760	36.5	4,500	2,595	57.6
Lincoln Land Community College.....	13,000	5,500	18,500	9,280	3,780	29.0	6,000	8,443	40.7
MacMurray College.....	69,590	95,950	165,540	111,403	15,453	22.2	56,385	19,549	34.6
Quincy College.....	71,250	70,500	141,750	89,530	19,030	26.7	20,750	6,859	33.0
Robert Morris College.....	43,000	7,000	50,000	14,116	7,116	16.5	22,500	4,887	21.7
Sangamon State University.....	36,000	10,455	46,455	18,588	8,133	22.5	25,000	7,575	30.3
Western Illinois University.....	55,800	42,000	97,800	53,468	11,468	20.5	65,000	16,407	25.2
District total.....	312,640	252,405	565,045	335,145	82,740	26.4	200,135	60,315	30.1
District No. 21 (Kenneth J. Gray):									
Rend Lake College.....	0	0	0	0	0		13,760	5,384	39.1
Shawnee Community School.....	50,000	11,220	61,220	32,366	21,146	42.2	27,862	11,603	41.6
Southeastern Illinois Junior College.....	3,000	1,050	4,050	3,050	2,000	66.6	12,600	10,330	81.9
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.....	225,000	101,400	326,400	133,932	32,532	14.4	500,000	165,884	33.1
Wabash Valley College.....	51,000	8,500	59,500	19,699	11,199	21.9	28,000	10,603	37.8
District total.....	329,000	122,170	451,170	189,047	66,877	20.3	582,132	203,904	35.0
District No. 22 (William L. Springer):									
Eastern Illinois University.....	161,500	136,500	292,000	205,920	69,420	42.9	124,500	54,739	43.9
Illinois Community College.....	0	0	0	0	0		5,150	2,423	47.0
Lake Land College.....	30,000	6,000	36,000	20,232	14,232	47.4	20,400	11,291	55.3
Lincoln Christian College.....	17,500	10,500	28,000	13,347	2,874	16.2	0	0	
Lincoln College.....	12,000	4,800	16,800	8,052	3,252	27.1	2,400	1,466	61.0
Millikin University.....	50,000	52,700	102,700	67,600	14,900	29.8	10,000	2,393	23.9
Parkland College.....	44,178	20,400	64,578	35,997	15,597	35.3	9,626	4,623	48.0
University of Illinois.....	665,000	638,100	1,303,100	792,754	154,654	23.2	245,717	146,624	59.6
District total.....	980,178	869,000	1,849,178	1,143,905	274,905	28.0	417,793	223,559	53.5
District No. 24 (Melvin Price):									
McKendree College.....	26,000	18,000	44,000	27,760	9,760	37.5	16,500	7,331	44.4
Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville.....	112,500	16,200	128,700	75,673	59,473	52.8	220,000	90,418	41.0
State Community College of East St. Louis.....	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	0	0	0	700,000	351,990	50.2
District total.....	1,338,500	34,200	1,372,700	103,433	69,233	5.1	936,500	449,739	48.0
Total, Indiana.....	3,278,000	2,673,250	5,951,250	4,320,710	1,647,460	50.2	2,540,802	2,297,147	90.4
District No. 3 (J. Brademas):									
Ancilla Domini College.....							854	839	98.2
Bethel College Inc.....	12,000	14,450	26,450	22,574	8,124	67.7	7,000	6,230	89.0
Goshen College.....	63,650	88,200	151,850	124,118	35,918	56.4	40,000	38,168	95.4
Grace Theology Seminary and College.....	24,000	23,200	47,200	33,231	10,130	41.7	35,000	28,039	80.1
Holy Cross Junior College.....	16,250		16,250	3,511	3,511	21.6	3,936	3,651	92.8
Purdue University, North Center.....	24,500	7,000	31,500	18,082	11,082	45.2	13,890	13,143	94.6
South Bend College of Commerce.....							5,000	4,872	97.4
St. Mary's College.....	70,000	30,000	100,000	44,044	14,004	20	12,500	11,827	94.6
University of Notre Dame.....	72,000	102,300	174,300	150,440	48,140	66.8	47,061	45,759	97.2
District total.....	282,400	265,150	547,550	396,000	130,850	46.3	165,241	152,533	92.3

Footnotes at end of table.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 4, 1971

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 4 (J. E. Roush):									
Fort Wayne Art Institute.....	4,500	5,400	9,900	8,256	2,856	63.4	6,200	6,114	98.6
Fort Wayne Bible College.....	10,500		10,500	5,568	5,568	53.0			
Huntington College.....	45,000	41,250	86,250	69,327	38,077	62.3	23,015	21,349	92.7
Indiana Institute of Technology.....	21,000	9,100	30,100	22,923	13,823	65.8	12,000	11,701	97.5
Purdue University Fort Wayne Center.....	26,250	10,000	36,250	23,827	13,827	52.6	7,768	7,768	100.0
St. Francis College.....	18,000	10,200	28,200	21,222	22,022	61.2	20,000	13,447	67.2
Tri-State College.....	28,500	26,400	54,900	46,361	19,961	70.0	17,100	16,884	98.7
District total.....	153,750	102,350	260,100	191,916	89,566	58.2	86,083	77,263	89.7
District No. 7 (J. T. Myers):									
DePauw University.....	25,000	50,000	75,000	62,574	12,571	50.2	22,500	21,955	97.5
Indiana State University.....	338,000	163,800	501,800	301,838	163,038	48.2	135,000	128,936	95.5
Indiana University.....	780,000	788,800	1,568,800	1,169,174	380,374	48.7	745,000	628,914	92.3
Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	25,500	24,000	49,500	38,760	14,760	57.8	18,000	16,450	91.3
St. Mary of the Woods College.....	18,000	10,000	28,000	20,023	10,023	55.6	6,400	6,245	97.5
District total.....	1,186,500	1,036,600	2,223,100	1,592,369	555,769	46.8	926,900	861,500	92.9
District No. 8:									
Indiana State University.....	55,200	18,800	74,000	50,692	31,892	57.7	30,318	29,095	95.9
Lockyears College of Business.....							58,360	54,461	93.3
Oakland City College.....	16,000	19,000	35,000	31,016	12,016	75.1	15,000	14,462	96.4
St. Meinrad College.....	9,500	5,550	15,050	10,032	4,482	47.1	12,100	6,400	52.8
St. Meinrad School of Theology.....							3,564	2,720	76.3
University of Evansville.....	108,000	108,000	216,000	167,304	59,304	54.9	64,000	61,906	96.7
Vincennes University.....	93,500	38,250	131,750	85,635	47,385	50.6	96,000	87,462	91.1
District total.....	282,200	189,600	471,800	344,679	155,079	54.9	279,324	256,506	91.8
Total, Iowa.....	2,443,647	1,907,823	4,351,470	3,007,961	1,100,138	45.0	1,998,616	1,358,538	67.9
District No. 5 (Neal Smith):									
American Institute of Business.....	12,000	2,000	14,000	9,038	7,038	58.6	7,500	5,400	72.0
College of Automation.....	15,000		15,000				2,500	2,407	96.2
Des Moines Area Community College.....	52,500	3,500	56,000	29,786	26,286	50.0	26,160	19,457	74.3
Drake University.....	112,000	83,300	195,300	124,553	41,253	36.8	45,000	34,627	76.9
Grand View College.....	42,000	12,400	54,400	28,066	15,666	37.3	7,060	6,579	93.1
Iowa Central Community College.....	10,000	2,500	12,500	9,702	7,202	72	23,846	19,008	79.7
Iowa State University of Science and Technology.....	357,500	400,800	758,300	535,557	134,757	37.6	230,050	153,723	66.8
Total.....	601,000	504,500	1,105,500	736,702	232,202	38.6	351,116	241,201	68.6
District No. 7 (W. J. Scherle):									
Iowa West Community College.....	8,000	2,800	10,800	6,723	3,923	49.0	48,794	27,018	55.3
Jennie Edmundson Hospital School of Nursing.....	4,800		4,800	2,000	2,000	41.6	18,000	8,603	47.7
District total.....	12,800	2,800	15,600	8,723	5,923	46.2	66,794	35,621	53.3
Total, Kansas.....	1,792,834	1,618,563	3,411,397	2,550,711	932,148	51.9	1,555,698	813,038	52.2
District No. 4 (Garner E. Shriver):									
Bethany College.....	16,000	20,250	36,250	26,651	6,401	40.0	4,000	2,929	73.2
Bethel College.....	20,000	17,600	37,600	37,600	20,000	100.0	6,500	6,498	99.9
Central College.....	21,000	15,400	36,400	28,233	12,833	61.1	12,600	7,789	61.8
Friends University.....	26,400	25,850	52,250	37,100	11,250	42.6	16,000	7,168	44.8
Hesston College.....	34,000	18,040	52,040	32,890	14,850	43.6	13,300	6,867	51.6
Hutchinson Community Junior College.....	60,000	5,500	65,500	38,252	32,752	96.3	19,000	13,721	72.2
McPherson College.....	21,000	16,800	37,800	26,774	9,974	47.4	6,650	3,584	54.0
Sacred Heart College.....	28,016	38,213	66,229	48,744	10,531	37.5	34,000	15,203	44.7
Sterling College.....	29,700	20,020	49,720	35,084	15,064	50.7	29,000	16,400	56.5
Tabor College.....	13,750	23,400	37,150	32,264	8,864	64.4	26,000	9,675	37.2
Wichita State University.....	140,000	86,100	226,100	167,354	81,354	58.0	138,100	67,168	48.6
District total.....	409,866	287,173	697,039	510,947	223,773	54.5	305,050	157,012	51.4
Total, Kentucky.....	1,965,545	1,605,102	3,570,647	2,532,693	927,861	47.2	2,478,276	1,350,313	54.4
District No. 2 (W. H. Natcher):									
Brescia College.....	21,600	20,900	42,500	28,500	7,600	35.1	15,000	6,713	44.7
Kentucky Wesleyan College.....	15,000	5,550	20,550	12,600	7,050	47.0	50,537	17,877	35.3
Owensboro Business College.....							19,800	7,018	35.4
St. Catherine Junior College.....	12,260	4,120	16,380	6,600	2,480	20.2	18,840	7,007	37.1
West Kentucky University.....	204,000	240,000	444,000	323,850	83,850	41.1	245,204	124,696	50.8
Total, Louisiana.....	2,127,435	1,810,066	3,937,501	2,905,750	1,095,684	51.5	2,625,952	2,008,168	76.4
District No. 5 (Otto E. Passman):									
Grambling College.....	210,500	93,600	304,100	214,497	120,897	57.4	373,121	327,319	87.7
Louisiana Business College.....							2,500	1,838	73.5
Louisiana Tech.....	137,500	137,500	275,000	228,127	90,627	65.9	178,450	123,016	68.9
Northeast Louisiana University.....	175,000	148,500	323,500	236,989	88,489	50.9	250,000	241,557	96.6
District total.....	523,000	379,600	902,600	679,613	300,013	57.3	804,071	693,730	85.7
Total, Maine.....	517,600	440,971	958,571	702,229	261,258	50.4	975,016	428,533	43.9
District No. 2 (William D. Hathaway):									
Bates College.....	27,000	28,800	55,800	39,803	11,003	40.7	5,500	2,207	40.1
Beal Business College.....							1,000	1,000	100.0
Eastern Maine Vocational Tech.....							15,000	5,126	44.1
Husson College.....	24,000	23,400	47,400	36,103	12,703	52.9	16,000	9,309	58.1
Maine Maritime Academy.....	6,000	5,500	11,500	7,500	2,000	30.0	4,000	1,953	38.8
Northern Conservatory of Music.....	5,000	6,000	11,000	11,000	5,000	100.0	1,400	433	30.9
Northern Maine Vocational Tech.....	7,500		7,500				6,000	1,903	31.7
Ricker College.....	5,200	11,050	16,250	14,250	3,200	61.5	13,275	4,552	34.2
University of Maine.....	105,000	116,400	221,400	155,412	39,012	37.1	420,000	176,379	31.9
University of Maine at Farmington.....	28,000	17,000	45,000	36,603	19,603	70.0	44,250	14,170	32.0
University of Maine at Fort Kent.....	5,000	8,000	13,000	11,001	3,001	60.0	27,050	12,032	44.4

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 2 (William D. Hathaway)—Continued									
University of Maine at Michias	16,000	14,000	30,000	24,401	10,401	65.0	14,000	7,305	52.1
University of Maine at Prasque Isle	37,000	22,500	59,500	50,701	28,201	76.2	50,000	27,970	55.9
Washington City Vocational Tech							8,000	3,935	49.1
District total	265,700	252,650	518,350	386,774	134,124	50.4	625,475	268,274	42.8
Total, Maryland	1,742,446	1,267,301	3,009,747	2,239,594	972,293	55.8	1,820,745	1,369,518	75.2
District No. 2 (C. D. Long):									
Essex Community College	21,150	5,850	27,000	16,493	10,643	50.3	22,000	18,107	82.3
Goucher College	23,000	18,600	41,600	31,264	12,604	55.0	30,000	20,244	67.4
Harford Junior College	42,500	2,400	44,900	36,345	33,945	79.8	30,900	20,982	67.9
Towson State College	63,000	35,340	97,340	75,635	40,295	64.9	50,080	41,200	82.2
District total	148,605	62,190	210,840	159,737	97,547	65.6	132,980	100,553	75.6
Total, Massachusetts	4,482,600	3,586,789	8,069,389	5,954,817	2,368,028	52.8	7,679,389	1,842,413	23.9
District No. 1 (S. O. Conte):									
Amherst College	30,000	35,150	65,150	53,282	18,136	60.4	30,000	8,364	27.8
Berkshire Christian College	5,000	3,500	8,500	5,425	1,925	38.5	7,452	2,241	30.0
Berkshire County College	17,500	1,400	18,900	12,752	11,352	64.8	34,800	13,041	37.4
Greenfield Com. College	14,375	5,400	19,775	12,363	6,963	48.4	15,330	4,484	29.3
Holyoke County College	12,000	3,000	15,000	13,233	10,233	85.2	16,304	5,205	31.9
Newton Wellesley Hospital							4,800	802	16.7
North Adams State College	24,000	4,000	28,000	9,483	5,483	22.8	20,110	1,713	8.5
Northampton Junior College	10,000	1,680	11,680	6,957	5,277	52.7	3,200	927	28.9
Simmons Rock Inc.	6,200		6,200	2,000	2,000	32.2	900		
Smith College	25,000	33,250	58,250	45,874	12,624	50.4	65,000	15,912	24.4
University of Massachusetts	484,000	408,800	892,800	692,860	284,060	58.6	830,800	250,989	32.3
Westfield State College	58,500	37,275	95,775	73,626	36,351	62.1	61,000	17,380	28.4
Williams College	40,000	20,000	60,000	32,707	12,707	31.7	44,000	4,603	10.4
District total	726,575	568,575	1,295,950	960,566	381,991	52.5	1,133,696	325,671	28.7
District No. 2 (E. P. Boland):									
American International College	47,500	53,200	100,700	86,198	32,998	69.4	23,432	11,636	49.6
Bay Path Junior College	34,200	10,800	45,000	26,080	15,280	44.6	20,000	2,237	11.1
College of Our Lady of Elms	22,600	25,000	47,600	35,600	10,600	46.9	16,000	4,902	30.6
Leicester Junior College	6,000	5,200	11,200	8,740	3,540	59.0	4,500	1,224	27.2
Mount Holyoke College	30,000	22,000	52,000	37,248	15,248	50.8	60,000	14,688	24.4
Nichols College of Business Administration	25,000	10,500	35,500	20,925	10,425	41.7	7,067	1,779	25.1
Springfield College	72,000	75,600	147,600	104,124	28,524	39.6	23,415	5,241	22.3
Spring Technical Community College	30,000	17,500	47,500	32,748	15,248	50.8	34,500	8,925	25.8
Western New England College	21,250	11,050	32,300	25,068	14,018	65.9	3,000	1,723	57.4
District total	288,550	230,850	519,400	376,731	145,881	50.5	191,914	52,349	27.2
District No. 3:									
Aquinas Junior College of Business	10,500	2,250	12,750	7,208	4,958	47.2			
Atlantic Union College	63,750	63,750	127,500	123,120	59,370	93.1	30,000	11,998	39.9
Brandeis University	50,000	38,950	88,950	56,767	17,817	35.6	192,000	37,944	19.7
Dean Junior College	10,500	6,300	16,800	12,697	6,397	60.9			
Fitchburg State College	19,250	19,800	39,050	29,936	10,136	52.6	18,000	3,818	21.2
Mount Wachusett Community College	13,950	5,400	19,350	13,402	8,002	57.3	14,000	3,794	27.1
Newton College Sacred Heart	33,750	26,250	60,000	38,480	12,230	36.2	62,440	12,240	19.6
Newton Junior College							3,360	895	26.6
Regis College	30,900	49,450	80,350	60,073	10,623	34.3	179,328	41,900	23.3
Stevens College	6,000	2,800	8,800	7,040	4,240	70.6	6,400	1,263	19.7
District total	238,600	214,950	453,550	348,723	133,773	56.0	505,528	113,852	22.5
District No. 4:									
Anna Marie College for Women	24,000	18,000	42,000	27,600	9,600	40.0	11,500	3,549	30.8
Assumption College	30,000	29,250	59,250	44,465	15,215	50.7	15,000	4,047	26.1
Becker Junior College	3,000	1,500	4,500	3,280	1,780	59.3	2,966	967	32.6
Clark University	52,250	60,000	112,250	87,097	27,097	51.8	36,000	6,364	17.6
College of the Holy Cross	75,000	39,900	114,900	63,752	23,852	31.8	60,000	16,002	26.6
Farmington State College	22,000	15,200	37,200	33,200	18,000	81.8	30,000	9,332	31.1
Quinsigamond Community College	12,500	2,400	14,900	10,455	8,055	64.4	35,000	11,400	32.5
Salter Secondary School, Inc.							9,300	1,713	19.0
Worcester Junior College							5,500	954	17.3
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	45,000	38,700	83,700	59,680	20,980	46.6	57,783	11,031	19.0
Worcester State College	12,000	800	12,800	12,800	12,800	100	22,280	3,304	14.8
Worcester Industrial-Technical Institute							4,930	1,370	27.7
District total	275,750	205,750	481,500	342,329	136,579	49.5	319,959	77,736	24.2
District No. 5:									
Andover Institute Business, Andover							1,764	1,586	89.9
Bryant McIntosh Business School	42,000	13,750	55,750	35,094	21,344	50.8	21,000	5,456	25.9
Lowell State College	36,000	17,600	53,600	41,819	24,219	67.2	29,600	10,554	35.6
Lowell Tech. Institute	49,500	58,000	107,500	92,134	34,134	68.9	11,560	14,670	20.5
District total	127,500	89,350	216,850	169,047	79,697	62.5	123,924	32,266	26.0
District No. 6:									
Gordon College and Gordon Division School	30,600	29,750	60,350	48,512	18,762	61.3	22,000	6,854	31.1
Gordon-Cornwell Theology Seminary							13,000	4,047	31.1
Marian Court Secretary School							4,800	1,814	37.7
Merrimack College	22,500	30,000	52,500	47,200	17,200	76.4	24,000	5,875	24.4
North Shore Community	50,000	2,500	52,500	37,650	35,150	70.3	130,000	25,373	19.5
Northern Essex Community College	51,800	9,900	61,700	25,393	15,690	30.2	100,000	12,355	12.3
Salem State College	60,000	30,150	90,150	67,733	37,583	62.2	108,000	23,970	22.1
District total	214,900	102,300	317,200	226,685	124,385	57.8	401,800	80,288	19.9
District No. 7: Tufts University	125,000	135,000	260,000	191,747	56,747	45.3	220,000	41,126	18.6

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 8:									
Boston College	348,450	348,500	697,000	553,539	205,039	59.8	739,530	158,517	21.4
Boston University	342,450	267,000	609,450	416,037	149,037	43.2	1,000,000	176,256	17.6
Cambridge Junior College	2,500	1,500	4,000	4,000	2,500	100	2,000		
Cardinal Cushing College	10,000		10,000	4,379	4,379	43.7	5,500	1,114	20.2
Harvard University	120,000	157,000	277,000	222,689	65,689	54.7	337,188	97,920	29.0
Hebrew Teachers College	2,800	2,000	4,800	4,400	2,400	85.7	5,600	1,370	24.4
Hellenic College	18,000	11,700	29,700	23,520	11,820	65.6	13,000	5,997	46.1
Lesley College	14,400	11,400	25,800	18,111	6,711	46.6			
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	78,000	94,500	172,500	130,885	36,385	46.6	345,000	58,752	17.0
Pine Manor Junior College	5,000	4,000	9,000	6,400	2,400	48.0			
Radcliffe College	30,000	25,000	55,000	37,136	12,136	40.4	64,200	17,136	26.6
District total	971,650	922,600	1,894,250	1,421,096	489,496	51.3	2,512,018	517,062	20.5
District No. 9:									
Babson College	10,500	11,700	22,200	21,019	9,319	88.7	3,000	2,114	70.4
Bay State Junior College of Business	11,875	3,000	14,875	8,187	5,187	43.6	3,400	760	22.3
Bentley College of Accounting and Finance	31,500	35,776	67,276	47,869	12,093	38.3	88,200	23,256	26.3
Berklee College of Music	60,000		60,000	34,522	34,522	57.5	28,800	9,521	33.0
Boston State College	108,000	52,000	160,000	110,591	58,591	54.2	220,000	71,237	32.3
Bryant and Stratton Commerce							33,000	13,346	40.4
Carnegie Institute	7,200	600	7,800	4,468	3,868	53.7	7,200	1,917	26.6
Catholic Labour School of Nursing							8,500	1,806	21.2
Emerson College	57,000	38,000	95,000	66,817	28,817	50.5	70,000	14,688	20.9
Emmanuel College	80,000	93,500	173,500	138,273	44,773	55.9	72,142	23,094	32.0
Fisher Junior College	2,750	2,500	5,250	5,250	2,750	100.0	1,115	572	51.3
Garland Junior College	5,000	3,000	8,000	8,000	5,000	100.0	230	230	100.0
Graham Junior College	66,000	16,500	82,500	56,048	39,548	59.9	18,000	5,337	29.6
Massachusetts College of Optometry							7,000	2,448	34.9
Massachusetts College of Art	22,000	20,700	42,700	29,026	8,326	37.8	31,730	9,449	29.7
New England Conservatory of Music	7,600	8,000	15,600	12,541	4,541	59.7			
New England School of Law							15,875	3,126	19.6
Newbury School of Business	16,000	7,000	23,000	16,688	9,688	60.5	9,000	2,471	27.4
Northeastern University	350,000	442,000	792,000	595,748	153,748	43.9	800,000	177,480	22.1
Perry Normal School	15,300	6,370	21,670	11,558	5,188	33.9	22,000	4,406	20.0
School of Museum of Fine Arts	13,200	11,000	24,200	21,312	10,312	78.1	12,800	7,435	58.0
Simmons College	45,000	58,000	103,000	78,342	20,342	45.2	70,000	12,729	18.1
St. John's Seminary	5,000		5,000	3,785	3,785	75.7	18,600	5,261	28.2
Suffolk University	57,600	25,588	83,188	54,943	29,355	50.9	121,000	28,852	23.8
Wentworth College of Technology	13,500		13,500	7,415	7,415	54.9	5,460	1,973	36.1
Wentworth Institute	58,400	32,250	90,650	64,169	31,919	54.6	17,000	6,644	39.0
Wheelock College	12,000	13,500	25,500	19,708	6,208	51.7	17,680	4,284	24.2
District total	1,047,825	820,984	1,928,809	1,416,279	535,295	51.0	1,701,732	434,436	25.5
District No. 11:									
Andover Institute of Business Bro							1,060	1,060	100.0
Curry College	17,500	12,000	29,500	24,540	12,540	71.6	12,800	4,406	34.4
Eastern Nazarene College	51,000	63,000	114,000	91,241	28,241	55.3	33,500	9,028	26.9
Quincy Junior College							26,000	9,097	34.9
District total	68,500	75,000	143,500	115,781	40,781	59.5	73,360	23,591	32.1
District No. 10:									
Andover-Newton Theological School							28,000	12,240	43.7
Bristol Community College	30,000	14,500	44,500	32,795	18,295	60.9	49,920	20,626	41.3
Lasell Junior College	10,000		10,000	6,541	6,541	65.4			
Massachusetts Bay Community College	18,200	5,000	23,200	15,200	10,200	56.0	20,000	2,407	12.0
Mount Ida Junior College	4,400	800	5,200	2,800	2,800	45.4			
Stonehill College	48,750	43,800	92,550	77,280	33,480	68.6	20,000	8,323	41.6
Wellesley College	80,000	21,000	101,000	56,149	35,149	43.9	85,000	9,122	10.7
Wheaton College	20,000	18,000	38,000	31,193	13,193	65.9			
District total	211,350	103,100	314,450	221,958	118,858	56.2	202,920	52,718	25.9
District No. 12:									
Bridge State College	30,000	24,800	54,800	34,244	9,444	31.4	30,000	10,575	35.2
Cape Cod Community College	25,000	9,500	34,500	22,097	12,597	50.3	40,000	18,878	47.1
Massasoit Community College	12,000	5,700	17,700	13,241	7,541	62.8	14,560	4,226	29.0
Southeastern Massachusetts University	65,000	15,000	80,000	57,845	42,845	65.9	120,000	41,462	34.5
Swain School of Design	5,600	4,200	9,800	8,226	4,026	71.8	4,060	1,846	45.4
District total	137,600	59,200	196,800	135,653	76,453	55.5	208,620	76,987	36.9
Total, Michigan	7,530,698	4,488,712	12,019,500	7,350,707	2,861,995	38.0	5,431,400	3,117,371	58.5
District No. 1 (John Conyers):									
Highland Park Community College	100,000	91,500	191,500	132,445	40,945	40.9	70,000	45,113	64.4
Sacred Heart Seminary	0	0	0	0	0		22,000	15,620	71.0
Shaw College at Detroit	192,000	30,700	222,700	106,541	75,841	39.5	168,813	119,481	70.7
University of Detroit	220,000	270,000	490,000	353,855	83,855	38.1	88,200	51,830	58.7
District total	512,000	392,200	904,200	592,841	200,641	39.1	349,013	232,044	66.4
District No. 3 (Garry E. Brown):									
Albion College	40,000	33,250	73,250	43,790	10,540	26.3	26,000	18,460	71.0
Argubright Business College	4,000	0	4,000	2,000	2,000	50.0	1,800	1,800	100.0
Kalamazoo College	58,900	60,000	118,900	87,048	27,048	45.9	26,600	16,658	62.6
Kalamazoo Valley Community College	24,000	9,000	33,000	21,162	12,162	50.6	20,000	11,429	57.1
Kellogg Community College	25,200	10,400	35,600	21,440	11,040	43.8	21,515	11,630	52.8
Nazareth College	24,000	18,400	42,400	23,373	4,973	20.7	16,100	8,250	52.9
Olivet College	42,300	57,600	99,900	70,724	13,124	31.0	17,500	9,685	55.4
Parsons Business School	8,400	0	8,400	2,720	2,720	32.3	2,500	2,500	100.0
Western Michigan University	420,000	354,750	774,750	488,968	134,218	31.9	171,188	112,409	65.6
District total	646,800	543,400	1,190,200	761,225	217,825	33.6	303,203	192,831	63.5

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 2 (Marvin L. Asch):									
Adrian College.....	31,500	25,080	56,580	38,240	13,160	41.7	3,800	2,414	63.5
Concordia Lutheran Junior College.....							9,142	4,521	49.4
Eastern Michigan University.....	258,750	141,000	399,750	228,216	87,216	33.7	402,910	200,220	49.6
Monroe County Community College.....	36,000	5,400	41,400	21,831	16,431	45.6	12,000	10,206	85.0
Siena Heights College.....	26,400		26,400	8,823	8,823	33.4	10,000	5,635	56.3
University of Michigan.....	297,500	234,600	532,100	371,380	136,780	19.6	300,000	140,745	46.9
Washtenaw Community College.....	60,000	42,350	102,350	70,435	28,085	46.8	97,000	52,806	54.4
District total.....	710,150	448,430	1,158,580	738,926	290,496	40.9	834,852	416,547	49.8
District No. 4 (Edward Hutchinson):									
Andrews University.....	34,000	36,000	70,000	48,640	12,640	37.1	1,680	1,562	92.9
Glen Oaks Community College.....	30,000	10,800	40,800	22,060	11,260	37.5	33,000	18,744	56.8
Hillsdale College.....	17,000	23,750	40,750	30,560	6,810	40.0	4,869	4,237	87.0
Lake Michigan College.....	44,750	11,275	56,025	32,320	21,045	62.3	85,000	29,949	35.2
Southwestern Michigan College.....	18,000	2,800	20,800	11,360	8,560	47.5	17,909	9,003	50.2
District total.....	132,750	84,625	217,375	144,940	60,315	45.4	142,584	63,495	44.5
District No. 5 (Gerald R. Ford):									
Aquinas College.....	58,500	64,800	123,300	82,560	17,760	30.3	14,135	14,135	100.0
Catwain College.....	90,000	78,300	168,300	101,600	23,300	25.8	62,800	43,310	68.9
Davenport Institute.....	162,000	21,800	183,800	83,200	62,200	38.3	10,800	10,800	100.0
Grand Rapids Baptist College & Seminary.....	16,250	7,000	23,250	12,990	5,990	36.8	9,753	4,615	47.3
Grand Rapids Junior College.....	64,000	20,400	84,400	65,520	45,120	70.5	85,000	53,665	59.6
District total.....	390,750	191,500	582,250	345,870	154,370	39.5	183,485	123,525	67.6
District No. 6 (Charles E. Chamberlin):									
Jackson Community College.....	92,000	15,000	107,000	25,679	10,679	11.6	55,000	22,698	41.2
Lansing Business University.....	19,500	4,200	23,700	11,200	7,000	35.8	8,000	4,113	51.4
Lansing Community College.....	28,500	7,200	35,700	18,400	11,200	39.2	36,500	18,786	51.4
Michigan State University.....	897,000	737,800	1,634,800	1,270,151	532,351	59.3	800,000	386,986	48.3
Owosso College.....	34,000	16,000	50,000	23,459	7,459	31.0	15,840	9,556	60.3
Spring Arbor College.....	66,600	53,100	119,700	78,157	25,057	37.6	0	0	
West Shore Community College.....	17,500	6,500	24,000	11,680	5,180	29.6	11,554	8,520	73.7
District total.....	1,145,150	839,800	1,984,950	1,438,726	598,926	52.3	926,894	450,641	48.6
District No. 8 (James Harvey):									
Saginaw Business Institute.....	15,000	5,400	20,400	14,172	8,772	58.4	2,380	2,343	98.4
Saginaw Valley College.....	39,000	24,050	63,050	33,909	9,859	32.8	31,580	14,368	45.5
St. Clair County Community College.....	42,000	3,600	45,600	24,058	20,458	48.7	40,000	30,530	76.3
District total.....	87,000	33,050	120,050	72,139	39,089	44.9	73,960	47,259	63.8
District No. 9 (Guy Vander Jagt):									
Grand Valley State College.....	166,200	132,000	298,200	230,445	98,445	59.2	84,400	68,182	80.7
Hope College.....	85,500	107,350	192,850	127,348	19,998	23.3	24,000	13,194	54.9
Muskegon Business College.....	0	0	0	0	0		6,000	6,000	100.0
Muskegon County Community College.....	33,000	7,150	40,150	20,144	12,994	39.3	33,180	22,223	66.9
Northwestern Michigan College.....	24,000	7,700	31,700	21,760	14,060	58.5	6,712	4,899	72.9
District total.....	208,700	254,200	562,900	399,697	145,497	47.1	154,292	114,498	74.2
District No. 10 (Elford A. Cederberg):									
Alma College.....	36,000	66,500	102,500	90,689	24,189	67.1	38,000	26,980	71.0
Central Michigan University.....	228,750	165,000	393,750	250,066	85,006	37.1	127,798	63,900	50.0
Delta College.....	163,020	34,375	197,395	57,600	23,225	14.2	55,176	29,840	54.0
Ferris State College.....	118,400	82,350	200,750	137,537	55,187	46.6	48,000	26,064	54.3
Kirtland Community College.....	10,000	4,200	14,200	5,281	1,081	10.5	16,500	11,360	68.8
Montcalm Community College.....	10,000	4,000	14,000	7,340	3,340	33.4	9,584	9,372	93.8
Northwood Institute.....	28,900	18,150	47,050	27,166	9,016	31.1	25,000	13,490	53.9
District total.....	595,070	374,575	969,645	575,619	201,044	33.7	320,458	181,006	56.4
District No. 7 (Donald W. Riegler, Jr.): Genesee Community College:									
Genesee Community College.....	178,800	34,200	213,000	72,265	38,065	21.2	116,785	41,230	35.2
District No. 11 (Philip E. Ruppe):									
Alpena Community College.....	29,250	9,800	39,050	21,272	11,472	39.2	77,861	51,391	66.0
Bay de Noc Community College.....	26,000	5,850	31,850	14,720	8,870	34.1	41,888	26,912	64.2
Gogebic Community College.....	41,250	22,000	63,250	36,733	14,733	35.7	41,860	27,722	66.2
Lake Superior State College.....	55,250	30,000	85,250	44,620	14,620	26.4	170,000	103,549	60.9
Michigan Technical University.....	120,250	58,500	178,750	94,053	35,553	39.5	72,000	44,287	61.5
North Central Michigan College.....	8,178	4,147	12,325	7,673	3,526	43.1	5,365	3,167	59.0
Northern Michigan University.....	111,000	93,810	204,810	132,500	38,690	34.8	165,000	104,466	63.3
Suomi College.....	36,000	7,500	43,500	29,760	22,260	61.8	56,000	35,112	62.7
District total.....	427,178	231,607	658,785	381,331	149,724	35.0	629,974	296,606	62.9
District No. 12 (James G. O'Hara):									
Center Camput Macomb Community College.....	12,000	5,500	17,500	8,062	2,562	21.3	9,000	3,948	43.8
Macomb County Community College.....	300,300	12,100	312,400	99,152	87,052	28.9	78,762	42,282	53.6
District total.....	312,300	17,600	329,900	107,214	89,614	28.6	87,762	46,230	52.6
District No. 13 (Charles C. Diggs, Jr.):									
Carnegie Institute of Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	0		5,000	4,970	99.4
Detroit Institute of Technology.....	44,800	36,000	80,800	51,002	15,002	33.4	10,000	6,390	63.9
Lewis Business College.....	24,000	6,000	30,000	14,933	8,933	37.2	14,000	10,069	71.9
Merrill Palmer Institution.....	0	1,500	1,500	1,500	0		0	0	
Wayne State University.....	490,000	574,000	1,064,000	700,340	126,340	25.7	648,076	368,481	
District No. 14 (Tucon N. Nedzi):³									
District No. 15 (William D. Ford):²									
District No. 16 (John D. Dingell):									
Detroit College of Business.....	26,000	11,550	37,550	20,444	8,894	34.2	8,000	5,680	71.0
Henry Ford Community College.....	16,000	1,500	17,500	9,630	8,130	50.8	30,000	22,720	75.7
District total.....	42,000	13,050	55,050	30,074	17,024	40.5	38,000	28,400	74.7

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 17 (Martha W. Griffiths):									
Mary Grove College.....	48,750	47,750	106,500	76,289	18,539	38.0	32,000	19,830	61.9
Mercy College of Detroit.....	56,000	44,000	100,000	67,286	23,256	41.5	38,500	23,474	60.9
District total.....	104,750	101,750	206,500	143,575	41,825	39.9	70,500	43,304	61.4
District No. 18 (William S. Broomfield):									
Duns Scotus College.....	5,400	2,700	8,100	4,700	2,000	37.0	1,000	710	71.0
Lawrence Institute of Technology.....	23,000	12,000	35,000	23,686	11,686	50.8	8,000	5,758	71.9
Michigan Christ Junior College.....	12,200	5,100	17,300	11,520	6,420	52.6	1,440	1,440	100.0
Oakland Community College.....	297,500	51,425	348,925	157,558	106,133	35.6	130,152	78,401	60.2
Oakland University.....	235,000	81,500	316,500	167,654	86,154	36.6	128,000	90,880	71.0
District total.....	621,700	152,725	774,425	365,118	212,393	34.1	268,592	177,189	65.9
District No. 19 (Jack H. McDonald):									
Madonna College.....	14,000	6,300	20,300	14,435	8,135	58.1	36,696	26,551	72.3
School Craft College.....	30,000	6,000	36,000	21,405	15,405	51.3	38,000	25,560	67.2
District total.....	44,000	12,300	56,300	35,840	23,540	53.5	74,696	52,111	69.7
Total, Minnesota.....	3,751,945	2,275,947	6,027,892	4,723,979	1,947,032	51.8	3,997,217	1,650,417	41.2
District No. 1 (A. H. Quie):									
Austin State Junior College.....	32,500	5,500	38,000	21,739	16,239	49.9	32,900	16,562	50.3
Carleton College.....	60,000	36,000	96,000	53,863	17,863	29.7	80,000	22,648	28.3
College of St. Teresa.....	51,750	61,020	112,770	81,840	20,820	40.2	34,000	19,547	57.4
Fairbault Area Vocational Tech.....							3,836	852	22.1
Inner Hills State Junior College.....	32,000	4,950	36,950	13,882	8,932	27.9	25,000	5,764	23.0
Lea College.....	72,000	9,100	81,100	28,509	19,409	26.9	28,236	15,657	55.4
Rochester Area Vocational School.....	52,000	21,600	73,600	41,448	19,848	38.1	54,500	25,999	47.7
Rochester State Junior College.....	24,000	30,100	54,100	33,138	8,038	33.4	14,000	6,639	47.4
St. Mary's College.....	35,000	21,600	56,600	31,523	9,923	28.3	10,280	1,583	15.3
St. Olaf College.....							11,734	4,453	37.9
Winona Area Technical School.....	90,000	51,000	141,000	95,685	44,658	49.6	93,375	41,307	44.2
District total.....	449,250	240,870	690,120	406,600	165,730	36.8	392,421	162,555	41.4
Total, Mississippi.....	2,440,972	1,578,239	4,019,207	2,303,476	725,241	29.7	3,325,927	1,324,770	39.8
District No. 1 (Thomas G. Abernathy):									
Delta State College.....	66,000	97,500	163,500	111,774	14,274	21.6	200,000	68,754	34.3
Mary Holmes Junior College.....	101,205	42,000	143,205	127,608	85,608	84.5	100,458	40,391	40.2
Mississippi State College for Women.....	40,300	31,960	72,260	41,340	9,380	23.2	36,000	12,201	33.8
Mississippi Valley State College.....	414,700	43,450	458,150	178,370	134,920	32.5	241,920	172,906	71.4
Mississippi Delta Junior College.....	0	0	0	0	0		27,400	8,250	30.1
Mississippi State University.....	237,600	239,400	477,000	270,995	31,595	13.2	500,000	175,308	35.0
Wood Junior College.....	8,000	2,800	10,800	4,770	1,970	24.6	16,600	4,990	30.0
District total.....	867,850	457,110	1,324,960	734,857	277,747	32.0	1,122,378	482,800	43.0
District No. 3 (Charles H. Griffin):									
Alcorn A. & M. College.....	156,000	127,000	283,000	150,640	23,640	15.1	229,290	72,958	31.8
Belhaven College.....	27,900	39,000	66,900	43,434	4,434	15.8	36,000	12,684	35.2
Copiah Lincoln Junior College.....	3,000	825	3,825	2,652	1,827	60.9	19,000	6,793	35.7
Hinds Junior College.....	20,000	9,600	29,600	16,068	6,468	32.3	26,250	9,994	38.0
Jackson State College.....	250,000	214,000	464,000	300,188	86,188	34.4	160,000	96,977	60.6
Millsaps College.....	68,000	65,700	133,700	80,418	14,718	21.6	62,220	22,806	36.6
Mississippi College.....	60,000	19,200	79,200	25,110	5,910	9.8	75,000	12,779	17.0
Southwest Mississippi Junior College.....	0	0	0	0	0		6,500	2,163	33.2
Tougaloo College.....	72,600	87,000	159,600	99,535	12,535	17.2	97,920	34,061	34.7
Utica Junior College.....	50,000	8,250	58,250	26,719	18,469	36.9	31,720	23,077	72.7
District total.....	707,500	570,575	1,278,075	744,764	174,189	24.6	743,900	303,292	40.7
District No. 2:									
Blue Mountain College.....	12,000	13,700	25,700	15,912	2,212	18.4	11,850	5,796	48.9
Coahoma Junior College.....	100,000	26,000	126,000	75,250	49,250	49.2	66,931	48,819	72.9
Itwamba Junior College.....							79,949	28,242	35.3
Mississippi Indus College.....	3,750	6,650	10,400	8,497	1,847	49.2	24,768	12,023	48.5
Northeast Mississippi Junior College.....	40,000	10,500	50,500	25,275	14,775	36.9	86,000	32,780	38.1
North West Mississippi Junior College.....	28,222	7,600	35,822	13,330	5,750	20.3	70,144	25,746	36.7
Rust College.....	168,000	141,400	309,400	195,259	53,859	32.0	152,592	74,268	59.1
University of Mississippi.....	162,000	155,550	317,550	212,940	57,390	35.4	295,277	102,758	34.8
Total.....	513,972	361,400	875,372	546,463	185,063	36	787,511	330,432	41.9
District No. 4 (G. V. Montgomery):									
Clark Memorial College.....	8,000	2,400	10,400	6,786	4,386	54.8	0	0	
East Central Junior College.....	10,500	3,150	13,650	8,268	5,118	48.7	9,500	4,197	44.1
East Mississippi Junior College.....	13,500	8,050	21,550	14,040	5,950	44.3	20,600	5,880	28.5
Holmes Junior College.....	15,750	3,000	18,750	7,223	4,223	26.8	24,300	8,652	35.6
Meridian Municipal Junior College.....	37,500	15,250	52,750	36,582	21,332	56.8	136,000	31,456	23.1
Saints Junior College.....	3,500	1,500	5,000	5,000	3,500	100	10,382	5,502	52.9
District total.....	88,750	33,350	122,100	77,899	44,549	50.1	200,782	55,686	27.7
District No. 5 (William C. Colmer):									
Jones County Junior College.....	14,000	5,100	19,100	9,282	4,182	29.8	26,230	11,214	42.7
Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior College District.....	46,800	12,400	59,200	18,252	5,852	12.5	42,500	14,658	45.1
Pearl River Junior College.....	5,200	2,600	7,800	5,161	2,561	49.2	39,000	14,358	36.8
Phillips Business College.....	0	0	0	0	0		7,500	2,917	38.8
Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute.....	56,400	31,000	87,400	38,880	7,880	13.9	94,376	39,140	41.4
University of Southern Mississippi.....	112,750	70,950	183,700	102,804	31,854	28.2	171,950	45,673	26.5
William Carey College.....	12,000	23,400	35,400	25,114	1,714	14.2	79,000	33,600	43.5
District total.....	247,150	145,450	392,600	199,493	54,043	21.8	450,556	161,560	35.8

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
Total, Montana.....	730,000	536,054	1,266,054	813,762	277,708	38.0	2,814,449	645,480	22.9
District No. 1:									
Bozeman Vocational Technological School.....							3,900	1,833	47.0
Butte Vocational Technological Center.....							80,000	33,867	42.3
Carroll College.....	66,000	75,500	141,500	95,873	40,263	30.8	224,000	43,953	19.6
Flathead Community College.....	37,500	18,500	56,000	40,263	21,763	58.0	74,000	24,147	32.6
Helena Vocational Technological Center.....							13,600	8,160	60.0
Missoula Technology Center.....							32,000	18,035	56.3
Montana College of Mineral Science.....	15,000	14,850	29,850	24,111	9,261	61.7	93,000	26,009	27.9
Montana State University.....	155,000	100,500	255,500	159,268	58,786	37.9	850,000	149,456	17.5
University of Montana.....	180,000	138,600	318,600	233,618	85,018	47.2	720,000	150,501	20.9
Western Montana College.....	40,000	30,800	70,800	42,839	12,039	30.0	172,949	53,518	30.9
District total.....	493,500	378,750	872,250	595,972	217,222	44.0	2,263,449	509,479	22.5
District No. 2:									
College of Great Falls.....	27,500	31,200	58,700	38,960	7,760	28.2	72,000	15,912	22.1
Dawson College.....	15,000	3,304	18,034	7,760	4,456	29.7	12,000	2,484	20.7
Eastern Montana College.....	99,000	74,000	173,000	104,256	30,256	30.5	275,000	88,458	32.1
Great Falls Community College.....							12,000	4,284	35.7
Great Falls Technical Center.....							5,000	2,839	56.7
Miles Community College.....	15,000	3,200	18,200	7,058	3,858	25.7	20,000	5,204	26.0
Northern Montana College.....	30,000	14,400	44,400	24,124	9,724	32.4	100,000	37,538	37.5
Rocky Mountain College.....	50,000	31,200	81,200	35,632	4,432	8.8	55,000	9,282	16.8
District total.....	236,500	157,304	393,804	217,790	60,486	25.5	551,000	166,001	30.1
Total, Missouri.....	2,532,950	2,202,495	4,735,445	3,708,551	1,506,056	59.4	3,072,319	2,056,726	66.9
District No. 6 (W. R. Hull, Jr.):									
Linn Area Vocational-Technical.....							13,500	8,589	63.6
Missouri Western Junior College.....	27,000	8,400	35,400	22,867	14,457	53.5	51,200	40,224	78.5
Northwest Missouri State College.....	132,000	141,000	373,000	219,000	78,000	59.0	112,000	70,163	62.6
Park College.....	23,000	41,000	64,000	55,361	14,361	62.4	10,000	7,915	79.1
Tarkio College.....	24,000	66,400	90,400	80,242	13,842	57.6	35,800	21,198	59.2
Wm. Jewell College.....	30,000	10,000	40,000	27,741	17,741	59.1	24,900	11,282	45.3
District total.....	236,000	266,800	502,800	405,211	138,411	58.6	247,400	159,371	64.1
Total, Nebraska.....	1,047,537	847,555	1,895,092	1,460,116	612,561	58.4	924,166	661,861	71.6
District No. 1:									
Concordia Teachers College.....	9,000	25,080	34,080	30,210	5,130	57.0	15,000	12,112	80.7
Doane College.....	20,000	18,400	38,400	28,632	10,232	51.1	2,070	2,069	99.9
Fairbury Junior College.....	4,800	2,000	6,800	4,826	2,826	58.8	9,376	5,474	58.3
John F. Kennedy College.....	36,000	27,000	63,000	44,624	17,642	48.9	7,000	6,998	99.9
Midland Lutheran College.....	44,650	52,200	96,850	74,546	22,346	50.0	22,500	17,979	79.9
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	71,250	87,875	159,125	115,304	27,429	38.4	13,000	12,997	99.9
Northeastern Nebraska University.....	9,450	4,900	14,350	11,479	6,579	69.6	26,000	21,695	83.4
Peru State College.....	33,000	51,000	84,000	70,261	19,261	58.3	37,000	29,703	80.2
Union College.....	15,400	11,900	27,300	27,300	15,400	100.0	14,400	9,787	67.9
University of Nebraska, Lincoln.....	301,000	242,500	543,500	428,010	185,510	61.6	320,000	229,503	71.7
Wayne State College.....	80,000	39,000	119,000	89,653	50,653	63.3	50,000	49,478	98.9
York College.....	27,060	10,000	37,060	37,060	27,060	100.0	15,000	8,027	53.5
District total.....	663,860	576,055	1,239,915	972,380	396,325	59.7	543,846	413,814	76.0
Total, Nevada.....	184,500	95,900	280,400	195,824	99,924	54.1	332,140	79,706	23.9
Elko Community College.....									
Sierra Nevada College.....	19,000	4,750	23,750	10,709	5,959	31.3	9,000	1,312	14.5
University of Nevada—Las Vegas.....	11,000		11,000	4,768	4,768	42.5	7,840		
University of Nevada—Reno.....	59,500	46,150	105,650	74,009	27,859	46.8	90,300	21,460	23.7
	95,500	45,000	140,000	106,338	61,338	64.5	225,000	56,934	25.3
Total, New Hampshire.....	669,800	453,836	1,123,636	730,446	276,610	41.2	829,890	198,890	23.9
District No. 1 (Louis C. Wyman):									
Belknap College.....	16,000	9,600	25,600	17,316	7,716	48.2	13,250	4,758	35.9
Mount St. Mary College.....	15,000	9,000	24,000	15,325	6,325	42.1	22,748	4,773	20.9
New Hampshire Vocational Institute, Laconia.....							5,948	1,127	18.9
New Hampshire Vocational Institute, Manchester.....	8,000		8,000				3,500	498	14.2
New Hampshire Vocational Institute, Portsmouth.....							4,280	2,158	50.4
New Hampshire College of Accountancy and Commerce.....	56,700	18,000	74,700	45,701	27,701	48.8	40,000	9,916	24.7
Notre Dame College.....	11,000	11,500	22,500	14,742	3,242	29.4	12,000	2,381	19.8
St. Anselms College.....	49,500	43,200	92,700	57,482	14,282	28.8	70,000	25,316	36.1
University of New Hampshire.....	200,000	150,000	350,000	236,795	86,795	43.3	323,026	64,332	19.9
White Pines College.....	7,500		7,500	2,000	2,000	26.6	3,112	637	20.4
District total.....	363,700	241,300	605,000	389,361	148,061	40.7	497,864	115,896	23.2
Total, New Jersey.....	3,437,362	2,602,212	6,039,574	3,399,060	796,848	23.1	3,348,662	1,616,121	48.2
District No. 1:									
Camden County Community College.....	60,000	29,400	89,400	43,520	13,850	23.0	157,500	86,661	55.0
Glassboro State College.....	200,000	104,000	304,000	120,909	16,909	8.5	156,000	66,648	42.7
Gloucester County College.....	22,500	8,800	31,300	19,120	10,320	45.8	44,032	16,883	38.3
District No. 4:									
Don Bosco College.....							2,122	2,122	100.0
Mercer County County College.....	40,000	23,500	63,500	45,490	12,990	32.4	47,000	28,359	60.3
Princeton Theological Seminary.....							35,000	17,773	50.7
Princeton University.....	63,000	78,300	141,300	92,959	14,659	23.2	210,000	94,640	45.0
Rider College.....	49,000	28,800	77,800	36,129	7,329	15.0	10,000	9,024	90.2
Trenton State College.....	100,000	52,500	152,500	65,760	13,260	13.3	13,878	13,878	100.0
Westminster Choir College.....	7,500	6,600	14,100	7,700	1,100	14.6	5,240	3,518	67.1
Total.....	548,000	331,900	879,900	432,387	100,487	18.3	680,772	339,506	49.9

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 7:									
Alphonsus College.....	15,000	6,000	21,000	7,360	1,360	9.0	6,000	2,889	48.1
Bergen Community College.....	22,500	2,025	24,525	13,020	10,995	48.8	34,000	19,385	57.0
Englewood Cliffs College.....							11,500	4,844	42.1
Granite Computer Institute.....							4,000	2,858	71.4
Ramapo College of New Jersey.....	27,500	2,500	30,000	10,563	8,063	29.3	24,000	14,427	60.1
District total.....	65,000	10,525	75,525	30,943	20,418	31.4	79,500	44,403	55.8
District No. 15 (E. J. Patten):									
Middlesex County College.....	30,000	9,500	39,500	14,320	4,820	16.0	69,200	30,672	44.3
Rutgers, The State University.....	1,040,000	910,000	1,950,000	1,410,813	500,813	48.1	540,000	345,535	63.9
District total.....	1,070,000	919,500	1,989,500	1,425,143	505,643	47.2	609,200	376,207	61.7
District No. 14 (Dominick V. Daniels):									
St. Peters College.....	160,000	150,000	310,000	208,640	58,640	36.6	540,000	184,449	34.1
Stephens Institute of Technology.....	27,000	18,400	45,400	32,880	14,480	53.6	80,000	46,000	57.5
District total.....	187,000	168,400	355,400	241,520	73,120	39.1	620,000	230,449	37.1
Total, New Mexico.....	818,976	619,806	1,438,782	973,611	353,805	43.2	1,467,996	382,208	26.0
District No. 2:									
College of Artesia.....	23,200	10,000	33,200	19,070	9,070	39.0	32,536	8,096	24.8
Eastern New Mexico University, Roswell.....	20,000	7,200	27,200	15,203	8,003	40.0	17,500	4,712	26.9
Eastern New Mexico University.....	96,000	92,400	188,400	132,386	39,986	41.6	133,435	41,603	31.1
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology.....	18,000	18,340	36,340	26,520	8,180	45.5	24,680	7,405	30.0
New Mexico Junior College.....	24,000		24,000	13,872	13,872	57.8	8,655	3,560	41.1
New Mexico Military Institute.....	20,000		20,000	9,700	9,700	48.5	14,000	1,253	8.9
New Mexico State University.....	130,000	58,656	188,656	112,575	53,919	41.4	371,200	104,621	28.1
Western New Mexico University.....	23,000	20,400	43,400	38,006	17,606	53.3	58,752	17,727	30.1
District total.....	364,200	206,996	571,196	367,332	160,336	44.0	660,758	188,977	28.6
District No. 1:									
Albuquerque Technical Vocational Institution.....							21,230	5,504	25.9
College of Santa Fe.....	51,100	59,250	110,350	72,720	13,478	26.3	94,294	14,942	15.8
New Mexico Highlands University.....	88,000	89,000	177,000	127,357	38,357	43.5	135,000	47,971	35.5
Northern New Mexico Technical-Vocational School.....							40,000	27,500	68.7
Santa Fe Business College.....							8,214	2,092	25.4
St. John's in Santa Fe.....	8,400	4,000	12,400	7,809	3,809	45.3	3,400	1,470	43.2
University of Albuquerque.....	97,276	7,760	105,036	115,219	44,459	45.7	75,100	28,676	38.1
University of New Mexico.....	210,000	189,800	399,800	283,166	93,366	44.5	430,000	65,076	15.1
Total.....	454,776	412,810	867,586	606,279	193,469	42.5	807,238	193,231	23.9
Total, New York.....	18,542,330	10,049,948	28,592,278	15,357,750	5,302,802	28.6	15,655,772	5,911,260	37.7
District No. 7 (J. P. Addabbo): St. John's University.....									
	150,000	63,750	213,750	115,331	51,531	34.3	160,000	66,674	41.6
District No. 31 (R. C. McEwen):									
Clarkson College of Technology.....	64,800	69,266	134,066	85,680	16,414	25.3	14,100	8,225	38.3
Jefferson County College.....	24,000	8,000	32,000	20,380	12,380	51.5	14,000	7,527	53.7
Mater Dei College.....	4,000	1,650	5,650	3,440	1,790	44.7	6,000	1,677	27.9
North Country County College.....	52,500	15,750	68,250	34,247	18,497	35.2	30,000	13,390	44.6
Paul Smiths College Arts and Sciences.....									
St. Lawrence University.....	25,000	28,400	53,400	38,720	10,320	41.2	8,000	3,243	40.5
SUNY Agriculture and Technical Canton.....	63,750	34,000	97,750	58,759	24,759	38.8	37,000	20,147	54.5
SUNY College at Oswego.....	105,000	84,000	189,000	122,720	38,720	36.8	54,000	28,832	53.4
College at Potsdam.....	78,000	81,600	159,600	106,359	24,759	31.7	60,000	14,987	24.9
Wadhams Hall Seminary.....							1,800	432	24.0
District total.....	417,050	322,666	739,716	470,305	147,639	35.4	229,900	102,418	44.5
District No. 14 (J. J. Rooney):									
Polytechnic Institute (Brooklyn).....	63,000	92,000	155,000	102,729	10,729	17.0	128,000	38,690	20.2
Pratt Institute.....	79,870	144,870	224,740	169,756	24,886	31.1	133,122	44,651	33.5
St. Joseph's College for Women.....	20,000		20,000	5,530	5,530	27.6			
District total.....	162,870	236,870	399,740	278,015	41,145	25.2	261,122	83,341	31.9
District No. 33 (H. W. Robison):									
Broome Technical Community College.....	52,500	11,500	64,000	33,164	21,664	41.2	35,000	20,941	59.8
Cornell University.....	90,750	72,000	162,750	89,164	17,164	18.9	260,000	39,644	15.2
Elmira College.....	30,000	19,000	49,000	23,760	4,760	15.8	16,599	5,485	33.0
Ithaca College.....	47,500	23,625	71,125	36,692	13,467	27.5	35,000	9,570	27.3
SUNY at Binghamton.....	150,500	93,200	243,700	142,717	49,517	32.9	70,000	27,244	38.9
Tompkins-Cortland Community College.....	26,000	3,900	29,900	13,804	9,904	38.0	65,000	29,638	45.5
District total.....	397,250	223,225	620,475	339,301	116,076	29.2	481,599	132,522	27.5
Total, North Carolina.....	5,159,561	2,760,218	7,919,779	4,292,126	1,531,908	29.6	5,497,499	3,103,817	56.4
District No. 1:									
Beaufort County Technical Institute.....	18,000	1,750	19,750	8,044	6,294	34.9	18,404	14,829	76.4
Catawba Valley Technical Institute.....							15,000	10,800	72.0
Chowan College.....	24,000	9,175	33,175	20,504	11,329	47.2	17,000	12,541	73.3
College of the Albemarle.....	40,000	13,600	53,600	26,188	12,588	31.4	29,400	16,481	56.0
Craven County Technical Institute.....	2,500	400	2,900	2,400	2,000	80.0	7,600	5,736	75.4
East Carolina University.....	88,200	78,000	166,200	109,595	31,595	35.8	176,400	94,050	53.3
Elizabeth City State University.....	240,000	74,000	314,000	137,740	62,940	26.2	255,640	146,072	57.1
Martin Tech Institute.....	8,750	1,750	10,500	5,715	3,695	45.3	12,288	5,838	47.5
Pamlico Technical Institute.....							3,100	3,100	100.0
P.H. Technical Institute.....	8,000	2,800	10,800	7,835	5,035	62.9	10,000	9,600	96.0
Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute.....	6,000	1,000	7,000	3,734	2,734	45.5	7,000	6,000	85.7
District total.....	435,450	183,275	618,725	321,755	138,480	31.8	552,832	325,047	58.7

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 2:									
Atlantic Christ College	28,800	25,787	54,587	32,080	6,293	21.8	55,000	36,360	66.1
Edgecomb County Technical Institute	3,600		3,600	2,266	2,266	62.9	17,170	11,412	66.4
Halifax County Technical Institute	6,000	2,400	8,400	4,288	1,888	31.4	17,600	10,336	58.7
Kittrell College	164,250	16,146	180,396	74,670	58,524	35.6	111,600	64,774	59.8
Lenoir County Community College	9,000	1,800	10,800	5,425	3,625	40.2	19,994	15,158	75.8
Louisburg College	20,000	4,356	24,356	12,538	8,182	40.9	20,000	8,724	43.6
Nashville Technical Institute	2,600	400	3,000	2,400	2,000	76.9	16,455	10,836	65.8
Person, Technical Institute	2,575		2,575	2,000	2,000	77.6	4,150	1,934	46.6
District total	236,825	50,889	287,714	135,667	84,778	35.7	261,969	161,534	61.6
District No. 3:									
Campbell College	67,500	82,350	149,850	99,344	16,994	25.1	95,250	58,200	63.0
Carteret Technical Institute	6,000	1,200	7,200	2,774	1,574	26.2	5,500	5,500	100.0
Coastal Carolina Community College	3,863		3,863	2,431	2,431	62.9	14,006	7,200	51.4
James Sprunt Institute	7,500		7,500	2,360	2,360	31.4	7,000	6,685	95.5
Mount Olive Junior College	12,000	4,000	16,000	6,160	2,160	18.0	62,400	16,200	25.9
Sampson Technical Institute	18,900	1,200	20,100	4,769	3,569	18.8	7,500	6,062	80.8
Southwood College	3,600		3,600	2,000	2,000	55.5	24,420	4,412	18.0
Wayne Community College	12,000	3,168	15,168	6,944	3,776	31.4	34,920	18,470	52.8
District total	131,363	91,918	223,281	126,782	34,864	26.5	250,996	122,729	48.8
District No. 4 (N. Galifianakis):									
Meredith College	41,200	19,690	60,890	25,525	5,835	14.1	44,845	15,600	34.7
North Carolina University at Raleigh	115,500	113,300	228,800	156,400	43,100	37.3	195,360	99,000	50.6
North Carolina Wesleyan College	26,400	30,894	57,294	36,559	5,665	21.4	4,000	2,895	72.3
Randolph Technological Institute							4,500	2,610	58.0
Sandhills Community College	14,000	35,000	49,000	39,406	4,406	31.4	36,922	15,000	40.6
Shaw University	270,000	186,300	456,300	240,009	53,709	19.8	223,650	116,849	52.2
St. Augustines College	294,000	145,912	439,912	232,651	86,739	29.5	200,000	143,132	71.5
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	337,020	287,915	624,935	345,187	57,272	16.9	249,365	114,569	45.9
W. W. Holding Technology Institute	8,549	865	9,414	6,960	6,095	71.2	10,989	5,037	45.8
District total	1,106,669	819,876	1,926,545	1,082,697	262,821	23.7	969,701	514,692	53.0
District No. 5:									
Cleveland Technical Institute							12,960	6,279	48.4
Duke University	47,500	31,450	78,950	71,840	40,390	85.0	107,760	50,400	46.7
Durham Business College	140,000	25,500	165,500	54,872	29,372	20.9	62,720	40,200	64.1
Durham Technical Institute	6,000	1,200	7,200	4,032	2,832	47.2	13,000	11,023	84.7
Forsyth Technical Institute							9,390	9,390	100.0
Kernersville Wesleyan College	1,600	800	2,400	2,320	1,520	95.0	2,304	2,304	100.0
North Carolina School of the Arts	19,000	6,613	25,613	12,000	5,387	28.3	24,386	15,000	61.5
North Carolina Central University	170,000	118,140	288,140	181,080	62,940	37.0	300,000	179,992	59.9
Rockingham Community College	20,000	10,000	30,000	20,640	10,640	53.2	32,960	16,599	50.3
Wake Forest University	69,125	42,750	111,875	60,880	18,130	26.2	37,350	12,772	34.1
Winston-Salem Business College							10,000	7,500	75.0
Winston-Salem State University	93,079	96,928	190,007	123,321	26,393	28.3	253,707	158,386	62.4
District total	566,304	333,381	899,685	530,985	197,604	34.8	866,537	509,863	58.8
District No. 6:									
Bennett College	60,000	48,950	108,950	74,126	25,176	41.9	67,120	48,423	72.1
Davidson County Community College	6,000	1,200	7,200	3,120	1,920	32.0	7,105	7,105	100.0
Elon College	18,000	19,800	37,800	27,360	7,560	42.0	64,013	20,400	31.8
Greensboro College	20,000	5,200	25,200	9,228	4,028	20.1	19,000	13,008	68.4
Guilford College	14,250	12,000	26,250	15,326	3,326	23.3	3,925	1,951	49.7
Guilford Tech Institute	16,250	2,600	18,850	6,385	3,021	23.2	14,120	7,988	56.5
High Point College	16,000	10,500	26,500	13,521	188,028	18.8	7,400	4,627	62.0
North Carolina Agriculture and Technical State University	678,960	214,310	893,270	402,338	2,769	27.6	363,240	210,420	57.9
Technical Institute of Alamance	8,400	1,200	9,600	3,969	12,800	32.9	10,500	6,804	64.8
University of North Carolina, Greensboro	63,000	52,000	115,000	64,800	252,413	20.3	95,630	61,249	64.8
District total	900,860	367,760	1,268,620	620,173	252,413	28.0	652,053	381,985	58.5
District No. 7:									
Bladen Tech Institute	16,500		16,500	3,891	3,891	23.5	6,420	3,949	64.5
Cape Fear Tech Institute	7,350	2,100	9,450	5,280	3,180	43.2			
Fayetteville State University	388,000	116,500	504,500	262,426	145,926	37.6	270,000	175,488	64.9
Fayetteville Tech Institute	16,200	2,772	18,972	6,239	3,467	21.4	26,800	13,271	49.3
Methodist College	21,000	8,450	29,450	13,799	5,349	25.4	31,000	12,600	40.6
Miller-Motte Business College							12,000	6,769	56.4
Pembroke State University	30,000	24,500	54,500	33,312	8,812	29.3	69,000	36,350	52.6
Robeson Technical Institute							4,068	2,617	64.3
Southeastern Community College	52,000	21,600	73,600	37,964	16,364	31.4	35,414	22,578	63.7
St. Andrews Presbyterian College	40,050	31,968	72,018	42,880	10,912	27.2	29,700	21,000	70.7
University of North Carolina, Wilmington	28,000		28,000	10,310	10,310	36.8	14,880	9,081	61.0
Womick-Selena Business College							1,800	1,800	100.0
District total	599,100	207,890	806,990	416,101	208,211	34.7	501,162	305,503	60.9
District No. 8:									
Anson Technical Institute	10,500	920	11,420	3,920	3,000	28.5	3,360	3,360	100.0
Central Carolina Technical Institute	20,000	1,000	21,000	6,720	5,720	28.6	14,000	8,400	60.0
Central Piedmont Community College	12,800	2,700	15,500	6,164	3,464	27.0	36,000	25,800	71.6
Davidson College	21,250	22,950	44,200	30,314	7,364	34.6	30,000	14,732	49.1
Johnson C. Smith University	200,000	147,609	347,609	204,880	57,271	28.6	147,272	66,756	45.3
Montgomery Technical Institute	1,800	300	2,100	2,100	1,800	100.0	3,440	1,645	47.8
Queens College, Inc.	10,000	4,500	14,500	10,080	5,580	55.8	16,000	7,987	49.9
Richmond Technical Institute							10,584	5,542	52.3
Rowan Technical Institute							3,062	2,220	72.5
University of North Carolina, Charlotte	42,000	18,865	60,865	39,920	21,055	50.1	70,644	27,000	38.2
Wingate College	8,750	2,800	11,550	5,160	2,360	26.9	7,000	4,500	64.2
Total	327,100	201,644	528,744	309,258	107,614	32.8	341,362	167,942	49.1

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant					Work-study			
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal t	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 9 (C. R. Jonas):									
Appalachian State University.....	52,250	82,800	135,050	100,080	34,560	66.1	243,530	123,274	50.6
Barber-Scotia College.....	135,000	47,600	182,600	72,411	24,811	18.3	68,500	40,443	59.0
Caldwell Technical Institute.....	6,000	900	6,900	4,299	3,399	56.6	32,832	14,388	43.8
Catawba College.....	10,000	9,900	19,900	14,306	4,406	44	4,200	3,931	93.5
Livingston College.....	213,500	133,431	346,931	180,573	47,142	22	81,982	49,189	59.9
Pfeiffer College.....	20,800	11,000	31,800	24,560	13,560	65.1	15,550	11,550	74.2
Surry Community College.....	11,250	2,250	13,500	6,498	4,248	37.7	23,485	13,507	57.5
Wilkes Community College.....							5,952	4,320	72.5
District total.....	448,800	277,981	726,781	402,727	124,746	27.7	260,602	260,602	54.7
District No. 10:									
Belmont Abbey College.....	16,000	11,900	27,900	17,120	5,220	32.6	15,000	7,840	52.2
Gardner Webb College.....	34,098	31,125	65,223	43,712	12,587	36.9	60,120	39,600	65.8
Gaston College.....	9,300	3,250	12,250	6,460	3,120	34.5	18,216	11,700	64.2
Lees McRae College.....	38,700	9,352	48,052	23,520	14,168	36.6	46,332	21,000	45.3
Lenoir-Rhyne College.....	24,000	9,720	33,720	14,755	5,035	20.9	19,000	6,000	31.5
Mitchell College.....	34,000		34,000	16,050	16,050	47.2	8,500	8,500	100
Sacred Heart College.....	45,000	13,500	58,500	22,940	9,440	20.9	30,000	11,458	38.1
Western Piedmont Community College.....	4,500	1,500	6,000	3,360	1,860	41.3	13,975	6,823	48.8
Total.....	205,598	80,347	285,945	147,917	67,570	32.8	211,143	112,921	53.4
District No. 11:									
Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute.....							4,168	2,400	57.5
Brevard College.....	11,250	2,750	13,980	5,284	2,554	22.7	8,897	8,897	100.0
Haywood Technical Institute.....							2,000	1,900	95.5
Isothermal Community College.....	12,500	5,500	18,000	11,120	5,620	44.9	12,500	6,609	52.8
Mars Hill College.....	40,000	42,250	82,250	46,026	3,776	9.4	51,700	31,024	60.0
Montreat-Anderson College.....	22,500	6,660	29,160	15,157	8,497	37.7	18,777	12,000	63.9
Southwestern Technical Institute.....	10,080	1,980	12,060	5,505	3,525	34.9	8,561	8,561	100.0
University of North Carolina, Asheville.....	25,000	17,550	42,550	23,844	6,294	25.1	40,860	21,102	51.6
Vance County Technical Institute.....	4,000		4,000	2,000	2,000	50.0	8,260	5,904	71.4
Warren Wilson College.....	24,000	22,347	46,347	38,240	15,893	66.2	103,685	71,575	69.0
Western Carolina College.....	40,000	32,300	72,300	44,888	12,588	31.4	120,000	65,100	54.2
District total.....	189,330	131,317	320,647	192,064	60,747	32.0	379,408	235,162	61.9
Total, North Dakota.....	731,019	604,525	1,335,544	906,891	302,366	41.3	767,710	218,075	28.4
District No. 1 (Mark Andrews):									
Jamestown College.....	18,000	24,300	42,300	34,316	10,016	55.6	27,000	7,529	27.8
Lake Region Junior College.....	16,000	3,200	19,200	7,510	4,310	26.9	16,600	2,880	17.3
Mayville State College.....	27,200	38,675	65,875	47,335	8,660	31.8	34,000	8,880	26.1
North Dakota State School of Science.....	26,400	6,000	32,400	15,511	9,511	36.0	44,800	18,071	40.3
North Dakota State University.....	210,000	191,750	401,750	270,007	78,257	37.2	161,600	42,450	26.2
University of North Dakota, Ellendale.....	10,000	3,200	13,200	9,920	6,720	67.2	11,250	4,712	41.8
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.....	162,019	161,350	323,369	239,679	78,329	48.3	252,000	74,393	29.5
Valley City State College.....	30,000	27,500	57,500	41,908	14,408	48.0	42,000	12,734	30.3
District total.....	499,619	455,975	955,594	666,186	210,211	42.0	589,250	171,649	29.1
District No. 2 (Arthur A. Link):									
Bismarck Junior College.....	25,000	3,500	28,500	11,235	7,735	30.9	14,000	3,900	27.8
Dickinson State College.....	50,400	40,000	90,400	60,814	20,814	41.2	77,400	11,400	17.1
Mary College.....	84,800	68,500	153,300	103,035	34,535	41.2	36,600	12,549	34.2
Minot College of Business.....	0	0	0	0	0		7,560	2,351	31.0
Minot State College.....	40,000	29,600	69,600	46,603	17,003	42.5	32,000	10,040	31.3
NDSO—Bottineau Br. and Institute of Forestry.....	6,000	2,000	8,000	4,389	2,389	29.8	1,500	432	28.8
Northwest Bible College.....	4,200	0	4,200	2,000	2,000	47.6	3,000	624	20.8
University of North Dakota Williston.....	22,000	4,950	26,950	12,609	7,659	34.8	17,400	5,130	29.4
District total.....	231,400	148,550	379,950	240,685	92,135	39.8	178,460	46,426	26.0
Total, Ohio.....	5,984,850	4,859,860	10,844,710	7,784,681	2,924,821	48.8	5,639,158	4,439,999	78.7
District No. 7:									
Antioch College.....	157,500	188,100	345,600	310,595	122,495	77.7	268,400	259,687	96.7
Central State University.....	551,500	296,100	847,600	546,206	250,106	45.3	412,216	315,609	76.5
Clark County Technical Institute.....	4,200	1,800	6,000	3,884	2,084	49.6	2,500	2,500	100.0
Hanna School of Technology.....							47,247	44,229	93.7
Urbana College.....	35,700	27,200	62,900	49,194	21,994	61.6	20,608	18,146	88.0
Wilberforce University.....	540,000	445,400	985,400	738,183	292,738	54.2	462,310	441,267	95.4
Wittenberg University.....	53,400	83,000	136,400	113,614	30,614	57.3	36,768	30,907	84.0
Wright State University.....	126,000	59,000	185,000	153,920	94,920	75.3	258,000	186,803	72.4
District total.....	1,468,300	1,100,600	2,568,900	1,915,596	814,996	55.5	1,508,049	1,299,218	86.1
District No. 10:									
Marietta College.....	57,000	66,600	123,600	95,944	29,344	51.4	33,000	21,914	66.4
Muskingum Area Technical School.....	19,500	7,800	27,300	16,696	8,896	45.6	18,000	15,318	85.1
Ohio University.....	174,000	193,800	367,800	267,978	74,178	42.6	508,375	312,000	61.3
Rio Grande College.....	38,700	48,885	87,585	69,218	20,333	52.5	14,000	13,137	93.8
Tri-County Technical Institute.....	27,500	3,600	31,100	16,173	12,573	45.7	6,400	6,377	99.6
District total.....	316,700	320,685	637,385	466,009	145,324	45.8	579,775	368,746	63.6
District No. 13:									
Lorain County Community College.....	26,250	15,050	41,300	32,800	17,750	67.6	46,530	36,398	78.2
Oberlin College.....	70,000	69,225	139,225	97,577	28,352	40.5	24,530	20,186	82.2
District total.....	96,250	84,275	180,525	130,377	46,102	47.8	71,060	56,584	79.6
District No. 21^a:									

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 16 (F. T. Bow):									
Malone College.....	29,250	29,900	59,150	40,436	10,536	35.7	12,000	8,827	73.5
Mount Union College.....	33,250	36,000	69,250	69,250	33,250	100	11,284	7,650	63.7
Walsh College.....	25,000	8,400	33,400	20,560	12,160	48.6	18,000	16,800	93.3
Total.....	87,500	74,300	161,800	130,246	55,946	63.9	41,284	33,277	80.6
District No. 23 (William E. Marshall):									
Baldwin-Wallace College and District Total.....	98,800	143,600	242,400	182,892	39,292	39.7	90,000	89,999	99.9
Total, Oklahoma.....	2,236,614	1,469,653	3,706,267	2,480,938	1,011,285	45.2	2,573,235	1,096,972	42.6
District No. 4 (Tom Steed):									
Altus Junior College.....							14,000	6,454	46.1
Cameron State Agricultural College.....	39,398	27,360	66,758	54,766	27,416	69.5	93,309	43,378	46.4
Langston University.....	112,866	77,265	190,131	114,866	37,601	33.3	61,000	37,671	61.7
Oklahoma Baptist University.....	52,500	37,760	90,260	59,046	21,286	40.5	17,638	7,277	41.2
Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts.....	27,000	16,000	43,000	26,650	10,650	39.4	41,090	11,505	27.9
Oscar Rose Junior College.....	31,200	11,100	42,300	23,426	12,326	39.5	20,745	8,167	39.3
St. Gregory's College.....	30,000	9,000	39,000	17,677	8,677	28.9	13,500	2,914	21.5
University of Oklahoma.....	90,750	73,150	163,900	121,804	48,654	53.6	320,000	132,222	41.3
District total.....	383,714	251,635	635,349	418,235	166,600	43.4	581,282	249,588	42.9
Total, Oregon.....	2,391,548	1,545,258	3,936,806	2,426,129	880,871	36.8	3,756,120	896,928	23.8
District No. 1. (Wendell Wyatt):									
Clackamas County College.....	27,000	6,600	33,600	16,321	9,721	36.0	28,520	6,808	23.8
Clatsop County College.....	22,550	7,800	30,350	14,280	6,480	28.7	61,000	15,875	25.8
George Fox College.....	18,000	22,500	40,500	26,080	3,500	19.6	30,000	7,020	23.4
Lewis and Clark College.....	47,500	35,150	82,650	48,148	12,998	27.3	64,000	16,231	25.3
Linfield College.....	70,300	37,100	107,400	55,534	18,434	26.2	52,312	11,997	22.9
Marylhurst College.....	23,400	22,500	45,900	28,720	6,220	26.5	18,112	2,199	12.1
Oregon College of Education.....	129,600	118,200	247,800	167,203	49,003	37.8	279,000	53,798	19.2
Oregon State University.....	270,300	191,100	461,400	288,422	97,322	36.0	553,230	129,236	23.3
Pacific University.....	79,200	73,800	153,000	94,720	20,920	26.4	29,837	9,510	31.8
University of Oregon Dental School.....							10,960	5,065	46.2
District total.....	687,850	514,800	1,202,650	739,428	224,628	32.6	1,127,007	317,739	28.1
District No. 2 (Al Ullman):									
Bloc Mountain Community College.....	20,800	4,800	25,600	18,000	13,200	63.4	20,000	7,325	36.6
Central Oregon College.....	12,000	2,000	14,000	7,761	5,761	48.0	43,706	11,335	25.9
Chemeketa Community College.....	76,050	8,442	84,492	27,690	19,248	25.3	38,000	11,421	30.0
Eastern Oregon College.....	48,000	37,200	85,200	48,606	11,406	23.7	30,000	9,044	30.1
Mount Angel College.....	12,600	12,800	25,400	20,080	7,280	57.7	8,680	2,744	31.6
Mount Angel Seminary.....	0	0	0	0	0		3,171	689	21.7
Oregon Technical Institute.....	47,000	32,500	79,500	44,160	11,660	24.8	82,600	9,862	11.9
Treasure Valley Community College.....	39,548	10,500	50,048	20,468	9,968	25.2	44,402	17,227	38.7
Willamette University.....	45,800	42,650	88,450	50,570	7,920	17.2	42,500	6,053	14.2
District total.....	301,798	150,892	452,690	237,335	86,443	28.6	313,059	75,700	24.1
District No. 3:									
Columbia Christian.....	24,000	8,500	32,500	12,461	3,961	16.5	10,877	1,895	17.4
Concordia College.....	9,000	3,100	12,100	5,760	2,660	29.5	4,400	732	16.6
Mt. Hood Community College.....	60,000	9,000	69,000	39,244	30,244	50.4	103,680	18,294	17.6
Museum Art School.....	12,000	12,000	24,000	15,210	3,210	26.7	6,800	1,825	26.8
Portland Community College.....	92,700	38,316	131,016	79,866	41,550	44.8	200,000	70,747	35.3
Portland State University.....	351,000	140,000	491,000	284,019	144,019	41.0	715,875	200,701	28.0
Reed College.....	28,500	33,250	61,750	49,200	15,950	55.9	31,895	12,314	38.6
University of Portland.....	25,000	25,000	51,000	40,800	15,300	60.0	21,042	3,880	18.4
Warner Pacific College.....	30,000	15,200	45,200	22,073	6,873	22.9	36,000	3,741	10.3
Western Conservatory Theological Seminary.....							6,900	1,270	18.4
District total.....	632,700	284,866	917,566	584,633	263,767	41.6	1,137,469	315,339	27.7
District No. 4:									
Southwestern Oregon Community College.....	16,000	8,000	24,000	14,769	6,769	42.3	34,986	8,043	22.9
Lane Community College.....	300,000	90,000	390,000	250,193	160,193	53.3	200,000	69,635	34.8
Linn Benton Community College.....	9,000	2,700	11,700	8,720	6,020	66.8	19,931	6,295	31.5
Southern Oregon College.....	135,000	149,750	284,750	179,993	30,243	22.4	200,800	32,205	16.0
Umpqua Community College.....	8,700	3,000	11,700	6,320	3,320	38.1	36,000	5,672	15.7
University of Oregon.....	262,500	341,250	603,750	440,738	99,488	37.9	651,950	123,056	18.8
District total.....	731,200	294,700	1,025,900	600,733	306,033	41.8	1,143,667	244,996	21.4
Total, Pennsylvania.....	5,870,286	4,809,449	10,679,735	8,029,823	3,320,374	54.8	5,716,565	4,772,275	83.4
District No. 1 (Daniel J. Flood):									
Bloomsburg State College.....	54,000	40,800	94,800	81,339	40,539	75.0	41,000	43,962	95.5
College Misericordia.....	60,000	38,500	98,500	65,836	27,336	45.5	16,138	15,822	98.1
Kings College.....	72,000	79,800	151,800	114,830	35,030	48.6	99,000	80,000	80.8
Luzerne County Community College.....							16,000	14,783	92.3
Wilkes College.....	70,000	116,200	186,200	156,345	40,154	57.3	61,800	52,234	84.5
Wilkes-Barre Hospital School of Nursing.....							3,570	3,570	100.0
District total.....	256,000	275,300	531,300	418,359	143,059	55.8	242,508	210,381	86.7
District No. 10 (Joseph M. McDade):									
Keystone Junior College.....	70,000	35,000	105,000	72,755	37,755	53.9	12,869	12,867	99.9
Lackawanna Junior College.....	14,461		14,461	9,634	9,634	66.6	10,608	10,247	96.5
Mansfield State College.....	37,500	32,500	70,000	53,631	23,131	61.6	33,482	25,194	75.2
Marywood College.....	56,908	61,182	118,090	95,934	34,752	61.0	34,237	32,962	96.2
University of Scranton.....	42,500	67,830	110,330	99,520	31,690	74.5	108,000	93,336	86.4
District total.....	221,369	196,512	417,881	331,474	134,962	60.9	199,196	174,606	87.6

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant					Work-study			
	Panel approved		Total	Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal					Approved	Allotted	
District No. 21 (John H. Dent):									
Seton Hill College.....	38,000	46,750	84,750	71,929	25,170	66.2	27,091	21,276	78.5
St. Vincent College.....	28,000	36,400	64,400	62,690	26,290	93.8	25,000	17,855	71.4
District total.....	66,000	83,150	149,150	134,619	51,460	77.9	52,091	39,131	75.1
Total, Rhode Island (Districts Nos. 1 and 2).....	634,368	501,246	1,135,614	835,649	334,403	52.7	603,230	337,148	55.8
District No. 22:									
Barrington College.....	25,000	24,400	49,400	36,079	11,679	46.7	22,000	16,075	73.0
Brown University.....	76,168	92,206	168,374	130,021	37,815	49.6	83,000	52,690	63.4
Bryant College.....	40,000	18,850	58,850	33,248	14,398	35.9	35,000	20,529	58.6
Johnson and Wales Junior College of Boston.....	74,800	33,750	108,550	60,500	26,750	35.7	41,000	20,880	50.9
Mt. St. Joseph College of Rhode Island.....	5,000		5,000				10,750		
Providence College.....	96,000	71,500	167,500	145,650	74,150	77.2	80,000	23,200	29.0
Rhode Island College.....	50,150	43,000	93,150	74,771	31,771	63.3	82,500	58,812	71.2
Rhode Island Junior College.....	15,900	5,400	21,300	15,790	10,390	65.3	2,880	2,601	90.3
Rhode Island School of Design.....	9,000	12,000	21,000	18,471	6,471	71.9	45,000	19,839	44.0
Roger Williams College.....	51,000	36,340	87,340	62,843	26,503	51.9	120,000	67,837	56.5
Salve Regina College.....	22,500	25,500	48,000	39,178	13,678	60.7	18,000	8,830	49.0
Seminar of Our Lady of Providence.....	3,850	3,300	7,150	5,885	2,585	67.1	11,500	6,990	60.7
University of Rhode Island.....	165,000	135,000	300,000	213,213	78,213	47.4	51,600	38,685	74.9
Total, South Carolina.....	1,623,358	1,101,987	2,725,345	1,695,887	593,900	36.5	1,626,043	1,620,425	99.6
District No. 23:									
Allen University.....	164,388	156,560	320,948	208,773	52,213	31.7	140,796	140,795	99.9
Benedict College.....	83,000	133,500	226,500	161,587	28,087	33.8	153,000	153,000	100.0
Clafin College.....	161,000	166,600	327,600	221,829	55,229	34.3	100,000	100,000	100.0
Columbia College.....	13,500	6,300	19,800	13,440	7,140	52.8	9,000	9,000	100.0
Columbia Commercial College.....							16,000	16,000	100.0
Midlands Technical Education Center.....	9,000	3,600	12,600	8,240	4,640	51.5	15,785	15,783	99.9
Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical Center.....	11,250	2,700	13,950	7,775	5,075	45.1	15,000	14,996	99.9
South Carolina State College.....	67,500	64,000	131,500	82,950	18,950	28.0	59,000	58,998	99.9
University of South Carolina Regional Center.....	130,650	5,850	136,500	53,648	47,790	36.5	156,700	156,695	99.9
University of South Carolina.....	65,000	65,544	130,544	86,880	18,336	28.2	198,241	198,236	99.9
Voorhees College.....	112,500	112,500	225,000	129,123	66,623	59.2	135,000	134,998	99.9
District total.....	806,538	720,154	1,526,692	1,024,345	304,191	37.7	998,522	998,501	99.9
Total, South Dakota.....	741,690	593,155	1,334,845	891,706	298,551	40.2	745,920	406,308	54.4
District No. 24:									
Augustana College.....	105,000	76,200	181,200	112,469	36,269	34.5	90,000	33,637	37.3
Dakota State College.....	64,000	73,200	137,200	98,362	25,162	39.3	58,000	30,583	52.6
Freeman Junior College.....	2,700	1,800	4,500	3,800	2,000	74.0	1,500	700	46.6
Mount Martz College.....	35,000	17,000	52,000	31,160	14,160	40.4	10,750	7,500	69.7
Northern State College.....	60,000	48,015	108,015	73,923	25,908	43.1	78,800	41,039	52.0
Presentation College.....	20,520		20,520	3,767	3,767	18.3	2,620	1,500	57.2
Sioux Falls College.....	26,250	19,800	46,050	31,041	11,241	42.8	32,000	14,241	44.5
South Dakota State University.....	99,000	56,100	155,100	97,497	41,397	41.8	118,000	67,500	57.2
Southern State College.....	36,000	31,800	67,800	44,550	12,750	35.4	13,650	8,100	59.3
University of South Dakota.....	63,000	67,200	130,200	80,854	13,664	21.6	96,000	69,000	71.8
Yankton College.....	38,750	40,040	78,790	54,488	14,448	37.2	19,000	8,803	46.3
District total.....	550,220	431,155	981,375	631,920	200,765	36.4	520,320	282,603	54.3
Total, Tennessee.....	3,154,180	2,267,145	5,421,295	3,444,056	1,176,941	37.3	3,615,066	1,728,230	47.8
District No. 25 (James H. Quillen):									
Bristol Community College.....							9,000	1,313	14.5
Carson Newman College.....	75,000	43,200	118,200	68,419	25,219	33.6	37,935	16,596	43.7
East Tenn. State University.....	60,000	67,850	127,850	94,117	26,267	43.7	155,625	84,604	54.3
King College.....	30,000	18,850	48,850	32,906	14,056	46.8	15,150	7,973	52.6
Milligan College Inc.....	21,000	16,200	37,200	25,716	9,516	45.3	11,800	5,487	46.5
Tusculum College.....	12,500	7,650	20,150	13,380	5,730	45.8	21,937	9,971	45.4
Walters State Community College.....	27,000	6,300	33,300	16,416	10,116	37.4	10,310	6,753	65.4
District total.....	225,500	160,050	385,550	250,954	90,904	40.3	261,757	132,697	50.6
District No. 26 (John J. Duncan):									
Knoxville College.....	392,000	159,000	551,000	274,651	115,651	29.5	108,790	55,212	50.7
Lincoln Memorial University.....	30,900	25,800	56,700	40,504	14,704	47.5	33,000	15,113	45.7
Maryville College.....	17,600	14,540	32,140	22,154	7,614	43.2	17,500	6,436	36.7
University of Tennessee.....	203,425	193,177	396,602	270,617	77,440	38.0	261,444	119,545	45.7
District total.....	643,925	392,517	1,036,442	607,925	215,409	33.4	420,734	196,306	46.6
District No. 27 (LaMar Baker):									
Chattanooga State Technical Institute.....	8,250	3,300	11,550	8,534	5,234	63.4	12,450	12,450	100.0
Cleveland State Community College.....	24,000	9,000	33,000	22,476	13,476	56.1	60,000	26,640	44.4
Hiwassee College.....	30,000	16,900	46,900	37,551	20,651	68.8	28,380	17,789	62.6
Lee College.....	71,250	77,750	149,000	93,328	15,578	21.8	97,210	35,802	36.8
McKenzie College.....	41,000	15,300	56,300	25,384	10,084	24.5	30,000	12,098	40.3
Morris Brown College.....	37,600	25,050	62,650	38,534	13,484	35.8	11,016	5,892	53.4
Southern Missionary College.....	79,200	55,500	134,700	89,419	33,919	42.8	88,750	37,122	41.8
Tennessee Wesleyan College.....	18,128	18,450	36,578	24,396	5,946	32.8	9,996	4,839	48.4
Tennessee Temple College.....	16,150	15,675	31,825	23,104	7,429	46.0			
University of Chattanooga.....	120,000	91,500	211,500	148,602	52,102	47.5	250,000	137,316	54.9
William J. Bryan College.....	31,500	25,740	57,240	34,884	9,144	29.0	22,000	10,348	47.0
District total.....	477,078	354,165	831,243	546,212	192,047	40.2	609,802	300,296	49.2
District No. 28 (Joe L. Evans):									
Cumberland College of Tennessee.....	30,000	6,600	36,600	23,605	17,005	56.6	8,000	3,214	40.1
Molloy State Community College.....	27,780	10,030	37,810	21,498	11,468	41.2	14,688	9,051	64.2
Roane State Community College.....	16,264		16,264	6,161	6,161	37.8	9,475	5,328	56.2
Tennessee Technical University.....	67,500	67,500	135,000	92,767	25,627	37.9	100,000	52,503	52.5
University of the South.....	30,000	19,000	49,000	25,661	6,661	22.2	28,000	7,833	27.9
District total.....	168,544	103,130	271,674	169,692	66,562	39.4	159,563	77,929	48.8

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 5 (Richard H. Fulton):									
Aquinas Junior College.....	6,300	1,400	7,700	3,400	2,000	31.7	6,600	1,914	29.0
Beimont College.....	28,000	30,000	58,000	35,299	5,299	18.9	25,000	19,334	77.3
David Lipscomb College.....	30,000	25,200	55,200	42,331	17,131	57.1	24,750	10,044	40.5
Draughons Business College.....							6,250	3,863	61.8
Falls Business College.....							14,000	7,828	55.9
Fisk University.....	150,000	122,400	272,400	151,200	28,800	19.2	70,000	23,107	33.0
George Peabody College.....	6,400	15,600	22,000	21,082	5,482	85.6	39,552	22,421	56.6
Nashville State Technical Institute.....	12,000		12,000	3,806	3,806	31.7	32,243	13,336	41.3
Scarritt College.....							2,490	859	34.4
Tennessee A. and I. State University.....	278,100	248,399	526,499	354,266	105,867	38.0	221,450	107,731	48.6
Trevesca Nazarene College.....	64,000	70,100	134,100	110,732	40,632	63.4	65,664	23,309	35.4
Vanderbilt University.....	45,000	37,000	82,000	54,131	17,131	38.0	38,625	13,302	34.4
District total.....	619,800	550,099	1,169,899	776,247	226,148	36.4	546,624	247,048	45.1
District No. 6 (William R. Anderson):									
Austin Peay State University.....	54,000	33,210	87,210	54,147	20,937	38.7	66,000	36,976	56.0
Columbia State Community College.....	44,000	13,000	57,000	28,227	15,227	34.6	25,044	11,076	44.2
Middle Tennessee State University.....	78,000	76,728	154,728	133,829	57,101	73.2	56,250	34,136	60.6
District total.....	176,000	122,928	298,928	216,203	93,265	52.9	147,294	82,188	55.7
District No. 7 (Ray Blanton):									
Bethel College.....	10,500	4,900	15,400	9,182	4,282	40.7	14,000	9,403	67.1
Hardeman College.....	121,600	36,800	158,400	68,492	31,692	26.0	14,449	6,967	48.2
Jackson State Community College.....	19,300	3,750	23,050	14,314	10,564	54.7	21,000	13,211	62.9
Lambuth College.....	46,350	32,805	79,155	42,509	9,704	20.9	17,760	8,449	47.5
Lane College.....	163,000	181,114	344,114	245,475	64,361	39.4	411,200	251,722	61.2
Martin College.....	22,750	7,680	30,430	19,433	11,753	51.6	28,109	7,893	28.0
Union University.....	30,000	28,875	58,875	49,811	20,936	69.7	11,000	11,000	100.0
District total.....	413,500	295,924	709,424	449,216	153,292	37.0	517,518	308,645	59.6
District No. 8—(Ed Jones):									
Dryersburg State Community College.....	31,000	7,380	38,380	26,413	19,033	61.3	25,000	14,352	57.4
University of Tennessee at Martin.....	97,800	45,500	143,300	75,935	30,435	31.1	69,000	31,192	45.2
District total.....	128,800	52,880	181,680	102,348	49,468	38.4	94,000	45,544	48.4
District No. 9—(Dan H. Kuykendall):									
Christian Brothers College.....	18,313	15,600	33,913	21,310	5,710	31.1	35,000	13,241	37.8
Le Moyne-Owen College.....	65,620	93,412	159,032	123,534	30,122	45.9	186,335	91,170	48.9
Memphis Academy of Arts.....	700	2,100	2,800	2,800	700	100.0	3,150	1,323	42.0
Memphis State University.....	100,000	75,600	175,600	121,282	45,682	45.6	410,148	187,543	45.7
Southern College of Optometry.....							6,375	2,826	44.3
Southwestern at Memphis.....	49,400	43,200	92,600	54,011	10,811	21.8	85,800	29,082	33.8
State Technical Institute at Memphis.....	6,000		6,000	2,341	2,341	39.0	26,806	12,392	46.2
District total.....	240,033	229,912	469,945	325,278	95,366	39.7	753,614	337,577	44.7
Total, Texas.....									
	6,099,687	4,614,873	10,714,560	8,054,982	3,440,109	56.3	7,104,469	4,857,548	68.3
District No. 19—(George H. Mahon):									
Draughons Business College, Lubbock.....							8,000	6,375	79.6
Lubbock Christian College.....	42,625	38,475	81,100	53,115	14,640	34.3	34,502	19,987	57.9
Midland College.....							6,703	1,850	27.5
South Plains College.....	18,000	7,200	25,200	21,056	13,856	76.9	55,000	41,282	75.0
Texas Tech. University.....	100,650	103,040	203,690	142,298	39,258	39.0	86,600	49,780	57.4
Wayland Baptist College.....	37,500	35,630	73,130	49,280	13,650	36.4	66,290	40,906	61.7
Western Texas College.....	2,800		2,800	2,000	2,000	71.4	48,300	8,784	18.0
District total.....	201,575	184,327	385,902	267,749	83,427	41.3	305,395	168,964	55.3
District No. 22 (Bob Casey):									
College of the Mainland.....	22,000	9,350	31,350	19,145	9,799	44.5	21,000	11,091	52.8
Dominican College.....	15,300	9,900	25,200	17,127	7,227	47.2	10,000	5,082	50.8
Gulf Coast Bible College.....	7,200		7,200	2,000	2,000	27.7	7,220	3,164	43.8
Rice University.....	47,380	51,088	98,468	71,977	20,889	44.0	6,500	4,600	70.7
San Jacinto College.....	6,000	2,100	8,100	5,027	2,927	48.7	6,500	4,512	69.4
Texas Southern University.....	191,250	154,000	345,250	286,502	132,502	53.6	197,000	147,808	75.0
University of Houston.....	247,000	138,600	385,700	291,844	153,244	62.0	391,204	235,206	60.1
District total.....	520,930	365,030	885,968	693,626	328,587	63.0	639,424	411,462	64.3
Total, Utah.....									
	1,050,490	769,800	1,820,290	1,440,243	670,443	63.8	1,348,040	335,293	26.3
District No. 1 (K. G. McKay):									
College of Eastern Utah.....	28,000	21,200	49,200	39,254	18,054	64.4	6,200	1,685	27.1
Dixie College.....	54,000	20,000	74,000	65,589	45,589	84.4	33,000	8,685	25.5
Sevier Valley Tech.....							3,800	2,155	57.6
Snow College.....	60,140	13,000	73,140	55,176	47,176	70.1	42,000	10,513	25.0
Utah State University.....	269,750	228,000	497,750	380,213	152,213	56.4	101,440	34,878	34.3
Utah Technical College at Provo.....	6,800	2,720	9,520	9,520	6,800	100.0	4,500	4,500	100.0
Weber State College.....	81,000	75,000	156,000	141,849	66,849	82.5	200,000	33,122	16.5
District total.....	499,690	359,920	859,610	691,601	331,681	66.3	390,940	95,269	24.3
District No. 2 (Sherman P. Lloyd):									
Southern Utah State College.....	70,000	33,800	103,800	89,363	55,563	79.3	72,000	32,362	44.9
Stevens-Hennager College Main Campus.....	0	0	0	0	0		47,000	13,310	28.3
University of Utah.....	420,000	349,000	769,000	597,724	248,724	59.2	818,100	188,250	23.0
Utah Technical College at Salt Lake City.....	31,500	7,480	38,980	30,934	23,454				
Westminster College.....	29,300	19,600	48,900	30,621	11,021	37.6	5,000	891	17.8
District total.....	550,800	409,880	960,680	748,642	338,762	61.5	957,100	240,024	25.0

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
Total, Vermont.....	609,600	336,210	945,810	539,491	203,281	33.3	489,787	199,674	40.7
Bennington College.....	10,000	4,200	14,200	10,074	5,874	58.7	8,000	2,808	35.1
Castleton State College.....	25,000	24,600	49,600	34,050	9,450	37.8	9,350	4,147	44.3
Champlain College.....	20,000	6,000	26,000	16,305	10,305	51.5			
College of St. Joseph's.....							5,000	572	11.4
Goddard College.....	20,000	23,100	43,100	31,623	8,523	42.6	35,000	18,690	53.4
Green Mountain College.....	3,000	600	3,600	2,600	2,000	66.6			
Johnson State College.....	60,000	28,000	88,000	57,183	29,183	48.6	72,000	22,597	31.3
Lyndon State College.....	21,000	6,000	27,000	16,778	10,778	51.3	54,000	24,972	46.2
Marlboro College.....	5,000	2,850	7,850	4,860	2,000	40.0	3,770	1,809	47.9
Middlebury College.....	13,500	11,050	24,550	16,248	5,188	38.5	18,588	6,523	35.0
Norwich University.....	20,000	8,000	28,000	13,399	5,398	26.9	5,460	2,288	41.9
St. Joseph College.....	18,000		18,000	3,097	17.2		9,500	3,652	38.4
St. Michael's College.....	47,500	30,000	77,500	45,630	15,630	32.9	37,000	14,247	38.5
Trinity College.....	31,500	10,800	42,300	19,144	8,344	17.5	16,340	5,026	30.7
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.....	219,900	125,250	345,150	174,557	49,307	22.4	135,000	55,432	41.0
Vermont College.....	7,600	2,850	10,450	7,479	4,629	60.9	8,400	3,900	46.4
Vermont Technical College.....	57,600	27,300	84,900	50,769	23,469	40.7	22,000	10,920	49.6
Windham College.....	30,000	25,600	55,600	35,689	10,098	33.6	50,379	22,037	43.7
Total, Virginia.....	2,485,325	1,376,013	3,861,338	2,470,919	1,109,404	44.6	2,426,199	2,418,774	99.6
District No. 7 (J. K. Robinson):									
Blue Ridge Community college.....	36,000	19,250	55,250	35,545	16,295	45.2	17,776	17,773	99.9
Bridgewater College.....	30,800	24,720	55,520	35,520	10,800	30.0	31,360	31,358	99.9
Eastern Mennonite College.....	85,000	61,200	146,200	94,394	33,194	39.0	119,800	119,795	99.9
Front Royal-Winchester Area.....	60,000	4,800	64,800	51,583	46,783	77.9	94,000	94,998	99.9
Madison College.....	25,750	21,425	47,174	36,351	14,927	57.9	24,960	24,959	99.9
Mary Baldwin College.....	2,000		2,000	2,000	2,000	100.0	2,500	2,500	100.0
Shenandoah College and Conservatory.....	34,000	11,050	45,050	20,237	9,187	27.0	30,000	29,997	99.9
University of Virginia.....	121,500	66,750	188,250	118,104	51,354	42.2	207,500	207,499	99.9
Washington and Lee University.....	20,000	16,200	36,200	25,482	8,282	41.4	14,500	14,498	99.9
District total.....	445,050	225,394	670,444	419,216	193,822	43.5	543,396	543,377	99.9
Total, Washington.....	3,188,008	1,489,830	4,677,838	2,790,890	1,310,060	40.8	2,928,632	1,291,295	44.1
District No. 1:									
Belleview County College.....	40,000	9,600	49,600	20,856	11,256	28.1	41,556	13,444	32.3
North Seattle County College.....	35,100		35,100	17,029	17,029	48.5	25,000	10,589	42.3
Northwest College Assemblies of God.....	22,000	7,000	29,000	19,912	12,912	58.6	11,440	7,462	65.2
Seattle Community College.....	388,000	12,000	400,000	169,079	157,079	40.4	150,000	89,870	59.9
Seattle Pacific College.....	66,400	68,200	134,600	99,940	31,740	47.8	112,840	37,454	33.1
Shoreline County College.....	48,000	11,500	59,500	32,756	21,256	44.2	81,376	27,706	33.4
University of Washington.....	720,000	336,630	1,056,630	639,804	303,178	42.1	729,000	354,450	48.4
District No. 4:									
Big Bend County College.....	20,000	3,150	23,150	11,679	8,529	42.6	17,000	11,099	65.2
Central Washington State College.....	90,000	88,000	178,000	107,182	19,182	21.3	43,776	11,537	26.3
Columbia Basin College.....	46,698	11,600	58,298	32,289	20,689	44.3	30,000	17,844	59.4
J. M. Perry Institute.....	17,600		17,600	11,436	11,436	64.9	5,229	3,557	68.0
Walla Walla College.....	58,500	37,500	96,000	54,867	17,367	29.6	17,800	9,488	53.3
Walla Walla County College.....	21,000	4,900	25,900	19,131	14,231	67.7	22,000	15,036	68.3
Washington State University.....	175,000	185,900	360,900	235,781	49,881	28.5	208,800	96,488	46.2
Whitman College.....	49,500	27,900	77,400	51,376	23,476	47.4	60,000	10,727	17.8
Yakima Valley College.....	77,000	22,950	99,950	50,925	27,975	36.3	30,000	16,814	56.0
Total.....	1,874,798	826,830	2,701,628	1,574,042	747,212	39.8	1,585,817	733,565	46.2
District No. 2 (Floyd Meeds):									
Edmonds Community College.....	32,500	7,150	39,650	18,543	11,393	35.0	40,000	13,973	34.9
Everett Community College.....	40,000	14,400	54,400	25,392	10,992	27.4	70,000	21,903	31.2
Peninsula College.....	9,600	2,400	12,000	7,340	4,940	51.4	15,300	9,229	60.3
Skagit Valley College.....	9,000	27,000	36,000	31,197	4,197	46.6	21,000	4,169	19.8
Western Washington State College.....	115,500	121,000	236,500	144,189	23,189	20.0	195,000	75,529	38.7
District totals.....	206,600	171,950	387,550	226,661	54,711	26.4	341,300	124,803	36.5
District No. 5 (Thomas S. Foley):									
Eastern Washington State College.....	96,800	101,200	198,000	128,343	27,143	28.0	65,670	38,335	58.3
Fort Wright College Holy Names.....	17,500	19,720	37,220	29,150	9,430	53.8	6,635	4,018	60.5
Gonzaga University.....	65,700	45,600	111,300	81,472	35,872	54.5	100,000	50,529	50.5
Spokane Community College.....	96,000	4,900	100,900	43,158	38,258	39.8	51,750	26,204	50.6
Spokane Falls Community College.....	106,800	4,000	110,800	39,299	35,299	33.0	58,000	26,241	45.2
Wenatchee Valley College.....	27,500	6,050	33,550	19,608	13,558	49.3	32,800	14,539	44.3
Whitworth College.....	61,600	33,660	95,260	75,740	32,080	52.0	78,500	26,907	34.2
District total.....	471,900	215,130	687,030	406,770	191,640	40.6	393,355	186,773	47.4
District No. 3 (Julia B. Hansen):									
Centralia College.....	20,160	2,560	22,720	17,901	15,341	76.0	30,060	16,801	55.8
Chase Business College.....							20,000	5,915	29.5
Clark College.....	6,000	2,000	8,000	5,132	3,132	52.2	18,000	5,813	35.5
Evergreen State College.....	70,450		70,450	23,270	23,270	33.0	16,340	9,897	60.4
Grays Harbor College.....	20,000	10,500	30,500	21,161	10,661	53.3	39,000	10,707	27.4
Lower Columbia.....	33,600	8,400	42,000	30,140	21,740	64.7	34,000	19,019	55.9
St. Martin's College.....	17,100	19,800	36,900	33,744	13,944	81.5	9,235	9,235	100.0
District total.....	167,310	43,260	210,570	131,348	88,088	52.6	166,635	77,387	46.4
District No. 6 (Floyd V. Hicks):									
A. Steilacoom Community College.....	48,000	3,870	51,870	23,144	19,274	40.1	32,200	14,615	45.3
Olympic College.....	52,500	6,600	59,700	26,625	20,025	38.1	85,000	46,865	55.1
Pacific Lutheran University.....	36,000	36,340	72,340	53,504	17,164	47.6	34,000	7,538	22.1
Tacoma Community College.....	26,000	11,700	37,700	20,359	8,659	33.3	76,000	25,891	34.0
University of Puget Sound.....	63,000	53,400	116,400	78,356	24,946	39.6	37,400	12,953	34.6
District total.....	225,500	111,910	337,410	201,988	90,078	39.9	264,600	107,862	40.7

Footnotes at end of table.

	Educational opportunity grant						Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹	Percent of initial award available	1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 7 (Brock Adams):									
Green River Community College.....	84,000	12,500	96,500	79,689	67,189	79.9	69,442	26,984	38.8
Highline Community College.....	40,000	9,000	49,000	26,904	17,904	44.7	34,248	12,018	35.0
Seattle University.....	98,150	98,250	196,400	143,488	45,238	46.1	51,875	21,903	42.2
District total.....	222,150	119,750	341,900	250,081	130,331	58.6	155,565	60,905	39.1
Total, West Virginia.....	1,333,970	899,658	2,233,628	1,506,781	607,123	45.5	1,657,888	1,071,189	64.6
District No. 1:									
Bethany College.....	54,000	47,600	101,600	62,963	15,363	28.4	34,000	19,502	57.4
Fairmont State College.....	78,600	51,700	130,300	85,355	33,655	42.8	132,500	96,460	72.8
Glenville State College.....	50,000	82,500	132,500	106,271	23,771	47.5	43,970	38,577	87.7
Salem College.....	60,000	34,500	94,500	63,124	28,624	47.7	48,500	38,822	80.0
West Liberty State College.....	120,000	24,500	144,500	87,720	63,220	52.7	60,000	38,841	64.7
Wheeling College.....	13,500	23,400	36,900	30,889	7,449	55.5	25,000	11,600	46.4
District No. 4:									
Hunting College of Business.....							12,672	8,184	64.5
Marshall University.....	150,000	91,875	241,875	148,717	56,842	37.8	262,891	174,876	66.5
Mountain State College.....							7,680	7,680	100.0
Ohio Valley College Inc.....	11,250	4,500	15,750	10,744	6,244	55.5	9,000	5,475	60.8
District total.....	537,350	360,575	897,925	595,783	235,208	43.7	636,213	440,017	69.2
District No. 3 (John M. Slack, Jr.):									
Center College Inc.....	24,000	26,100	50,100	36,026	10,026	41.7	11,434	8,543	74.7
Morris Harvey College.....	108,150	58,500	166,650	107,443	48,943	45.2	86,100	73,186	85.0
West Virginia State.....									
District total.....	132,150	84,600	216,750	143,469	58,869	44.5	97,534	81,729	83.7
Total, Wisconsin.....	3,936,938	3,089,511	7,026,449	4,728,156	1,638,645	41.6	4,157,836	1,458,792	35.0
District No. 1 (Les Aspin):									
Beloit College.....	33,250	29,450	62,700	41,280	11,830	35.5	30,686	11,190	36.4
Carthage College.....	41,250	27,900	69,150	40,960	13,060	31.6	16,000	7,050	44.0
Dominican College.....	34,000	40,480	74,480	50,301	9,821	28.8	8,000	4,140	51.7
Kenosha Technical Institute.....	7,500	5,000	12,500	7,600	2,600	34.6	16,000	7,050	44.0
Milton College.....	19,467	11,900	31,367	16,341	4,441	22.8	16,473	3,792	23.0
Racine Technical Institute.....	0	0	0	0	0		4,000	1,927	48.1
UTEA District No. 5.....	0	0	0	0	0		6,500	1,410	21.6
District total.....	135,467	114,730	250,197	156,482	41,752	30.8	97,659	36,559	37.4
District No. 3 (Vernon W. Thompson):									
Southwest Wisconsin Vocational Technical School.....	20,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	37,000	10,481	28.3
Urterbo College.....	100,000	36,900	136,900	60,880	23,980	23.9	26,485	7,520	28.3
Western Wisconsin Technical Institute.....	18,000	1,800	19,800	8,000	6,200	34.4	24,210	7,585	31.3
District total.....	138,000	38,700	176,700	68,880	30,180	21.8	87,695	25,586	29.1
District No. 4 (Clement J. Zablocki):									
Alverno College.....	20,000	17,875	37,875	23,652	5,777	28.8	8,750	3,807	43.5
Milwaukee School of Engineering.....	10,725	14,400	25,125	21,440	7,040	65.6	7,000	3,525	50.3
District total.....	30,725	32,275	63,000	45,092	12,817	41.7	15,750	7,332	46.5
District No. 7 (D. R. Obey):									
Mid-State Technical.....							5,482	1,927	35.1
North Central Technical Institute.....	47,250	15,750	63,000	33,280	17,530	37.1	19,800	12,220	61.7
District total.....	47,250	15,750	63,000	33,280	17,530	37.1	25,282	14,147	55.9
District No. 9 (Glen R. Davis):									
Cardinal Stritch College.....	12,000	7,700	19,700	11,120	3,420	28.5	2,400	587	24.4
Waukesha College Technical Institute.....	7,500	1,500	9,000	4,080	2,580	34.4	4,080	2,068	50.6
Mount Mary College.....	21,250	11,900	33,150	17,908	6,008	28.2	4,560	2,775	60.8
District total.....	40,750	21,100	61,850	33,108	12,008	29.4	11,040	5,430	49.1
District No. 2:									
Dodge City Teachers College.....	2,400	2,450	4,850	4,450	2,000	83.3	1,500	805	53.6
Edgewood College.....	8,000	6,300	14,300	10,400	4,100	51.2	13,000	7,285	56.0
Madison Tech College, District No. 4.....	60,000	21,000	81,000	50,720	29,720	49.5	55,000	17,860	32.4
University of Wisconsin, Madison.....	660,000	600,000	1,260,000	737,840	137,840	20.8	590,844	115,023	19.4
Wisconsin State University System.....	1,834,896	1,618,606	3,453,502	2,678,625	1,060,019	57.7	2,184,909	894,113	40.9
District total.....	2,565,596	2,248,356	4,813,952	3,482,035	1,233,769	48.0	2,845,253	1,035,086	36.3
District No. 6 (William A. Steiger):									
Lakeland College.....	22,500	32,000	54,500	36,622	4,622	20.5	14,000	6,580	47.0
Lakeshore Technical School VTEA No. 11.....	21,000	2,800	23,800	7,421	4,621	22.0	29,152	4,447	15.2
Marian College of Fond du Lac.....	9,600	5,600	15,200	7,600	2,000	20.8	9,000	2,350	26.1
Ripon College.....	36,000	29,100	65,100	38,343	9,243	25.6	33,087	12,050	36.4
VTEA area No. 10.....	8,000	1,200	9,200	3,200	2,000	25.0	9,000	3,642	40.4
VTEA area No. 12 Fox Valley.....	40,000		40,000				48,120	12,032	25.0
District total.....	137,100	70,700	207,800	93,186	22,486	16.4	142,359	41,101	28.8
District No. 5 (Henry S. Reuss):									
Concordia College.....	3,000	2,500	5,500	4,500	2,000	66.6	4,125	1,607	38.9
Marquette University.....	125,000	110,200	235,200	136,197	25,997	20.7	95,000	23,500	24.7
Milwaukee Area Technical College.....	25,000	12,500	37,500	28,400	15,900	63.6	74,000	41,773	56.4
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.....	305,250	167,250	472,500	259,304	92,054	30.1	456,128	135,911	29.7
Wisconsin College Cons.....	5,600	800	6,400	2,800	2,000	35.7	2,700	1,161	48.3
District total.....	463,850	293,250	757,100	431,201	137,951	29.7	631,953	203,952	32.2

Footnotes at end of table.

FEDERAL STUDENT AID PROGRAMS, 1971-72—Continued

	Educational opportunity grant					Percent of initial award available	Work-study		
	Panel approved			Allotment	Allotment minus renewal ¹		1st semester		Percent of approved need
	Initial	Renewal	Total				Approved	Allotted	
District No. 8 (John W. Byrnes):									
Bellin Memorial Hospital School of Nursing.....	0	0	0	0	0	-----	16,500	3,760	22.7
Holy Family College.....	4,000	6,300	10,300	8,300	2,000	50.0	0	0	-----
Lawrence University.....	35,000	34,200	69,200	46,332	12,132	34.6	26,110	12,408	47.5
Northwest Wisconsin Technical Institute.....	14,000	900	14,900	3,788	2,888	20.6	8,000	1,936	24.2
St. Norbert College.....	75,000	60,000	135,000	78,860	18,860	25.1	33,000	8,335	2.52
District total.....	128,000	101,400	229,400	137,280	35,880	28.0	83,610	26,439	31.6
District No. 10 (Alvin E. O'Konski):									
Eau Claire Technical Institute.....	28,500	6,000	34,500	16,629	10,629	37.2	18,000	7,002	38.9
Mount Senario College.....	36,000	25,850	61,850	47,120	21,270	59.0	17,000	4,572	26.8
Nicolet College and Technical Institute.....	15,000	3,000	18,000	8,199	5,199	34.6	34,000	9,318	27.4
Northland College.....	36,000	36,550	72,550	63,600	27,050	75.1	24,000	11,280	47.0
UTAE District No. 17.....	0	0	0	0	0	-----	24,000	7,050	29.3
UTAE District No. 18.....	0	0	0	0	0	-----	3,736	1,410	32.7
District total.....	115,500	71,400	186,900	135,548	64,148	55.5	120,735	40,632	33.6
Total, Wyoming.....	481,550	301,375	782,925	431,749	130,374	27.0	569,537	136,707	24.0
Casper College.....	68,000	10,800	78,800	32,778	21,998	32.3	80,000	14,747	18.4
Central Wyoming College.....	18,500	3,600	22,100	10,037	6,437	34.7	15,000	3,852	25.6
East Wyoming College.....	12,250	4,675	16,925	7,100	2,425	19.7	16,896	2,445	14.4
Laramie County Community College.....	42,400	10,600	53,000	23,454	12,854	30.3	18,999	5,237	27.5
Northwest Community College.....	21,600	3,500	25,100	10,533	7,033	32.5	23,000	3,322	14.4
Sheridan College.....	12,500	4,500	17,000	11,200	6,700	53.6	27,000	5,548	20.5
University of Wyoming.....	300,000	262,500	562,500	333,437	70,937	23.6	364,500	98,686	27.0
Western Wyoming College.....	6,300	1,200	7,500	3,200	2,000	31.7	24,142	2,870	11.8

¹ Renewals receive 100 percent funding—Initial awards are paid from the remaining funds. Figures are approximate as there have been minor changes since the first tabulation.

² No institutions.

³ Shown not funded in HEW, May 7, 1971 book.

Note: Projections compiled May 14, 1971, CEEB, Washington office.

REFUGEE VISAS FOR SOVIET JEWS

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, for Americans, the right to emigrate is a precious human right that rests upon the principle of freedom of choice.

We Americans have long taken for granted this fundamental human right. After all, our Nation was built by immigrants. The history of America is essentially a history of immigration. Accordingly, over the years we have come to regard emigration as very much in the natural order of things. Even those Americans, dissatisfied with what some have described as the depreciation of American life, were never hindered in their exodus by any act of our Government.

But, in the last year, we have seen once again that this right of emigration is not available to all citizens of the world. I refer specifically to the case of the Soviet Jews. The Soviet Government has prevented the emigration of Soviet Jews, and only after great pressure was applied from abroad, and considerable pressure from within, was a limited number permitted to emigrate to Israel.

It is no secret why so many Jews want to leave the Soviet Union. Over the past few years despite the attempts of the Soviet Government to stifle the news, we have become increasingly aware of the discrimination that has been imposed upon Soviet Jews. They have been denied repeatedly the political, cultural, and religious rights purportedly guaranteed to all nationalities by the Soviet Constitution and Soviet law. The intention of the Soviet Government has been

single-minded and obvious—to destroy Jewish culture, to erode Jewish religious beliefs and institutions, and to force the total assimilation of Soviet Jewry.

Perhaps the climax of Soviet anti-Semitism in our times was reached last December with the Leningrad trial of 11 accused Soviet hijackers, nine of whom were Jews. Harassed by their government and restricted in the exercise of their legitimate rights, these Soviet citizens resorted to extreme actions in order to flee from the Soviet Union. On that occasion, I protested vigorously the harsh sentences that were handed down; and, from the floor of Congress I warned that the trial "gave further substance to reports that the Soviet Union may be launched on a ruthless and wholesome discrimination against its Jewish citizens."

I do not pretend to hope that any long-term solution can be found that does not rest upon a fundamental change in Soviet discriminatory policies. However much Soviet anti-Semitism may arouse the compassionate concern of the West, the fact remains that this is strictly a Soviet-generated problem, and as such only the Soviets themselves can resolve it. But we have seen in the past months that pressures from abroad can succeed in compelling the Soviets to modify their harsh policies. Death sentences handed down to two of the Leningrad hijackers were reduced to prison terms after an outcry from abroad, and exit visas were given to many Soviet Jews wishing to go to Israel. These were not acts of Soviet charity; they were calculated political acts taken in response to political pressures from abroad and an assessment of Soviet interests.

Continuing pressures on behalf of Soviet Jewry may well persuade the Soviet Government that in the long run anti-

Semitism is a counterproductive policy and that in the larger arena of world affairs it seriously harms Soviet foreign policy interests.

But the positive effects of such pressures can only come about over a period of time. We are faced with the present and the immediate future. We must find ways now to assist Soviet Jews in their present need.

I believe, as an important first step, that this country must vigorously support world efforts to persuade the Soviet Union to grant the requests of those Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate, whether it be to Israel, the countries of Western Europe, to the United States or to any other country that will accept them.

Accordingly, I joined in sponsoring S. 1872, a bill designed for the relief of Soviet Jews, and I strongly urge its prompt passage. This bill provides 30,000 special refugee visas to Soviet Jews to be considered outside the regular immigration quota system. It is my hope that swift passage of this bill will aid in building the kind of massive outpouring of world opinion in support of that basic right of emigration.

The admission of 30,000 Soviet Jews to this country would not, of course, solve the problem of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. But it would be a concrete step to help at least some of those who are suffering. It would act as an incentive for other countries to respond in a similar generous manner, and quite possible even encourage a more tolerant attitude on the part of the Soviet Government.

We can be encouraged, I believe, by the Soviet response thus far to pressure from abroad to permit the emigration of Soviet Jews. According to recent press reports, about 1,000 Soviet Jews were granted exit documents in 1970 to go to Israel. In the first 2 months of 1971, emi-

gration to Israel rose from 220 to 1,000 in March and 1,300 in April. Prompt action by the Senate on this bill could help to consolidate these increases by demonstrating once again our firm commitment to the right of all people to choose their country and their home freely.

Our land has always been a haven of refuge for the oppressed. We would deny our heritage if we were to close our doors to these people. And so I urge America to open up its heart to this much oppressed people.

**TETSUO TOYAMA, TRUE PATRIOT
OF HIS ADOPTED COUNTRY,
AMERICA**

HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I learned of the passing of my good friend Tetsuo Toyama, retired editor of the Honolulu newspaper, the Citizen, printed in both Japanese and English.

Mr. Toyama loved America, his adopted country. He came to Hawaii in 1906 and later began a magazine publishing career. Even when the U.S. Government saw fit, after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, to send him to a Japanese American detention camp in Nebraska, he retained his faith in the ultimate justice of America. He wrote in 1969:

It is indeed a privilege to live and work in such a country.

In pursuance of this belief he was one of the first to apply and qualify for American citizenship when the naturalization bar against Orientals was lifted by the Walter-McCarran Act in 1963. He then founded the Naturalization Encouragement Association of Honolulu and the Citizen Study Club of Oahu, to encourage other alien residents to become American citizens. I had the great privilege of serving with Mr. Toyama on both of these worthy organizations and was thoroughly impressed by his boundless energy and exceptional organizational ability.

Through the Citizen and study groups under his own personal instruction, Mr. Toyama encouraged countless newcomers to this country not only to become U.S. citizens, but also to continue to learn more about their new country and to participate fully in its political process.

Thousands of Hawaii's residents have had their lives enriched by their personal association with Tetsuo Toyama. I count myself among them.

Mr. Speaker, in tribute to the memory of a great American I submit for the RECORD an article on Tetsuo Toyama which appeared in the Honolulu Star Bulletin of May 31, 1971:

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
May 31, 1971]

**ENCOURAGED ALIENS TO BECOME CITIZENS—
TETSUO TOYAMA, PUBLISHER-PATRIOT, DIES
AT 88**

Tetsuo Toyama, a pioneer newsman in Hawaii and in the long campaign to encourage aliens to become American citizens, died Saturday in St. Francis Hospital.

He was 88.

Funeral services for the retired editor-publisher of the monthly newspaper The Citizen are pending.

Mr. Toyama came to Hawaii from Okinawa in 1906 to work in the Kekaha, Kauai, canefields for seven cents an hour. He developed a love for his adopted country and became a major influence in the community.

Mr. Toyama quit the fields of Kauai after a couple of years and became a fisherman, then went on to work in the canefields of the Big Island and for Miyasaki Grocery in Paauhau.

In 1912 he started a magazine in Honolulu called Jitsugyono Hawaii Journal (Industry of Hawaii) in a little office on King Street.

Two years later he married an Okinawan school-teacher. She taught at the Kalihi Japanese School for many years and assisted her husband in his publishing business.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, he was sent to a relocation camp in Nebraska.

On Feb. 26, 1953, he was with the first group aliens to be naturalized under the McCarran-Walter Act.

In 1954 he founded The Citizen, a bilingual paper which helped encourage many elderly Japanese to take U.S. citizenship.

He suspended publication of the newspaper in March 1970 on doctor's orders.

Mr. Toyama founded the Naturalization Encouragement Association and the Citizen's Study Club to interest aliens in becoming citizens. For many years he conducted free citizenship classes at his 1314 College Walk office and attended almost every naturalization ceremony held in Federal Court in Honolulu.

A letter which Mr. Toyama sent to the Star-Bulletin in 1969 typified his love and respect for this country.

"I have always loved this country of ours," he wrote, "even more so during the 17 years since I became an American citizen. I have tried to encourage all other naturalized citizens to be patriotic and to appreciate our country's Constitution.

"Why do I believe in America and love her? My reasons are as follows:

"I love the United States, my adopted country, and I'm willing to give my life for it if need be. This country has been good to me and I wish, at this time, to express my gratitude for all it has meant to me . . . for all it has done for me. . . .

"I love and respect my country because it is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. No one in a dictatorial country can enjoy such a government. . . .

"It is indeed a privilege to live and work in such a country, and therefore I rededicate myself to this country and for all that she stands."

Mr. Toyama was a member of numerous civic organizations and had been honored many times for his contributions to the country.

In 1968, during the 100th anniversary celebration of the Japanese immigration to Hawaii, Emperor Hirohito conferred the Fifth Order of Merit with the Order of the Sacred Treasure on Mr. Toyama for his special contributions to Hawaii and for having succeeded in improving U.S.-Japan relations.

Mr. Toyama is survived by the widow, Sadako, a son, Sadao; a daughter, Mrs. Yoshiko Sato; a sister, Takeko Toyama of Okinawa, and a granddaughter.

**AMERICANS FOR CHILDREN'S
RELIEF**

HON. LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR.

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, the month of May marked the first birthday

of Americans for Children's Relief as a permanent organization dedicated to the rights and welfare of children both here and abroad. I would like to outline for my colleagues some of the humane accomplishments of this organization.

The committee was born 3 years ago in Westport, Conn., in response to the tragedy of the Nigeria/Biafra crisis. Mrs. Candice Jordan, a housewife, started the original committee—known as the Food for Biafra Committee—in her living room in Westport, and the committee worked from there for 1 year. From its inception, it has been a truly grassroots effort, combining an across-the-board political, religious, and economic spectrum of backers. As the war persisted, more people joined the effort, and in May 1969 the group opened a tiny office in New York City as Americans for Biafran Relief. The effort was launched here in Washington with a nationwide drive by the Young Republicans, Young Democrats, and Jaycees.

In a period of just under 1 year, ABR contributed just over \$300,000 from public donations to the relief of children caught in the war.

Last year at this time, Americans for Biafran Relief was prepared to close its doors and disappear, since the war had mercifully come to an end. At the urging of some of their friends and sponsors, however, the group decided to go on working for children as Americans for Children's Relief, under the chairmanship of Mr. Cliff Robertson.

Immediately, in summer 1970, ACR set up a full medical survey of the 888 children in the Ivory Coast who had been evacuated during the Nigerian war. In addition to supporting these children with educational and medical materials, ACR provided photos and medical histories of each to international and Nigerian authorities in order to facilitate their repatriation. All 888 returned to their homeland in December 1970, where all but 35 were reunited with their families. The photographs and medical data provided by ACR proved extremely useful to the Nigerian government in locating their families.

In their first year, ACR has stepped in to support a community health project in East Harlem, and has started a children's clinic in Appalachia. It has also involved itself in a rural dental clinic and an urban Indian self-help project in California, has started an ACR Indian Education Fund, and has given emergency funds to help children caught in the East Pakistan floods.

Today, ACR's role is:

First, to respond in whatever manner appropriate to the needs of children whenever their health, safety or welfare is threatened by crisis or catastrophe;

Second, to publicize and make known the hardship and deprivation suffered by children and others throughout the world.

Within the above guidelines, ACR aims:

First, to fill the gap in existing private or Government programs;

Second, to carry out pilot, research, and experimental programs for the benefit of all agencies serving children;

Third, to provide seed money to new

programs so they can go on to self-sufficiency; and

Fourth, to document the progress and achievements of its programs for the benefit of all agencies serving children.

ACR further aims to be a catalyst by providing key equipment or key personnel, or by giving the first dollar in order to shape existing opportunities into a program larger than the sum of its parts.

While ACR designates a field representative for each of its projects, it expressly does not aim to establish an ongoing, self-perpetuating field organization. Its goal is to start the project, then get out and turn it over to the community.

Through its public and congressional sponsors as well as its advisory committee, ACR maintains direct links with the American public. Its congressional sponsors and advisers maintain a two-way dialog with the main office on specific community programs, needs, and goals. ACR serves as a focus for public interest in children's welfare. It believes, as it has stated:

We will act for children as their advocates and bring them relief from disasters made by man or nature. Whenever the quality of a child's life is diminished, that should be our invitation to intervene. . . . The challenge of life is to make visions real. This is what ACR is all about.

ACR volunteers range from grade school youngsters to an 86-year-old widow. In a larger sense, ACR aims through its programs to serve as a public advocate of children's rights.

As a nonprofit, nonpolitical, nonsectarian, voluntary, tax-exempt agency dedicated to assisting children anywhere in the world. It depends solely on donations from the American public.

The organization has been able to launch a 1971 media campaign in large part because of the participation of its sponsors. CBS radio station WEEI in Boston raised \$66,000 for ACR through a public drive over the Christmas holidays.

As a private, voluntary, nonpolitical citizens' organization, Americans for Children's Relief hopes to work in a way that extends and coordinates services when governments and international organizations may not be free to act.

ACR's philosophy can perhaps best be summed up in the words of its chairman, Cliff Robertson: "Our children are all children. 'Our race' is the human race."

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM—BRIDGING THE CONFIDENCE GAP

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, this is a Nation with a proud heritage of noble ideals, but a corrosive cynicism is eating away at the confidence of the American people in their institutions. Many of our citizens feel powerless to affect the direction their country is taking, and unable to contribute in any real way to the political future of America.

In order to end this crisis of confidence, we must make our institutions, and especially the Congress, more responsive and responsible to the will of the majority. We can begin to do this, I believe, by modifying some of the archaic and arthritic rules of Congress.

Specifically, to make the Senate more efficient, more responsive and more effective, I believe that we must do the following: First, reform the seniority system; second, divide each congressional session into two parts, for legislation and for appropriation; and third, amend rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to reduce the number of votes needed to invoke cloture.

Perhaps the most pressing need for reform is in the selection of committee chairmen. Under this system, seniority prevails—length of service rather than breadth of experience or extent of knowledge being the only qualification for chairmanship. This system, which is a tradition and not a rule of the Senate, is responsible for the fact that in the 92d Congress, the average age of Senate committee chairmen is 63 years; five of these men are over 70 years of age. Most of the present chairmen represent rural districts at a time of rapid urbanization and serious deterioration of our cities.

Although there is no denying the importance of length of service in the leadership of Congress, and while there are important arguments for and against the seniority system—or its fate would have been decided long ago—we must realize that if we want to make the Senate more responsive to, and more representative of, the American people, we will have to do something about a system that places the power in the hands of elderly men from rural, conservative districts when half the population of the United States is under age 25 and 70 percent live in urban areas.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of committee chairmen. It has been estimated that 90 percent of the legislative activity of the Senate is carried out in the committees. The committees are a major organizational factor in Congress. Chairmanships are a major source of personal power and status. Committee chairmen make appointments to subcommittees, direct staff activities, decide who shall testify at hearings, and determine the scope and purpose of committee investigations.

Criticism of the seniority system centers on the following: First, it serves as an obstacle to party responsibility. The chairman of an important standing committee can follow his personal inclinations entirely, disregarding the platform pledges and legislative program of his party.

Second, the system, by relying solely on the basis of length of service, promotes men who may be unrepresentative or unresponsive to the public interest. Third, it takes so long, by the tradition of seniority, to reach a position of leadership, that some believe the seniority system deters men and women from becoming candidates.

Enough Senators were concerned about the seniority system, that early this year both the Democratic and the Republican caucuses took steps to make the choice

of committee chairmen more democratic. The Republicans decided that a Senator can be the ranking minority member of only one standing committee of the Senate. In both caucuses, committees were formed to study the seniority system. The Democratic caucus established the precedent that steering committee appointments of chairmen and members of Senate committees must receive the approval of the caucus. In addition, it was decided that regular monthly caucus meetings will be held to give the majority an opportunity to impress their views upon the committee chairmen and the Democratic leadership. I helped lead the fight for these fundamental reforms in the Democratic caucus.

I was also one of the sponsors in the caucus of a proposal to require that Senate party membership be conditional on fair, nondiscriminatory procedures in the election of each Senator to office. I do not think that in 1971, 17 years after the landmark Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation, that it is unreasonable to demand that all members of the Senate from every area of the country stand for election in a political party system that is free of racial discrimination.

The mystery of the seniority system is that it works as well as it does. There are many committees where the most talented, most knowledgeable man on the committee is the chairman. We owe it to the great men who founded this Nation and to the people of America to see to it that the Congress is the best, the most effective, and most representative body we can make it. We should not be content until the important selection of committee chairmen reflects the ideals of democracy, justice, and excellence that our Nation stands for.

I believe committee chairmen should be selected this way: The senior member of the majority party would be chairman unless vetoed by a majority of the committee. If vetoed, the next most senior majority party member would be chairman unless vetoed, and so on. This system would give credit to the men of greatest Senate experience, but would eliminate many of the dangers of the seniority system, and would make the chairmen more responsive to the interests of their colleagues, their party, and thus, the Nation.

As a second reform, I believe much inefficiency could be eliminated if we were to divide each session of Congress into two separate periods: one for the consideration of legislation, and one for appropriating funds. In addition, I see no reason why we should not establish the calendar year as the Government's fiscal year. To these ends, I have cosponsored, with Senator MAGNUSON and others, S. 1875, the Federal Appropriations Reform Act.

Difficult problems exist today which could be alleviated by the enactment of such a bill, most serious of which is that legislative action on appropriations bills often is postponed until the closing days of Congress. Activities of legislative committees often overlap with those of the appropriations committees, and occasionally the Senate appropriations committees have appropriated funds for a

project or program subject to authorization that has not yet taken place.

Under S. 1875, there would be two congressional periods each year: Each session of Congress would open on January 3 for legislative matters and continue no later than August 15. A second period, for appropriating funds, would then convene to run no later than December 1. Provision is made for the consideration during the fiscal session of specified bills, resolutions, treaties, or nominations necessary to the national interest, and a change of the fiscal year to the calendar year.

Because of the great number of bills introduced in every Congress, we must take action to make the consideration of these bills more efficient and to insure that appropriations bills are given the attention they deserve. Consider the increasing numbers of bills introduced; the figure for the first session of the 83d Congress was about 10,700; and in the first session of the 91st Congress, nearly 18,800 bills were introduced. In addition, we are responsible for the appropriation of over \$200 billion annually. In the last 2 fiscal years, none of the 27 major appropriations bills was adopted by July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. Such delays have led to the passage of numerous continuing appropriation bills to permit agencies to keep their programs alive. Thus, we perpetuate old programs year after year instead of shifting to new programs and priorities at the start of fiscal year. The Federal Government is a huge, cumbersome institution, but much of the bureaucratic inefficiency would be reduced with the changes outlined in the Federal Appropriations Reform Act.

The third major reform that I see as necessary is amending rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate. This year I was one of 51 Senators who cosponsored Senate Resolution 9, a proposal to reduce the number of votes required to cut off debate from two-thirds to three-fifths of the Senators present and voting. A battle over cloture has been raging for two decades, but this was the first time the antifilibuster forces went to the Senate floor with a clear majority publicly committed to modification of rule XXII. Although a majority had sponsored the proposed rule change, that majority was unable to get a two-thirds vote in favor of cutting off debate to vote on the proposal. A filibuster was again used to defeat those who wanted to modify the rules under which they are governed. Thus, the measure was indefinitely postponed by unanimous consent on March 10, 1971, after four attempts this session to bring the resolution to a vote. I was present and voted for every attempt to limit the filibuster this session and I am hopeful that we will eventually succeed in this effort.

The Senate has maintained a tradition of allowing lengthy debate and this has proved effective in protecting the minority against a stampeding majority. Thus, I do not support an amendment which would permit cloture by a simple majority vote. However, it is clear that rule XXII has been abused, and the will of the majority, thwarted, on matters of great national concern. As presently constituted, rule XXII permits tyranny by

the minority. This is just as unacceptable as tyranny by the majority.

I shall continue to search for procedural solutions to the Senate's problems, both in the Democratic caucus and in the Senate. Besides the problems I have outlined above, those interested in reform hope that somehow we can find a way to reduce the workload of Members, strengthen the oversight functions of Congress, make effective the code of ethics, and, above all, to fulfill the expectations of those Americans who elected us to office, and the Americans of long ago who conceived the idea of a U.S. Senate fully responsive to the people and representative of the people of this Nation.

EAGLE SCOUT BRIAN WOZNICKI

HON. HUGH SCOTT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, a 17-year-old Pennsylvanian, Mr. Brian Woznicki, has won the highest award in scouting and has received a congratulatory letter from President Nixon. Brian was commended by the President for achieving Eagle Scout while confined to a wheelchair with cerebral palsy.

I am sure Brian Woznicki's achievements as well as his courage and fortitude will be a shining example to all handicapped people of this country. Brian proves that handicapped citizens are truly capable of high goals. For young men such as Brian Woznicki, the sky is the limit. This courageous scout's victory over hardship was clearly revealed in a Philadelphia news article which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD.

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

HANDICAPPED 17-YEAR-OLD BECOMES EAGLE SCOUT

PHILADELPHIA.—A 17-year-old boy, confined to a wheelchair and unable to stand alone because of cerebral palsy, has become an Eagle Scout and has received a congratulatory letter from President Nixon.

Brian Woznicki, who joined the Scouts when he was 11, has managed, despite his handicap, to join his fellow troop members in pruning trees and hiking and in his spare time tutors two French girls. He also has maintained an A average through a homestudy program.

"I joined the Scouts to be outdoors," Brian explained just before receiving his award Saturday night.

Later he said, "This is the happiest day of my life."

President Nixon sent Brian a letter which read in part, "Warmest congratulations upon meeting the demanding requirements necessary to achieve the rank of Eagle Scout. There is no doubt that by attaining this goal you are well prepared to go to other major accomplishments. Best wishes for great success in the years ahead."

Brian is a member of Troop 652, a 36-member troop for handicapped boys.

"The boys have done over 100 miles of hiking in the seven years the troop has been in existence," said William Kenney, the scoutmaster. "They go on monthly camping

trips and, believe it or not, won a first aid tournament competing with 13 other troops of non-handicapped scouts."

The hikes are done with the aid of Kenney and Brian's father Walter Woznicki, assistant scoutmaster, and other scout troops.

Brian was unable to complete the life saving and swimming requirements for badges. But the Scouts have a rule that if a scout is unable to fulfill a badge requirement because of a physical or mental handicap, he may substitute two other badges for the one he can't complete. So Brian got 23 instead of the usually required 21 badges.

His badges include scholarship, computers, personal fitness, communications, painting, camping and cooking.

"When he ties knots, he does it with one hand and holds the other end of the rope down with his knee. It's really fabulous," Kenney said.

THOSE BEHIND MASS DEMONSTRATIONS

HON. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues a recent column by Anthony Harrigan concerning the real meaning of the mass demonstrations taking place in America. I believe he makes some very telling points of which we should all be aware. The column appeared in the May 17 issue of the Gulfport Daily Herald in Gulfport, Miss., and was brought to my attention by Mr. W. E. Stone of Meridian, Miss. The column is as follows:

A STAB IN THE BACK

(By Anthony Harrigan)

The mass demonstrations in late April and the first days of this month testify to the mastery of agitation and propaganda techniques by the radical organizations that planned the protests. Unfortunately, the reading and viewing public hasn't been given the information needed to grasp the character of the protest groups.

The two principal organizers of the demonstrations contain a cross-section of Hanoi's helpers in the United States. The NPAC has a steering committee that includes representatives of more than 100 militant organizations, including the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and the Socialist Workers Party. This group demands immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all U.S. troops and material from Southeast Asia—the prime objective of Hanoi and Peking.

NPAC's marches in Washington and San Francisco were endorsed by a New Left element in Congress, Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., Americans for Democratic Action, and extreme left-wing factions in the labor movement.

The so-called Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice is an umbrella organization for such groups as the Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam, the American Friends Service Committee, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the War Resisters League. It represents many of the more militant "peace" groups that attempted to disrupt the national capital May 3. The coordinating committee of the Coalition includes David Dellinger and Rennie Davis, convicted in the Chicago conspiracy case, and other hard-core leftists such as Sidney Lens and Terry Hallinan. In staging protests, the Coalition cooperated with other radical groups such as the Southern Christian Leadership Confer-

ence, the National Welfare Rights Organizations, and Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Despite the hard-core radical character of the organizers of the protests, the public undoubtedly received the impression that many of the marchers were idealists. The public simply hasn't been provided with the facts about the individuals and groups masterminding the demonstrations. The failure of the networks and the metropolitan media to provide important information is nothing new. What's especially hard to understand is why high government officials don't speak directly to the people and give a run-down on the anti-American forces involved.

Instead, the public has been exposed to endless stories about the "vets" marching in Washington. Often the stories of these "veterans" are taken at face value without the kind of check a reporter would make in writing routine news stories.

Undoubtedly some of the protesters served in Vietnam. Considering that over two million Americans have served in Southeast Asia, it isn't surprising that a contingent of radical, disgruntled former servicemen can be found. In a nation of more than 200 million people, one finds every human type.

What's disturbing is that the network reporters and the liberal Washington and New York journals apparently didn't check out the discharge papers of the "veterans" who marched. Those newsmen who covered the protest marches in the South in the 1950's and early 1960's remember that demonstrators were known to put on the attire of clergymen and nuns in order to lend moral distinction to their sit-down strategy. It should be borne in mind that anyone can buy a pair of Army fatigues from any Army-Navy surplus store.

The truth is that the country is still terribly naive about the protests directed at the war. The protests don't just happen. They are planned—just as the bombings and acts of arson are planned by terrorists. Moreover, it should be clear that the organizers of demonstrations seek the humiliation and defeat of the United States.

The vast majority of Americans accept the leadership of their President and the Congress. They resent the New Left's mass pressure tactics and the kind of plebiscitary absolutism that the radicals seek to impose. But these good Americans don't get the publicity. They aren't interviewed on television. Rallies in support of America receive sneering treatment from the liberal commentators. A huge publicity buildup is accorded those who break into the offices of congressmen, attempt to block entrances to government buildings, and engage in mob tactics.

If the peace and security of this country is to be assured, the organizational methods of the New Leftists must be exposed and explained. It is outrageous that small cadres of super-radicals are allowed to stab this nation in the back.

A PERMANENT ANNUAL DAY OF BREAD AND HARVEST FESTIVAL WEEK

HON. GARNER E. SHRIVER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. SHRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues from Kansas and other States in introducing a joint resolution calling for the establishment of a permanent annual Day of Bread and Harvest Festival Week.

For the past 2 years, I have cosponsored similar joint resolutions which have led to Presidential proclamations calling for such observances. In acknowledging the importance of this basic staff of life, the United States joins many other countries in Europe, Central and South America, and the Orient in designating a National Day of Bread.

Many national private business associations in the wheat and baking industries will participate in grassroots activities to commemorate the National Day of Bread. Nine such organizations have joined the National Day of Bread Committee to plan these activities. A list of these organizations follows:

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry
American Bakers Association
Associated Retail Bakers of America
The Flour Milling Industry of the United States
Great Plains Wheat, Inc.
National Association of Wheat Growers
State Wheat Commissions and Growers' Groups
Western Wheat Associates, USA, Inc.
Wheat and Wheat Foods Foundation

These organizations and their individual members have for some time been engaged in efforts to increase the nutritional value and appeal of their products both here in our country and around the world. They have recognized their responsibility to expand through research and innovation the availability of adequate nutritional products to feed the world's growing population.

Congressional passage of this joint resolution would go far to acknowledge these contributions and would hopefully stimulate interest in and sales of wheat products. In addition, the National Day of Bread and Harvest Festival Week could serve as educational vehicles in our own country to end needless malnutrition which exists in some locations.

The resolution requests the President to issue a proclamation setting aside Tuesday, October 5, 1971, as the National Day of Bread as a part of international observances, and the week in which October 5 falls as the Harvest Festival. In succeeding years, these special observances would come on the first Tuesday following the first Sunday of October and the week in which that Tuesday falls. The President's proclamation each year would call for appropriate ceremonies and activities to mark these dates.

I urge prompt and favorable consideration of this joint resolution.

A MIDDLE AMERICAN SPEAKS OUT

HON. DAVID W. DENNIS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of all of my colleagues—and particularly to that of those who claim to be Liberals, on both sides of the aisle, the following excerpts from a letter which I received today from one of my constituents.

The writer is a businessman of about my age, normally successful, a man of good judgment, a good citizen, a man I have known personally for many years. I believe that he is a fairly representative middle-class American; and as the middle-class American has largely made, and very largely maintains the country, and supports the Government—and because there are a great many of him—his thoughts and feelings are very well worth our attention.

The excerpts from my friend's letter follow:

We are very tired of strikes, demonstrations, lack of respect for the laws and other people, higher taxes, larger debts, ridiculous court cases and more and more expensive and semi-worthless and unnecessary socialistic programs. Many good citizens are beginning to feel the only solutions are a taxpayers revolt, civil war or a military government. I don't favor any [of these] . . . but something is going to have to be done by the "silent majority" for their own protection as minority groups are fast taking over.

We can postpone at least for a few years most recreational programs, social welfare programs, etc., until we can get our expenditures and taxes in line and pay off some of our huge debt (interest alone at over \$20 billion a year). Welfare has become a way of life instead of a help for the needy. We should cut our welfare and reform programs at least 50 percent and give the real needy and deserving people more than they are getting now from the remaining 50 percent.

(My wife) and I and many of our and your friends are very disgusted with the way many things have been handled by our Federal, State and local governments. Especially regarding increased spending and higher taxes and the seeming disregard for law and order and the rights of the "silent majority." What kind of a country are we going to give to our children and grandchildren—one that is heavily in debt (ready for a break and a communist takeover), one where there is lack of law and order with too much protection for the criminal or law breaker (much of which is caused by attorneys, courts, educators and some operating under the guise of religion) and not enough for the good religious, hardworking, taxpaying citizen.

We are very concerned and worried and are afraid that if the present trend and direction is maintained something might happen that none of us want to see.

I suggest that it is high time for those of us in government to take heed.

NOISE POLLUTION

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, last year's amendments to the Clean Air Act authorized the establishment within the Environmental Protection Agency of an Office of Noise Abatement and Control. This legislation marked the first effort by the Congress to meet the problem of noise pollution from the myriad of sources in the general environment.

President Nixon now has proposed important new initiatives in an effort to make America a quieter and more tranquil Nation.

With this growing interest in noise pollution, I believe that my colleagues will be interested to read an evaluation of the noise pollution problem that appeared recently in the *Kiwanis* magazine. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the *Extensions of Remarks*.

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

NOISE POLLUTION

(By Alan D. Haas)

Belching smokestacks, spewing sewer pipes, oil-coated seabirds—these are the images that come most readily to the mind when we speak of pollution. They have become almost omnipresent in our society and are now matters of serious concern. But what of auto horns, air compressors, jackhammers, jet engines, and faulty mufflers? These, perhaps, we see less of, but we hear of them every day, whether we know it or not. They are the elements of a less spoken about, seemingly less dangerous form of pollution called "noise." In truth, however, noise may be one of our most serious environmental problems, for it is the considered opinion of environmental health specialists that our daily decibel diet of horns, sirens, motorcycles, garbage trucks, jackhammers, and air compressors constitutes a serious physical as well as emotional health hazard.

The din in our homes and streets, the experts say, is doubling every ten years, frazzling nerves and endangering health, yet to date no one—not the public, nor municipal, state, or federal authorities—has acted to combat the problem. At one time or another the daily harassment of needless noise has pushed all of us toward the brink of violence or psychic breakdown, yet still we countenance the din as a "necessary evil" of our technological society.

Noise has become a scourge from one end of our land to the other, a form of environmental pollution no less toxic than the poisons we release into our air and dump into our water. Noise is one of the chief reasons people move to the suburbs from large metropolitan areas. Yet private citizens and public officials have for the most part swept the noise problem under the rug.

At times individuals do become enraged about noise—with tragic results. In the Bronx, New York, recently four boys were playing, shouting, and racing about near an apartment building. Suddenly the crack of a pistol came from a second-floor window and one of the boys sprawled dead on the pavement. The victim, Roy Innis, Jr., 13, was the son of a prominent black leader, but the shooting had no racial implications. The killer told police that he was a night worker who had lost control because the noise the boys made prevented him from sleeping. This example is extreme, to be sure, but it is telling in its description of how violently we can react when we notice the noise about us. The problem is that hour after hour, day after day we are being bombarded with noise just below this level of provocation—and we are not even aware of it, nor of the insidious damage it may well be doing to our bodies and minds.

A recent survey showed that the average decibel reading for a New York City street corner at rush hour was 95, and the problem is hardly less in other major cities. Medical experts believe that continuous exposure to any count above 85 can cause hearing loss. Physicist Vern Knudsen has gone so far as to predict that the downtown areas of the largest US cities will become as unbearable as the ancient Chinese noise tortures unless we begin to correct the problem.

And even as we continue to ignore the problem of noise abatement, evidence is piling up that the health hazards of excessive

sound are considerable. According to Dr. Samuel Rosen, a noted ear surgeon, "noise can not only damage hearing, but increases body tensions which can then affect the blood pressure, the functions of the heart, and the nervous system. If the noise exposure is intense and long enough, we begin to get deafness from the involvement of the nerve of hearing." And, he points out, there is no known hearing aid that can correct this type of deafness. As the noise gets louder and louder, the people who have to live with it get deafer and deafer. It used to be that people didn't start to lose their hearing until the age of 70, but the inhabitants of big cities today start going deaf at 30. An experiment by Dr. Rosen revealed that aborigines living in the stillness of isolated African villages can easily hear each other talking in low conversational tones at distances as great as 100 yards and that their hearing acuity diminishes little with age.

The instinctive human reaction to noise, particularly unexpected noise, is fear and an impulse to flee. To people just home from a day's work a sudden noise such as the slam of a door, an automobile backfire, or even the bell of an ice cream vendor might tip the balance of self-control and lead to some degree of emotional upset.

John M. Handley, a New York authority on industrial acoustics, has written that, "symptoms of hypertension, vertigo, hallucination, paranoia, and, on occasion, suicidal and homicidal impulses, have been blamed on excessive noise. Noise pollution may be one of the reasons why the incidence of heart disease and mental illness is so high in the United States." Other authorities have indicated that noise may be related to stomach ulcers, spinal meningitis, excessive cholesterol in the arteries, indigestion, loss of equilibrium, and impaired vision.

Tests of the effects of noise upon animals have produced some startling results. Prolonged exposure has caused rats to lose their fertility, turn homosexual, and eat their young. If excessive noise continues long enough the rats die of heart failure. Vern Knudsen believes we have already reached the point at which noise pollution becomes dangerous. "Noise like smog," he says, "is an agent of death."

Noise abatement advocates see little hope that cities will take corrective action without some form of urging from the average citizen, for that, after all, is how the system works. In America today we have 69 million automobiles, 13 million trucks, and 300,000 buses, many with defective mufflers, noisy engines, and screaming brakes. The \$90 billion construction industry employs more than 3 million people to operate air compressors, pneumatic tools, cranes, hoist engines, and cement mixers—all making noise. What local politician would dare to silence these influence-backed machines without a clear public mandate?

Local statutes do exist, but many are virtually unenforceable for lack of precise, measurable standards. And in the few cases where precise standards exist, there is often a lack of trained personnel or the sound-measuring instruments necessary for enforcement. Even so, noise codes often rely on such undefined terms as "loud" or "excessive" or "unreasonable," which are so vague and subjective that convictions are rarely obtained. This further discourages law enforcement officials and results in fewer summonses and arrests. But the noise in the streets goes on in mounting fury. In New York City alone there are 10,000 demolition and building projects each year, plus 80,000 street repair projects.

Few city administrations will risk the political consequences of enforcing peace, even in this ecological era. What seems to be needed, experts think, is some form of firm prodding from Washington. Yet Washington too has been laggard in the area of noise con-

trol. Indeed, several current proposals may add to the problem. The hovercraft and perhaps the SST loom large on the horizon, and the short-take-off-and-landing plane (STOL) is being advocated by the FAA for center city use, but in fact, we have not yet even begun to cope with the bus and truck.

While the organized citizen revolt against the sonic assaults of jet aircraft is beginning to produce results, the campaign against everyday noise pollution has been fitful and ineffective for the most part. Ordinances against horn blowing, for instance, are on the books in many US cities, but enforcement is sporadic at best. In New York, which handles some 700 million automobiles a year, police give out only about 2000 summonses annually for horn violations. When a state law was proposed to ban the playing of transistor radios in public vehicles in Buffalo, radio-TV station WGR immediately began editorializing against such "inanities" and the matter was dropped.

California has a new law limiting vehicle noise on freeways to 88 decibels, but it is so loosely enforced that a Los Angeles police official confessed he did not know it existed. In New York State indignant citizens living along the New England Thruway, where some 10,000 trucks create a steady din around the clock, persuaded the state legislature to fix a limit of 88 decibels on each vehicle. There have been less than 100 arrests since 1965, and the maximum fine is only \$10. Milwaukee attempted to reduce truck noise by a city ordinance only to have it overturned by the courts on grounds that it invaded state jurisdiction. The effort was laughed into obscurity when a local newsman discovered that the city's own vehicles were violating the ordinance.

When cities do crack down, it is usually against sounds that irritate the majority of the populace but are produced by only a small, politically powerless group. For instance, Detroit limits motorcycle noise to 88 decibels at a distance of 50 feet. San Francisco, motivated by the riots at San Francisco State, has made it a misdemeanor for anyone to use a loudspeaker or bullhorn that can be heard by persons beyond a reasonable distance.

A few municipalities are taking modest steps to alleviate noise. In San Francisco the Bay Area Rapid Transit System now under construction will include about \$1.25 million (only one tenth of 1 percent of the total cost) of noise suppression equipment that will make it the quietest system in the country—85 decibels on the platforms, compared to New York's ear-shattering 102 decibels. Several cities, including Dayton, Dallas, Chicago, and Minneapolis, have recently enacted anti-noise ordinances, but without much teeth to them.

New York City has perhaps tried harder than most large communities to mount a really effective anti-noise campaign. The City Council, for example, has approved the first building code of any major city with an anti-noise provision requiring that new residential buildings must be constructed to cut noise penetration by about 45 decibels—considerably less strict than the codes of several pacesetting European countries, but a stride forward nevertheless.

New York City is also measuring noise levels in conjunction with Goodfriend Ostergaard, an acoustical engineering firm, under a \$50,000 grant from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. According to Robert Bennin, director of the city's noise abatement bureau, "We have to assemble a noise library to provide some basis for comparison." Here are some of the group's preliminary findings: trucks and buses, 95 decibels; jackhammers, 100; lawnmowers, 98; building-top air conditioners, 100; motorcycles, 115; overhead jets, 115; amplified rock bands, 120. And when noise levels reach 120 decibels, medical authorities warn, those

within hearing distance may suffer physical pain.

The survey will be used as a pilot program for the federal government and the results will be made available to other cities, but there is nothing being said about requiring local municipalities to set up enforcement programs to reduce the dull roar that prevails in most urban areas.

The most heartening exception to the sluggish interest in noise abatement among US cities is Memphis, Tennessee, whose full-scale offensive has won it thirteen consecutive awards for being the "quietest city in the US." Not only do the Memphis police enforce ordinances against unnecessary horn-blowing, chronically high-pitched appliances, and construction noise before 7 AM, but they also slap summonses on those who "yell, shout, hoot, whistle, or sing on the public streets between 11 PM and 7 AM."

Still, no massive, nationwide antinnoise effort will be possible until we the people decide it should be done, which to date we have not. However, a protest group has been formed in New York City that for the first time promises to be a watchdog committee that will bring pressure to bear on industrial manufacturers and politicians alike. Robert Alex Baron, a husky, blond, bearish man of 49 became so incensed by the din of a construction project outside his Manhattan apartment that he left his job as a Broadway play manager to do something about it. He formed Citizens for a Quieter City, a non-profit organization of public-minded citizens operating under a \$300,000 grant from the Ford Foundation and dedicated to dropping the decibel level in New York, and ultimately other cities.

"For more than a year," he recalls, "I was subjected to a continuous nine-hours-a-day, five-days-a-week acoustic assault from a battery of giant air compressors on the street corner below my window. Subsequently, I canvassed every area of city government and found that there was no agency on a federal, state, or local level concerned with noise control. There are laws, but they don't cover twentieth century noises. They go after dogs and radios."

The US trails most European countries in taking effective steps to control noise. "We are extremely permissive about sound in this country," Baron explains. "We almost want to protect the individual's right to make noise. Construction noises—among the most deafening—are shrugged off by the average citizen as 'the price of progress' or a 'temporary nuisance,' but what most people don't know is that technology does have the answers to many of our major sources of noise and that something can be done if an aware public can be educated to protest unnecessary decibel levels. We must make the public intolerant."

In its relatively short history CQC has made a mild dent in the local New York City din. Under urging from the group, General Motors designed a garbage truck that is reported to be 60 percent quieter than present models, and prodding further, CQC succeeded in getting the New York Commissioner of Sanitation to order \$4 million worth of the new vehicles. The cost to the city was only an additional \$100 per truck. "Unfortunately," relates Baron, "the grinder purchased from another source, was not designed to be as quiet as it could have been. But we have made a start, at least." Also acting upon a CQC suggestion, Bethlehem Steel Corporation developed a sound-deadened garbage can that falls with a dull thud instead of a loud clang. Baron is trying to get major municipalities to recommend them to dwelling unit owners. CQC has also held a number of public demonstrations of noise-reducing techniques, including muffled jackhammers, quieter air compressors, and a method for silent operation of a pile driver.

Citizens for a Quieter City are also placing newspaper and magazine ads urging the public to recognize two critical points: that we have at least an implicit right to a reasonable amount of quiet; and that present technology is capable of insuring that right. "Once people know that quiet is possible they may begin to demand it," says Baron hopefully.

One of the major problems, of course, will be to muffle the deafening roar of our technology, particularly in the field of construction. Says one expert: "Architects, engineers, and contractors in the \$90 billion construction industry behave as though they were born without ears." Thousands of new apartment buildings and homes are being thrown together like cardboard dollhouses, creating multi-million dollar noise slums. Privacy, so badly needed by city dwellers, vanishes among the sounds of flushing toilets, electric razors and other appliances, and intimate conversations that penetrate walls, inhibit conversation, and worsen city tensions. Yet when some 125 industry representatives testified at recent US Labor Department hearings on new industrial noise standards, more than 90 percent were opposed to regulation. An argument that was advanced repeatedly was that such standards "would be unrealistic and literally impossible to comply with." Even the prestigious *Journal of the American Medical Association* in an editorial not long ago said that "some noise must be tolerated as an unavoidable concomitant of the blessings of civilization."

Many would disagree. In fact, even the federal government, which until recently has been extremely lax in the area of noise control, did enact new regulations under the Walsh-Healey Act. These regulations benefit some 27 million workers in about 70,000 plants but exclude millions of others in plants with fewer than 20 workers and less than \$10,000 in government contracts. Maximum noise levels are set at 90 decibels (5 decibels higher than the experts regard as safe), but even so these new regulations will have an historic import—if they are enforced—because at least half of American industry today permits noise levels above 90 decibels. As with every environmental problem, however, cost is a problem. The American Petroleum Institute has estimated its cost of compliance with the new law at \$40 to \$50 million.

A study of hearing conservation programs in the aerospace industry revealed that only 16 percent of the plants have such programs under way, and the aerospace industry is one of America's most advanced industrial complexes compared, for example, to noisy and ancient textile mills where such programs are just about unheard of. "It is not surprising," comments Robert Baron, "that if most of industry lacks noise control standards there is virtual acoustic anarchy in the everyday environment."

Yet once in a while government officials realize that they too have ears, for example when the approach paths to Washington National Airport pass directly over the homes of numerous top national leaders. Jet aircraft, of course, have for years been bombarding some 20 million Americans every few minutes with a thunderous roar in and around our major airports.

In response, Congress has for the first time given the FAA authority to fix aircraft noise limits, and there is now reason to hope that jet noise may be reduced almost to the level of propeller planes within a few years. NASA has launched a \$50 million program to subsidize development of a new generation of quieter aircraft engines through design innovations that will slow engine fan-blade tips to subsonic speeds and thereby lessen noise-making air turbulence.

In the case of the 2000 airliners now in service the problem is much tougher. At

present a \$2 billion program is being discussed to "retrofit" the whole airline fleet with engine silencers, but a general fare increase of around 5 percent may be required to help finance it. Whether or not this comes about may depend on how much public support is expressed in favor of the idea.

But while some progress is being made on effective control of aircraft noise, the same cannot be said of noise pollution in general. With very few exceptions the steps that have been taken have been little more than weak palliatives. At least a dozen federal agencies have become involved in the noise problem, but there has been little significant action.

An exhaustive document called "Noise—Sound Without Value" published a year ago by a special ten-agency committee asserted: "Increasing severity of the noise problem in our environment has reached a level of national importance and public concern. The solution will require actions that transcend political boundaries within the nation." In other words, federal action. Yet few administrators in Washington today talk much about this report.

The incredible thing about all this procrastination with respect to noise pollution is that virtually all man-made noise, whatever the source, can be corrected, and usually for less money than may be imagined. The screech of truck tires on pavement, for instance, can be reduced at no extra cost or efficiency loss by redesigning the tread. A quieter home lawn mower costs only \$15 more than the usual ear-jarring model. A small air compressor can be made much quieter for an additional \$500 over the \$5000 cost of the device. Most machinery can be made quieter with only a 5 percent increase in cost. And naturally, if quieter machinery became mass-produced the cost would decline even further. In contrast, the World Health Organization estimates that industrial noise costs the U.S. more than \$4 billion annually in accidents, absenteeism, inefficiency, and compensation claims, and this figure does not include the price of sleepless nights, family quarrels, and mental illness.

The truth, then, is that American engineers can, if we want them to, create an environment that would respect the human being. Such specialists have already provided the US Army with an inaudible motor for combat zone use, the Navy with a virtually silent submarine, and NASA with protection from the noise of rocket launchings.

But we, to date, have not requested the services of these men, despite our need for them. Excessive noise influences economic growth and depreciates residential property values. It forces the city to zone larger and larger sections free of residential use. Excessive noise is said to be one of the reasons for violence in ghetto areas. Psychiatrist James Hirshberg, associate director of the Menninger Foundation's children's services, made a study of more than 200 sixth graders in the Washington, D.C., area, asking, "In what kind of a place would you like to live?" The study showed that what the children want most is quiet. There were such answers as, "A woody place," or "Out where there are no people to argue with," and "A quiet place so I wouldn't always get headaches."

The authorities in the nation's capital could also—if we wanted it—do a great deal to help in the anti-noise campaign—and without new legislation. For instance, the US buys approximately 35,000 trucks annually. If good mufflers, quiet tire treads, and other noise-suppressing devices were required on these vehicles many manufacturers might make such equipment standard. State and local governments could act in similar ways. Procurement policy could be set in a way that would encourage the purchase of quiet garbage cans and a broad spectrum of other items. The FHA and other

agencies have the power to make compliance with noise standards a condition for loans.

The National Park Service has the authority to bar noisy vehicles and transistor radios from our national parks. Federal as well as local governments could use tax concessions to encourage industry to suppress noise. Automobiles could be required to have two horns, one for highways and a quieter one for city streets. (The Federal Highway Safety Bureau is considering just such a requirement.)

Noise control is not an expensive luxury, but good business. With noise becoming a significant health hazard it would certainly make sense for insurance companies and labor unions to become involved in the fight for a quieter environment. Business should realize that noise suppression can be marketed. Corporations can be made responsible for the noise they create, just as they are now culpable for the air and water they pollute. In the last analysis, then, it is a question of whether or not the ordinary citizen will stand up and be counted along with the handful of publicly spirited individuals now engaged in the struggle to make North America a better and quieter place to live.

Thomas Edison once warned that as city noise increases there is an excellent chance that man will eventually be born deaf. Who else but man can prevent that from happening?

CRIME INSURANCE NOT NEEDED IN MISSISSIPPI

Hon. G. V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the following editorial which appeared in a recent Sunday issue of the combined Clarion-Ledger and Jackson Daily News in Jackson, Miss. The editorial points out that because of the low-crime rate in my home State, we will not need coverage under the proposed Federal crime insurance. The editorial is as follows:

MISSISSIPPI WON'T NEED FEDERAL CRIME INSURANCE

Because of the high crime rate, insurance for individuals and companies is becoming prohibitive in some states, setting the stage for the Federal government to enter into the insurance ball game.

But it is to the credit of Mississippi and a few other states that there is no need for the Federal insurance program, thanks to our low crime rate. This same situation speaks well for our improving law enforcement service.

We trust the finger-pointers at the South will observe closely the listing of high, medium and low crime rate states, as reported in the Wall Street Journal. That esteemed publication gives details of the problem by reporting that the Department of Housing and Urban Development says that residents of nearly one-third of the states are "most likely" to need the new federal crime insurance available Aug. 1.

The federally sponsored insurance, authorized by Congress last year, is designed to fill the gap in states where a "critical market availability situation" exists.

Under regulations proposed by HUD the insurance, to be sold through private brokers and agents, would be available to homeowners in amounts up to \$5,000 and to businesses in amounts up to \$15,000.

For the first \$1,000 of commercial coverage businessmen would pay annual premiums of

between \$70 and \$455, depending on the type of business, the metropolitan area and the gross receipts of the business.

The proposed regulations won't become final until after a public hearing, scheduled for June 11.

The HUD secretary reviews the insurance market state by state to determine if residents can obtain crime coverage at "affordable" rates from private companies or from pooling arrangements developed under state law. If not, the federal insurance is to be offered at rates the Secretary deems "affordable."

Congress delayed the program's start until Aug. 1 to give the insurance industry and state officials a chance to work out their own solutions before the federal government stepped in.

The final list of states in which the insurance will be sold initially won't be determined until sometime in July. But the department said that, judging by their current status, the following states are "most likely" to be eligible.

California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia and Wisconsin, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

In addition, HUD has concluded that 12 other states are "likely" to require federal crime insurance by Aug. 1. They are: Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas and Washington.

Considered "least likely" to need the federal insurance are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, U.S. territories and possessions and the Pacific Trust Territory.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEN OF THE 302D SPECIAL OPERATIONS WING AT CLINTON COUNTY AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

HON. WALTER E. POWELL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I would like to pay tribute to an outstanding group of men at Clinton County Air Force Base, Ohio. These men of the 302d Special Operations Wing, and their subordinate operations, have been a vital part of Clinton County, Ohio, the State of Ohio and yes, even the Nation. In these times of friction between military installations and the civilian population nearby, I am proud to say that the opposite is true of Clinton County Air Force Base and its neighbors. However, in a short time, I will no longer be able to say I represent these men. For the Department of Defense has decided this award-winning base was surplus to its needs and has therefore ordered it to be closed.

I would like to list several of the awards the men and the base have received in just the past year.

Heading the list is the first Air Force Reserve Special Citation Plaque for Outstanding Contributions in the Field of Community Support and Domestic Action. This plaque was awarded by Assist-

ant Secretary of Defense, Roger T. Kelley, for overall 1970 activities which included Project We Care. This was a nationwide competition and Clinton County AFB was the winner. The project took place between January and April of 1971 in the village of Sabina, 10 miles from the base. The town badly needed a park for its youth. They owned a 5.3-acre site deeded to them in the 1890's for community use and available for a park after a powerplant located there burned to the ground in 1955. It seemed the community could never find the funds to clear the extensive and bulky rubble. Let me quote from Capt. James Doherty's account:

One day the 302d information officer received a call from an old friend, Jerry Steese, news director for WMWM Radio in Wilmington, Ohio. It seems Jerry had been hearing for some time from the teenagers in Sabina complaining they had no place to get together other than the streets. Could we help with heavy equipment? Jerry was put through to Brig. General Ben J. Mangina, Base Commander, who listened and told him to invite Sabina Mayor Ed Hodge to come out to the base for a discussion on the proposed park. They looked at the legal aspects and checked with the staff Judge Advocate for clearance.

Our next step was a visit to the park site where Police Chief Dave Sorrell confirmed his concern for giving the kids a place of their own.

Our civil engineering chief, Mr. Larry Brown, and his staff drew up a proposal and the necessary plans for the work and they told the General the work could be accomplished on training weekends.

Volunteers from both our 906th and 90th Special Operations Group Civil Engineer Flights worked on alternating Saturdays of their unit training weekends on a weather permitting basis. Between January and April there were only three Saturdays which permitted this kind of work during this harsh Ohio winter. All necessary work was accomplished on those three weekends.

One interesting sidelight of this project was the fact that many of our younger Airmen, teenagers themselves, got a chance to work on a project which was not "make work" or "Mickey Mouse" as they term it. The teenagers of Sabina came out and worked side by side with the Airmen on their own park.

After the heavy equipment was brought in, thanks to the Civil Engineering planning, it wasn't necessary to use explosives on the bulky concrete slabs which formerly held giant turbines. They were broken up and along with the bricks and other rubble were used to fill huge holes in the land.

Our reservists received training in every phase of Civil Engineering during this project.

Another interesting sidelight of this project came about when the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Dayton Daily News, WHIO-TV in Dayton, the Wilmington News-Journal, WMWM Radio in Wilmington and other tri-state media began to carry stories on project "We Care." Civilian businesses such as Clinton Asphalt and Paving in Wilmington began to respond with help. They sent a bulldozer and operator to work side by side with our Airmen, free of charge, on the park. The Melvin Gravel Company of Melvin, Ohio, supplied all necessary fill dirt and men to help load it every Saturday morning, again "no charge."

Needless to say, with this kind of team effort, it soon began to take shape. The beautiful Ohio State symbols, the "Buckeye" trees were untouched for landscaping and ecological reasons. And donations began to come in from businesses, civic groups, church

organizations, and unions as well as private citizens to help the kids "plant their park" as soon as we finished the ground work. The youngsters can also put up their own recreation gear with these funds. Mayor Hodge said he feels that if the teenagers work on building their own park, they'll help take care of it when it's completed.

On April 3, the civil engineers told General Ben, as the youngsters call him, and Mayor Hodge that the park was ready to turn over to the youth.

The general congratulated his CE troops on a job well done and he and Mayor Hodge tried their hand on the jack hammers to the delight of the airmen, teenagers and media representatives in attendance.

A Boy Scout troop camped out all night on the last day of our work on the park so they could pitch in bright and early with the final brush clearing work supervised by one of our NCO's.

These are the youngsters who accepted the park from Mayor Hodge and General Mangina on behalf of all the youth of the Community.

This is just one example of the community support and domestic action by the men of Clinton County Air Force Base. This was not a bad base. The Air Force admitted it was a very good base, but still it has been closed and its closure will be more than just a financial setback to the citizens of Clinton County.

In closing, I would like to list a few of the awards the men of this base have earned in just the past year: The Outstanding Reserve Flying Wing Award 1970—Air Force Association National Award; Outstanding Zero Defects Program Award 1970; Subordinate 906 Special Operations Group was the only Air Force Reserve unit awarded USAF Flying Safety Plaque, and one that is very dear to the men of the base from 1,700 children at the West Locust Street School in Wilmington, who voted to present to General Mangina and CCAFB personnel, a Certificate of Meritorious Service for service rendered by CCAFB to the community.

This base will be sorely missed.

A RAIL SYSTEM FOR THE 1970'S

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, during the past several months there have been many voices raised here in Congress, and elsewhere, in strong protest over the action taken by the National Rail Passenger Corporation in establishing a bare skeleton of a passenger system. I have voiced my own view on numerous occasions to Secretary Volpe and the Board of Directors of the new corporation. I now wish to reemphasize my own protest to the passenger rail system now established from both a national viewpoint, and the viewpoint of my own State of California, and urge that we take steps to rescue the passenger service and build it into a coordinated nationwide transportation system.

In the past few years, we have watched the swift and tragic disappearance of

what was once a splendid, fully adequate rail passenger service, available almost everywhere to people of all walks of life and, more importantly, of all income levels. We have seen the truly incredible situation in which railroads actively sought to discourage rail passengers by poor service, infrequent scheduling, dirty equipment and positively surely public relations. In its annual report for 1970, the period immediately preceding the enactment of the Rail Passenger Service Act, the Interstate Commerce Commission stated that it had received 42 notices from the railroads proposing the discontinuance of 208 passenger trains.

It was against this background and in response to the clear need for service that Congress provided for the establishment of the national rail passenger program. Our clear intent was to preserve and expand a railroad passenger system for now and for the future. At the outset, it was generally conceded that in order to save any service at all, it would be necessary to make cutbacks in the existing network of passenger trains. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's report envisioned a "rational reduction."

Yet, the first announcement of the basic passenger service created a shock wave among Members of Congress and a great many persons outside of Congress. The decimation of the existing service was anything but rational. This surely was not what Congress had in mind when it labored long and hard with the legislation which established this program. In fact, the initial basic system announced by Secretary Volpe was drawn as if there were no people living west of the Rockies. I was absolutely astounded at the shortsightedness of that decision and urged that Secretary to include a line linking the major metropolitan areas of the West such as San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle to each other and to the great cities of the Southwest.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and the National Association of Railroad Passengers were among the many who urged the Corporation to provide additional intercity train service to the original skeleton system. Largely as a result of the efforts of many of my colleagues in the Senate, we were able to overturn that basic decision and gain the new routes we advocated.

Yet, even with these new routes, the basic problem remained unresolved. There will be large areas of the country, and substantial numbers of people in them, who are now to be deprived of all vestiges of railroad passenger service.

This great leap backward is particularly evident in California. For years, the Southern Pacific provided passenger train service in the San Joaquin Valley between the San Francisco Bay area and Los Angeles. This train was well known to the inhabitants of the area as the San Joaquin "Daylight."

Back in 1969, the California Public Utilities Commission was asked by the railroad to permit the discontinuance of the San Joaquin Daylight. The Commission refused to allow the service to be dropped in view of the obvious and com-

elling public need for the service. The Southern Pacific repeated its request to discontinue the Daylight again in 1970, but as of the end of April 1971, the train was still providing service to the area.

But on May 1, the National Rail Passenger Corporation allowed the passenger service to come to an end, an action which the people of California, through their Public Utilities Commission, consistently had refused to permit. Thus, overnight the people of San Joaquin Valley and the inland counties were deprived of railroad passenger service.

Mr. President, in those inland counties of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, King and Kern, there are nearly one and a half million people. Many of them are served neither by bus nor air carrier. What are people in this position to do if no other public transportation is available? Then their only recourse is the automobile. But what if they are old or infirm and cannot drive any distance? Or if they do not own a car? Those who can drive will do so, but at the cost of further clogging the highways, and adding their contribution to the smog. And, as travel increases, as all trends clearly indicate, these conditions will grow worse and worse. As matters stand now, this will be inevitable because we have eliminated the best alternative mass mover of people, the passenger train.

The Senate Commerce Committee reviewed the development which had occurred and, on May 6, 1971, stated in its report:

It was contemplated that reduction in service incident to the Corporation's commencement would generate some level of objection in the areas affected. In reality, however, the prospect of the Corporation beginning service according to its announced plans has brought tremendous criticism. The outcry has been monumental and there is much merit in the objection.

One cause for the inadequacy of the Corporation's plans is obviously the short time afforded the organization to effect its plans, a conclusion confirmed in the committee findings. Another reason is that the act is badly underfunded, a problem which is a root cause of the resulting wholesale slashing of passenger train service.

Mr. President, if Amtrak is to fulfill its purpose of modern, efficient intercity transportation to the maximum extent feasible as required by law, it is obviously going to need to emphasize service rather than just moneymaking. The initial congressional appropriation for Amtrak was less than the amount of money spent on improving roadbeds for one Metro-liner route. There has been a lot of rhetoric about high-speed, rapid, rail service in this country, to lure back the disgusted rail passenger and unclog our roads and airports. As long as Amtrak is forced to decide which routes to serve on the basis of quick profitability, we are never going to make railroads a real alternative form of transportation. If we were to spend even a small fraction of the millions sought for the SST on truly high speed rail service such as Japan's, we would move more people in 1 day by rail than an entire fleet of SST's would move in many weeks.

The Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 is a good legislative foundation on which to rebuild our nationwide train system for moving people. And we are going to need the mass transportation potentiality of railroad trains if future transportation requirements are anywhere near the magnitude now being forecast.

This program represents a fresh start in the area of transportation, and as such affords us a real opportunity to weave the threads of an adequate, well-handled rail passenger service into the fabric of a comprehensive system of nationwide transportation of people. I would make the additional point that the recent railroad strike reflects clearly that the laws which relate to the railroad industry are outmoded and ineffective. In order that the transportation service we are trying to build be allowed to develop, there must be a redefinition of the fair balance between labor and management so that the public interest is fairly and objectively served.

Therefore, Mr. President, it seems to me that we should reorient the meaning and direction of our budding railway passenger transportation program in several specific ways. First, we should make maximum funds available to the Amtrak Corporation to enable it to fulfill the original goal which Congress set for it—the creation of a nationwide network of fast, comfortable, and reliable transportation available for all who wish to use it. Second, we should insure that the administrators of the program place maximum emphasis on extending service to all areas in need of rail service and in a way that will lure back the many passengers who have given up the train in disgust at its past failures.

Third, as the program is continued, its administrators and we in Congress must strive to coordinate rail service with other modes so as to make it truly an effective component of a nationwide comprehensive transportation network which at long last brings some order into the chaotic system we now have. We must no longer allow decisions to build highways or airports or subways or any other mode of transportation to be made on an isolated basis. Finally, in order to make our rail passenger transportation structure of maximum benefit, the labor laws affecting this industry should be brought into balance to make the public interest paramount.

UNITED STATES BURNING ITS WAY TOWARD FUEL CRISIS

HON. RICHARD H. FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, so that my colleagues may become as alarmed as I am about the major crisis facing this Nation today, I wish to insert in the RECORD an article appearing in the June 2 Christian Science Monitor entitled "U.S. Burning Its Way Toward Fuel Crisis."

One sentence especially strikes me, because of personal experience and observation—I quote:

Yet concern and urgency has begun. It builds—slowly.

I hope the hour is not too late and I urge the committees to get on with the task of building a national energy policy. The article follows:

U.S. BURNING ITS WAY TOWARD FUEL CRISIS (By Monty Hoyt)

WASHINGTON.—The United States is in the midst of a steadily worsening energy crisis. Experts in and out of government say more brown-outs and fuel shortages lie ahead.

Although short-term, stopgap measures exist, prospects for a balanced, long-term, overall government energy policy still seem remote.

The American people now consume more oil and gas than the nation produces domestically. The gap has to be filled more and more by foreign imports.

With the demand for oil and gas expected to double in the next 15 years, government officials are saying the energy situation will be increasingly tight. Many see the early establishment of national energy goals as imperative.

ENTRENCHED SPECIAL INTERESTS

Hammering out a long-term policy, however, means upsetting a network of special interests, deeply entrenched in politics. So vast and sensitive a project is not likely to be taken up until after the 1972 presidential elections, observers say.

Yet concern and urgency has begun. It builds—slowly.

To impart the magnitude of the growing crisis, one official uses an analogy comparing energy consumption to a more recognizable form of home delivery:

Picture, he says, every one of the 62 million families in this country receiving 9½ gallons of milk, 7 gallons of cream, 46 pounds of butter, one-half pint of orange juice, and one gallon of skim milk every day of the year.

Now, substitute oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear energy, and hydropower respectively for the dairy products, and that's the proportion and volume of energy consumed by the average household.

PROSPECTS FOR 1985

Double the delivery order for coal, gas, and oil (hydropower remaining the same and nuclear jumping more than 80 times) and that's what the nation can expect for 1985, the official says.

This type of fuel delivery to the gas burner, the light switch, or the corner filling station assumes that the quality of fuel desired, which meets environmental standards, will always be available, and that the service is dependable and uninterrupted.

Already, however, gas companies in many areas have had to turn away new customers and curtail supplies to some "interruptible" customers because of the growing shortage of natural gas.

As for oil, the U.S. currently imports 23 percent of the oil it consumes; by 1985, the industry predicts, not only will oil consumption double, but 62 percent of that greater amount will have to be imported. One-fifth of American oil needs will come from the Middle East and northern Africa by 1985, the industry says; the figure today is miniscule.

FOREIGN RELIANCE

Fuel producers point to an irony: the nation which has built the highest standard of living in the world on the basis of its energy production (estimated at one-third of pres-

ent world consumption) will have to rely so heavily on foreign sources to fill the gap.

The current energy gap, notwithstanding, the United States has not and is not likely to run short of its vast natural resources for many years. It is estimated that the country has 39 billion barrels of known oil reserves 291 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, and 48 percent of the world's known coal reserves locked in its mineral wealth.

However, it's question of having enough money to explore far enough, and drill deeply enough to unlock these scarcer and scarcer treasures. Then they must be brought to market and used in a form that is compatible with new environmental goals.

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

There's a vast difference between fuel resources on one hand and energy actually on tap for the consumer on the other, producers emphasize. The lead time for bringing any one of these resources to market is estimated at three to seven years.

Reasons are legion why energy supplies are now running short:

Government energy policy has been nonexistent. Regulation of various fuels policies has been determined by 48 governmental agencies and 14 congressional committees. The decisions of these disparate groups are often at cross purposes with one another—playing havoc with any overall fuels approach.

"We have the resources," stated Gen. George A. Lincoln, director of the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP), in an interview. "But we need to get moving with technology, exploration, and development in order to have them available."

WHEN LIGHTS GO OUT

"The energy gap is not as dramatic as the environmental crisis, but when you get cold and the lights go out, it will get dramatic fast," General Lincoln said.

The wellhead price for interstate natural gas has been kept artificially low for more than a decade by the Federal Power Commission. This has stimulated demand for the "Mr. Clean" of fuels, while at the same time discouraging exploration and drilling of new wells. Reserves have dwindled as a result.

Cheap natural gas has caused utilities and major industries to switch to gas-burning boilers, depressing the domestic-coal and residual-oil markets.

Air-pollution codes in major cities have hastened the decline of coal as an energy source and increased the demand for low-sulfur residual oil.

Low-residual oil prices have prompted American producers to abandon the market. Domestic refiners have improved the refining process in the last decades to the point that residual oil dropped from 25 to 6 percent of the final product. Consequently, American consumers have turned to cheap foreign sources, so that today New England imports 93 percent of its residual oil, mostly from Venezuela.

Nuclear power plants have not come on like gangbusters as had been predicted. Siting and equipment problems as well as environmental qualms about radiation and thermal pollution have been major causes of delay.

TIGHT THROUGH 1975

"We will have a tight energy situation through 1975 and maybe later than that," General Lincoln calculates. He warns that the shortage of fuel reserves and added environmental requirements for low-sulfur fuels will cause "the cost of energy to continue to go up."

"It takes time to educate the people. The government can move only so fast on its own," the OEP director says. "We need public realization of the problems in order to move forward—and that is being developed."

Informing the public about the growing energy gap, most policymakers have discovered, is not as easy as it sounds.

DEPLETION PROCESS

"People don't think of energy as depletable," says Gene P. Morrell, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Mineral Resources for the Department of the Interior. "They need to understand that energy resources can't be regenerated. Once they have been used, they're gone."

Experts concluded that the energy crunch is not a monetary crisis, but a widening gap—at least for some years.

Policymakers argue that long-term solutions lie not in easy stopgap measures such as increasing oil imports, but in formulating national goals and promoting new technology that will employ all available resources to their fullest advantage.

CHAIRMAN OF POLICE ASSOCIATION URGES CONTROL OF GUNS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like each of my colleagues to take the time to read the editorial which appeared in the Washington Post this Wednesday about hand pistols. I think the time has come when we finally have to face up to the fact that we, as a nation, cannot afford to have people roaming the country with hand guns. The tragic deaths of policemen in recent weeks emphasizes this need. If we are really serious about stopping murder—murder of police and murder of other citizens, then when will we actually do something about hand guns? It is easy to regret the murder of police and others. It is not that difficult to begin the effort to eliminate such tragedies.

The editorial follows:

ARE PISTOLS INDISPENSABLE?

That well-known bleeding heart and professional do-gooder, Quinn Tamm, director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, said on Memorial Day that he sees no sense or reason in the private possession of pistols. Mr. Tamm, long an advocate of effective federal firearms regulation in general, was led to this stringent view about handguns in particular by the recent rash of police fatalities by gunfire. A pistol is the customary weapon for the murder of policemen; it was, for example, the weapon employed in the recent wanton slaying of Officer William L. Sigmon here in Washington. Fifty-one police officers have been killed in the performance of their duties so far this year; 80 per cent of these killings were accomplished by guns—and probably could not have been accomplished without them; and the weapon in nearly every case was a handgun.

Mr. Tamm's view about this is entitled to attention—in Congress, in the Department of Justice, and even in the White House. He is a man of ripe experience in law enforcement; and if his concern for the lives of policemen seems sentimental to some of the stronger-stomached gun lobbyists, it is nevertheless rooted in conscience and it reflects an extremely widespread feeling among ordinary Americans. The community has a clear obligation to protect the public servants to whom it looks for protection against criminals.

What Mr. Tamm proposes—and what this newspaper has proposed often in the past—

is a flat prohibition on the sale of handguns to anyone outside the armed services and the law enforcement agencies; and this would mean, of course, rigid limitations on the manufacture and importation of these deadly weapons. The clear corollary of this proposal is that individual owners of handguns would be required to turn them in to the government—with appropriate compensation, of course—by a determined date. Exceptions could be made for collectors, for individuals in special circumstances where need for a handgun could be demonstrated, and for gun clubs which could keep handguns on their premises for target-shooting purposes.

It might be useful to compile a sort of balance sheet in an effort to see what such a draconian regulation would entail. On the minus side, one must acknowledge that it would take pistols away from those householders who fancy themselves as qualified to shoot it out with armed intruders in their homes. These warriors would still have at their disposal, however, as many rifles, carbines and shotguns as they desired—weapons more formidable for defense than pistols, although less useful to criminals, being so difficult to conceal when carried along for the perpetration of a robbery or an assault.

It has to be admitted also that the proposal would deprive "sportsmen" of the pleasure of target shooting with pistols (except at licensed clubs or shooting ranges) and that it would keep them plinking at tin cans, empty bottles and other random targets (except with long guns). There is no sense pretending that these are not hardships; one can only suggest to those asked to suffer them that they are less grave than the hardships suffered by the widows and children of slain policemen.

On the plus side of the ledger, one can count, apart from policemen allowed to go on living, a certain number of children spared because their baby brothers or sisters were unable to find in some closet or bureau drawer a pistol they supposed to be unloaded; a certain number of wives or husbands still alive because in a moment of anger no handgun was at hand to settle a family quarrel; a certain number of human beings in despondency or despair granted a reprieve from death because no revolver was available to make suicide simple; a certain number of merchants and bankers and householders and other decent citizens unrobbed because some young punks wouldn't dare to attempt what was obviously beyond their powers without the help of a handgun.

Some of the gun lobbyists may think it squeamish to worry so about the gun toll. It is true that only a little more than 20,000 human beings are shot to death annually in America and that the number of those injured by firearms each year does not greatly exceed 200,000. It mounts up, however. According to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, "Since 1900 guns have killed over 800,000 persons in America . . . Total casualties from civilian gunfire in this century exceed our military casualties in all the wars from the Revolution through Vietnam." Most of the killing and maiming has been done with pistols. Are they really indispensable?

AGENCY TO SAVE AMERICA LACKING FUNDS

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, at a time when everyone is talking about pollution control and suggesting new programs to handle this problem, it is encouraging

to be reminded of the work that was started many years ago and still continues through existing agencies.

One of these agencies is the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture which is now facing a shortage of funds in order to adequately continue many of its programs.

I share the following letter from Harry Major, Minnesota State conservationist, and an editorial which recently appeared in the Worthington Globe concerning the Soil Conservation Service, which I believe very aptly describes the current situation:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

St. Paul, Minn., May 24, 1971.

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. ZWACH: Attached is a copy of a recent editorial from the Worthington, Minnesota Globe which comments on the work being done by the Soil Conservation Service to conserve and develop our soil and water and related resources.

We are pleased that our work has been able to attract the kind of public attention and support demonstrated by the remarks of the Worthington Globe.

Sincerely,

HARRY M. MAJOR,
State Conservationist.

AGENCY TO SAVE AMERICA LACKING FUNDS

An official of the new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) advised this week that his commission is both in action and anxious for more action in the nation's unfolding war against pollution. Citizens of Birmingham, Ala. were advised by EPA regarding a five-day-old air pollution crisis that, "If we had known about it earlier we'd have had a Justice Department lawyer down there so fast it would make your head swim."

Governmental machinery to combat the air, soil and water pollution which threatens to foul the continent is under construction. The first gears are beginning to turn. The profound and universal insistence that "something must be done" is receiving response.

Meanwhile—to introduce both an element of irony and another concern—the nation has been advised that all the conditions which created the Dust Bowl and the stifling dirt blizzards of the 1930's are again coming together in ominous coincidence. Through the first four months of this year Texas has experienced 22 dust storms. Dirt is beginning to fill ditches and to drift along fence lines from Texas and Oklahoma through Kansas and into South Dakota. A great part of the winter wheat crop has been lost to drought.

In the dust-filled, dry winds sweeping the continent is heard the wall, "Something must be done . . . something must be done . . ." Action from EPA? A new national program? Emergency appropriations?

The note of irony: There is an existing and highly-effective agency dedicated to conservation and experienced in the battle to preserve natural resources which is prepared to pursue its urgent task but which continues to be restrained and hamstrung by inadequate appropriations.

The agency is the U.S. Soil Conservation Service which, along with the rest of the beleaguered Department of Agriculture, has been pulling its belt tighter year by year. Since 1967 the SOS work force has been reduced 10 per cent. All the while the remaining SCS staff, the most experienced and knowledgeable conservation work force in the nation, has listened with dismay and frustration as the clamor has mounted for meaningful efforts to preserve and restore the natural environment.

The achievements of the SCS through three decades have been monumental. (To cite a single example: every inch of the topsoil of Nobles county has been mapped. This chore, at once tiny and enormous, was the necessary first step in governing and controlling a part of the pollution which threatens man and beast and the earth they inhabit. Through vast areas this mapping has not been done. In some areas it may be too late.)

Through long years before the nation generally was concerned, SCS was concerned for what was happening to America's land, air and water. It sounded alarms which went unheeded. And it suffered continuing setbacks in its quest for funding.

The cadre and skeletal machinery which SCS has brought together and which could be mobilized for swift and meaningful efforts to conserve and preserve the environment is suggested by a partial listing of its branches and divisions:

Watershed planning; watershed operations; resource development; engineering—hydrology branch, design branch, water supply forecasting branch, construction, irrigation, sedimentation geology, groundwater geology; plant science division—agronomy, range conservation, biology, woodland conservation; soil survey operations, soil survey classification and correlation.

The need is for expanded funding.

From its beginning, SCS was given staggering challenges: "Stop the dust storms; don't let them recur," as an example. It was akin to challenging, "Put men on the moon." The problem was (and is) there has never been funding which even approaches the funds lavished on the moonshot and space programs.

Now the Dust Bowl stirs again. Pollution threatens to overwhelm us all.

The directors and technicians of SCS know what needs to be done. Their need is funds and personnel—plus some sharpened dentures for existing laws.

All who are concerned with preserving the environment should lend support to the perennially forlorn effort to SCS and USDA to receive significantly increased appropriations. In the order of priorities, SCS has an urgency greater than aircraft carriers, commercial airliners or moon walks.

SCS is a great part of what the battle to preserve America—land, air and water—is all about.

TWO FRONT RETREAT? A COLUMNIST'S VIEW

HON. EARL F. LANDGREBE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. LANDGREBE. Mr. Speaker, the growing sentiment of isolationism in the United States is an alarming one. If it were simply a matter of cutting back on our foreign entanglements, this would be a positive development. But, given the fact of Communist expansionism, it is instead a most dangerous course.

The consequences of America's abdication of her role as world leader are potentially disastrous. Nature abhors a vacuum, according to the scientists, and we can see a similar phenomenon in world power politics. In every country where we allow our influence to wane, some other power is going to fill that vacuum. It takes very little analysis to figure out what power that is usually going to be.

A recent article by nationally syndi-

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cated Columnist Holmes Alexander, which appeared in the May 20 issue of the Vidette-Messenger in Valparaiso, Ind., presents this neoisolationist trend in a most enlightened historical perspective.

I do not agree with everything Mr. Alexander has said in this column; certainly I do not want to be quite as pessimistic as he. But it is one of the most fascinating, thought-provoking articles I have read on the subject and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues.

NATIONAL SCENE

(By Holmes Alexander)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Two front wars are very bad, but what about two front retreats?

If a two-front war is a winning one (as in 1941-45), it has some redeeming feature. The same can be said about a retreat which is orderly and strategic (like the one before Napoleon, so movingly depicted by Tolstoy).

But what if the war has gone badly on both fronts, and what if the double retreat has been caused by internal political collapse? In those instances, fellow-citizens, we have a great deal to be alarmed about.

Well, with troops in Asia and troops in Europe, there is no doubt about the two-front war in which we have tried to defend ourselves against World Communism.

TWO KINDS OF WITHDRAWALS

We have known for some time that the Nixon Doctrine calls for withdrawal of virtually all ground troops from Vietnam. And very recently, although it's been forecast for some time, the Mansfield Doctrine has called for a massive troop withdrawal from West Europe.

To be melodramatic about it (justifiably, I believe), the tide of American dominance in world affairs has so markedly turned that historians may well decide to give it an approximate date, the summer of 1971.

Until Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Majority Leader, submitted the draft extension amendment which embodies the Mansfield Doctrine, only half of the historic fallback was in progress. That, of course, was the fallback from Asia, which ironically represents the Republican liquidation of an empire that was founded by Republicans.

We rightly attributed the wars in Korea and Vietnam to Democratic Presidents Truman and Johnson, but we must constantly remind ourselves that Republican Presidents introduced us to the "manifest destiny" of adventuring in the Pacific.

PURCHASING OF ALASKA

It was Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Seward, who did the purchasing of Alaska from Russia. Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, such Republican statesmen as Hay, Taft and Beveridge, such Republican Caesarite figures as Mahan and MacArthur are the reason we got involved in islands and archipelagos to the west of California.

Europe, through Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt, has always been a Democrat party show. There was no idea of imperial conquest in Europe, no new states like Hawaii and Alaska, nor possessions like the Philippines, Guam, Midway and Samoa, which the Republicans fetched us in the Pacific.

But it's an open question of whether the Democrat-led European wars and the Wilson-FDR pitch to establish a World Government wasn't a larger exercise in arrogance than what the GOP started in the area of Asia.

MORE IN PARTY'S TRADITION

Fittingly and sadly Richard Nixon (R.) now finds it his lot to quit on a movement of conquest which was commenced by other Republicans in another era. He was more in his party's tradition when, back in 1954,

he wanted us to become the partner in France's imperial design and to keep Indochina pinned down under colonial rule. Theodore Roosevelt and Douglas MacArthur would have approved.

Fitting also, and just as sad, is the role of Mike Mansfield (D.) in signaling the beginning of our end as a power in Europe. I grant that Mansfield doesn't put it that way.

The Mansfield Doctrine would require us to withdraw 150,000 American troops from Europe and to leave 150,000 there. But it is the directional trend that counts.

YANKS ARE COMING HOME

The Yanks are coming home. And the reason for withdrawal also counts. We can't afford to stay in Europe. We're broke. The big-spending Democrats have wrecked us.

Losing wars and beating retreats are not in the American style. It is just as well for the two parties to share the blame for over-expansion. A severe contraction of our world responsibilities is now in order. A far more candid reliance on our nuclear weapons must accompany the pullback of troops and influence.

Where there has been two-party blame, there must now be all-party remedy.

A TRIBUTE TO DEBRA ANN MCCOOL

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, recently, I was poignantly reminded of the immense destructive capacity of cancer. Miss Debra Ann McCool, an 18-year-old college student of 194 Fairway Avenue, Belleville, N.J., died May 19 of leukemia. Her death marked the end of another productive young life. Her vibrance and optimism radiated to all who knew her. The following poems written by Debra are perhaps best indicative of her youthful yet compassionate spirit which permeates many young people:

I AM

(By Debra Ann McCool)

Perhaps it is euphoria I long for here, but fear not. I am not avaricious. I want only for another day.

Two years and today have been governed not by mine own self, but by an alien nature . . . alien, and yet an essential part to my existence. I am categorized as terminal, but for today, I reap the fruitful harvest of remission.

I have received the most precious gifts one experiences. I have fallen from the cliff and grasped a branch before hitting ground. The Almighty, the Compassionate, and the Merciful has, for the present, lifted the shroud from me. I have been chosen to continue along the path and take from his garden all I desire.

In medical circles I am an enigma. I scorn their prophecies. I shall outlive them all!

Where shall I go from here? What shall I become? Who will confront me? I worry not . . . "For He that hath the steerage of my course, directs my sail."

SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE 73RD ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF BELLEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, BELLEVILLE MUNICIPAL STADIUM, JUNE 16, 1970.

(By Debra Ann McCool)

There have been occasions in my life at which times my strongest emotions have been far beyond the functions of words. This is such a time.

I would like to take a few moments of this ceremony to express my gratitude and appreciation to you all.

Each of you here now, fellow students, faculty, relatives and friends, have shared in making my being here possible.

I will cherish always your countless gestures of love. I have been deeply touched by all of you in so many ways and I hope that one day, I will be in a position to somehow repay you.

With my deepest appreciation . . . I thank you.

Let me applaud President Nixon in his personal commitment to an intensive battle against cancer. Hopefully, the program's success will save these young lives so that they may become valuable contributors to the welfare of society.

ABM AND SALT NEGOTIATIONS

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the highly regarded William S. White, nationally syndicated columnist, has written an article on the anti-ballistic missile and strategic arms limitation talk negotiations. This column appeared in the May 25, 1971, issue of *The Columbia Record* newspaper, at Columbia, S.C.

The thrust of his article is that the ABM was the key to the recent and important turn of events at the SALT sessions.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this column titled "ABM Was Key To Breaking the SALT Logjam" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

ABM WAS KEY TO BREAKING THE SALT LOGJAM

(By William S. White)

WASHINGTON.—There is both a good deal less and a good deal more than meets the eye in President Nixon's widely trumpeted announcement of a "major step in breaking the stalemate on nuclear arms talks" with the Soviet Union.

As to the first point, what has really been agreed to is only a somewhat ambiguous beginning of negotiations toward a possible end that can have no effect on the existing reality that the Russians may well have already outstripped us in the weapons of ultimate horror and are still working at the job.

Putting the thing in its most rosy possible light, the President's statement—which concedes that any concrete deal actually limiting strategic arms is a very long way down the road—should be read by the country and its allies with the greatest of reserve.

Thus proclamations such as that of the House Republican leader, Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan, that all this is clearly "one of the most significant breakthroughs for peace in modern times," are, to put it charitably, among the overstatements of modern times.

Still, even a creeping progress toward honest disarmament is not to be sneered at by rational men. And this the Administration can rightly claim; even though in his understandable enthusiasm the President let himself get carried pretty far by his rhetoric.

For what is much more significant than the somewhat debatable substantive value of

the achievement of an understanding with the Russians to begin to talk seriously upon SALT (strategic arms limitation) is, simply, the flat vindication here offered of the essential wisdom of the Administration's long-term general strategy in this affair.

The heart of that strategy has been to present the Soviet Union with proof positive in advance, that we did not and do not intend to talk from any position of deliberate weakness. The tangible token of this strategy, in turn, has been the President's resolute and finally successful demand for the creation of an antiballistic missile system.

This system he was at last able to bring through a reluctant Senate only last summer—and only by a margin of two votes. The long and short of it is that without having ABM in his pocket, he could never have got the Russians to the point of agreeing to talk of anything beyond sheer gobbledegook.

It is instructive to recall that Mr. Nixon himself made precisely this point again and again in the long Senate debate over ABM. Give me ABM, he said to the doves in substance, and I shall have some bargaining chip for the great disarmament for which all of you are so loudly crying out.

The doves retorted that this was nonsense; that the only possible way to get going was for the United States to begin to disarm itself unilaterally, whatever the Russians might do, and then the Russians would see that we were good fellows and would immediately follow suit.

So it is that however modest may be the forward step now taken there would have been no step at all without ABM.

The bipartisan Senate supporters of the President will not miss the meaning of this reality when they begin the debate upon the military budget, which is likely to occupy many weeks.

For it is perfectly obvious that a certain euphoria helpful to the budgetslashers is going to be at work in the country generally, following upon the new agreement with the Russians. And this can be fought successfully only if the pro-preparedness Senators go back to the record to show who was right and who was wrong last year on ABM.

In this, they ought not to have much trouble. They will only have to quote such Democratic presidential aspirations and vehemently anti-ABM men as Sens. Herbert H. Humphrey, George McGovern and Edmund Muskie. They might also cite the apparently noncandidate who is Sen. Edward Kennedy and the nonstop pacifist who is Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas.

"As a bargaining lever for disarmament," said Fulbright, "the ABM is likely to be as effectively as gasoline shot through a fire hose."

PRODUCTIVITY IN AMERICA

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, many of the recent debates and discussions about our current "mini-recession" have been concerned with the subject of "productivity." One maxim often repeated is that, to check inflation in prices and wages in a full-employment economy, there must be increased productivity, so that growth in the gross national product is real growth, which does not have to be discounted by corresponding inflation. Yet, often when increased

productivity is prescribed, it is with a focus on the manufacturing sector of the economy. Perhaps we have not sufficiently addressed the related question of productivity in what has been called the "services-government," sector of the economy.

Recently, the President's revenue-sharing proposals have occasioned journalistic inquiries on the subject of efficiency in local and State government services. It is strongly implied in some of these articles that—notwithstanding the exigencies of a diminishing tax base—the fiscal problems of many local and State governments are the result of poor management practices, excessive administrative manpower and the lack of routine cost-feasibility determinations. If, for the purposes of discussion, local and State taxes could be considered payment for a service, we might justifiably ask if the inflation in these taxes has been accompanied by the same kind of productivity studies which a product manufacturer routinely undertakes when he finds that he is no longer competitive in his market.

I point up this question of productivity in the services-government sector of the economy by way of introduction to an excellent speech on this topic given by Mr. Fred J. Borch, chairman of the board, General Electric Co., to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee on July 8, 1970. Mr. Borch's speech was brought to my attention during a recent trip to my district, and I found it to be a cogent analysis of the question of productivity in all sectors of the economy. The intervening period since Mr. Borch made his presentation has in no way diminished its impact. I would therefore like to insert his remarks in the RECORD for the benefit of my colleagues:

STATEMENT OF FRED J. BORCH, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., BEFORE THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman, distinguished members of the Joint Economic Committee:

My name is Fred J. Borch, and I am Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company.

It is a privilege to appear here at your invitation today to participate in the Joint Economic Committee's hearings on the 1970 mid-year review of the economy.

Now, as so often happens in a nation's history, we are tugged in opposite directions. Both economists, and our economic indicators, disagree as to what our course should be.

I have been asked to discuss what role productivity, prices, wages and profits play on public policy. Since most of the action in this area for the last couple of years has had its origin in the need to bring inflation under control, I will begin there. But, with the indulgence of this Committee, I would like to go on to a subject of considerable concern to me—the need to bring our productivity up to the sternest and best requirements of the 1970's—just ahead.

The Administration has been trying to bring back under control an inflation that had its origins in the guns and butter philosophy that accompanied the Vietnam build-up, through fiscal and monetary measures designed to dampen demand and cool the economy. The distortions resulting from the inflation have become deeply rooted and the measures required to correct them will, understandably, take time to become effective.

For the year 1970, having been committed to such a program, the government's proper course, in our opinion, is to follow through with its existing programs.¹

By this, we mean government fiscal and monetary programs that avoid deficit financing, and provide modest monetary expansion.

For the longer term beyond 1970, however, we believe that the character of the economy and the attitudes of the American public are changing in such a way that public policies should be used to better meet the accelerating needs of people, to enlarge the pool of skills, to raise productivity, and to increase our real national output.

I would like to examine with you, very briefly, this morning three reasons for this:

- I. The nation's commitment to higher levels of employment.

- II. The higher expectations of people, and
- III. A fundamental shift in our economy from the industry-agricultural sectors, to the services-producing and government sectors.

I

First, the nation is committed to ever higher levels of employment, but we still have not learned how to achieve this goal without excessive inflation.²

I assume that your Committee will be examining the relationship between monetary fiscal policies and current levels of employment. But from where I sit I should point out that some rise in the unemployment index is an inevitable consequence of past rises in unit labor costs, as employers struggle to keep costs under control.

Another part of the rise in the index has been sparked by the re-entry into the labor force of women looking for jobs desired to supplement the family income which has been hit by inflation.

Another very significant factor is the result of the cutbacks in spending for space and defense as we face the problem of those leaving the armed forces, or laid off in defense production.³

In General Electric, for example, our total employment in defense-related products (aerospace and aircraft engines) peaked in June 1969, the same period in which total employment for the Company peaked. Between then and last March ('70) the decline in our total defense employment has accounted for 10,000 of the 12,000 reduction in jobs across the whole Company.

As we get back hopefully toward the end of this year to a resumption of real growth in the economy, with a lesser rate of infla-

tion, we should see the employment index respond.

II

In addition to the commitment to keep employment at high levels—a second major reason for the changing character of the U.S. economy, are the higher expectations of our people. These tend to change and expand with the ability to serve them. In our American society, attainable goals have a way of becoming imperatives.

As we look to the '70's, there is an urgent need for more output than we have learned how to produce. Needs presented by our international obligations, the problems of our cities, the problems of our physical environment—all will press heavily on and substantially influence the nature of the output of the '70's.

Hence it is essential that we get that output without excessive inflation.

But there are disturbing trends working against this objective.

III

One consequence of the shift in social expectations and consumer demand leads me to my third point—that is the growth in the services-government sector of our economy: which by 1967 had increased to 56% of the working population, versus industry at 39%, and agriculture at 5%.⁴

The significance of this change in our economy is that it represents a shift of consumer demand and employment from work areas which have had a record of relatively high increases in productivity per-person per-year to others where the increases in productivity per-person have been very much lower—as in the very fast-growing state and local government sector.

An example of the growing differential in productivity between the manufacturing sector and the services sector, and its effect on cost-of-living, is shown by the fact that in the last two years durable goods prices have increased about 7.2%, while medical care has gone up about 13%—an average of about 3.6% per year in durable goods prices versus 6.5% for medical. At the same time, construction labor costs had increased 9.1%, on an average annual basis; while state and local taxes had increased 15.2% per year.

Increases in price levels in the services sector have a double-barrelled effect. The manufacturing sector, under the whiplash of both foreign and domestic competition, is forced to, and does, improve productivity. But increases in the cost-of-living generated by the services-government sector create pressures for continually higher salaries and wages in the manufacturing sector. The lack of productivity improvements in services is thus, in a sense, folded back into manufacturing costs, contributing further to the overall problem of inflation.

Economists refer to the type of inflation we are currently experiencing as "cost-push". However, it might be more accurate to describe what is currently taking place as "cost-push" inflation in the aggregate, with "demand-pull" from those areas in which needs are not really postponable—medicine, education, garbage collection, utilities, etc.—being folded into manufacturing costs at the bargaining table.⁵

A particularly troublesome effect of this fundamental shift in our economy from agriculture and manufacturing to services is the unfavorable leverage it exerts upon our world trade and investment and our overall

¹ I haven't seen a more recent projection, but all indicators would lead to the assumption that the services-government sector has increased its share of total employment still further.

² A special case is the construction industry—which has been experiencing a "super-inflation"—with ripple effects throughout the economy.

balance of payments. As we have already observed the cost of services and government functions is the most rapidly rising element in our cost-of-living, and as such powerfully enlarges the already unfavorable wage and tax differentials which exist between American and off-shore producers competing in both international and domestic markets.⁶ It should be noted that the growth in the services-government sector will not compensate because we can't export the output of this sector to pay for an ever-increasing stream of manufacturing imports as reflected in our international balance of payments.

U.S. manufacturers have endeavored to counter these forces with substantial investments in automation and product development programs. With their resources thus committed, they have two major choices:

- (1) to respond to cost-push inflation by making still additional capital investments domestically, directed toward cost reductions and improved manufacturing yields; or (2) to build or buy manufacturing facilities offshore. Hence we have the anomaly in the U.S. of a sustained high level of capital investment in the face of both mounting idle manufacturing capacity and unprecedented money costs.

With the manufacturing sector accounting for a rapidly diminishing fraction of our total employment and output, it becomes increasingly difficult to "compensate" in this way for the rapidly spiralling costs in services and government, with further investments in manufacturing automation.

Once the problem is stated in this form, you can perhaps understand why businessmen—particularly those of us who are engaged in the increasingly difficult task of developing, manufacturing, and selling products around the world—have less faith in the efficacy of the many proposals for so-called "incomes policy" or wage-price controls than do many others. If effective at all, they would be least effective where they are needed most—and vice-versa.

In the first place, and as a purely practical matter, the extraordinary number of small establishments and institutions responsible for pricing and wage decisions in the services and government sectors make these areas highly resistant to any type of price and wage control or even policy influence.

In the second place, mounting idle capacity and eroding profit margins in the manufacturing sector demonstrate that the forces of competition are already restraining prices there relative to the services sector.

Thus we are confronted with the fundamental question: How to get the economic growth we need—without inflation—to meet our national goals. The answer, I think, certainly long-term, must lie in improved productivity—across the board—including all sectors of our economy and particularly the services-government sectors.

Let's look at one specific example involving construction labor. Our company contracted to provide comparable, complete nuclear power plants, to respectively, a United States and a Japanese utility. The plant construction phases went forward under our over-all responsibility with these results: The United States plant using U.S. construction labor required over 5.4 million skilled craft man hours; the Japanese plant using Japanese

³ Most other industrialized countries provide substantial incentives for capital investment, including tax policies that encourage it and support their exports. Furthermore in many other countries the effective rate of corporate taxes are lower than in the U.S. resulting in a relative disincentive.

Capital investment is the major source of productivity gains. American industry spends about 6-8% of GNP for new plant and equipment. Japan, the most rapidly growing economy, spends over 30%.

¹ Beginning in 1966, until enactment in 1968, I endorsed the idea of a tax increase, as being needed to stem inflation—even though, short-term, it would have an adverse effect on our consumer businesses. This was consistent with the views taken at that time by the Council of Economic Advisors in their Annual Reports of 1966-1968.

² Even the definition of what we mean by "high levels of employment" has become a moving target. Back in the expansionary days of the early 1960's a 5% unemployment rate would have been regarded as reasonable progress toward the 4% "interim target" set by the Kennedy Administration. Now a 5% unemployment rate is regarded by some as an excessive price to pay for dealing with inflation.

³ Defense Secretary Laird, in a recent speech, said that defense spending in the next fiscal year would be cut back to 7% of GNP—the smallest percentage in 20 years. Employment in the Defense Department military-civilian) would be reduced by 680,000 from fiscal year 1969 to 1971; with a reduction in the workforce required for defense production of another 600,000—down to 6% of the labor force from 8 in 1969. Even without counting the cutbacks in our space programs, this will involve more than 2 million men and women in the next two years.

labor required less than 4.25 million man hours. My associates tell me this reflects primarily the relative productivity of the work forces rather than any unique requirements of the site; the specifications, the materials or the regulatory authorities.

This kind of result means much more to businessman than any amount of theorizing about productivity. When you have more than 1 million arguably avoidable man hours on a construction contract you have a cost overrun of painful proportions. To the businessman this means corporate working capital is consumed not generated; it means that cash flow is negative not positive; this means your bank loans go up instead of your earnings. It puts a severe strain on the business involved and in the aggregate on the economy itself.

If this problem were in the manufacturing sector it would be attacked by investment of capital in labor saving facilities. However, this example, dealing with what is essentially construction labor where in our experience the productivity crisis has peaked, is part of the greater challenge of improving the productivity services sector as we know it today in this country.

Long range, I feel we are going to have to re-examine many of our government policies of the last half century in an effort to find an answer to the problems of lagging productivity in services, and the as yet inadequate demonstrated capability of the business community under present policies to contribute the new technology and modes of organization that are needed.

Moreover, I think we have to ask ourselves whether a body of labor law developed over the middle third of this century, during a period of mass unemployment, may not have tended to create an unbalanced concentration of power in the hands of organized labor, whose focus seems to be on the status quo rather than adaptability to new national needs. The result, has all too frequently been, to frustrate the development of needed new skills, and the introduction of new technology in a manner that is quite inappropriate in an economy desiring sound growth, but at the same time struggling with the dilemma that full employment without improved productivity translates all too readily into slow growth and fast inflation.

I think we have to ask ourselves whether the current needs for improved government services directed toward urban decay, pollution and deterioration in the very fabric of our society does not demand a far more rigorous analysis of our alternatives, and an improved discipline of planning in all levels of government.

A particular opportunity, and example, for government-industry cooperation lies in using today's unemployment to improve the quality of tomorrow's work force.

This challenge has been a matter of particular concern to us in General Electric. Our operating people have emphasized their concern with this problem. They want these so-called hard-core individuals, who have made good, to continue with the company, and they hope that this will be possible. To meet this problem, we have developed some specific ideas which we have been discussing with key individuals in the Administration.

This proposal would require substantial revisions of the current government-sponsored training programs for disadvantaged people. These programs would be expanded and restructured to encourage the training of all employees on layoff, whether or not they are classified as "disadvantaged".

Such an approach to training during layoff has the particular value, in this time of restrained economic growth, of providing continuity of work activity. It can be a vital asset in honoring the joint business-government commitment to the disadvantaged of the nation.

This might, hopefully, be accompanied by revisions in national labor policy to achieve a more balanced approach to the problems of a full employment economy by creating an atmosphere in which unions and management alike accept the responsibility of continually opening up work opportunities, upgrading employee skills and improving the productivity of employees—in part by encouraging employees to learn new skills and providing encouragement for employees to move into new areas of responsibility and opportunity.

I have talked here, as I said at the outset, primarily to the subject of productivity, and from the standpoint of manufacturing productivity. In trying to be constructive on the very complex problems confronting this Committee, I have necessarily stressed the "rigidities" that have been built-in, and prevent or hinder us in achieving steady growth through the optimum utilization of our resources.

Now, to close on a more upbeat note, let me count our blessings. As someone has suggested, the uneasiness about the American economy is at least twice as bad as the economy itself. Personally, I am highly optimistic. I think the opportunities for the U.S. economy, and incidentally, General Electric in the next five years, are very great.

We are blessed with:

1. A growing and good labor force,
2. An abundant technology, and
3. Great depths of managerial talent in this country.

Accordingly, I put forward this simple proposition that our society is a productive society; that its prime mission, as well as its great genius, is its productivity.

Thank you.

SPEECH BY HERMAN H. DINSMORE

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, close observers of current events in the Nation's Capital long ago realized that one of the greatest threats to liberty is managed news. So general has this practice become among certain agencies of Government and among major elements in the mass news media that clarification of successive waves of propaganda is difficult, and frequently not accomplished despite determined efforts on the part of those who grasp its nature.

One such analyst is Herman H. Dinsmore, former editor of the International Edition of the New York Times and author of the book, "All the News That Fits: A Critical Analysis of the News and Editorial Contents of the New York Times." In a notable address before the membership of the Cosmos Club of Washington, D.C., on April 5, 1971, in its regular lecture series, Mr. Dinsmore summarized some lessons of his experience as an editor of one of the Nation's leading newspapers, exposing such matters as the bankruptcy of real American policy in the conduct of the Korean and Vietnam wars with their loss of lives, the communist takeover of Cuba and the danger of that Soviet beachhead, and the motivations of the New York Times in aiding to these calamitous results.

The Cosmos Club is comprised of men

who have attained distinction in science, literature, arts, the learned professions, or in public service. They and their guests are probably one of the most critical audiences of the country; and Mr. Dinsmore won a highly favorable audience reaction.

The Cosmos Club, especially its program chairman, Capt. Elliott B. Roberts, is to be congratulated on the quality of the April 5 address of Mr. Dinsmore.

Mr. President, because this address should be of the greatest interest to all Members of the Congress and independent opinion makers throughout the Nation, I ask unanimous consent for it to be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

DISTORTED NEWS LOSES LIVES AND THWARTS SEARCH FOR PEACE

(By Herman H. Dinsmore)

When Thomas Jefferson was coming up as a younger man he said that if he had to make a choice between having a government and having newspapers he would take the newspapers. In 1807, after he had served one term as President, he said this (and I quote):

"Nothing can now be believed which is seen in a newspaper. Truth itself becomes suspicious by being put into that polluted vehicle. I will add that the man who never looks into a newspaper is better informed than he who reads them."

The author of the Declaration of Independence had been accused in the press of being deficient in common reading ability, among other inadequacies.

So, Mr. Jefferson came to have a rather different opinion of the press when he held the highest responsibility of government. How much the newspapers changed to bring about the 180-degree turn in his assessment of them I do not know. It is most probable that they did not change at all, but President Jefferson changed when he moved into their line of fire.

Thomas Paine wrote of the American Revolutionary period, of which Mr. Jefferson was so much a part:

"These are the times that try men's souls."

It was true of those times, and it is true of our times. (No pun intended, at least not yet). To paraphrase Hamlet, I might say, "The Times is out of joint, O cursed spite, that I ever was born to set it right". In our hair-trigger civilization, the newspapers and all purveyors of current news hold positions of critical importance. To my certain knowledge some of our most important organs of the press have in fact changed their methods of reporting the news and of assessing it in editorials. Both President Nixon and Vice President Agnew have commented upon the new newspapers.

On April 30, 1970, President Nixon said that other Presidents had made more notable decisions than his decision to send American troops into Cambodia. Then Mr. Nixon added:

"But between those decisions (of other Presidents) and this decision (to enter Cambodia), there is a difference that is very fundamental. In those decisions the American people were not assailed by counsels of doubt and defeat from some of the most widely known opinion leaders of the nation."

That covers The New York Times among other "opinion leaders."

Previously Vice President Agnew had been specific in naming The New York Times when he said that the "day when the network commentators and even gentlemen of The New York Times enjoyed a form of diplomatic immunity from comment and criticism of what they said—that day is over."

This is an historic point of departure. It is the first time in my lifetime when any Administration has deliberately and specifically divorced itself from *The New York Times* and some other organs of communication with the people. The *Times* for its part has reciprocated, and almost daily it widens the gulf as its editorials become increasingly shrill, shrewish and scolding, and its news is often so editorial in nature that it is hard to distinguish between the news pages and the editorial pages. The *Times'* coverage of the Vietnam War is so bad that living in New York and being dependent upon that newspaper for much of one's daily war news is a little like living in an enemy city. For instance, a New York Times man writing from his bureau in Washington, reported recently that "it was clear that Mr. Agnew (the Vice President of the United States regarded himself as a defender of those serving in the war." How far off base can you get.

President Kennedy once commented to two officials who had just returned from Vietnam and reported to him on the situation there: "Are you sure you two gentlemen went to the same country?" When one reads the U.S. News & World Report's dispatches from Vietnam and compares them with the articles in *The New York Times*, one is bound to ask: "Are these reports about the same conflict?"

For 34 years I was on the inside at *The New York Times* as a copy editor, writer, and editor of the International Edition. I saw a remarkable change in the paper, and in other papers, and I am convinced that omissions, distortions and fabrications of the news have resulted in great loss of life and have blocked the road to peace.

At the end of World War II the United States had in its hands the possibility and capability of imposing an American peace upon the world—a Pax Americana. Then, only the United States had the atomic bomb. With the great prestige of this country at that time, we might have without violence brought about a world of American design and in the American image in regard to humanitarianism and principles of law and order as they then existed in our country.

Instead, millions of pounds of atomic bomb materials, together with the secrets, were shipped or leaked to the Russians from 1943 onward. The United States did this with considerable loss of life as ship after ship was sunk by the Germans on the route to Murmansk. Much of the then very scarce bomb material was flown to the Soviets. A professor at a university in Indiana asked me if I had documentation for this information. I replied that I had a great deal but that one source was dubious—namely, *The New York Times*. Some of the details are given in Professor Anthony Kubek's book, *How The Far East Was Lost*, published in Chicago in 1963 and never reviewed in *The New York Times*.

The physical handing over to the Russians of the materials for making atomic bombs did not immediately change the power structure of the world, but it gave a psychological base for converting the Soviet Government into an almost overwhelming antagonist. Needless to say, the American people were kept completely in the dark about this move. Even a professor of history as late as 1969 did not know about it. In fact, it is probable that very few officials in the 1940's knew what was being done. It was not until the Russians exploded their first atomic bomb in 1949 that the American public as a whole was confronted with the accomplished fact.

With no knowledge of this situation in 1945 after the surrender of Japan, I began to chafe at the prospect that Poland would be forsaken and abandoned to the Russians and their Communist quislings. When this happened, and later all of Eastern Europe was

allowed to fall under the domination of the Soviet Government, with no effectual outcry against it in the United States, I asked myself whether *The New York Times* and other muffled journals were acting out of stupidity or because they did not want the United States to exert the leadership that lay within its grasp. And I was forced to conclude that the robbing of America of world hegemony was a deliberate, conscious move designed to set up a world balance of power.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt counted on the four big powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and China—to regulate or dominate the affairs of the world. He had no idea of seeking an American hegemony, or dominance. President Truman spoke of "good old Uncle Joe Stalin" as if he were a firm partner of the United States instead of a venomous conspirator who was always plotting to undermine the power of America. But without America Russia would have gone down to defeat, as Stalin himself admitted. Mr. W. Averell Harriman is my authority for that remark.

But President Truman, unlike President Roosevelt, was highly fearful of the "50,000 Communists" in the United States, his figure, and Mr. Truman was greatly embarrassed by the discovery of Communists in important positions in the Government during his Administration, despite his political "red herring" statement about Alger Hiss. Mr. Arthur Krock is the authority for this observation about Mr. Truman's anxiety.

The Soviet Government was the only foreign power to whom the United States was in a great hurry to deliver atomic bomb materials. Britain took part in the making of the bomb and thus had inside information for her eventual manufacture of it. China received no atomic help. It becomes clear that Russia's numerous and cogent agents and her large clique of helpers in the United States saw to it that our country would not be the sole possessor of the bomb. And so upon the myth of enormous Soviet strength and resourcefulness was built the world balance of power, a Frankenstein-octopus that now threatens to devour us or bury us.

To say the least, this situation could not have come about without acts of omission and commission on the part of the press. The knowledge and beliefs of the people in current affairs are almost exclusively created by newspapers and periodicals, the radio, and television. A large part of these communications mediums, or media, work together, at least in the Northeastern and Eastern parts of the United States. There is an ideological affinity among the media in this region—an affinity that amounts to collusion in defiance of and in opposition to the public interest. There is a whole world of difference between the Northeast-East and the deep South, Middle West and Western part of the country. In the South, West and West an author finds radio and television stations waiting for his statement. There one will go to newspaper offices for interviews, and one's talks will be covered in the newspapers. Freedom still rings in our country, but freedom of the press is being abused in some parts of it.

The part played by *The New York Times* is of overriding importance, because *The Times* affects the informational content of every literate mind in the United States. *The Times* sells its news and columns to more than 200 newspapers in this country; in Asia, Latin America, and Europe; it is a national and international newspaper. Very recently it bought three more daily newspapers in Florida. It is read by every President of the United States and by members of both Houses of Congress. It is taken by the foreign embassies in Washington and New York. It is read in every capital in the world. *The Associated Press (AP)* and the United Press International (UPI) follow closely in the footsteps of *The Times*, and they do so deliberately.

The national news media clique can build up or hold down an event, a book, a personality or a situation. The mediums of communication can present matters of life and death in a bad light or a good light—such as a war. *The New York Times* is doing all of these things in a superlative degree. This is how the beliefs of the people are fashioned. It is very simple; it is also immoral, unfair, cowardly, corrupt and contemptible. With a straight face the very persons and publications that talk about the struggle for the minds of men are systematically engaged in capturing men's minds—by distorting, omitting and fabricating the news. This is mental warfare. It goes on steadily. A whole vast section of the American people is mentally conditioned to reject the truth in domestic and foreign affairs. The aim of news distortion is to rig the thought control processes of the nation—to mold the minds of the people to a pattern, and to block freedom of thought.

It is a pertinent fact that the newspapers of today have produced no Ernie Pyle to glorify or at least identify the American soldier in the Vietnam War as Ernie Pyle did in World War II. This is not an accident. Many newspapers and radio and television stations—that is to say, the national news media clique—are more interested in damaging the character and personality of the American soldier than in glorifying him. To dignify and praise him would mean that the media sought a military victory, or at least no worse a stalemate than was reached in Korea. But that is not the aim.

Some months ago I received a letter from a distinguished professor at the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. Hardin B. Jones, in which he said:

"Systematic editorial bias of news through the conditioned minds of reflex liberals is a pathetic situation for a civilization founded on truthful principles, but the deletion of bits of news here and there is a catastrophe when, as you establish, it happens within a recurrent pattern. . . . The communication world is not only liberally sick but it is too paranoid to face and be responsible for criticism it must understand."

A professor in Kentucky said to me recently that if only the professors in our nation would, as he put it, blow the whistle on *The New York Times*, the national problems would begin to recede. The Berkeley professor, Dr. Hardin Jones, observes that our civilization rests upon truthful principles. Precisely. Because much of our society is based upon science, which is a body of truthful principles that cannot be ignored or twisted to suit some other ends.

Last year I spoke to two groups of engineers of the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California, and I suggested to them that they would never have put a weather-observing satellite or other missile into space, nor would the United States ever have been able to send men to the moon, if the engineers' scientific principles had been arbitrarily changed and made wrong. So also to poison the well springs of our daily news is indeed a catastrophe.

It is my considered opinion that, because of this, many thousands of Americans have lost their lives in Vietnam needlessly, and before that others died in Korea, and many thousands of people have been put to death in Cuba. Instead of winning the wars as quickly as possible, we have engaged in no-win conflicts—that is, limited wars with unlimited casualties, despite the fact that United States citizens provide vast sums for military purposes to prevent such a waste of American lives. I do not, of course, ascribe all this to one newspaper. A number of forces and persons were involved, but one source of compelling importance through which much defeat has been engineered is *The New York Times*. You cannot blot out the

truth from the newspapers because of the atomic bomb or because the world is about to be unified or because, as President Nixon has regretfully pointed out, some persons fear the strength of our own country.

The policies—and problems—of the United States Government and the American press spring largely from the stated view that the United States must do nothing to embarrass the Russians—a view stated in Washington by Walt Whitman Rostow when he was the national security officer in the White House. In a report to President Kennedy, Mr. Rostow advised, most autocratically in my opinion: "Rising tensions or pleas of the American public must be ignored in any crisis with Russia. The temptation must be avoided to degrade or embarrass the Soviets in the eyes of the world."

This policy toward Russia had been followed by Washington long before it was stated so boldly. By coincidence it is also the policy that has long been followed by The New York Times, and that predated the Government's position. From it stem the no-victory wars, the seizure of Cuba by the Communists with United States Government assistance, the boarding of an American Coast Guard Cutter one mile off Martha's Vineyard by Russian seamen to take and carry off a defecting Lithuanian ship radio operator, and, in my opinion, from that policy stems most of the unrest in our country today.

I watched in bewilderment as all of Eastern Europe was allowed to be cruelly communized. Even Poland, the country over which World War II was started, was abandoned through the device of a coalition government in which the Communists were given 18 of the 21 Cabinet posts. The road to hell is paved with coalition governments, but that was a hell of a coalition. After Russia had secured her rear with a cordon sanitaire against Western Europe, the Russians embarked upon their expansionary moves in the Middle East and Far East. The Soviets vigorously helped the Chinese Communists to seize the huge mainland of China in 1949. Then immediately came the Korean War in which the Chinese Communists turned and helped the Russians but were met by an army of the United States and a dozen other members of the United Nations, most of whom contributed only token contingents. The United Nations "Minister of War" at the time was a Russian—a crazier situation than which has never yet existed, since the Russians planned the Korean War, officered the so-called North Korean side, flew the planes, staged the troops, and ordered the invasion of South Korea. On top of all that a Russian military observer was sent with a United States team from New York to South Korea!

The Russian Minister of War at the United Nations in New York complained to General Douglas MacArthur that he should submit his battle plans more frequently and in greater detail. While, United States General Walton Walker, commander of the U.S. Eighth Army in Korea, complained to General MacArthur that the enemy always knew beforehand every move he made. The United States fought its first no-win war in Korea, with the result that there were 3,500,000 battle casualties, counting both sides, and one million civilian dead. The United States suffered 33,829 battle deaths, and 20,817 more from other causes, with 103,284 wounded—a total of more than 157,000. Now, having learned nothing from Korea, we have amassed more than 340,000 battle casualties in Vietnam. While the so-called peace talks were going on in Korea between 1951 and 1953, the Americans suffered about 90,000 casualties. Since the United States and South Vietnam began the so-called peace talks with the North Vietnamese in Paris nearly three years ago, the Americans have suffered more than 150,000 battle casualties. I don't recall

that this is ever mentioned in the New York Times.

The sins of the New York Times during the Korean War were largely of omission, although they were glaring and of enormous importance. During the Vietnam War The Times has positively and desperately sought to lose the war. In between came Cuba and the setting up of Castro in power there. In this event we begin to pinpoint the activity of The New York Times in behalf of more Communist governments and a balance of power tilted irreversibly against the United States.

The Times sent Herbert L. Matthews to a mountain hideout in the Sierra Maestra in Cuba in 1957 for an interview with Fidel Castro. Matthews then reported that Castro's program was "democratic and therefore anti-Communist," that Cuba's "economy is good and most workers are contented," and "there is no Communism to speak of" in the Castro organization. At the same time Castro was a Communist and an agent of the Soviet Government. Now Mr. Turner Catledge, who was managing editor of The Times during the 1950's and early '60's and later executive editor and a vice president, has just written a book entitled *My Life and The Times*. He writes on pages 257 and 258:

"I was in sympathy with Castro's revolution, as I am in sympathy with most revolutions. Along with many people in the United States, I applauded his overthrow of the dictator Batista. I met Castro early in 1959 and didn't think he was then a Communist. He was certainly a megalomaniac, but I don't think he knew what he was politically. My impression was that if our government had moved quickly and skillfully we might have made him our ally, as unquestionably he wanted to be, and Cuba might have become a model for revolutionary, yet non-Communist change in this hemisphere. That, of course, did not happen. The Eisenhower administration chose, instead, to treat Castro with suspicion and rudeness, and to no one's surprise we drove him into the arms of the Russians."

It is quite impossible to tell whether a man is a Communist merely by meeting him. It was the Eisenhower Administration that put Castro into power by withdrawing support from Batista. President Eisenhower said later that Herbert L. Matthews had almost single-handedly made Castro a hero, a kind of Abraham Lincoln. President Eisenhower very sensibly regretted greatly that Castro had been made the dictator-ogre of Cuba, with the Russians in overall control. The New York Times opposes any effort to unseat Castro and displace the Soviet authority in Cuba.

There is a wealth of evidence that Fidel Castro has been a Communist party member and an agent of the Soviet Government since at least 1948, which was eleven years before he became the Cuban Premier. In 1948 Castro undertook to help make a Communist revolution in Bogota, Colombia. The New York Times later reported that 10,000 persons were killed in a few days in that revolt. It was deftly engineered by Communists. They were acting upon the direction of Soviet agents in a conspiracy that was worked out in Havana, chiefly in the Soviet Embassy. Too bad that the greatly maligned Batista Government did not expose this. United States diplomats were well aware of Castro's participation in the terrible Bogota uprising, but they could not convince our State Department, which was determined to put Castro into power. The evidence that Castro played large roles as a Communist revolutionary and activist was by 1959 overwhelming.

The close link between The New York Times and the State Department was shown again by the fact that ingoing Ambassador Earl E. T. Smith in 1959 was ordered to be briefed by Herbert L. Matthews. Matthews told Ambassador Smith that Castro was the

one. Castro came to power and immediately denounced the United States and insulted its Ambassador. Now let us look at what this "model for revolutionary change in this hemisphere" has done for Cuba and the world.

About one-tenth of the people of Cuba—760,000—have been forced into exile, chiefly in the United States.

Thousands of persons have been killed by the Castro regime. A foreign diplomat in Cuba has put the number of executions by firing squads up to April of 1969 at 20,161. About 2,320 others had by then died of torture. This bears comparison with the French Revolution. The difference is that the French Revolution has had a tremendous press. Instead, The Times sent a young woman reporter to Cuba a couple of years ago, and she wrote about the cultural gains made under Castro.

The first atomic war showdown in the history of the world came about in 1962 between the United States and the Soviet Government when the Russians emplaced certain missiles that would never have been in the Cuba of Batista.

The Russians are, in fact, in control of Cuba.

The Bay of Pigs disaster came in 1961. About \$3 billion worth of American property is gone.

Cuba now is the seat of training for such guerrilla tasks as blowing up American oil refineries and other activities requiring special skills. Chinese Communists sit side by side with Russian Communists in Havana, and there, too, sit American Communists, who plot revolts, burnings, and lootings in the United States and other countries of the Americas.

Cuba under Castro is an unmixed debacle for American foreign policy and American newspaper reporting. Cuba is a vast and well-nigh incalculable danger to our country. This danger is the legacy of our Government. The New York Times, and other sections of the American press to the American people. No one can be in the shadow of a doubt that The Times deliberately misled the people on Castro, for even if we assumed that The Times merely erred at first, it has had ten years in which to correct its mistake, but it has never done so. The Times wants the United States to establish relations with Communist Cuba, and The Times has opposed every effort on the part of Cubans in exile to train themselves in order to reclaim their homeland for freedom. A fraud has been committed upon the people, and first of all the people of Cuba. Our national guilt for that is clear.

The establishment of this bloodthirsty government just off the shores of the United States is one of the most uncontestable examples I can give of how dishonest, untruthful, fabricated news causes the loss of lives, in this case Cuban lives. If the installation of Castro and the other half of the balance of power in Cuba is a model of revolutionary change, words have lost their meaning, as indeed they have in some parts of the mediums of misinformation or noninformation or mental warfare, or confusion.

To be a really effective, useful, and unerring medium of communication and guidance, a newspaper must be dependable. It must serve its readers every day, in every way that it can, uniformly in accordance with standards not inferior to those it has set previously. Some papers make no pretense of giving all the news. The New York Daily News, with a circulation of 2 million daily, 3 million on Sundays, does not print the financial news or large amounts of foreign, national or domestic news. It is said that readers of the Daily News are not opinion-making or policy-forming people. Nobody can say that readers of the New York Times are not both opinion-making and policy-forming. So

a failure—a deliberate failure—on the part of The Times becomes a matter of concern in every department and area of this nation. Such a failure can result—and, indeed, has resulted—in a catastrophe. If an earthquake killed 44,000 of our people, and injured 300,000, after a previous quake in the same general area had killed 54,000 and injured 103,000, we would surely strengthen the buildings and take other effectual measures to reduce the magnitude of another such calamity.

Now President Nixon is seeking to take the preventive measure of vietnamizing the war by lending courage and technical assistance to the South Vietnamese Army, in preparation for the further withdrawal of American forces. Yet for such wise actions as he has taken—clearing the enemy out of the Cambodian sanctuary and seeking to block the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, where the North Vietnamese have no right to be—for this wisdom President Nixon was attacked with cries of, "We must appease the Russians and all Communists everywhere!" As if we had never tried that before over the past 26 years. It is my fervent hope that President Nixon is finishing off the Vietnam War. Those who have rarely been right on foreign affairs, yet insist upon mishandling our foreign policies or misleading the people, have been attacking the President for "escalating" the war—an insidious word that is used only against the United States, never against the Communists who are the chief cause of all the wars that have taken place in the world since 1945. One day we may have an objective and extensive Congressional investigation of the Vietnam War to discover and reveal to the nation why it was necessary to sacrifice so many lives for no victory. We would especially want to know why the Armed Forces did not follow up opportunities to destroy whole battalions of the enemy and why the Cambodian and Laotian sanctuaries of the invading and aggressive imperialistic enemy were not attacked sooner.

It was at the time of the installation of Castro that I made up my mind to seek out the causes of The Times' firm commitment to the promotion of, or non-resistance to, Communist regimes around the world. The theory that embraced most of the phenomena was the balance of power. The effect of this position is to pit others against the United States and to downgrade our own country, its soldiers, and its people. It results in playing off Communists against conservatives, totalitarians against democrats or republicans, Negroes against whites, Northerners against Southerners, youths against their elders, criminals against law-abiding persons, intellectuals against ordinary folks, West Europeans against East Europeans, the Soviet Government against the United States, the United Nations against Biafra, now vanquished, and the Congo against Tshombe, now dead. It could even be related to the fact that somebody is now trying to play women off against men. The balance of power does not seek a solution; it does not want one. It is a kind of universal apartheid or world Donnybrook.

Recently a knowledgeable young man said to me that he did not feel that I could blame The Times for setting up a Communist Cuba. I told him I blamed the Government first of all, but I asked him if he believed that Castro would have gained power if the New York Times had vigorously opposed him—called him a Communist, as he was, and pointed out what had happened in every country that the Communists had taken over—the exiling, the bloodbaths, the purge trials, the degradations, public and private. No. If The New York Times had opposed Castro, as newspapers in Charleston, South Carolina, did, there would have been no Communist Cuba. Neither would we have a Communist-dominated Eastern Europe or

even a Communist China probably if The Times had exerted itself to prevent them. Because The Times is more than just a newspaper; it is—or has been—the mouth-piece for some of the most powerful interests in the United States—industrial, commercial, financial, and cultural.

Here are a number of examples of positions that The New York Times has taken. The first is an example in reverse. You will see what I mean.

When Armstrong and Aldrin were about to become the first men in the history of mankind to set foot on the moon, with Michael Collins circling around it, the White House announced that President Nixon would speak by radio to the spacemen for a few minutes after the lunar landing. The New York Times immediately went into a dither and produced on July 19, 1969, an abusive editorial entitled, "Nixon-ing the Moon." It said:

"Apart from objections on grounds of taste, there is another and more basic objection to this proposal. The time allowed by NASA for astronaut activity on the moon is extremely limited—less than two and a half hours—and (is) already so crowded with assigned tasks that the full schedule of scientific activities may not be realizable. The President would cut still further into this extremely precious time with an unnecessary conversation. Such an intrusion looks suspiciously like a publicity stunt of the type Khrushchev used to indulge in. It strikes us as unworthy of the President of the United States."

This editorial seeks to give the illusion of a high-minded appeal to the Chief Executive to refrain from interfering with the collecting of geological specimens on the moon, but it betrays malice by dragging in Khrushchev for a comparison with the President's proposed 3-minute radio conversation with the spacemen. Of course, Mr. Nixon ignored the editorial, and all Americans whom I talked to or heard of were proud that he spoke to Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin Jr. on July 20, 1969, as they stood on the moon. I personally was delighted—even chauvinistically, perhaps even jingoistically delighted—about this American victory over the Russians, even though we had to get off the earth to have the victory. The Times did not want to acknowledge—much less emphasize or dramatize—this victory and of course it did not use such an ugly word. It would not match the environment. Victory is an ecological monster.

The Khrushchev phase of that editorial nettled me, and I got to thinking about what the Times would have done if the Russians had arrived on the moon ahead of our American men. Of course they did not land on the moon first, but just suppose they had, and Mr. Leonid I. Brezhnev had announced that he would speak to the Russian astronauts on the moon. Would The Times have had an editorial entitled, "Brezhnev-ing the Moon"? Would The Times have warned Mr. Brezhnev against trying to "share the stage" with the Russian astronauts as "rather unseemly" and in bad taste? Of course not. That is not the way the balance of power works. Criticism of that sort is made only against an American President, never against a Soviet leader. And I cannot begin to tell you how much this attitude has affected the coverage and presentation of news and editorials in many of our newspapers and on our radios and television screens. The American people have been duped and deceived on a scale never dreamed of before in all of our history.

Here are some other examples:

During the 1950's the late Ho Chi Minh ordered the farmers of North Vietnam collectivized. When they resisted, the Communist dictator killed 50,000 of the farmers, and caused 100,000 others to be put into concentration camps. This is normal procedure under totalitarianism. Hence The New York

Times virtually ignored it. But if the late President Thieu of South Vietnam had killed 50,000 farmers and put 100,000 others into concentration camps, the news would have been ballyhooed under 8-column streamer headlines on page one of The Times.

Here are other examples that come even closer to home:

For years during the war The Times printed picture after picture of South Vietnamese mothers carrying wounded children. The picture captions said the children had been wounded by American soldiers, American airmen, or United States Marines. There were no pictures of the scores of thousands of atrocities committed by North Vietnamese on orders from the Hanoi Government. This was a studied policy of The Times. And this kind of omission has resulted in an enormous distortion of the events of the war—so much so that it can be said that the whole situation has been fabricated. In real truth the Americans and their Allies have been treated—and are being treated—as enemies by the most prominent American newspaper and its tributary press.

A brief refusal by an American company to advance was characterized as a mutiny and given big front-page play under a 4-column picture, while the daily fighting news was put on inside pages. Naturally the story of the two platoons on March 22 of this year was on page one, but it took second place to the big 3-column display of the news of the South Vietnamese troops withdrawing from the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Anything that looks like a retreat by the Allied side is big news to The Times. Ordinarily the fighting news in The Times takes second place to local news. I would point out that there was almost a total difference between the report of the retreat in The New York Times and those in U.S. News and World Report and Human Events. There were—and are—virtually no stories of heroic and gallant American actions on the battlefield or in the villages in helping the South Vietnamese, though thousands of such stories were easily available. Also, books that praise the Americans in Vietnam are simply not reviewed in The New York Times (*The Doom Pussy* by Elaine Shepard, for one, describing the gallantry of American airmen in Vietnam), while books that denounce the war are always sure to find a place in the daily and Sunday book sections. The Times wants a coalition government in South Vietnam—that is, a government infiltrated by the Communist enemy. The Times does not ask for a coalition in North, only in the South. Only the United States and South Vietnam are accused of making incursions in Cambodia and Laos.

One of the most remarkable illustrations of the New York Times efforts to fabricate situations in Vietnam has been the attempt to make American soldiers appear to be no better than the North Vietnamese specialists in mass murder. This concerns the My Lai case. The Times gave columns and even whole pages of space to the charges against American soldiers in the village of My Lai. By indirection and even directly the practices of the Nazis were dragged into the coverage of this case by The Times, as if somehow the Americans could be related to the systematic Hitler government-ordered massacre of six million Jews and others in gas chambers and otherwise during World War II. One United States Marine was acquitted in the My Lai case when the evidence showed he not only had not fired on South Vietnamese civilians but that he had never fired on the enemy. A three-column headline with a 2-column picture led The Times front page when Lieutenant William L. Calley Jr. was found guilty, and there was an entire page of type on the inside. The Lieutenant may have acted while in a state of shock. Fighting in Vietnam is no picnic. To try a soldier in the same manner as you would try a man

for defiling the ballroom of the Hotel Pierre is not right. Of course, as long as the Americans can be kept under the cloud of having committed a massacre in South Vietnam, just so long will the real culprits, the North Vietnamese Communists, be relieved of charges of following a cruel official government policy of massacring South Vietnamese civilians, more against the Americans—to keep the heat and glare of publicity on the alleged malpractices of the Americans and not on the Communists. I am shocked that no newspaper demands trials in the enemy atrocities.

I would point out that in no previous war was there a case like the Lieutenant Calley trial or others like it with the attendant publicity in the My Lai affair. Because in no previous war was any effort made to downgrade the American soldier. Were massacres ever committed by Americans in previous wars? Yes, beginning with the American Revolutionary War in the colony of New Jersey under General George Washington, but not at the direction of General Washington. There was a massacre of Americans by the British under Benedict Arnold in Connecticut. Nothing could be better calculated to destroy the morale of the American Armed Forces and the citizenry than these degrading massacre trials. We seem to be witnessing the liquidation of our common sense. Thank God that the American people have risen up against this case.

So far as I know, no books have been written on the sole subject of enemy massacres, like the terrible one at Hue, by the North Vietnam Communists, when the most unspeakable atrocities against more than 5,000 civilians were committed by the enemy in 1968; but highly inflammatory books attacking Americans have been written on the My Lai affair, and they immediately appeared in New York bookstores and no doubt throughout the country. The target is the United States—to blame it, to shame it, to reduce its power. If we extended the My Lai case type of thinking, we could try hundreds of American airmen for dropping bombs on points where civilians were, and then we would have to try or demote or humiliate the officers who ordered the fliers, and in fact we would have to go into an endless array of trials of the mea culpa variety. That way lies lunacy. But that is precisely what The Times wants to do. There are actually people in New York who talk of trying the top-most officers. The fact is that The Times and its tributary press have shown no great concern over the loss of human life anywhere in the world where the Communists are involved. The attacks on Americans are strictly a ploy, and the American people refuse to accept it.

In 1964 Mr. Nixon wrote the following words:

"On the fate of South Vietnam depends the fate of Asia. For South Vietnam is the dam in the river. . . . The Communists' conquest of Southeast Asia would draw a boundary line from pole to pole. Overnight the United States would cease to be a power in the world's greatest ocean. Our ships and planes could thereafter circumnavigate the globe only with Communist permission. . . . Can anyone doubt that long before this happened the United States would have become involved in a major war, if not a world war?"

So it is not merely South Vietnam for which America is fighting. If the United States would accept defeat in Vietnam as the only way out, then the territory of the United States would be made safe for draft-dodgers and opponents of the war, but it would not be safe for anybody else. Students and demonstrators in the Soviet Union do not riot; much less do they make foreign policy. Neither are they urged to do so by chancellor or professor. The Russians do not have a Students for a Democratic Society or Weathermen who bomb and bomb. There is

no permissiveness in the Soviet Union or Government or schools. Soviet firemen are not attacked when they go to put out fires. Stores are not looted. All of these things are what the Russians are helping to do in the United States. There are no United Nations meetings in the Soviet Union. There are no parades of homosexuals on Gorki Street to the Central Park of Culture and Rest in Moscow, as there was a parade of fairies and lesbians down Fifth Avenue to Central Park in New York last summer.

Under the cloak of a benevolent socialism as the greatest friend of humanity, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the most brutal of imperialist nations. It foments war and divisions; it ignores or deliberately violates treaties; it uses the United Nations as an instrument for the further penetration of the United States and other nations; it takes advantage of the natural fears of a nuclear war in the free nations to extend its sway in the world; it baits the United States from Cuba, on our very doorstep, to get more concessions; the anti-Semitism of Nazism has been replaced by the anti-Semitism of Communism, and even anti-Semitism without Jews, and for the same reason—to divide and rule subjugated peoples. Some people in our country feel that one must not mention these things. Others nestle in the simplistic womb of nepenthe, muttering that the whole world is run by Insiders and that, until we can get rid of the Federal Reserve Board, the income tax, most of our generals and admirals, as well as the Democratic and Republican parties—well, back to the womb where it is comfortable and you cannot see outside.

The harsh and brutal truth is that the world cannot forever live half slave and half free. The slave mind will enslave us, or we will throw off the incubus that is gorging itself on the life-blood of our country. The established thinking about this is that we must gain a world government through the United Nations. That is the background of many little understood actions that have brought about a great upheaval in our national life and have put our foreign affairs in a baffling state of disarray. In the field of journalism—the media—facts are being systematically omitted, distorted and fabricated to deceive Americans—ordinary people and officials—in order to arrive at the desired end. I have given here the merest sampling of these derelictions. Let these persons who accept these practices in the national media not complain about others who take drugs or smoke marijuana. The addiction or weakness is the same.

It is the unassailable verdict of history that a people gets the kind and quality of government that it deserves, or that it is capable as a nation of creating. But a people lives according to some well-established rules; at least that has been so in the American republic. When the rules are changed without notice to the people, they will be deceived. But, as Lincoln said, you cannot fool them all all the time. I believe President Nixon is trying to reverse the loss of initiative that we have voluntarily suffered in the last 25 years. The tortured appeasing attempts to reduce the harshness of wars and gain a lasting peace have been a failure. The 3,500,000 battle casualties of the Korean War may have been exceeded in the Vietnam War, since it is possible that the North Vietnamese alone have suffered more than 3.5 million battle casualties. We can reverse the trend by winning, or decisively not losing, the Vietnam War—that is, by withdrawing completely only after South Vietnam is capable of defending its territory. Henceforth we should fight no wars that we do not intend to win. We have had wars since 1945, and we will have them forever until we win one. It is the nature of Communism to bleed us forever. We must not permit this.

The sole aim of the Soviet Government

and the Chinese Communist Government in fostering the war in Vietnam is to weaken the United States—to divide it and rule the world eventually. The Russians and Chinese Reds have not the faintest interest in the lives of Vietnamese—or Arabs. They would without compunction fight to the last one of them. The Communists by definition care nothing for lives; their aim is power. They must be laughing themselves to tears over the My Lai case. If and when the war in Vietnam is ended, the Communists will strike somewhere else in the Middle East, in Korea again, who knows? It does not seem at all likely that we shall see no more wars after Vietnam. In fact, it is because of the likelihood of new wars that we must not leave the enemy in any doubt about this one. Running away from wars does not end them; it begets them. So also to pursue a vacuum or falsehoods as a way of life in our communications with one another is surely a fatal way. Our faith in the truth must be reborn. That way lies the light and possible peace.

CURBING CRIMINAL USE OF GUNS

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lawrence M. Carino, vice president and general manager of WJBK-TV2 in Detroit, Mich., on March 26, 1971, commented in a broadcast on appropriate methods for curbing the criminal use of firearms. I found Mr. Carino's remarks to have considerable merit and would like to share them with my colleagues. Therefore, I include the text of Mr. Carino's editorial broadcast at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CURBING THE CRIMINAL USE OF GUNS (By Lawrence M. Carino)

MARCH 26, 1971.

Sensibly, we believe, a council of top Detroit and Wayne County officials has withdrawn an earlier and probably unconstitutional proposal that handguns be outlawed for everyone but policemen.

The plan was put forward in a commendable effort to reduce Detroit's soaring homicide rate. It has become increasingly apparent, however, that such a gun ban would primarily affect lawfully registered guns, those the authorities know about, leaving largely untouched the estimated half-million unregistered handguns in the Motor City.

In the search for fair and effective firearms legislation, it's worth noting that guns accompany criminal activity far more often in the United States than in Britain. The difference, the FBI has said, "can be attributed, in part, to an English law providing an extra penalty in addition to the penalty for the substantive offense for an offender convicted to using a firearm in the commission of crime."

We might be well advised to revive consideration of a similar law in Michigan—one making it a separate offense, calling for separate and mandatory punishment, to use or even possess a gun and perhaps any lethal weapon while perpetrating another crime.

No law, in TV2's view, will prevent the acquisition of firearms or knives by individuals bent on breaking the law. But it's entirely possible that an "extra penalty" statute, like Britain's, would make Michigan residents think twice before using such weapons, or so much as carrying them, during the commission of any crime.

**CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING—
SCIENCE MAGAZINE REPORTS ON
THE PROBLEM**

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, childhood lead poisoning has been called the silent epidemic. It rages through the slums of our Nation, seeking out small children as its victims. A recent article written by Robert J. Bazell concerning this vicious disease appeared in the May 28, 1971, issue of *Science* magazine, published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Bazell's article, entitled "Health Programs: Slum Children Suffer Because of Low Funding," details the nature of this disease and the effort, within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and outside it, to obtain funds to implement the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, Public Law 91-695.

I commend Mr. Bazell's article to my colleagues:

**HEALTH PROGRAMS: SLUM CHILDREN SUFFER
BECAUSE OF LOW FUNDING**

(By Robert J. Bazell)

The day before President Nixon dramatically seized personal command of the Administration's proposed \$334-million-per-year war against cancer, a group of Federal employees issued a statement criticizing the Administration's inattention to other health programs where fewer dollars would definitely save lives now.

The group, known as Health Employees for Change, consists of some 100 physicians and other health workers in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. They were upset because the Administration had requested funds for neither the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act nor the Emergency Health Personnel Act, both passed by Congress late in 1970. A third program, Federal aid for vaccinations, has also been the subject of a controversy, particularly since Public Health Service officials have called attention to an outbreak of diphtheria, a huge measles epidemic, and the possibility of a polio epidemic this summer.

The legislative history of all three programs is similar. In each case, Congress enacted the measure and authorized money; and, in spite of Administration opposition to the programs, Nixon signed each measure into law. All three programs were then ignored in the Administration's budget for fiscal year 1971. Since the employees issued their statement, however, the Administration has asked for money for all three programs for fiscal 1972. Nevertheless, the low levels of funding requested and the delays in the requests still leave questions about the Administration's health priorities.

Unlike cancer, which affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds, lead poisoning has become an exclusive disease of the urban slums. The victims are children from 1 to 6 years old (the majority of cancer victims are over 40) who ingest bits of lead-based paint or plaster that crumble off the inside walls of old, dilapidated houses or apartments (*Science*, 5 September 1969). As the children eat the lead, soluble forms of the metal accumulate in the soft tissues of their bodies, resulting in high concentrations of lead in the blood. External symptoms of the disease range from listlessness to convulsions; complications include mental retardation, cere-

bral palsy, behavioral disorders, kidney disease, blindness, and even death.

Since lead often accumulates slowly over a period of months, a child can carry dangerously high levels of lead without exhibiting any external symptoms. A recent HEW report estimated that lead poisoning affects 400,000 children annually and causes 200 deaths. Of those 400,000, the report said that 16,000 require treatment, 3200 incur moderate to severe brain damage, and 800 children receive brain damage severe enough to require care for the remainder of their lives. Lead poisoning thus kills and cripples more children than did polio before the advent of the Salk vaccine.

It differs from both cancer and polio in an important respect. "In the history of modern medicine," wrote Jane Lin-Fu of the Public Health Service in the journal *Children*, "few childhood diseases occupy a position as unique as lead poisoning. It is a preventable disease."

Treatment involves identifying children with high levels of lead in their blood, deluding the victims with chelating agents, and, most important of all, eliminating the lead-based paint from the child's environment. Total eradication of the disease would mean renovating some 7 million units of dilapidated urban housing that are painted with lead-based paint.

In spite of a growing awareness of the problem of lead poisoning, little federal money has been available either to treat it or to eliminate it. Some cities, notably Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia, are operating programs aimed at preventing lead poisoning. But because of limited local resources, these programs, which rely mostly on blood tests of children from high-risk areas as a means of controlling the disease, are clearly inadequate.

The Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act authorized \$30 million for a 2-year program of grants to U.S. cities for prevention programs, a survey of the full extent of the problem, and research into more efficient means for the removal of old paint. But neither the 1971 budget nor the President's health message mentioned lead poisoning. Finally, after prodding by Representative William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.), who sponsored the legislation along with several other members of Congress, HEW officials announced that they would amend the 1972 budget to include \$2 million for lead poisoning prevention. Additional money for the program may come from Congress, however. The Senate Health Appropriations Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), added \$5 million to the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill for 1971. The House Health Appropriations Subcommittee, chaired by Representative Daniel Flood (D-Pa.), tends, however, to follow Administration requests more closely, and they refused to tack on any additional funds. A compromise regarding this extra money will be hammered out by a conference committee, but, even if Congress appropriated some additional funds for the prevention of lead poisoning, the Administration might not spend them.

To understand how far the Administration's \$2 million request would go toward eradicating lead poisoning, it should be noted that the budget for New York City's existing prevention program is \$2.4 million per year. Calling the level of the Administration's request "outrageous," Vincent Gynee, director of the New York program, said that New York could easily use the \$2 million just to improve its own program.

But New York is not the only city that could use money for a prevention program. According to an official of HEW's Bureau of Community Environmental Management, which was delegated responsibility for the program, HEW has already received formal and informal requests from cities for grants

totaling over \$50 million. "For \$2 million," he said, "we could support programs in three or four cities, consisting mostly of screening with a limited amount of follow-up." But he added that "We're not yet sure that we could do anything useful at all for less than \$3 million."

Charles Miller, deputy assistant secretary for Budget at HEW, said in an interview with *Science*, "Fifty million dollars sounds like an awful lot. You have to remember that these programs take time to get going."

Predictably, Ryan is unhappy with the amount of money that the administration has allocated to the program he sponsored. "The failure of the Administration to adequately fund this program," he told *Science*, "reflects a complete disregard for the lives of thousands of children in this country."

Another bill that was passed by Congress, signed by the President without comment, and then left unfunded for 1971 was the Emergency Health Personnel Act, sponsored by Magnuson. The law expands the Public Health Service to allow young doctors and other health professionals to practice medicine in rural, inner-city, and other areas short of medical services, as an alternative to military service.

The Health Employees for Change called the Act "flexible enough to be implemented in an exciting way that can deal not only with the maldistribution problem, but also problems like the dearth of health systems, irrelevant health education, definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel, better ways of financing health care, and so on."

Congress authorized \$10 million for the Act in 1971 and \$20 million in 1972. The Administration has recently requested \$10 million for 1972. Howard Hilton, director of the Field Service Office for HEW's Community Health Services, told *Science* that \$10 million should put about 660 physicians, dentists, and other health personnel in the field. The physicians and other health personnel will all be salaried and work in some sort of group structure. "The potential number of physicians that could be placed by this program would be limited only by the available manpower," said Hilton. He added that over 100 communities have already put in requests for physicians, while many medical students have written to express interest in the program. The Emergency Health Personnel Act, like the bill on lead poisoning, might be embellished with additional funds from Congress, particularly since its sponsor chairs the Senate Health Appropriations Subcommittee.

In 1962 Congress passed the Vaccination Assistance Act. And using funds provided by that Act, local authorities have immunized millions of children against a variety of diseases, including measles, diphtheria, and polio. But that Act expired 30 June 1969, and funds for immunizations have been scarce ever since. As a result, levels of immunized children have steadily fallen. The 1970 Immunization Survey, conducted by the Bureau of the Census and the Center for Disease Control (CDC), showed that the levels of children vaccinated against measles had fallen to 57.2 percent nationally and 41.1 percent in central-city poverty areas. The figures for polio were 65.9 percent nationally and 50.9 percent in the ghettos. One result of this drop in the number of immunized children has been a measles epidemic (see chart). Several outbreaks of diphtheria have also occurred this year. "The reason for these epidemics," Phil Landrigan of CDC's Immunization Branch told *Science*, "is money. Almost all of these cases have been in children who did not receive the proper immunizations."

As for polio, Landrigan said, "The number of cases has not yet started to rise, but polio is a summer disease. We're worried that the immunization levels have fallen so low that we could have some outbreaks of polio, particularly in the central cities."

A possible relief for the financial difficulties of the immunization programs came when Congress passed the Communicable Disease Amendments in October 1970. Intended as an extension of the Vaccination Assistance Act, the amendments authorized \$75 million in fiscal 1971 for vaccinations and \$90 million in fiscal 1972. Except for \$2 million for tuberculosis in the 1971 budget, the Administration ignored these programs in its budget requests. Part of the Administration's refusal to fund these programs stems from a policy of channeling assistance into comprehensive programs that allow the cities and states more latitude in spending the money. But little money has been available in the comprehensive programs for vaccinations. And the money that has been available was restricted by a decision of HEW to pay for vaccinations for German measles (rubella).

This policy has, however, recently been reversed. According to HEW officials, the fiscal 1972 budget includes \$13 million for immunizations with \$3 million specifically earmarked for measles. "On the promise of these funds, we've already gone to the manufacturers for vaccine production contracts," said Harold Muldin, Deputy Chief for Immunization at CDC. "Our chances of reversing the current trends in immunization levels are quite good." Muldin emphasized, however, that there was still danger ahead in future years if more money was not appropriated for vaccines.

The three health programs mentioned above are among the many that critics of the Nixon Administration see as lacking proper funding. But these three programs, particularly the lead-poisoning prevention and the immunizations fall into the category of disease prevention rather than treatment. In his health message to Congress 18 February, President Nixon said, "If more of our resources were invested in preventing sickness and accidents, fewer would have to be spent on costly cures. If we gave more attention to treating illness in its early stages, then we would be less troubled by acute disease. In short, we should build a true 'health' system—not a 'sickness' system alone."

THEIR ULTIMATE GIFT

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the House to remarks by Hon. MELVIN PRICE.

My colleague from the Illinois side of the Mississippi River addressed the Memorial Day services at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis County.

I would like to insert his speech in the RECORD at this point:

THEIR ULTIMATE GIFT

(Remarks of the Honorable MELVIN PRICE)

It is a privilege to be invited here today, to this beautiful National Cemetery, to memorialize and pay homage to Americans who have laid down their lives that we might live ours in freedom and, hopefully, in peace.

The Gospel according to St. John tells us that:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

At times like these, surrounded by visible evidence of the great numbers of Americans who exemplified this "greater love", I am moved by a mixture of emotions. I feel the torturous conflicts of pride and humility, love and hate, hope and fear, and a certain sense of guilt.

I feel a vast pride, both for the men who made the supreme sacrifice and for the mortality of the Nation and the ethic of its culture which imbued these men with the strength to make such sacrifice. But I also feel humility when I realize that these sacrifices were made for us, for me and you. They died so that we might live in a democracy rather than under one of the numerous forms of tyranny which have threatened America.

I feel a sense of love, and overriding compassion, for both the soldiers who died and for the families who lived to bear the burden of their loss. But I feel an element of hate—a revulsion—toward those forces, and those persons who engender such forces, which cause the war, the death, the destruction.

I feel hope. Hope that through the recognition of the tragedies of the past, the future might remain ignorant of war. And, yet, I know fear. Fear that unless this country maintains the ability, albeit grudgingly, to wage war, all the sacrifices which have gone before will have been in vain.

And I feel incrimination, self-incrimination, a sense of ill-defined guilt because there may have been something I should have done, or something I should not have done, which might, in some small way, have reduced the bloodshed.

It is this mixture of emotions, which I am certain that each of us here today is experiencing, which gives this day its special significance. This is not a day only for looking back. It is a day for recognition of the past, for realization of the present and for recommitment to the future.

Santayana has said: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it". Memorial Day is the day to remember the past, recognizing in it both the errors and the truths which have affected the present. It is a day to examine our present course and judge it against our experience. And it is a day to renew our pledge to pursue the Right, no matter what the price.

We have all heard the phrase "live and learn". But how seldom we hear the rest of that line by John Pomfret? It goes,

"We live and learn, but not the wiser grow".

"But not the wiser grow". Can this be true? Is it possible that Man can be so blind to history that while his library of statistics is increased his judgment and wisdom remain unchanged? Can it be that Man, standing in the middle of a cemetery can comprehend only the body-count and not the basic cause?

I cannot accept that. I cannot believe that we are condemned to repeat the errors of the past. But perhaps, without taking time, such as is set aside today, to reflect, perhaps it is possible.

Look at the state of the Nation today. This Nation, on the verge of a trillion-dollar economy, suffers intolerable unemployment. Thousands of Americans are going hungry with neither the food nor the opportunities through which to earn that food.

This Nation has developed the most sophisticated technology on the face of the earth. And yet it is that very accomplishment which threatens the face of the earth. The environment is under massive attack by land, sea, and air, and could conceivably be forced to surrender to the aggression of pollutants.

This Nation has a clear history and tradition of democracy—with liberty and justice for all—and yet it has difficulty convincing some of its own youth, much less the adult population of other nations, as to the nature of America's present intentions.

And so it would seem that perhaps it is possible that we will be condemned to relive the tragedies of the past. Perhaps we will see another world war, or other unnatural destruction of our fellow man. Perhaps we will see our technology succeed in destroying our environment. Perhaps we will see our in-

ability to adequately communicate result in revolution. But I think not!

The very fact that people are talking about the past, relating past experience to present conditions, and considering the future effect of present actions, is, to me, indicative of the fact that we have increased our wisdom. We have not found all the answers, to be sure, but we have managed to grow wiser in our application of data to current and future events.

And so I urge all Americans to take advantage of this day. Reflect on the past and analyze its errors. Dissect the present and relate it to the goals toward which we strive. And thank the Lord for the sacrifices made by the men who lie in hallowed ground around us for their ultimate gift. For it was these men who have given us the time, the place, and the freedom to seek out the answers we need for the future.

HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS

HON. JOHN V. TUNNEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. TUNNEY. Mr. President, I came to the Congress during the mid-1960's when new and bold steps were taken toward improving the health and well-being of the American people, particularly the Nation's older population and the poor. We have long discussed the need for programs which would cover the medical costs of those unable to afford needed health care. Not until 1965 did we express a firm commitment to aid those people most handicapped by skyrocketing medical costs.

Programs like medicare and medicaid were truly monumental legislative milestones in the social history of the United States. Each program marked an important change in public policy regarding the value of health as a good in itself, and each program was a beginning step in the direction of adequate health care for all Americans, not for just the fortunate few who are able to expend massive amounts of money.

No older person, no poor person, we declared, should be denied medical care for want of the resources with which to purchase it.

We must experiment with and develop new avenues for adequate health care. We must expand funding and increase the number of doctors, dentists, nurses, and persons in other health-related professions. We must increase the facilities and services available to those who need care. That is why I am distressed with the ominous signs appearing which seem to suggest that all which was gained for the poor and elderly may soon be lost under the guise of economy.

Because so many people have derived benefits from the medicare and medicaid programs, I am distressed about revisions in the programs which a number of sources have recently proposed. I know that if these revisions take effect, they will substantially decrease the number of people who will be able to participate in the programs. They will also reduce the benefits which these people are entitled to receive.

To begin with, I was most alarmed when I learned that California Governor Ronald Reagan proposed to reduce substantially the scope of medical protection now afforded needy persons in California. In addition to proposing cutbacks regarding eligibility for medical assistance, the Governor and his administration also announced that the poor would be required to carry certain costs of hospital care, nursing home care, physicians' visits, and prescription drugs. Such a program would again force many needy people into a grim alternative: to go without necessary health services because the costs would be prohibitive, or to be financially incapacitated because of the outlay of funds for major illness.

When Congress enacted medicaid, it sought to assure that the poor would not assume the entire burden of so-called economy drives proposed by administrations like Governor Reagan's. Cost-sharing was forbidden in the case of those who were categorically poor and cost-sharing for the medically needy had to be reasonably related to the resources of the medically indigent person. It is commendable for any Governor to talk about economy drives, but it is absolutely intolerable that these drives be directed at the people least able to absorb the costs. We need to cut inflation in many areas, but not in the services so vital to the quality of human life.

I also find that the Nixon administration has proposed substantial cutbacks in the scope of insurance protection afforded persons under the medicare program. Under present law, beneficiaries are entitled to 60 free days of hospital care, after paying an initial deductible amount of \$60. Under a bill recently adopted by the Ways and Means Committee, the number of cost-free hospital days would be reduced to 30 and a co-insurance amount of \$7.50 a day would be imposed between the 30th and 60th days of care. The Ways and Means Committee has also proposed to increase the deductible for supplementary medical benefits from \$50 to \$60.

In addition, older people have been deprived of essential convalescent care and rehabilitation after major illness due to an arbitrary and questionable definition of medicare coverage policies. For example, heart and stroke victims who are usually covered for emergency treatment often find that they are denied protections against costs for the rehabilitation so necessary for recovery to self-sufficiency.

While I recognize the need to reduce the rising costs of the medicaid and medicare programs, I cannot do otherwise than oppose these cuts. The way to cut State and Federal costs is not to cut the amount of health care benefits available to those who need them most.

With the advances in medical science that can extend a fuller life and eliminate serious illness through early detection and treatment of many diseases, we must advance in our delivery of health services to the American people allowing the maximum possibilities of good health. Cutbacks instead of increases will serve as a deterrent to preventive care and cause high costs in human suf-

fering and expensive catastrophic illness later.

Financial hardship must be eliminated as an excuse for ill health and allowing early symptoms of disease to go untreated, particularly during childhood. While we need more effective programs for health care to the aging and the poor, we also must provide assistance to those who are not so poor or old to be on the welfare rolls or on medicare, but who are nevertheless unable to pay for medical services.

In order to reduce the cost of medical care and still provide adequate health care coverage, there are two steps we must take. First, we must increase the supply of health services and manpower; second, we must decrease the inefficient utilization of existing services.

One of the principal needs is additional health manpower. Today we face critical shortages of physicians, dentists, nurses, paramedical technicians and technologists and other health-related professions. The Public Health Service estimates that in order to meet current demands, America requires an additional 48,000 physicians, 18,000 dentists, 150,000 nurses, and more than a quarter of a million health personnel.

The problem of manpower shortages and maldistribution is compounded by the lack of auxiliary health personnel who could handle selected tasks which professional personnel must presently handle but which do not require professional expertise. I have cosponsored four major pieces of legislation designed to increase our health manpower: S. 934, the Health Professions Education Assistance Act of 1971; S. 935, the Physician Manpower Support and Services Act of 1971; S. 1331, the Nurse Manpower Training Act and S. 1874, the Children's Dental Health Act of 1971. These bills will help finance education in the health professions, encourage and promote programs to train paramedical personnel and assist medical centers in establishing and operating community health and education services.

In addition to the lack of manpower, there is also a lack of facilities to handle the kind of care patients require. For example, there continues to be unnecessary utilization of hospitals, a very expensive form of care, simply because less expensive alternative forms of care do not exist or are not presently covered under such programs as medicare.

More alternatives to hospital care must be made available. Some of the kinds of facilities which are needed are more hospital outpatient facilities for ambulatory patients, neighborhood centers for the screening and referral of patients and other nonhospital based institutions and homes for patients who require long term, convalescent care rather than emergency or acute care.

Of course, more funding is desperately needed for increased manpower, increased facilities, and increased services. Such an emphasis in funding is of a much higher priority than current decisions by the present administration for Government expenditures would indicate. In the field of health research and services, large amounts of money already appropriated by the Congress have been

frozen by the administration. Important programs in the National Institutes of Health and the Health Services and Mental Health Administration have been crippled or dismantled due to cutbacks, insufficient funding levels, and frozen funds.

I am deeply concerned about this distortion of priorities in our Government spending of the taxpayers money. I believe that health education, services and research are of much greater urgency and importance than more fighting in Vietnam, more ABM's, more instruments of destruction. I intend to fight very hard as a California Senator to achieve a reordering of national priorities, and it is my belief that adequate health care to all Americans must be a matter of the highest priority.

After taking some of the preliminary steps to equip our Nation with more manpower and facilities to improve the present Federal, State, and local health service programs, we must develop new and imaginative programs to increase the efficiency of our health care delivery system.

In 1968, the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower pointed out that "medical care in the United States is more a collection of bits and pieces—with overlapping duplication, great gaps, high cost, and wasted effort—than an integrated system in which needs and efforts are closely related." We need to devise a more comprehensive and coordinated system of care. I vigorously support legislation to setup programs and make funds available for testing new methods of financing and administering services and of reimbursing the providers of these services.

During the first 5 months of the 92d Congress, a number of bills have been introduced with the purpose of developing a nationwide health insurance program. These range from total Government coverage of all health care to various forms of partial Government coverage.

I have cosponsored Senate bill 3, the National Health Security Act. This is a far-reaching piece of legislation and many preliminary steps must be taken in the areas of health manpower, facilities, and present services before such a broad program is implemented. However, if it is my belief that S. 3 and other national health insurance legislation will focus the attention of the Congress on the health care needs of the American people.

TRIBUTE TO MARVIN HAROLD
"PAP" HERNDON

HON. W. C. (DAN) DANIEL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. DANIEL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this past Sunday, May 30, the Danville Register, of Danville, Va., carried a story about Marvin Harold Herndon, "Pap" to his thousands of friends, who retired from the Danville police force on Monday of this week.

Pap has served as a law enforcement officer for 29 years, and has seen many changes in his town and his chosen career. What motivates a man to stay with a profession as maligned and abused as Herndon's? He says:

I love people, all I've ever done is work with people, and that's what I'll keep doing.

Pap Herndon has served well his profession and his fellowman. While he is retiring from his official duties as a dedicated law enforcement officer, he will not retire from life. His influence for good will continue to be felt by the people of our area.

With the thought that my colleagues in the House will want to know what caliber of men serve as police officers in my district, I offer the following for reprint in the RECORD:

"PAP" IS FOR PEOPLE; HE WON'T RETIRE FROM THEM

People are "Pap" Herndon's business. The thousands of Danvillians he has met on his patrolman's beat and the hundreds of little leaguers he has managed all know that. "I love people," he says. "All I've ever done is work with people, and that's what I'll keep doing."

Marvin Harold Herndon walks his downtown beat for the last time tomorrow, but Tuesday he will begin work with the First National Bank, eventually to become the new parking lot's attendant so he can go on meeting people.

After 29 years of policing, 18 years of coaching and a lifetime of spreading happiness wherever he goes, Herndon looks back on a career of good deeds and forward to additional kindness toward fellow Danvillians.

The "baby" of a family of 15 children, Herndon received his nick-name early in life. He called his father "Pappy," he says, so he was named "Pap". His son, M. H. Herndon Jr., sometimes is called "Pap, Jr."

The name stuck so well that Herndon was allowed to put it on his patrolman's badge, becoming the only member of the Danville Police Dept. ever permitted officially to use a nick-name.

Herndon joined the police dept. on June 1, 1942 as a third class patrolman. In 1945 he was transferred to the traffic division and in 1957 he became a motorcycle officer.

He returned to the uniform division as a first class patrolman with the downtown beat in 1961. Four years ago he became senior patrolman of the department.

He remembers many unusual experiences during those 29 years, but especially enjoys telling about two happenings in 1947.

Herndon went looking for hidden illegal whiskey one night just before Christmas with traffic officer C. W. Groff. When the men investigated the home in an alley off Whitmell St. they found no whiskey and no other sustenance either.

The family had had nothing to eat for weeks, so the officers left and returned with milk and sandwiches and toys for the children.

Characteristically, Herndon remembers that incident as one of his most successful "raids."

The other occurrence in 1947 which Herndon still finds humorous was the day he gave a speeding ticket to Gen. Mark W. Clark.

Herndon was riding with Lt. John Wilson when they saw a green Cadillac going too fast and passing numerous trucks. They stopped the car and gave the driver a ticket, even after he announced he was a general. Clark, Herndon remembers with a smile, was not happy.

On a return to Danville some time later, however, Clark commended the police officers for giving him the same treatment afforded all other law-breakers.

Herndon never has played the hard-boiled cop, and has only hit one person with a black jack—in defense of a fellow officer.

"I never have mistreated anybody," he says. "My motto always has been, 'Never let anybody be as nice or as rough as I am.'"

He has served under six police chiefs and has seen several major changes take place in the department since he began.

"There's less excitement in it now," he says, "because people know more about the law. Criminals know as much about law as policemen."

Herndon notes that police today are better educated, better paid and are doing a more scientific job than they were three decades ago.

"Police are better educated but so is the public," he adds. "You don't frighten people any more because you have a uniform. That's good and bad. But people do understand their rights better."

Herndon sees both sides. "The public hasn't as yet ever realized how valuable a good police department or an officer is to his community," he says. "They take policemen for granted."

However, he adds, "A police department has to earn the respect of the public by doing their duty and being fair."

Through the years Herndon has gained not only the respect of the adult public but also the admiration of Danville youth.

A ballplayer in the old Bi-State League as a teenager, Herndon always has maintained his interest in baseball and has infected many local youngsters with the diamond disease.

Until last season, Herndon managed the Pythian Little League team. For 18 years he led young Danvillians in their attempts for first place. More often than not they made it.

"Young people are important," he says. "If one listens to them, they have some new and splendid ideas."

Herndon has received several awards for his civic service, including the VFW Post 8977 Citizenship Award in 1968, and the honor of "Pap Herndon Day" on October 22 of the same year.

The latter honor was bestowed upon him by Danville merchants following a television drawing the week before in which Herndon had drawn his own name from a bowl of thousands of papers and kept his promise not to accept the prize, if, by chance, he picked himself as the winner.

There was a re-drawing, and someone else got the television. In recognition of his honesty and service to the community, the merchants gave Herndon a day all his own and another television set the next week.

There have been other awards and many things to remember with happiness, but Herndon will not be taking the last steps toward full retirement as he walks his beat tomorrow.

"I'm looking forward to retiring from police work," he says. "I have mixed emotions, but I figure 30 years on any job is enough. It's time to let someone else take over. But I have a lot of years ahead of me on another job."

When he walks his beat from Ridge and Main to Bridge and Patton tomorrow afternoon for the last time, he will be walking toward helping more people, not walking away from a job. His new job will be within his last "beat."

As long as people are "Pap's" business, he cannot retire.

VIETNAM POLICY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is the language of House Resolution 319, which I introduced on March 17,

1971. I was hoping it might catch the attention of the administration:

H. RES. 319

Whereas the President of the United States on March 4, 1971, stated that his policy is that: "as long as there are American POW's in North Vietnam we will have to maintain a residual force in South Vietnam. That is the least we can negotiate for."

Whereas Madam Nguyen Thi Binh, chief delegate of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam stated on September 17, 1970, that the policy of her government is "In case the United States Government declares it will withdraw from South Vietnam all its troops and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp, and the parties will engage at once in discussion on:

"the question of ensuring safety for the total withdrawal from South Vietnam of United States troops and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp.

"the question of releasing captured military men."

Resolved, That the United States shall forthwith propose at the Paris peace talks that in return for the return of all American prisoners held in Indochina, the United States shall withdraw all its Armed Forces from Vietnam within sixty days following the signing of the agreement: Provided, That the agreement shall contain guarantee by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of safe conduct out of Vietnam for all American prisoners and all American Armed Forces simultaneously.

A FORMER CONGRESSMAN AND SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION

HON. TIM LEE CARTER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, occasionally something appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD commendatory of the life and deeds of Maurice H. Thatcher, a former Member of this body, and the sole surviving member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, which had supervision of the building of the Panama Canal.

There recently appeared in the well-known publication, Federal Times, May 26 issue, a compact, well-written, and popular story concerning this distinguished Kentuckian. The author is Sarah Wright. In the story, there appear two pictures—one of Mr. Thatcher and the other a depiction of his handshake with President Nixon at the White House where, at the President's invitation, he attended the church services on Sunday, March 7, 1971.

Under leave accorded, I include the text as a part of these remarks:

MAURICE THATCHER BOUND UP WITH CANAL

(By Sarah Wright)

WASHINGTON.—As the S.S. Panama steamed out of New York Harbor on May 6, 1910 it carried a young couple named Thatcher. They had been married two days before and were on their way to the Isthmus of Panama. But they were no ordinary honeymoon couple.

Anne Bell Chinn knew what would be expected of her when she married Maurice H. Thatcher at her father's house in Frankfort, Ky.

On April 12, President William Howard Taft had appointed her future husband to

the seven-member Isthmian Canal Commission. Also, Thatcher had been named head of the Department of Civil Administration.

His young bride would not only be exposed to the rigors of tropical living, she would be expected to serve as an impeccable hostess.

That latter role would suit her well.

Today, Thatcher who was 100 years old last Aug. 15, sits in his memento filled apartment on 16th street and remembers why.

As he talks, the years drop away like leaves. When Mrs. Thatcher's mother died, there were three younger daughters left.

Her father called her aside and said, "Bell, your mother's gone now. Here's my check-book. You and I have to raise this little family."

Experienced beyond her years in the management of household affairs, Thatcher says of his wife, "That's why she was a good hostess at the Canal Zone."

Mrs. Thatcher died in 1960 and the couple had no children.

Thatcher, whose memory for dates and facts is fantastic, explains that the Commission supervised the Canal's construction.

Five of the Commission members were Army and Navy and the sixth man was a sanitarian. Thatcher was actually civilian governor. He is the only surviving member of the Commission.

Construction on the canal began "in desultory fashion" in 1904 and was completed March 31, 1914.

The years he served on the Commission—1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913—construction was at its peak.

When the Thatchers landed, a train took them overland across the Isthmus to Ancon in the Canal Zone.

A photograph album put together by Mrs. Thatcher, who was an artist as well as "a genius with language and flowers," shows what their life was like in Ancon in 1912.

One picture is a group photograph taken on the orchid filled veranda of their large frame commission residence. Thatcher's black hair and moustache are a contrast to his stiff white tropical suit. Also, in the photograph are the two servants brought from the Chinn family in Kentucky.

Yellow fever was at its worst during 1905 and 1906, so "it was substantially cleaned up in the early days."

However, in his role as governor, Thatcher had to assist in sanitary matters.

Aside from yellow fever, there had been malaria and bubonic plague to combat.

"All civil activities were directed by me," says Thatcher, adding that, "if we hadn't had law and order and health, the canal couldn't have been built."

Before he went to the Canal Zone, Thatcher had made quite a name for himself in Kentucky.

Asked about what university he attended, he replies, "The University of Hard Knocks, chiefly."

Though he never went to a "so called college or university," he studied in public and private schools. Thatcher was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Butler County, Ky. in 1892 and began to study law.

He became a licensed attorney and was appointed assistant attorney general of the state in 1898.

In the ensuing years he served as assistant United States district attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, state inspector and examiner for Kentucky and practiced law in Louisville.

Then came appointment to the Isthmian Canal Commission and the years of watching the great Atlantic and Pacific locks take shape, the vast land slides in Culebra Cut and the construction of Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores Locks.

He saw Gatun Lake grow from a body of water no larger than a millpond to what was then the largest artificial lake in the world, where mountains became islands.

Some of his saddest memories are of the many faithful West Indian workers who were blown to bits when premature charges of dynamite went off. These were the workers who took the most dangerous jobs.

Thatcher resigned from the Commission in August 1913.

In 1922 he was elected to the House of Representatives from the Louisville District and served 10 years.

During his years in Congress, Thatcher was responsible for the enactment of conservation legislation and for measures beneficial for the Panama Canal, its employees and the Isthmus.

After he left Congress, Thatcher continued working for the Canal and its employees and for the research of tropical diseases.

He considers his work with the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., and the Gorgas Memorial Library one of his most important and gratifying jobs.

In 1928 Congress passed his legislation authorizing the establishment of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory with an annual grant of \$50,000 for its maintenance and operation by the Institute, in the city of Panama.

Now receiving an annual appropriation of \$500,000, the Laboratory has become the world's chief institution for dealing with research on the cause and prevention of tropical diseases—especially yellow fever and malaria.

Thatcher has been chiefly responsible for obtaining the increased maintenance and operation funds.

For more than 40 years he has served as general counsel of the Institute, dealing mostly with laboratory matters.

Some two years ago, he stepped down as vice-president of the Institute, a post he had held for almost 40 years. At that time he was honorary president.

As a result of his activities connected with the Laboratory, Congress named the \$20 million Thatcher Ferry Bridge across the Canal's Pacific entrance for him in 1961.

This replaced the Thatcher Ferry established during his congressional tenure due to legislation sponsored by him.

Thatcher returned to the Canal Zone to cut the ribbon that opened the bridge to traffic Oct. 12, 1962. He has the huge ribbon cutting shears and the pen used by President Kennedy in approving the bridge legislation, in his apartment.

Among his most prized possessions is a gold medallion awarded to him by the Canal Zone governor for distinguished service to the Canal enterprise.

While in Congress, Thatcher worked with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then Army Chief of Staff, to have the temporary World War I Camp Knox converted into a permanent major military post.

Thatcher saw its potential as the future Fort Knox because it was so vast and so far from the seaboard.

Until last October, Thatcher maintained a law office in Washington.

A 33rd Degree Mason, Thatcher has left his effect to the Scottish Rite Temple across the street from the apartment he has inhabited since 1938.

Among the items in his apartment are 15 framed pens used by U.S. Presidents to sign bills which he was the author of or chiefly responsible for. They run the gamut from Coolidge to Nixon.

There are also Latin American Decorations and a collection of canes of distinguished men.

But the highpoint of his long career as a public servant, if there can be such a highpoint, came on his last birthday when the Panama Canal Society of Washington honored him at the Cosmos Club.

This happened to also be the 56th anniversary of the opening of the canal, and

Gov. Leber of the Canal Zone presented him with gifts.

There was a birthday cake, along with many presents, honors and speeches.

But Thatcher wrote the celebration finale himself. This was a poem he composed called "Come You Back to Panama" and sung that day to the tune of Kipling's "On the Road to Mandalay."

CANDLELIGHTERS—COMMITTED TO INCREASED CANCER RESEARCH

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, the issue of cancer research is today gathering considerable momentum across the country. Indeed the question of appropriate Federal funding levels for this important work is gaining recent widespread attention in Congress and the press.

However, I sometimes wonder if during the process of our deliberations on such measures we tend to overlook the valuable contributions that have been made by lesser known persons and organizations who have also taken up the fight against this most dread disease.

Among those groups that have given this effort its dramatic impact is a Washington area organization called Candlelighters. Formed a year ago this group of some 180 parents of cancer stricken children have impressed upon many of us in Congress and the public the urgent need for expanded funding of cancer research in this country. As parents of children who are themselves a part of the research program they have both witnessed and reaped the benefits of past investments made in cancer research. The months and years that have been added to the lives of these children through recent advances in chemotherapy and other improved methods of treatment betoken the need for a continuing, consistent, and progressively higher level of support from each of us.

In this regard, I commend to you the following article from the Washington Post Potomac magazine of March 28, 1971. This article, prepared by a member of the Candlelighters group, not only speaks of the particularly effective work these dedicated parents are performing for all those who may one day be affected by cancer, but also makes it readily clear that each of us bears a share and a responsibility in combating this disease:

TO THE CANDLELIGHTERS, CANCER IS A VERY PERSONAL WORD

(By Robert A. Becker)

"When the doctor told us, I remember my husband just broke down in great sobs. And I did nothing. It froze me completely. We just knew the disease was a killer and that was about it. And the doctor was saying something about there being too many white blood cells. And he said, 'Mr. Stevens, I want you to come down to Administration with me and sign Jimmy in. And you, Mrs. Stevens, you can take him to his room on the fourth floor.' Jimmy has always been interested in science. Some time ago, we had given him a complete science set for Christmas. Well, I took him down the hall to the elevator and he turned to me and said, 'Momma,

I've got leukemia, haven't I? And you know, what do you say? Finally, I said, 'Well, Jimmy, that's absurd. I don't know. I don't even know what leukemia means.' And he says, 'Well, that's when you have too many white blood cells and not enough red ones.' And we dropped it there."

That was in July, last year. Today, Jimmy is happy and healthy looking—oblivious to the potential effects of leukemia. Except for periodic visits to the hospital for various tests, his world is generally too full of the normal preoccupations of any 11-year-old to give him much time to think about his disease.

For his parents, though, it's another matter. They are one of between 200 and 300 families in the Washington area whose children are presently suffering from one of the many forms of cancer. Many more children have died from the disease. Almost daily, these parents take their children to one of several children's cancer clinics in the area, including the National Institutes of Health, Children's Hospital, Walter Reed, Andrews Air Force Base Hospital, George Washington University Hospital, Georgetown, or a few suburban hospitals. Some patients receive treatment from a small number of private physicians in the area who specialize in hematology (blood disorders) and oncology (solid tumors).

Most parents, like the Stevens, take their child to Children's Hospital for treatment. Vacancies elsewhere are sometimes limited by the availability of beds and trained personnel, or, as in the case at NIH, by the particular disease currently being studied at the time a patient seeks admission.

The strain these families bear is immense. One mother, whose daughter suffers from neuroblastoma, a common form of childhood solid-tumor cancer, explains, "It's a peculiar kind of hell we live in. There is always the constant reminder that a part of our lives will be with us only a little longer and that the going of that child will not be pretty nor easy. It takes an enormous emotional toll from the family members involved."

The personal agony of some parents is further intensified by the fact that not all children can be told about their disease. Parents feel that the emotional strain on some children, especially those old enough to sense the meaning of death, is too great for the child to bear. Consequently, some parents are advised by their doctor to shield their children from specific knowledge about their illness.

In some leukemia cases, parents are advised to withhold the knowledge even from their neighbors and friends. As a result, neighbors of these families are often totally unaware that the little boy or girl next door is fatally ill. The likelihood of neighborhood children overhearing their parents and passing the information on to the sick child that he is going to die is too great a risk to take. This, too, only increases the anxiety and lonely burden these families must bear.

Perhaps strongest of the feelings of parents with cancer stricken children is the sense of utter frustration—frustration that only so much can be done to prolong the life of the child, and that there is so little they can do to help, and so little time. The real limitations of medical science to produce enough answers to save the child's life suddenly become apparent.

Children's Hospital social worker Ruth Boyd explains that "these mothers and fathers are immensely angered that in an advanced society like ours, when we're going to the moon, there's still no cure for cancer. This realization shocks them all the more when they learn that of the 330,000 people who die each year from cancer, many of them are children. In fact, most people find it hard to believe that more children die from cancer than from any other disease. They feel powerless and incensed that so little is being done to fund the amount of research that is needed to find a cure."

Prompted partly by the need to overcome this feeling of helplessness and partly from the need to just communicate with one another, a group of these parents met in the basement of Children's Hospital last April.

Mr. and Mrs. M., who find it necessary to preserve their anonymity even from their neighbors for fear that their young son will learn he has leukemia, spearheaded the formation of the group. "When our son was diagnosed," says Mrs. M., "we called around the country and at NIH to find out what was going on in research, what investigators were doing, what looked hopeful. It was then we learned about the research teams that were cut back and some even disbanded. We heard about one researcher who had been in the field for 20 years and was getting out because his project was being cut back so many times, he couldn't maintain his equipment or keep an adequate medical staff. He had reached the point where all he was doing was submitting and resubmitting proposals for grants and being turned down or only getting half of what he needed."

Learning this, the assembled group of 40 or so parents, whose children were being treated at Children's, soon realized their mission. "In about two hours, this group of people who had only seen each other in waiting rooms or elsewhere in the hospital, agreed on their goals pretty firmly," recalls the group's first president, Peter G. Koltnow, a civil engineer engaged in urban highway transportation.

Calling themselves the "Candlelighters" from the quotation, "It's better to light one candle than to curse the darkness," the group set about to accomplish three main objectives: to encourage and support continuing research efforts toward finding a cure; increase public awareness of the acute need for expanded research efforts; and to help each other cope with the burdens they all shared. (The candle metaphor is attributed to a Chinese proverb.)

Says Koltnow, "We specifically wanted to avoid duplicating the work of other groups such as the American Cancer Society and the Leukemia Society, which are largely oriented toward fund raising activities." Koltnow, 41, who lost a 4-year-old daughter last February to leukemia, explains, "The group's goals were aimed not only at immediate increased federal funding, but we also wanted to insure more consistent, long-term funding for cancer research. There should be some assurance that today's research efforts will be continued to some fruitful conclusion."

As their first course of action, the parents arranged to meet with members of the House Subcommittee for HEW Appropriations, the congressional body that initiates appropriations for the National Cancer Institute.

Response to the Candlelighters' pleas was sympathetic if non-committal. Practically all congressmen had had some personal experience with cancer which made them somewhat sensitive to the parents' message. Committee Chairman Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.), who was himself cured of cancer nine years ago, Rep. W. R. Hull (D-Mo.), whose wife was lost to the disease, and Rep. Charlotte T. Reid (R-Ill.) were among the more enthusiastic in their concern for the group's cause. Other outspoken supporters of the Candlelighters were Reps. Joel T. Broyhill (R-Va.) and Gilbert Gude (R-Md.), both of whom have close aides who are members of the parents' group.

One congressman, who was not on the subcommittee, reportedly dismissed the group assembled in his office with, "Well, I have people coming in here every day, begging. I'll put your junk in my file, but I'll never get around to reading it." A mother of a child now living with leukemia said later, "I couldn't believe it—what was happening. Everybody was just floored." One father in

the group berated himself, saying, "And to think I voted for that guy."

Dr. Sanford Leikin, chief of hematology and oncology at Children's testified that "through the past five years, there has been a diminution in the amount that the National Cancer Institute has given to our program and besides that, there has been an increasing spiral in costs. This has hampered our conduct of clinical investigations for patients with leukemia and with solid tumors. Our allocation has been cut about a third overall in the last four to five years." In response to a suggestion from the committee that Federal appropriations have increased, Dr. Leikin replied, "Not to us. I have had at least three of four calls from the fiscal officer in the Cancer Institute saying, 'I am sorry, we have to cut. We are cutting all the grants, and you will have to take a 10 per cent cut or a 20 per cent cut.'"

Children's treats about 100 young cancer patients a year. There are usually five or more patients at a time in the hospital's cancer ward. In addition, the staff of four physicians, including two pediatric hematology-oncology fellows, administers treatment to 30 to 50 outpatients a week who receive chemotherapy to keep their cancers under control.

Grants to Children's and other cancer research facilities are usually made for a period of from three to five years at which time they are reviewed and either renewed or, as in a number of cases in the country, cancelled for lack of funds.

Of the \$190.3 million that was appropriated for the National Cancer Institute, (NCI) for fiscal 1970, less than \$181 million was actually spent. Over \$9 million was retained in the Treasury reserves because, as NCI Director Dr. Carl G. Baker explains, "There just wasn't enough federal money to go around." Annual inflationary costs further eroded the amount of research that could have been accomplished.

Candlelighter reaction to these cuts reflects a note of anger and disappointment, especially from those in the group who have already lost a child. One particularly "militant" father blames what he terms "cockeyed priorities" in federal spending as the chief reason why there is still no cure for cancer.

With somewhat less vehemence, another father in the group adds, "After you've seen your child die from a tumor that slowly obliterated her ability to breathe, it's hard to get excited about putting a man on the moon when so little is being done to preserve our most valuable resource—a human life."

To offset the likelihood of new reductions in the cancer research budget, the Candlelighters turned their efforts toward a campaign to urge people to write to the President asking him to direct the Office of Management and Budget to spend all the money appropriated for the fight against cancer. Appearing on radio and television interview shows and sending letters to friends and relatives throughout the country, the Candlelighters generated a significant volume of responses both to the President and to various members of Congress.

Partly due to the Candlelighters' effort and those of other active groups concerned with cancer research, the House of Representatives added an extra \$25 million to the President's original 1971 request of \$202 million for the National Cancer Institute. The Senate version of the HEW bill added another \$8 million for a total of \$235 million. Having lost \$5 million in the conference committee, the new HEW bill signed this January by the President contains an appropriation of \$230 million to be spent in cancer research for the 1971 fiscal year. About \$21 million of this amount is for new research in virology, the study of cancer related viruses.

In his recent State of the Union address, President Nixon rekindled the hopes of many cancer-stricken families by announcing he

would "ask appropriations of an extra \$100 million to launch an intensive campaign to find a cure for cancer." He added that he would "ask later for whatever additional funds can effectively be used."

Candlelighter members were heartened if somewhat cautious in their response to the President's message. Said one Arlington mother, "We could hardly believe it was true; mainly because there's still some time for our child." Others, perhaps mindful of past cutbacks and past disappointments, adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

All see the President's move as a first step toward what they hope will be an all-out national commitment to find a cure for cancer.

New moves to expand the cancer effort have also come from Senators Edward Kennedy and Jacob Javits in a bill jointly introduced this January to create a new National Cancer Authority. The new agency would absorb the functions of the National Cancer Institute, now a part of NIH, and would function as an independent agency in direct line under the President. Such a move would drastically reduce the number of people presently involved in administrative decisions between the NCI, the NIH, HEW and the President. More significant, the new Authority would have the power to commit available funds until expended instead of on a year-to-year basis.

Candlelighters view the renewed interest to increase federal support of cancer research as a major victory, albeit one for which they are paying a terribly high price. "But it's just a beginning," says Koltnow.

Although they are enthusiastic about the President's expressed concern and the proposed Kennedy-Javits legislation, the group is nonetheless reluctant to become involved in partisan politics by espousing one program over the other. "Our concern is not so much in the intricacies of party politics as it is in insuring some immediate progress toward a cure," Koltnow explains.

Dramatic progress in pediatric oncology has been made in the past 10 to 15 years, largely as a result of sharp increases in federal appropriations to the National Cancer Institute during the mid 1950s. For many years before that, there were no beds in pediatric wards of general hospitals or children's hospitals for young cancer victims. Very few surgeons and pediatricians were involved with cancer in children. There was the general feeling that very little or nothing of significance could be done for children suffering from the disease. Indeed, there was no hope at all for the treatment of children with acute leukemia. In cases of children with solid-tumor cancers, the prevalent belief was that if a child could not be cured immediately by surgery and radiotherapy, the outlook was hopeless.

Today, with the dramatic advances made in chemotherapy and other recent techniques, the prognosis is somewhat brighter. New drugs and methods of treatment developed within the last decade have added three to five years to the life of a leukemia patient instead of a few months.

In letters to 80 key hospitals serving cancer patients across the country, the Candlelighters have also urged the formation of similar parents' groups. Under the leadership of Dr. Richard W. Wolk, a new Candlelighter group in San Rafael, Calif., has begun urging congressional leaders to adopt stronger measures for combating cancer.

In Orlando, Fla., a similar parents' group, headed by a dentist, Dr. Malcolm Henley, has also begun to make dramatic progress in urging increased cancer funding.

Endorsement of the Candlelighters' activities has come from children's hospitals and treatment centers all over the country. Parents' groups are being organized at many of these hospitals such as those in Houston, New York, Winston-Salem, Memphis, Philadelphia and many other communities.

"There certainly isn't any apathy to what we're doing," comments one father whose child has a Wilms' tumor, a frequent childhood cancer of the kidney. "The issue just has never been dramatized sufficiently. No one really gave much thought to the space race until Sputnik went up. Nor do we pay much attention to race relations until we're energized by a riot. Many of us care little about education until our kids are in school. We realized the public can't be fired up about everything, all the time. But they can be made concerned about a problem that in all likelihood will affect them or their children. And that's what we're doing now."

A father whose child is currently in a relapse with lymphosarcoma adds, "We accept the loss of our parents even though many of them happen to die from cancer. But it's hard for anyone to imagine that a small child—even babies—can die from this disease."

For the parents in the group who feel unable to participate in legislative activities, membership in Candlelighters fulfills a number of other needs.

"Without planning it that way, we began to notice that this 'action therapy' was personally good for us," says Koltnow. "In doing something we were convinced was useful for the next child who comes to a hospital to be diagnosed, we discovered that our involvement was also helping to relieve the feeling of futility we all were experiencing."

"We've all learned something from our experience with this group," comments one mother of a 9-month-old patient. "Just seeing how others are coping makes me feel surer that I can make it, too."

At a recent meeting of the group, a panel of parents, each with children of different ages and different types of cancers, discussed various ways each family was handling their adjustment both to the disease and the child. Observed by research fellows and social workers from three hospitals, the meeting helped parents see that their job is not only to help the child survive as long as possible, but to provide him with hope and something approximating a normal family life. "That's really all you can offer these children," commented one panel member. "You can't offer them a happy adulthood. All you can give them is a happy childhood."

But hard as it is for parents whose children may be dying, a happy childhood still requires that some degree of discipline be maintained in the home. A Fairfax mother, whose son has leukemia, says that "one of the hardest things to adjust to is treating him just as we did before the diagnosis. If he needs to be punished, he gets it. If he needs a good spanking, he gets that, too. The only difference, now, is that I suspect I might be a little more loving in my punishment."

The greatest adjustment these parents have to make is to revalue their child's life in terms of future potential. "We tend to look upon our kids as junior adults," says one Candlelighter mother. "No matter how old they are, we think of them in terms of what they will become, how they will develop, what kind of people they will be when they grow up. And we teach them how to do things that will expand their own abilities as they grow up and mature—to adjust and to learn and be competent people. But when there is a limit to this, you have to construct a whole new set of values to fit that child's life. You have to acknowledge or understand that childhood has a value of its own, and it's an end to itself. It's suddenly not just a preparation for adulthood. And all this is very difficult for a family to adjust to."

Equally important to these parents is the opportunity to get the facts about cancer and current research efforts.

Many of the parents were generally uninformed about cancer before joining the group. Says Koltnow, "We didn't even know about the work of the Leukemia Society until after our child had died."

More significant to some is the conviction that what they are doing will bring about some tangible results. Social worker Ruth Boyd says, "They're not just spinning their wheels in Candlelighters. Potentially, this is going to have some impact on the priorities that the government is assigning to research spending. These people are in a position to tell the real story in a way nobody else can."

Candlelighter Tom Tweel, a 32-year-old lawyer whose baby daughter, Tracy, died from neuroblastoma a year ago, says, "Getting some kind of personal advice and consolation is fine. But being able to participate in bringing about a solution—that for me is the number one contribution Candlelighters makes."

Activity in Candlelighters often encourages many families to do more as a family unit. Ruth Boyd, whose job it is to counsel the parents of young cancer sufferers and guide them through the grief therapy process, explains how "many parents learn to live one day at a time. They have to. They try to make each day as productive as possible by cramming in as many fun times as they can. People take trips to Europe, the West Indies or to Disneyland. They go camping and do any number of things. Total family involvement is emphasized much more. Cancer in one of the children has brought some families much closer together. We've even seen couples who were separated come back together again after their child was diagnosed."

Most parents who are new to the group are somewhat surprised at the complete absence of any morbidity or visible sadness. "What intrigues me about Candlelighters," says one new member, "is that together we are a fairly happy group of people. If someone is feeling very bad because their child is back in the hospital or something, they usually submerge it or they might drop out for a while."

"We've been able to sublimate our feelings," says one young father, "to the business of getting our work done. We know we're involved in something important. It's not like knitting dollies for our boys overseas or going around the neighborhood with a tin cup."

Of the 140 members presently in Candlelighters, slightly more than half maintain active participation. In some cases, one spouse might be enthusiastic while the other may react negatively to the group. Frequently, after a child dies, one or both parents will return to the group after a period of grief and adjustment to their loss. In several instances, parents who were eager to join the group could not bring themselves to leave their child even long enough to attend a meeting. With their children now gone, they devote all their spare time and energy to the activities of Candlelighters. Many of these parents look upon their participation in Candlelighters as a memorial to their children. Approximately one-third of the parents have lost their children.

Parents whose children are in various stages of remission maintain the hope that possibly their child will be the miracle one. "I've got to look at it from the standpoint he's going to be around for a long time," says one father of an 11-year-old leukemia victim. "I don't think I could go through each day with the thought he's going to die one of these days. I think about these kids who have had it for five years, and more. And I just keep saying, 'Well, there's a great possibility he could be one of them.'"

The knowledge that within the group there are at least four families where children have survived well beyond the normal expectancy is sometimes enough to sustain the hopes of even the most fatalistic in the group.

Candlelighters are currently preparing an "Activist Handbook" for distribution to concerned parents and groups. Financed entirely

by contributions from the parents, the handbook outlines steps for forming similar organizations, describing projects for community action and guidelines for generating state and congressional support for cancer research.

As one father put it, whose 2½-year-old daughter recently died in his arms from neuroblastoma, "We're not paranoid about what we're doing. We all pretty well recognize that when cures are found, they probably won't be of much help to our children. But what kind of answers are you going to give the family who brings their child to the hospital to be diagnosed of cancer 5 or 10 years from now? Don't we all have a responsibility to them?"

**PATRIOT CURTIS B. DALL RECEIVES
FREEDOM AWARD**

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, at a gathering of the Order of Lafayette held in the Shoreham Hotel on May 22, an address was delivered to a distinguished group by Col. Curtis B. Dall of Washington, one of the recipients of its coveted Freedom Award.

Recalling the bonds of friendship that have long existed between France and this country and stressing some problems that to some extent confront both nations today, Colonel Dall's forthright remarks were enlightening to many.

Drawing upon his vast knowledge gained over several decades of study, observation, and firsthand experience in the arena of national and world affairs, Colonel Dall presents significant events and personages contributing to the low ebb of freedom in the world today and makes a stirring plea for a return to constitutional principles.

The attending French military attaché congratulated him, as did many others, for his candid speech.

I insert Colonel Dall's speech at this point in my remarks and recommend highly that our colleagues read it:

THE ORDER OF LAFAYETTE

(By Col. Curtis B. Dall)

Mr. Chairman, Colonel Fish, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Patriots: I am highly honored to receive from the distinguished Order of Lafayette, its "Freedom Award", this evening.

Before I address you concerning the serious aspects of our present confrontation with forces hostile to our survival as a free Constitutional Republic, may I extend my thanks to the Honorable "Ham" Fish—a friend of many years—for his warm remarks concerning the book I wrote: "F.D.R. My Exploited Father-in-Law". It was written, off and on, over a period of seven years, and I hoped that its messages would be of pertinent value to its readers—particularly to the next generation—our young citizens, now prime targets for much misleading propaganda.

I am sure that "Ham's" book—soon to be published—will be most interesting, and I look forward to reading it with much anticipation.

The Order of Lafayette, over the years, has been active in preserving and maintaining close relations between this Country and France—a relationship that extends back to the early history of this Country in its ex-

tended struggle to obtain Liberty. May its valuable efforts continue to be effective—in ever broadening circles—on behalf of the cause of Freedom and Liberty!

Today's world is filled with vast unrest, pock-marked with tensions, and, in some areas, racked with bloodshed. Our need to maintain the Freedom and Liberties of our Western Civilization, therefore, is most apparent! A stern duty falls upon each one of us to maintain our blessings! Barefaced Anarchy confronts us today! This dire situation, however, has not been thrust upon us by chance. It has been duly planned to cause these present conditions, during the past 170 years.

Each of us, in this distinguished audience must carefully appraise our current situation by retracing in our minds, step by step, the program of complete distortion, by means of which we have been so successfully misled as to reach a point 180 degrees at variance with the sound precepts of our Founding Fathers! We have violated the Natural Laws, and the day of reckoning is now at hand.

The great Marquis de Lafayette came to these shores in our time of need and rendered great service as a volunteer in our Continental Army. Back in 1918, along with many thousands of my fellow citizens, I had the privilege of personally expressing my appreciation to France, and to the memory of the great Lafayette, when France was then facing grave problems!

Yes, our Founding Fathers, under the guidance of God, created something here of far-reaching value! They gave to us to develop and carry forward, a well nigh perfect Union!

I have mentioned that, after our start, we have been grossly misled by trusted leaders and by numerous men of high station! True; hence, today we reel and suffer from their destructive, distorted policies which now confront us:

- (1) Unsound Indoctrination vs Sound Education.
- (2) Injustice vs Justice.
- (3) Immorality vs Morality.
- (4) Defenselessness vs Defense.
- (5) Domestic Tensions vs Domestic Tranquility.
- (6) Sprawling Federal Bureaucracy vs Limited Central Government.
- (7) Unsound Money vs Sound Money.
- (8) Dangerous Welfare Projects vs General Welfare.
- (9) Apostasy in all our Churches vs Spiritual Background.
- (10) The Destruction of Home vs Healthy Family Life.
- (11) Deceitful One-Worldism vs Patriotism!
- (12) A Federal "Sugar Daddy" now near Bankruptcy vs Free Enterprise and Debt-Free Money.

Leadership calls for a realistic appraisal of why our Country is now 180 degrees "off course", and just who caused it—and what steps must be taken to reset our Ship-of-State on a sound course. Shall we sit idly by and continue to see it founder? Certainly not!

These down-grading steps can be outlined and duly documented! Tonight, I propose to point-out the offending implementors, or groups whose goals, via One-World Government, are to control all of the money—all of the important raw materials, and all of the chief markets throughout the world!

Should these unworthy goals be ultimately attained, we would then be governed by a few oligunists! (An oligarchy controlling Communists.) They have borrowed heavily from Plato and his era, and, self-servingly, visualize a small, ruling élite, supported by a strong, protective Army—for "Peace", of course! And, lastly, a mass of oppressed workers—the victims of a secret engine of destruction of individual liberty! It would represent a distinct change from the "I am" of today, to the "I hope" or "We are", of the One-Worlders. I want no part of the latter! So, let the chips fall!

Now, I will outline this "Chain of Destruction", and begin with the State Socialism as expounded at Oxford, England, from 1870 to 1900, by John Ruskin. His Socialism and theories, largely drawn from Plato, gained some aggressive followers, the leading one of which was the great Cecil Rhodes. He, in turn, attracted the support of some leading European private bankers, such as Alfred Beit and Lord Rothschild, and amassed a great fortune in Gold and Diamonds in South Africa! Much of his vast fortune was spent in visualizing and promoting a One-World Federation of Nations under the leadership of England and America, as a starting point.

In 1891, Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Milner formed a Secret Society known as the "Round Table". Rather significantly, at this very time, Theodor Hertzfel started a world-wide political organization called "Zionism"—no doubt, planning the gradual control of the Round Table group, down the road. Twenty years later, the Round Table Secret Society broadened into the Council on Foreign Relations, in America, and into the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in England, a counterpart organization. Around 1927, the Institute of Pacific Relations was formed, thus completing a world-wide coverage for the One-World conspiratorial planners!

The C.F.R. (meaning The Council on Foreign Relations) is sometimes termed the "Eastern Establishment". It has always exerted great political, financial, and religious pressures to gradually socialize and de-Christianize, and alter the life in the United States from behind the scenes!

Hence, unwittingly—or wittingly—drawn by the desire for profits or personal political power and status, into this secret network of Rhodes and Milner have come numerous leading figures in American life, along with some of their trusted associates. For example, in the field of Finance: the J. P. Morgan Group, the Rockefeller Group, the Whitneys, the Seligmans, U.S. agents of Europe's Rothschild Complex, such as: August Belmont, Kuhn Loeb, Lazard Brothers, Otto Kahn, Averell Harriman, Arthur F. Burns, and others. In Law: John W. Davis, Paul Cravath, the Dulles Brothers, Arthur Goldberg, Frank Polk, Eustace Seligman, Earl Warren, and others.

Among News Writers—and very important—are: Walter Lippmann and Arthur H. Sulzberger. In Education: Numerous Presidents of—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, etc. The Military has not been overlooked, including Robert Strange McNamara and General William C. Westmoreland. In Politics: Norman Davis, Thomas Lamont, and most of our recent Presidents, including one-time Member, Richard Nixon, now dutifully assisted by approximately 70 Members of the "C.F.R. Club" in Washington, all placed in key spots, including Henry Kissinger. What a great contribution to the support and maintenance of our Constitutional Republic this One-World Socialist group makes!

Concerning Newspapers, nearly all of the important items in the news media have been bought, or are now firmly controlled by interests very close to the Establishment, so as to provide it with the needed protective cover for the expanded Rhodes-Milner Secret Planning Complex and its One-World Government. Hence, the misnamed United Nations was duly formed as a plausible vehicle to assist in the destruction of our revered United States, and to slyly assist its entry into a One-World Government, run by International Bankers and their appointed network of "Fronts"—including Charles Yost and Alger Hiss.

The most important United States link in this power chain is the Federal Reserve Bank System, the form of which was introduced to us in 1910-1912 by the late Paul Warburg, of Kuhn Loeb & Company, whom I knew. This is a central banking system featuring debt-financing. It is a privately owned, or

controlled, fractional reserve, central bank of money issue, Congress, in 1913, improperly entered into a contract, or Act, with it, thus violating Article I, Section 8, Paragraph 5, of our Constitution. This most powerful central banking system should be completely overhauled and updated! Our money should be issued by the United States Treasury, debt-free at the point of origin, and the money quantity outstanding, placed under Scientific Management Control, in terms of the volume of physical production and population increase.

Our sugar-coated Income Tax Law was introduced by President Wilson on behalf of his mentors, so the Federal Reserve Bank System would be quite sure of receiving its vast annual interest from the American people—and to hold down rising prosperity in our Middle Class citizens.

These groups and various individuals, just mentioned, comprise the main "strands" of the closely-knit "Eastern Establishment" and the C.F.R. But last, and by no means least, Ladies and Gentlemen, come the very large Foundations in this Country, almost tax free, staffed and "trusted" by the appointees of the hard core leaders of the C.F.R. and the Round Table! Some important ones are: The Carnegie Foundations, the Ford Foundation (the largest one), the Fels Foundation, the Stern Foundation, the Filene Foundation, and numerous others, managed under the whiplash of the international-minded Fabian Socialists clustered in and about the Council on Foreign Relations.

These giant Foundations hand out, annually, directly and obliquely, hundreds of millions of dollars in numerous "projects" and "grants"—even including some subversive efforts, much of which is used to deliberately advance the program of One-World Socialism, and thus to gradually undermine and destroy our revered Constitutional Republic for their self-serving objectives.

Having spent twenty-five years in Wall Street and, in addition, having been duly exposed to some of the political "doings" in and about the White House, I feel obligated to frankly describe this long-planned, well-financed and implemented network of many distinguished, suave, often deceitful One-World Socialists, as something literally incredible! Apparently, "Big Money" has no loyalty whatsoever, to any country, which, to me, is something most dismaying! Note that while most of our forebears have been working and striving to build up a country wherein Freedom of Opportunity and Free Enterprise could reign for the benefit of all, during the last eighty years, these expanded Rhodes-Milner Groups have been secretly working to nullify all our efforts for the benefit of a very few! The Oligonists!

Yes, this situation is *incredible*—but *true!* In Washington, on Capitol Hill, LIBERTY LOBBY—often called "The People's Lobby"—of which I am its Chairman, works very hard every day with the Congress to aid the cause of sound and constructive legislation. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, (and I have this on excellent authority), do not count on the Congress to reset our Ship-of-State! This is wishful thinking! Count on yourselves and your neighbors! Once the People learn the Truth, as I have just bluntly outlined to you in brief, things will begin to happen! They should! We have a confused "next generation" to bear in mind! We have a "Trust" to administer for them! We must hand down, unsullied, the gifts we have received from our Fathers. Furthermore, we must not let Christianity become stifled, contaminated, or malmed by well-financed Atheists festooned in the high echelons of One-World Socialism! That objective, they must succeed in reaching before their "One-World", so called, can possibly become a reality. Hence, be alerted! Always remember that the long-planned program of destruction for us comes down upon us from the top, not from the

bottom up, strange and surprising though this may sound. Do remember this as it is *my main message* for you tonight.

As Sovereign Citizens, we must redouble our efforts and plan to reorganize our Government. Today, our representative government, as such, has almost vanished, giving way to ruthless, hidden power politics, financed by the Establishment! It has been craftily usurped by their appointees, and by the "hand-me-downs" of the Rhodes-Milner Secret Societies, aimed to dictate to, and control, all the People! But I feel that "Plato" is quite outmoded in the U.S.A.!

Personally, I want no part in such a projected, drab, soulless regime, and I will continue to oppose it! Furthermore, I firmly believe that, upon reflection, you will agree!

In closing, therefore, may I recall the stirring words coming from the lips of valiant French soldiers standing before Verdun, in World War I, bravely defending that great Military Citadel—words that can well become our rallying cry to hurl back this arrogant, well-disguised avalanche of self-serving World Socialism now threatening to engulf us, along with our Liberty and Freedom—a program artfully concealed from us by "our" Press! The French battle cry was: "Il ne passeront pas!"—"They shall not pass!"

They shall not pass!!!

CURTIS B. DALL.

UNDERSTANDING AND GOOD WILL JOIN BETHLEHEM, PA., AND TANDABAYASKI, JAPAN—SISTER "CHRISTMAS CITIES"

HON. FRED B. ROONEY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following material which I have referred to earlier today, which I believe will be of interest to the Members:

REMARKS OF H. E. NOBUHIKO USHIBA

Mr. Fenninger, Bishop Warneke, Mrs. Johnstone, Mayor Payrow, Mr. Sakon, ladies and gentlemen.

In 1955, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Nagasaki entered into the first of many sister-city relationships which now exist between the United States and Japan. Not long afterward, in July, 1959, the relationship between Bethlehem and Tondabayashi was founded.

It was founded as the result of the spontaneous inspiration of leaders of the Bethlehem community and of Tondabayashi who say, in the "Christmas Cities" of our respective countries, the basis for a friendship which would survive obstacles of language, culture and distance.

Today we gather to honor the product of another act of spontaneous good-will in that relationship—the offer of Mr. Yoshinaga Sakon to come to Bethlehem and design this beautiful garden for your city Center, and your whole-hearted cooperation in bringing this project to successful fruition, including the staging of this lovely dedication ceremony.

The product of your combined labors is beside us today. It is called the Garden of Serenity, a name which has great significance. Serenity means many things—peace, rest, equanimity. It is a fitting name indeed for this lovely garden.

In joining with you in this dedication may I wish the people of Bethlehem many hours and many days of serenity. It is my wish that you will continue to develop friendship

with your sister city of Tondabayashi. It is through international friendship of this firm and spontaneous kind that one day, not only our two countries but even all the world, may come to enjoy the serenity of world peace through mutual understanding. If this lovely garden we inaugurate today is but a step along that path, it is something of which the people of both Bethlehem and Tondabayashi should be very proud.

ADDRESS BY H. E. NOBUHIKO USHIBA

Chairman Moore, Dr. Weidner, President Wallace, Congressman Rooney, Secretary Reich, Mayor Payrow, Mr. Sakon, ladies and gentlemen.

I am very pleased to be here tonight and to meet with you distinguished leaders of the business community of the Greater Bethlehem Area. I appreciate the kind words of introduction I have received from Congressman Rooney, a gentleman who represents you so ably in the Congress. I only hope that my few remarks are equal to this splendid occasion.

Before I begin I must tell you that I have had a most pleasant afternoon in and around this city. I have been very impressed with the great sense of tradition that I have observed here, as well as with some of your more recent building projects. There is a great sense of vitality here. And I must say, also, that everyone I have met has been most kind and thoughtful.

This evening I would like to say a few words about present and future relations between the United States and Japan.

Tomorrow, as you know, we are going to dedicate the Japanese-style "Garden of Serenity" which Mr. Sakon and his colleagues from Tondabayashi, Japan, have designed and built in your City Center complex.

I am delighted to see that, as one might say, a small piece of Japan will enjoy such a prominent location in your city. I hope that it will, in some small way, add to the beauty of your splendid Center and provide, as its name implies, a haven in which you may find peace from time to time, in the course of a busy day.

In the broader sense I hope, also, that this garden will help solidify the friendship which Bethlehem and Tondabayashi are developing with each other. It is through such exchanges that you will come to have a better knowledge, not only of Tondabayashi, but also of the whole of Japan.

Frankly speaking, I for one do not delude myself that all Americans are intimately familiar with Japan, its history and its customs. However, I am impressed that more and more people in this country are showing new interest in Japan. By inviting me here this evening you have demonstrated that you wish to know more about Japan. I am glad to see this interest and I would like to encourage you to let this occasion act as an additional stimulus leading you to find out more about us. It is through such inquiry and the understanding it brings that the bonds between our two countries can become truly strong.

Of course, this proposition holds in the reverse also—we Japanese must do all we can to learn about and understand you and your country. We are working at this. Actually, we have something of a headstart in this respect, since, as you may know, English is the most widely taught and understood foreign language in Japan. In addition, our newspapers carry a great deal of news from America—everything from major political statements and other activities to the results of major U.S. sporting events. Many American TV shows and movie films are also shown in Japan. (You have not seen "Bonanza" until you have seen it with Japanese dialogue).

Also, the rate of tourism by Japanese in this country is growing at a fantastic rate.

Last year some 200,000 Japanese visited the United States. I think I can safely predict that this number will continue to increase in the years ahead.

Needless to say, such mutual exchange of people and information is a most important element in producing the high level of cooperation which our two countries enjoy today.

I hope I do not sound too much like a diplomat when I say that such cooperation is as necessary now as it has been at any time in past history. The reason is simple. The way of life among nations is such in 1971 that we are all interdependent, or at least have substantial effects on each other.

An American ping-pong team visits China; heads of state all around the world are greatly interested. An engine company fails in Great Britain; the American defense posture is affected.

Three hundred and fifty years ago the English poet John Donne wrote the famous lines:

"No man is an island, entire of itself;
Everyman is a piece of the continent, a part
of the main;"

—"Devotions" 1623.

Today he would have to add underlines and an exclamation point.

As for Japan and the United States, President Nixon expressed the importance of our relationship in his 1970 State of the Union Message when he called it "a linchpin for peace in the Pacific."

Indeed, when one realizes that the size of the Japanese economy, about one-fifth of the American economy, is bigger than that of all of the rest of Asia together, excluding that of Mainland China whose economy is about half the size of ours, and that together the economies of the United States and Japan are equal to those of the rest of the Free World combined, one can appreciate just how important our cooperation is.

As we meet here tonight I am pleased to say that the strong ties which have bound the United States and Japan together during the post-War period are becoming increasingly strong. Most of such "good news" unfortunately is not as well known as are some of the recent frictions that have arisen between our two countries, but that is all the more reason for us not to slight them.

In the area of economics, for instance, where most of our current frictions lie, did you know that only 10 percent of Japan's production goes into export? This is a smaller percentage than is true for most countries of Western Europe, for instance, and is a far cry from an export "blitz". By contrast in West Germany the percentage of GNP represented by exports is 18%, in England 19%, and in the Netherlands 35%. Also, were you aware that not only in the well-publicized cases of steel mill products and the recent textile case, but beginning back in 1956 Japan adopted voluntary controls on a number of other items which have included bicycles, wall tiles, umbrellas, high-class porcelain, bearings, dry cells and so on?

On the other side of the coin, regarding access to Japan's markets, did you know that Japan has dropped import restrictions on more than one-third of the items (from 98 to 60) that as recently as a year ago were on our restricted list? Further reductions are scheduled for this month and September of this year which will put us on a par with other industrialized countries in this respect. Likewise, we have broken substantial ground towards allowing foreign investment into Japan. At present, having completed three steps out of a four-step round of liberalization begun in 1967, a total of 70 to 80% of our industrial sectors has been opened for foreign investment of at least 50% foreign ownership. When, in this fall, the fourth step has been taken, only a very limited number of sectors will remain unopened, which will then be specified in the form of

a negative list. We plan to improve on this start in the coming years.

I am not trying to say that no problems exist in this area of economics. But I am trying to point out some elements of Japan's cooperation. Within the last 2-3 years, as the balance of our trade with the world has shifted in our favor and as several of our domestic industries have shown increasing strength, my Government has made the irreversible decision to step up its liberalization of trade and investment so that Japan assumes her full international responsibility in world economic affairs. I think you will become aware of this pattern in the coming months if you are not already.

Equally important as economic affairs are matters of national security. In recent years Japan has taken upon itself increasing responsibility for the basic defense of its homeland against attack by conventional forces. The build-up of such a military capability is basic to Japan's defense policies and is, I believe, very much in the spirit of the so-called Nixon Doctrine which calls for a larger share of the defense burden around the world to be borne by America's allies.

At the same time, Japan relies firmly, especially for our "nuclear umbrella", on the mutual security pact which we have had with the United States since we regained our sovereignty in 1952. Our policy with regard to nuclear weapons on Japanese soil, as my government has repeatedly said, is to uphold the three principles of no manufacture, no possession and no emplacement of such weapons by Japan. Nor would the citizens of Japan, who have what we call a nuclear allergy after the War, support any other policy.

Of course, Japan saves a great deal of money by having a very modest defense budget. Even doubling our defense budget over the next five years, as Japan is thinking of doing, we would average only \$3 billion per year on such expenditures, less than one percent of our Gross National Product. Moreover, since we do not wish a military role in the world, in fact, it is our firm policy not to assume one, we then must find other ways to fulfill our obligations to world peace. One role we have taken on is in the area of foreign aid. We believe that aid constitutes a meaningful form of anticipatory peace-building. Hopefully, countries who can be encouraged to have a stake in world peace, by becoming "have" nations, rather than "have not" nations, will share the values of the United States and Japan regarding world peace.

Like many other Japanese statistics, those related to our aid-giving have also soared. By 1975 we plan to be giving aid at a level equal to that given by the U.S.—today—about \$4 billion annually. A substantial portion of this aid is given in direct cooperation with the United States through such multilateral channels as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

In the short time that I have left I also want to mention one further area of cooperation between our two countries.

We have heard a great deal in recent years about Japan's "economic miracle". It is a catchy phrase—"economic miracle." But like most such phrases it tells only a part of the story.

What it does not say is that Japan's development has been uneven. That we have great needs yet to fill in the way of such social infrastructure as highways, bridges, airports, and harbors; public housing; and sewage facilities. Also, it does not tell you of the tremendous ecology problems that we face in Japan as a compact country which produces roughly five times the GNP per acre as does the United States.

We are really just getting started on these problems on a large scale. And as a first step we are working very closely with experts in your country. In fact at the end of this

month our cabinet minister in charge of environmental affairs will be in this country to discuss matters of environmental protection and natural resources with his counterparts in your government. Since both of our countries have placed a high priority on solving these problems, undoubtedly our cooperation in this area will be of great value to both countries. By the way, those of you in the room who have some concern over the cost to your company of increased environmental protection may gain some comfort from knowing that your counterpart in Japan labors under the same burden.

In short, as the world gets smaller and as all of our problems get larger, the United States and Japan find themselves more and more drawn into a wide variety of cooperative efforts. Indeed, it would be strange if the case were otherwise.

Man has always been a social animal; he has always combined his efforts with those in his community for the general benefit of all. What we are now realizing is that the world as a whole is, at least for many purposes, coming to form the community for man.

It is in that spirit that I again say to you how pleased I am that as a result of the efforts of many of you here tonight and Mr. Sakon and the people of Tondabayashi, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania and Japan are a bit closer together. Like most other results that are worthwhile, a fuller understanding will take some time. But I welcome the initiatives that have been taken. I am sure that they will lead to the type of deep understanding that will make this a better world for us and for our children. It is my wish.

IS INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AN ILLUSIVE DREAM?

The Sister City Program was started, on a nationwide basis, by the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower in September, 1956. It was predicated upon the belief that only through the direct personal involvement of individual citizens could we hope for peace among nations.

The Sister City relationship between Bethlehem, Pa., and Tondabayashi, Japan, started, fittingly enough, with Christmas.

In 1959, the Rev. Dr. Kenneth Heim, Japanese representative of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, visited Tondabayashi.

He found that, because it is the leading Christmas ornament manufacturer, Tondabayashi is known as Japan's Christmas City. During a talk with Mayor Daijiro Uetsuji, Dr. Heim suggested an affiliation with Bethlehem, "because of its famous Christmas spirit and decorations."

According to Dr. Heim, his suggestion was swiftly turned into action. Mayor Uetsuji requested him to act as an emissary requesting then-Mayor of Bethlehem, Earl Schaeffer, to establish a Sister City program. Mayor Schaeffer, in turn, asked the Bethlehem Jaycees to handle the project as the official representative of the City of Bethlehem.

Nicholas Kordopatis, currently JC man of the year, remembers the involvement. "In March of 1960," Kordopatis said, "the JC's were looking for a people-to-people project on the international level. The Sister City Program seemed made to order. Our International Relations Committee collected 104 items from 17 different city organizations explaining Bethlehem's history, its industries, civic government and culture. "The response," Kordopatis said, "was quick and gratifying."

In return, a giftbox arrived with 40 paintings by elementary school children in Tondabayashi. Dr. Frederick Gilmartin, School District Art Supervisor, exhibited the paintings in 14 elementary schools.

The Mayor of Tondabayashi visited Governor Wolf School in 1962. Through an interpreter, he asked the children if they

understood the stories which the pictures told. "He was amazed," Gilmartin said, "when our children understood exactly what the Tondabayashi children were trying to say."

Each of the 24 Bethlehem Elementary Schools prepared a picture folio to be presented to Tondabayashi. In the following years, citizens of Bethlehem and Tondabayashi exchanged visits, gifts and letters. "After that," Dr. Gilmartin said, "other local programs seemed to overshadow the Sister City exchange."

The program was revived in January, 1970, when the 'Bcc' appointed a three-man Sister City Committee, consisting of Laurence Fenninger, Jr., Bernard L. Cohen and John Strohmeier. The action was a result of a proposal by Fenninger who had recently returned from a visit to Tondabayashi. He reported to the Board that officials in Tondabayashi had expressed a desire to design a Japanese garden for the Bethlehem City Center.

Fenninger also reported that the overseas community planned to include a Bethlehem Room in its new City Hall.

In September, 1970, Yoshinaga Sakon, a resident of Tondabayashi and one of Japan's leading landscape artists, arrived in Bethlehem as the guest of the 'Bcc' to design the garden. He selected a site at the west end of the public library in the City Center Complex. With the help of a work force provided by City Public Property and Parks Director, Joseph Mangan, Sakon transformed the gravel garden in 10 days into a small piece of Japan. The component parts were carefully selected shrubs and trees, a three ton boulder, a shallow concrete pond with its own bridge, a water fall and 33 tons of native rock.

Sakon said that he wanted the garden to convey the message of, "Serenity," and that he intended his gift as "... a gesture of international good will."

The Japanese Ambassador will be the guest of the 'Bcc' at the formal dedication of the Serenity Garden on Saturday, May 15. The program will start with the presentation of the traditional Japanese Tea Ceremony in the City Center Complex magnolia garden by two teachers of this art. They are Mr. Hisahi Yamada, Director of the New York Branch of the tea school of Urasenke, and his assistant, Miss Masako Mihahara. They will appear in Japanese kimonos.

The formal guests will be the Japanese Ambassador and the Mayor of Bethlehem. Mrs. William H. Johnstone will act as narrator. Mayor Payrow will present the Ambassador with a gift representing Bethlehem citizenship. The ceremony will be concluded with an unveiling of a plaque at the Japanese Garden.

William R. Wallace, 'Bcc' President sees the garden as a permanent, visible reminder of the warm friendship established between the two cities.

He expressed the hope that, "People from both cities may be increasingly aware of the lasting benefits in terms of personal and international relationships which will accrue from this association."

[From the Bethlehem Globe-Times, May 12, 1971]

PUBLIC IS INVITED TO TEA CEREMONY

The city is preparing today for Saturday's formal dedication of the Japanese garden at the City Center. Ceremonies will include a unique tea ceremony, a centuries-old Oriental tradition.

The tea ceremony will be performed at 10 a.m. Saturday near the reflecting pool on the City Center plaza, immediately preceding dedication of the Japanese garden.

Japanese Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba, who will arrive here Friday at noon, will be special guest for the festivities.

The Japanese diplomat and Mayor H. Gordon Payrow will take part in the tea ceremony, which will be narrated for the public by Mrs. William H. Johnstone of Saucon Valley and New York City.

The gardener who designed and supervised the building of the Japanese garden last September arrived in Bethlehem this morning to put finishing touches on his work.

Yoshonaga Sakon, landscape gardener from Bethlehem's sister city, Tondabayashi, was accompanied by young Ryouji Sugita, also a landscape gardener and the son of a close friend of Sakon's.

The pair will spruce up the garden before the Saturday rites.

The tea ceremony will be presented by the New York branch of the Urasenke Tea School established in Kyoto, Japan, in the 16th century.

ART AND RITUAL

It will be performed by Hisashi Yamada, director of the New York school, and Masako Miyahara, his assistant. Mrs. Johnstone, a graduate of the tea ceremony school, will narrate the 20-minute-long ceremony for spectators.

The traditional Japanese ceremony is called "cha-no-yu," meaning "tea of quiet strength." It combines art and ritual to foster simplicity, silence, concentration, meditation, and a heightening of personal awareness, Mrs. Johnstone said.

Sometimes referred to as "a religion of the art of life," the tea ceremony is based on a Zen Buddhist rite and was developed and perfected during the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries.

The ceremony provides the pleasure of recognizing and handling fine craftsmanship in wood, bamboo, and ceramics and the principal guest, considered a person of great knowledge and discrimination, scrutinizes the various beautiful objects appreciatively.

Following the "koicha," a thin foamy tea called "usucha" is served to the guests. At the end of the ceremony, the host offers the tea caddy and the bamboo spoon for the guest's inspection.

[From the Bethlehem Globe-Times, May 14, 1971]

JAPAN ENVOY HERE FOR CELEBRATIONS

(By Jim Young)

The Japanese Ambassador to the United States, who arrived in Bethlehem today for the dedication tomorrow of the City Center Garden of Serenity, said his country faces the same problems now confronting America: inflation and pollution.

Nobuhiko Ushiba, arriving at the Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s hangar at the A-B-E-Airport at 12:20, also said Bethlehem's sister city relationship with a Japanese city, Tondabayashi, is spreading.

"There are hundreds of sister-city relationships," the ambassador said, adding his government will encourage many more in the future.

Ushiba chuckled when asked about Japan's "booming economy," stating "no, right now we are having a little recession."

"Yes, we have inflation," he said, "and pollution, too. You see, we have the same problems you do."

AFFECTS ECONOMY

Although the current dollar crisis in western Europe is "not the reason for our recession," Ushiba said, "It will have a definite effect on our economy. But we'll have to wait to see how the crisis is handled before we know what affect."

The ambassador, whose plane arrived about half an hour later than expected, was already late for an appointment with top officials at the Bethlehem Steel Corp.

He was accompanied on the flight from Washington, D.C. by Yukio Kawamoto, from the educational and cultural affairs section

of the U.S. State Department, by Laurence Fenninger Jr., chairman of the sister city committee of the Bethlehem Area Chamber of Commerce and a Steel Corp. official, and two Japanese dancers.

William R. Wallace, president of the Chamber, greeted the ambassador and his party at the airport, then went to the Hotel Bethlehem where all but the ambassador were to have lunch with community leaders.

Ushiba will address the Chamber of Commerce's banquet at the Hotel Bethlehem tonight, an event that will be attended by an expected crowd of 450.

Tomorrow's dedication will begin with the singing of the national anthems of both Japan and the U.S. by Miss Julia Stine, followed by a Japanese tea ceremony.

EXCHANGE OF CUPS

The tea ceremony, conducted by the members of the Urasenke Tea School from New York City, will have a narration by Mrs. William Johnstone of Bethlehem and New York. It will conclude with an exchange of tea cups between Mayor H. Gordon Payrow and Ushiba.

Mayor Payrow then will extend official greetings from Bethlehem to the ambassador.

The ceremonies will take place around, and inside, the reflecting pool at the City Center Plaza, which has been drained for the occasion.

After the tea ceremony, a stone marker will be unveiled by Yoshinaga Sakon, the landscape architect from Tondabayashi who designed the garden last fall, and seven Boy Scouts from Bethlehem who will go to Japan this summer for the World Boy Scout Jamboree.

FINISHING TOUCHES

City parks department crews today were putting finishing touches on the garden itself, making certain the electrical and water hookups are working right, and installing a 700-pound stone Japanese lantern.

The lantern arrived in Baltimore, Md., early this morning on a ship from Japan. Two men from the parks department left Bethlehem at 2 a.m. to bring it back.

The lantern's exact location in the hold of the ship and the ramp that would be used to unload it were known and all customs arrangements made ahead of time to ensure the lantern made it on time for the dedication.

The crews were expected back in town early this afternoon and the lantern was to be installed immediately.

[From the Bethlehem Globe-Times, May 15, 1971]

CITY DEDICATES GARDEN WITH TEA AND ORATORY

(By Jim Young)

The Japanese Garden of Serenity, a place for "joy and contemplation," was formally opened this morning in dedication ceremonies held at the City Center.

Yoshinaga Sakon, the landscape artist who designed the garden last fall, marked the exact moment at 11:10 a.m. when he pulled the cover from a stone marker placed just west of the garden.

The garden itself now stands completed, an intricate relationship of rocks, trees, grass, flowering shrubs and gently trickling water.

The final touch to the garden, begun last September, was added yesterday afternoon. It is a delicately-shaped Japanese lantern presented as a gift from the mayor of Tondabayashi, Bethlehem's sister city in Japan.

Miss Julia Stine opened the ceremonies at 10:18 a.m. by singing first the U.S. national anthem and then the Japanese anthem, first in Japanese and then in English.

Laurence Fenninger Jr., master of ceremonies and chairman of the Bethlehem Area Chamber of Commerce sister city committee,

then greeted the crowd of 200 in Japanese and introduced the participants in the Japanese Tea Ceremony, conducted on a tatami mat in the middle of the reflecting pool.

"This is an occasion for both joy and contemplation," Fenninger said. "We are happy to have in our own city center a very real part of our sister city so many miles away."

The tea ceremony was narrated by Mrs. William Johnstone, of Bethlehem and New York City, and conducted by Hisashi Yamada and Miss Masako Miyahara, of the Urasenke Tea School in New York.

Mrs. Johnstone said the ceremony is a "way to go beyond the senses into the world of being, being here, now."

"It is a living art form, a formal way to come together with ourselves and each other," she said.

PICKETS WELCOMED

The Japanese Tea Ceremony originated in the monasteries of China some 2,000 years ago, she said, and welcomed the eight Chinese students who picketed the dedication.

The Chinese, all of them students at Lehigh University, carried picket signs protesting Japanese claims to a small island located between Okinawa and Taiwan. They were quiet and remained in the background.

The Tea Ceremony, an intricate and formalized ritual "wipes away the past and is here, in this moment, now," Mrs. Johnstone said.

The participants in the ceremony were Mayor H. Gordon Payrow and Nobuhiko Ushiba, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, who each drank tea.

INSPIRES GOODWILL

Ushiba then spoke of the founding of the sister city relationship, calling it a "spontaneous inspiration" that blossomed into the "spontaneous goodwill" of Sakon when he came to Bethlehem to build the garden.

The ambassador said serenity means "many things . . . it means peace, rest, equanimity, a fitting name indeed for this lovely garden. I wish the people of Bethlehem many hours, many days of serenity."

Sakon read a message from the mayor of Tondabayashi telling of the stone lantern. He read from a white scroll filled with Japanese characters.

The lantern itself was just placed yesterday afternoon after city parks department crews went to Baltimore, Md., to get it off the ship from Japan.

Joseph K. Mangan, director of parks and public property, estimated the cost of the lantern at \$1,700 to \$2,000. He said it was shipped in pieces, each individually wrapped and crated for protection.

Mayor Payrow in his remarks, told the Japanese that "this has meant more to the people of Bethlehem in understanding the customs and people of Japan than all the magazine articles ever written."

"DREAM COME TRUE"

He presented Sakon with a large watercolor painting of the Garden of Serenity, and joked the garden was an example of "international muscle" put to good use to build something, with the Japanese and Mangan's crews working together to construct it last fall.

Just before he took the cover off the stone marker, aided by seven Boy Scouts from Bethlehem who will visit Tondabayashi this summer, Sakon read a message that called the garden his "dream come true."

He said the idea for the garden began when Fenninger and William Wallace, president of the Chamber, talked with him on their visits to Tondabayashi.

Three weeks ago, a vandal destroyed the red Japanese Maple Tree in the garden, ripping its three major branches from the trunk.

That tree has been replaced with another and a guard was stationed at the Garden of Serenity last night to insure its safety.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY AT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EVENT HAIL TIES WITH JAPANESE CITY

(By Dan Church)

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Japan are "a bit closer together" as the result of efforts by many Bethlehem landscape artist Yoshinaga Sakon and the people of Sister City Tondabayashi.

Japanese ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba told 450 diners at the 54th annual banquet of the Bethlehem Area Chamber of Commerce last night that while "a fuller understanding will take some time," the results would be "worthwhile."

"I am sure the (efforts) will lead to the type of deep understanding that will make this a better world for us and for our children," he concluded. "This is my wish."

Ushiba was presented with two chrome steel bookends, "domestic," according to Mayor H. Gordon Payrow who presented the symbols of Bethlehem's economic life.

The banquet, at the Hotel Bethlehem, marked the start of a weekend celebration in honor of the city's Sister City relationship with Tondabayashi, an involvement which has continued from 1959. Ceremonies culminated today with the dedication of the Japanese "Serenity" Garden at City Center.

Ushiba said that he was "delighted" the garden had found "such a prominent location" in the city and hoped it would become "a haven in which you may find peace from time to time, in the course of a busy day."

"In a broader sense I hope also, that this garden will help solidify the friendship which Bethlehem and Tondabayashi are developing with each other," he added.

It is through such exchanges that you will come to have a better knowledge, not only of Tondabayashi, but also of the whole of Japan."

Those present had an additional opportunity to learn about Japan, besides an explanation of U.S.-Japanese economic cooperation by Ambassador Ushiba, through an elegant Japanese-style dinner and four cultural dances.

In turn, residents of Tondabayashi will soon receive a bit of Bethlehem, chamber president William R. Wallace reported. Crating will begin this Monday "for shipment to Tondabayashi of exhibits and complete furnishings for the Bethlehem Room."

This will "serve as a bit of America in Tondabayashi just as their garden is a part of Japan in Bethlehem," he said.

Wallace proposed and received a prolonged standing "vote of thanks" to landscapist Sakon and his assistant, Ryouji Sugita.

In his address, Ushiba maintained that increased "mutual exchange of people and information" between the U.S. and Japan was becoming of increased importance today.

"The economies of the United States and Japan are equal to those of the rest of the Free World combined . . ." he pointed out, previously listing his country's economy as one-fifth the size of the American economy.

In this area of economics most U.S.-Japanese frictions lie, he said, but there is "good news" amidst these misunderstandings.

NO EXPORT BLITZ

"Did you know that only 10 per cent of Japan's production goes into export?" Ushiba asked. "This is a smaller percentage than is true for most countries of Western Europe, for instance, and is a far cry from an export 'blitz'."

"In West Germany the percentage of GNP represented by exports is 18 per cent, in England 19 per cent and in the Netherlands 35 per cent."

In turn, he said, Japan has voluntary trade restrictions on export to the U.S. of various items and has, as recently as last year, reduced by one-third its number of import restricted items.

"Japan saves a great deal of money by having a very modest defense budget," he admitted, observing that even with a doubling of the defense budget over the next five years, a proposal under study, the total would only average \$3 billion per year, or less than one per cent of the gross national product.

INCREASES FOREIGN AID

But Japan does not wish a "military role in the world," according to the ambassador, rather planning by 1975 to give foreign aid "at a level equal to that given by the U.S. today—about \$4 billion annually."

Ushiba spoke of "tremendous ecological problems" similar to those experienced by the U.S. but amplified by the "compact" nature of the Japanese economy which produces five times the GNP per acre of the U.S.

"We are just getting started on these problems on a large scale. And as a first step we are working very closely with experts in your country."

"In short, as the world gets smaller and as all of our problems get larger, the United States and Japan find themselves more and more drawn into a wide variety of cooperative efforts," he concluded.

Ben W. Moore served as program chairman with the Rev. Dr. Mervin C. Weidner, minister of Central Moravian Church, giving the invocation. Miss Julia R. Stine sang the national anthem and the Cong. Fred B. Rooney introduced Ambassador Ushiba.

[From the Sunday Call-Chronicle, May 16, 1971]

IN BETHLEHEM'S PLAZA: THREE HUNDRED AT GARDEN DEDICATION

More than 300 persons attended the formal dedication of the Japanese garden in Bethlehem's City Center Plaza yesterday.

The Japanese ambassador to the United States, Nobuhiko Ushiba, and Yoshonaga Sakon, Japanese landscape architect who designed the garden, attended the dedication.

The program included a traditional Japanese tea ceremony to signify the strong bonds between the sister cities of Tondabayashi and Bethlehem.

In dedicating the garden, Ushiba said, "I wish that Serenity Garden brings the people of Bethlehem many hours and days of serenity."

He also expressed the hope that the sister cities would continue to seek friendship in an effort for mutual peace and world understanding.

Sakon read a letter from Mayor Nishioka of Tondabayashi, in which was a reference to a stone lantern placed in the garden—"for no Japanese garden is complete without one."

Bethlehem Mayor Gordon Payrow presented the ambassador with a certificate of citizenship in Bethlehem and a book on Bethlehem history. He presented Sakon with a watercolor of the garden, done by Bethlehem artist Fred Bees.

Sakon and two colleagues flew to the United States last fall at their own expense to design and build the garden as a gesture of friendship between the sister cities.

The architect returned to Bethlehem on Wednesday, not only to attend the dedication but also to continue work on the garden. He will design a stone footpath to border the area.

Payrow expressed the thanks of Bethlehem residents for the garden.

He said, "Serenity Garden means more to the people of Bethlehem in understanding the Japanese people and culture than anything that could be gotten from books."

The tea ceremony was conducted by Hisashi Yamada, tea master at the New York Branch of Urasenke Tea School, and Masako Miyahara.

Mrs. William H. Johnstone, graduate of the tea school, explained each step of the

ceremony. Yamada prepared the tea and Miss Miyahara presented the tea cups to Payrow and Ushiba.

The 20-minute-long ceremony is sometimes referred to as "a religion of the art of life." It is based on a Zen Buddhism rite perfected in the 15th century, Mrs. Johnstone said.

The ceremony is to combine art and ritual to foster simplicity, silence, concentration, meditation and a heightening of personal awareness, she added.

Sakon unveiled a stone, given by the Bethlehem Area Chamber of Commerce, which tells why the garden was built.

After the ceremonies, the Japanese visitors were introduced to seven Bethlehem area boy scouts, who will attend a scout jamboree this summer in Japan.

The sister cities' program was established during President Eisenhower's administration to foster stronger ties between Japan and the United States.

UNITED STATES-SOVIET TRADE EXPANDED

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the administration's announcement of approval of \$85 million in vehicle-making equipment to the Soviet Union would appear to confirm the old Bolshevik adage that U.S. capitalists, in order to make a dollar profit, would sell the rope to hang themselves.

This trade announcement which could only be advantageous to internationalists and international business financiers follows the recent announcement of re-summing limited trade with the Communist regime of Red China.

In view of our new liberal trade policies with Russia and Red China, the administration must feel that neither of these countries any longer constitutes a threat to world peace. Or, at least, the threat to world peace in the flimsy excuse offered to continue to prohibit Americans from trading with Rhodesians.

It is next to ridiculousness to suggest that vehicle-making equipment such as sophisticated crank case grinders and piston-boring machines are noncritical or of no military significance. It should be obvious that a machine which can make gasoline-driven engines for automobiles can also make engines which propel submarines, airplanes, tanks, and military vehicles; that is, unless we tell our people that we can train our machines not to build war machines. This seems to place the Soviet Union in a preferred status over the Republic of South Africa, to which country we prohibit the sale of military equipment as well as machinery and materials for their manufacture and maintenance.

A significant aspect of the Soviet furor to obtain sophisticated and highly technical machines, including the more advanced computers, is that the Russians with all of their ballyhooed progress and purported Communist advances have never been able to develop such equipment under their technological system.

This is further confirmed by their ef-

forts to court the Ford Motor Co. to build a truck plant in Russia and the cooperation given the Italian Fiat Co. to erect an automobile factory behind the Iron Curtain. The latest is the announcement that the French and Russians will collaborate on making trucks for Russians, so they can further boast of their technological achievements.

Obviously motor vehicles, electronic computers, and advanced machinery are considered as priority items by the Bolshevik rulers to further their efforts to conquer the world through aggression.

I insert the following related newsclippings:

[From the Washington Post, June 4, 1971]

U.S. SALES TO RUSSIA EXPANDED

(By Frank C. Porter)

In a major policy shift, the United States has approved licenses for the export of \$85 million in vehicle-making equipment to the Soviet Union.

The authorization amounts to more than two-thirds of the dollar value of total U.S. exports to the Soviet Union last year.

At least one trade expert saw it as a significant breakthrough that could well lead to a further thaw in trade relations with the Soviet bloc.

But administration officials sought to minimize the impact of the development and to represent it as yet another step in the gradual liberalization of East-West trade they say has been going on since President Nixon took office in 1969.

In fact, one official said last night the United States has added some 40 to 50 items to its "general" list—that is, items that henceforth could be exported to the Soviet bloc without specific licensing.

Some of the export license applications were nearly two years old and had been held up because they were considered strategic in nature.

The policy change came only two weeks after a Soviet trade mission invited to the United States by private interests reportedly dangled the prospect of \$2 billion in Soviet imports of American goods—more than 16 times what this country sells the Soviet Union in a year.

While not denying the figure, one government trade official warned against taking it too seriously, describing it as "a ploy . . . a come-on." The Russians, he suggested, appeared to be offering to switch a substantial volume of their purchases of West European goods to the United States if they were able to obtain badly needed automotive machinery and machine tools.

The shift in policy also came after President Nixon announced his intent to liberalize trade with mainland China.

Mr. Nixon said Tuesday he will make public next Thursday a list of permissible imports and exports in trade with Peking. There was speculation yesterday that the reversal on automotive machinery to the Soviet Union might have something to do with an effort to make the Soviet and Chinese trading lists symmetrical.

It was understood that the Defense Department had argued that export of the automotive machinery to the Soviet Union would strengthen the Soviet military capability and its capacity to aid North Vietnam.

The decision to approve the export licenses resolved the internal argument in favor of the State and Commerce Departments, which contended that the equipment could be easily furnished not only by Western European nations, but even by overseas plants of American subsidiaries.

A White House source said the change in policy reflects two continuing developments, "both moving at glacial speed":

1. An increasing interest of the Nixon ad-

ministration in new trade opportunities to help the U.S. balance of payments deficit and its shrinking trade surplus.

2. A desire to move toward a greater political and diplomatic accommodation with the Soviet bloc.

In addition to broad economic, political and diplomatic considerations, the depressed state of the American machine tool industry was taken into consideration when the decision was made last Friday, according to one source.

One of the licenses announced Tuesday was for a \$2 million facility to be supplied to the Soviets by Scheuer & Co. of New York City for the manufacture of truck radiators.

In response to inquiries about the status of licensing the Scheuer project, the then acting Secretary of Commerce James T. Lynn wrote Sen. Jacob K. Javits in part:

"I can say that the export of significant quantities of key American machinery to Soviet installations producing both military and civilian vehicles raised major policy questions. We have had a number of applications covering equipment for such facilities submitted to us over the course of the past year or more.

"These have been considered at length, with the implication that approval would have for national security and overall foreign policy taken into account.

"The conclusion was reached that it would not be in our national interest to license these transactions at this time. When altered circumstances might warrant a change is difficult to predict."

The change did come about roughly a month later.

Lynn's letter also hinted at a possible change in an executive order that has inhibited sales of wheat, feed grains and wheat flour to the Eastern European nations since 1964. This order, the result of a White House deal with organized labor, requires that 50 per cent of such shipments be carried in American ships at rates substantially above those for foreign bottoms.

Noting that an American grain broker had to buy foreign corn to complete a contract with an Eastern European nation, Lynn wrote Javits that "we plan, however, to seek further policy consideration of the preferential shipping requirement in anticipation of subsequent orders."

Administration sources indicated yesterday that such a review is under way but were unable to confirm reports that specific discussions have been conducted at the Commerce Department with maritime union leaders.

[From the Washington Post, May 30, 1971]

RED TAPE: THE SOVIET COMPUTERS

(By Anthony Astrachan)

Moscow—In the computer revolution, Soviet and Western observers agree, the Soviet Union lags three to 15 years behind the West.

The critical gap is not in basic technology, but in putting computers to work.

No matter what the orders from the top, Soviets at every level resist the idea of reshaping systems to get the most out of computers, even if the aim is to improve Socialist production and central planning. Most of all, they resist computer alterations in established patterns of control.

The West faces precisely the same problem, but Western economies work more rationally than the Soviet in practice. The resistance is easier to overcome because inefficiency and financial loss are penalized more effectively. Western decentralization and competition reduce the damage that does occur; here, every economic injury infects the mainstream.

Computers are victims of the basic problem of all Soviet research and development: Different, often jealous or hostile authorities are responsible for basic research, design and

development, and production. As a result it often takes years from basic technological innovation to the installation and use of a computer employing that innovation—when it may be obsolete by world standards.

As in the West there is neither standardization nor coordination of different designs, hardware, programs or user needs. Programs lag even further behind the West than Soviet hardware.

The Soviet lag on production and the use of computers is a major obstacle to the Kremlin's hopes of combining the new technology and central planning to transform the troubled Soviet economy.

At the Soviet Party Congress last March, party leader Leonid Brezhnev promised a new kind of scientific planning and automated production.

But Barry Boehm of the Rand Corp., an American computer specialist who toured Soviet cybernetics centers last October, found all the basic problems still obstructing progress. A Soviet cybernetics expert, B. Del Rio, specifically listed jurisdictional jealousies, lack of standardization, inadequate programming and poor quality control as major problems in an article in Pravda in January.

The result is a situation in which the Soviet Union has an estimated maximum of 6,000 computers in civilian use, compared to approximately 24,000 in Western Europe and nearly 70,000 in the United States. It is also a situation in which the Soviets probably use their few machines at 30 per cent efficiency compared to 70 per cent in the West.

That is a Western estimate, though. Mikhail Y. Rakovsky, a deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan), said at a press conference May 5 the Soviets actually have more computers than Westerners think, if special-purpose, real-time machines (presumably for process control) are counted. He did not offer a precise figure.

Many of the Soviet computers are first-generation, vacuum-tube machines dating back to the 1950s. They are no longer being produced but are still in use. American users started to scrap their first-generation equivalents about 1955.

The majority of Soviet computers are second-generation, transistor machines. The largest-capacity and fastest is the BESM-6, introduced in 1967. Most American experts rate it as the equivalent of the IBM 7094, which went into production in 1955, although some think that certain design features are up to mid-1960s standards.

The most significant comment about the BESM-6 comes from the Institute of High Energy Physics, which has one at Serpukhov to serve the physicists operating the world's largest linear accelerator. They have to send many of their observations to Western Europe or the United States for computation, because the BESM-6 will not produce fast enough or reliable enough results.

Third-generation computers use integrated circuits—solid chips of a single material, each one as long as two letters of this newspaper's type but equivalent to many transistors—which make computers smaller in size but not capacity, and not faster nor more efficient.

The first Soviet computer of this type, the desk-size NAIRI-3, was developed in Armenia and authorized for production in 1969. The first was actually produced this year, according to Konstantin Rudnev, minister for instrument construction, means of automation and control systems.

The first American third-generation computers appeared from 1961 to 1963. The best-known, the IBM 360 series, went into use starting in 1965. The Soviets are working on two equivalents, using the 360 as a model. Rudnev said that the design of the first of these was completed on the eve of the party congress this spring.

To fill some of their gaps, the Soviets have ordered at least 13 third-generation comput-

ers from International Computers Ltd. of Britain. The United States claims that two of them violate the NATO strategic exports embargo. They are intended for the Institute of High Energy Physics whose BESM-6 cannot do the job.

Peripheral equipment is another major Soviet hardware problem. Only one computer has a magnetic disc, the most efficient form of memory, and no Westerner has seen it work.

A party official noted last year, for instance, that computers do only 2 per cent of all preparation and planning of production in the Russian federation, the largest of the 15 republics that make up the U.S.S.R.

But Boehm's trip here led him to believe that the Soviets were reducing their lag in space computer power vis-a-vis the West, and that the lag between Soviet ground computing power and in-flight computing power was actually smaller than the comparable lag between Western ground and in-orbit capabilities.

He cautioned against judging Soviet space and military computers on the basis of the wide gap between Soviet and American general-purpose computers. The Soviet accomplishments in recent moon and Venus probes may confirm Boehm's estimate. One ministry's computer chief complained that "the application of mathematical methods to management planning is hindered by the fact that the planning bodies (particularly, some departments of U.S.S.R. Gosplan) are at times unwilling to consider calculations done by a computer."

If Gosplan is unwilling, what will the computer network do with organizations like the ministry of the machine construction and instrument industry?

Its computer center issued a report every 10 days to all central board managers on fulfillment of production plans at the ministry's plants.

"Nevertheless," Pravda noted in December 1969, "the workers of the central boards, as before, continued to compile the same information every 10 days over the telephone. To make things even worse, the ministry continues to receive by mail the same report every month signed by the directors, and bonuses for overfulfilling the plans are issued only on the basis of these reports."

"This distrust of computers may be caused by their inability to transmit a preprinted image. It has been most difficult to overcome this psychological barrier, and consequently the ministry's automated control system is developing extremely slowly."

Western observers suggested more substantial barriers. The ministry had no place to employ those workers and possibly even some of those directors if they stopped doing what the computers did, and it is very difficult to fire redundant workers in the fully employed Soviet Union.

Paying attention to computers might also compel ministries to deal with the causes of things like the chaotic ebb-and-flow of raw materials and components supplies instead of tinkering with the symptoms.

The problem of reshaping systems is hard to quantify. Victor M. Glushkov, director of the Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, offered one estimate in his April interview with Literaturnaya Gazeta: Only 20 per cent of the improvements in automating a factory would come from electronics, he said, while 80 per cent would come from reorganization of "forms, procedures and management structures."

Western observers suggested in 1969 that the Soviets lost the moon race because they had too few reliable, large-capacity computer systems on the ground. Computers in Soviet spacecraft also took up more of the disposable payload while processing less information than those on the Apollo, because of Soviet delay in putting microminiaturization in use.

On research and development, the authorities are trying to solve the general problem by tying basic research more closely to production needs. Many Soviet scientists and many Westerners think this is self-defeating because it reduces the number of fundamental discoveries and innovations. There has been little evidence of improvement since the first steps in this direction were taken in 1968.

Putting research and development under the same management as production does seem to shorten the time from innovation to use, however. George Rudins of Rand recorded close ties between designers and producers resulting in quick production of the Ruta-100 computer in Lithuania, the Mir-1 in Kiev and the Minsk-32 in Minsk.

Joint management of design and production may also make it easier to adopt an otherwise revolutionary proposal by Georgy Marchuk and Andrei Yershov of the science center at Novosibirsk—raising computer prices to pay for research costs.

Meanwhile, the old situation largely prevails. One Soviet source said his computer projects had to be approved by 10 different organizations.

An innovation like a microminiaturized circuit may take two years or more from invention to incorporation in a computer design.

The computer, designed in one ministry or institute, may be rejected at factories controlled by another. This happened in 1964 to the BESM-4, but two top computer men, A. A. Dorodnitsyn and Sergei Lebedev, overcame the bureaucratic and political problems fairly quickly and a good machine was produced.

Del Rio noted that each Soviet computer maker belongs to a different school of cybernetics and makes machines and accessories that differ from the others. Even a single manufacturer does not standardize. The Ministry of Transport, he said, received several Ural-14 computers. "Some have two internal memory units," he reported, "others have only one; some have one magnetic drum, others have no magnetic drum at all. It is impossible even to write interchangeable programs for these machines—what kind of equipment efficiency can one talk about here?"

One source said Gosplan would standardize by discarding its 25 types of computers and 25 types of peripheral equipment and substituting the five standard combinations of the Ryad system. This would be an improvement but would not deal with the underlying problems or meet the needs of computer users for whom the Ryad might not be appropriate.

On programs, Del Rio deplored the fact that every Soviet computer user tracks over the path traversed by earlier users, only to work out its own forms for handling information and its own unique, non-standard programs with a minimum of sophistication. "Chiefly for this reason," Del Rio said, "an enterprise that obtains a computer will, as a rule, not be ready to use it for two years or longer."

The Soviet lag in programming is surprising because the Soviets lead the world in some fields of computer theory. A good Marxist often prefers to get his theory straight first. But the Soviets have failed to get down to the practical applications of theory that make possible the essential communications between man and machine—the programs.

Yershov, the Novosibirsk computer engineer, estimated in 1968 that the Soviets were five years behind the West in programming and that the gap was increasing. Western observers believe the gap is at least that much today.

Yershov said one reason is the shortage of programmers, though others complain that some trained programmers are not being used effectively. Pravda reported a significant fact from Uzbekistan last fall that probably

exemplifies the situation in most places: One computer user was scheduled to send 15 people for programming training but actually sent only two who failed to finish; another was scheduled to send 90 but sent none.

Boehm thought Glushkov and Yershov the likeliest candidates for computer "tsar," who might do for this field what the late Sergei Korolev did for the space program.

If the Soviets find such a man, Boehm said, "they have the raw technical potential to achieve something near parity in computing with the United States in 10 years."

Moscow veterans agree, but are skeptical that the Soviets will easily find a computer tsar. In computers, unlike the space program, a technical expert could be crowned only at the expense of party control of the economy.

[From the Washington Post, May 30, 1971]

SOVIET FOREIGN AID: LEARNING THE HARD WAY

(By Dusko Doder)

When they entered foreign aid business, the Russians were eager to please. They started with glamorous projects—steel mills and dams, sports stadiums and hotels—which soon became spectacular symbols of the Soviet presence in Asia and Africa.

Since 1954, the Soviet Union has extended an estimated \$7.2 billion in economic aid—and an equal amount in military assistance—to 45 developing nations.

According to U.S. analysts, the Soviets have become much tighter with their purse over the past five years, changing the nature and thrust of their foreign aid program.

A once dynamic, even breathtaking Soviet program boldly vying for the favor of the underdeveloped world has given way to a low-keyed, businesslike and cautious effort. Low-interest loans now heavily outnumber outright grants, and U.S. officials say that actual aid deliveries continue to decline for the sixth straight year.

What has caused this entrenchment? How successful was the Soviet foreign aid effort? In which direction is it moving now?

LESSONS OF AID PROGRAMS

In the global struggle for influence with the United States, the Russians obviously have discovered—as have Americans—that aid does not mean domination. They also have discovered that they have to continue their aid in order to protect earlier investments. In short, Moscow is searching for cheapest ways to achieve maximum effect.

Looking back from today's vantage point, Soviet foreign aid was neither the roaring success that some Westerners feared in the early 1960s, nor the dismal failure that many had expected and hoped it would be when the Russians for the first time entered new nations carved out of the former European colonial empires.

On balance, Soviet successes seem to outnumber their failures. While the money did not convert new nations to communism, it gained numerous advantages for the Kremlin and extended its influence around the globe.

But the price has been high, especially since many domestic projects were held up for lack of money, and the investment remains precarious.

NO OFFICIAL FIGURES

An assessment of Soviet aid is made difficult by the absence of official figures. Economic aid to developing nations is usually announced in public, but actual deliveries are kept secret.

Economic aid pledges reached their peak in 1966, when they totaled \$1.26 billion. Since then, they have been declining, and they amounted to \$204 million in 1970.

This leveling off, according to U.S. experts, was caused not only by the changes in the program but by huge military assistance programs to North Vietnam and Egypt. Following the Six-Day War of June 1967, Egypt has received an estimated \$2.7 billion in mil-

itary aid from Moscow. Soviet aid to Hanoi exceeds \$1 billion a year.

The veil of secrecy seems to benefit the Soviets—their spectacular achievements in India, Egypt and Africa, for example, overshadowed their unannounced shortcomings.

SOVIETS' TOP TEN

The 10 top recipients of Soviet economic aid in the 1954-70 period include India (\$1.6 billion), Egypt (\$1.1 billion), Afghanistan (\$700 million), Iran (\$562 million), Turkey (\$367 million), Indonesia (\$372 million), Iraq (\$327 million), Pakistan (\$265 million), Syria (\$233 million) and Algeria (\$232 million).

The Soviet Union's entire economic aid to black Africa for the same period was somewhat over \$1 billion, with Guinea receiving \$165 million. Even though such outlays as the \$56 million in aid granted to Mali may appear insignificant, they are large in the context of African economy.

Latin America has received a total of \$300 million in Soviet aid since 1954, with Brazil and Argentina getting \$100 million each. But this program is fairly new, since it's only in the past five years that the Soviets established relations with several Latin countries.

Only last month the Soviets used the 14th annual meeting of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America as a forum to offer technical and other aid to Latin America.

LATIN AMERICAN EXAMPLE

Moscow's interest in Latin America is illustrative of changes in the Soviet program. By extending credits to Latin American countries, the Soviets are trying to finance their trade with the area. The Soviets have been running annual trade deficits, and Latin America's hard currencies could be used to offset these deficits.

U.S. specialists also noted that repayment terms on Soviet loans are getting harder, while interest rates were "inching up." Yet both are easier than normal Western loans. In addition, the Russians have slowed down their promotional campaign and their concentration on spectacular projects.

Early in their programs, the Soviets assumed the financial and physical commitments to build the \$500 million Aswan High Dam on the Nile after the United States and the World Bank had refused to participate in the project.

The Aswan, and other industrial projects such as the Bhilai and Bokaro steel mills in India and the Helwan steel complex in Egypt, are regarded as triumphs of Soviet economic aid because they not only make political and psychological impact on the receiving nations, but also produce visible results for them.

In the early days of the program, however, the Soviets built projects which made no direct economic contributions to recipient nations' economies.

Often, the Soviets were not able to supply all the equipment these projects required. Some of the Soviet-built hotels in Burma and Guinea, for instance, are equipped by Otis elevators and Westinghouse air conditioners. Many Westerners have noted that the workmanship and efficiency that the Soviets put into these projects are better than one finds in similar projects in Russia itself.

MOSCOW'S P.R. EXCELS

In the area of public relations, the Soviets clearly surpassed the Americans from the beginning. While hardly anyone knows much about such U.S. aid accomplishments as the Volta Dam in Ghana or the Sharavati Dam in India, several Soviet projects have almost become household words.

Yet, the Soviet aid program did not assure Soviet domination over developing countries, just as earlier aid to the Communist regimes in Yugoslavia, China, Romania and Albania failed to assure Moscow's domination of the world Communist movement.

During the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, the Russians got a painful reminder that aid does not equal domination when Guinea, a recipient country, denied them permission to land Cuba-bound planes at the Conakry airport, which was built by the Russians.

While receiving Soviet aid, the regimes in Egypt and Iraq have repressed local Communists. Although millions of dollars secured for the Russians a strong foothold in the Middle East, the extent of their precarious influence on Arab countries can be changed overnight.

By giving aid to India and Pakistan, Ethiopia and Somalia, the Russians became embroiled in neighboring jealousies.

RESENTMENT AT HOME

In addition, Soviet citizens resent the fact that commodities not available on the Soviet market are being shipped to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

All these considerations may have brought about the retrenchment of the past years. The Soviets have clearly learned much. Now they want to finance economic projects on purely commercial terms, but they cannot abandon their foreign aid program.

Soviet failures are little known. Moving too quickly, the Russians built a radio station for Guinea on a hill which turned out to be rich in iron ore, which made the station's transmission poor.

The Russians also did not escape the difficulties inherent in foreign aid: Due to poor logistics and bad packaging, Soviet equipment is often damaged in transit, a difficulty compounded by lack of sophisticated equipment to make repairs in faraway places.

There were instances when poor packaging led to the hardening of Soviet cement shipped to Africa. Equipment not adjusted to the requirements of tropical climates broke down easily.

Bureaucratic snags, particularly during Nikita Khrushchev's rule, were numerous. In one case, sophisticated equipment for Indonesia's Tjilegan steel mill arrived months before the basic components.

SUBSTANTIAL LEVERAGE

Many of such problems have been corrected. Despite all the difficulties, the economic aid program provides Moscow with a substantial leverage in international affairs. By providing an alternative to Western aid, the Soviet program in effect created a climate in which anti-Western neutralism is possible.

At the same time, there are about 10,000 Soviet experts around the world propagating Soviet equipment and spreading goodwill. These experts are an important part of the program. Soviet projects are often cheaper simply because a highly trained Soviet specialist can work in Africa for \$200 a month while his American counterpart would require a monthly salary of \$2,000.

Since Khrushchev often overcommitted the nation, the Russians would stand to lose their huge investment if they abandoned foreign aid now—and in addition, they would arouse a deep bitterness among the nations they cut off. In their struggle with the United States for global influence, the Soviets obviously do not want to leave the arena.

One measure of Moscow's success in switching to commercial ventures was disclosed in preliminary trade figures on Russian trade turnover with less developed nations. The figures, compiled by the State Department, show an increase of half a billion dollars, from \$1.8 billion in 1968 to \$2.3 billion in 1969.

[From the Washington Evening Star, June 2, 1971]

FRANCE, RUSSIA TRADING PLANS IN 2 INDUSTRIES

PARIS.—France and Soviet Russia will build jointly an oil refinery, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has announced.

He said plans for the refinery, which will

be located probably at Le Havre, will be drafted by the French state-operated oil firm ERAP.

Giscard d'Estaing made the announcement after conferring with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nicholai Patolitshev.

The Finance Minister said he was told by Patolitshev that the French state-run automobile company Renault was handed detailed blueprints for the construction of a big truck factory at Kama, in the Ural mountains.

[From the Washington Evening Star,
June 4, 1971]

U.S. APPROVES EXPORT OF EQUIPMENT TO RUSSIA

In a change of policy, the Nixon administration has decided to license shipment to the Soviet Union of more than \$50 million of U.S. equipment, chiefly for the manufacture of light trucks.

Under consideration is the license of equipment for the manufacture of larger and heavier trucks, with potential orders possibly running to the hundreds of millions of dollars.

As recently as late April, the Commerce Department had informed Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., that the equipment for the lighter trucks could not be licensed on national security grounds.

There was no immediate official explanation for the change. One factor is believed to be the recent extremely sluggish flow of orders, and rising unemployment, in the machine tool and capital goods industry generally.

Another explanation is the increased sense of urgency in the government to expand exports in light of the deficit in the nation's balance of international payments and the recent brief world monetary crisis.

The decision to license equipment for expanding present Soviet production of the lighter truck came after President Nixon's decision to resume trade with Communist China, though details of what will be licensed for shipment to China have not yet been announced.

U.S. industry sources said that American equipment is competitive with or better than that made in Europe and Japan, and that this was why the Soviet Union wants to buy it.

[From the Oil Daily, May 28, 1971]

COMMUNIST-U.S. TRADE INCREASES

WASHINGTON.—Commerce Department reported Thursday that oil imports into the U.S. from Eastern Europe, including USSR, continued to "rise sharply," although still so small dollar-wise as to have virtually no effect, as yet, on the balance of payments picture.

However, in its regular quarterly report to Congress on export controls, Commerce noted that, for the first time, imports of petroleum products to the U.S. from Communist-bloc countries edged into the top ten items, in seventh place in the fourth quarter of last year, totaling more than \$9 million, or projected to \$36 million on a yearly basis.

In the fourth quarter of 1970, Commerce said imports of petroleum products from Eastern Europe, excluding USSR, totaled \$6,200,000 compared to \$3,123,000 in the fourth quarter of 1969 and \$1,393,000 in the fourth quarter of 1968; from Russia itself, these imports for the respective quarters of 1970, 1969 and 1968 totaled \$2,907,000, \$1,177,000 and \$5,000.

Exports from the U.S. to these countries, however, are virtually non-existent, with petroleum products totaling just \$238,000 in the fourth quarter of 1970, \$593,000 in the fourth quarter of 1969, and \$26,000 in the fourth quarter of 1968 to Eastern Europe countries, ex Russia; to the Soviet Union,

petroleum products exports totaled \$775,000, \$347,000 and \$15,000, respectively for the three periods, Commerce said.

Commerce said that Communist-bloc countries continue to show a great interest in export of technical data from the U.S. particularly in the petroleum refining and petrochemical segments, with approval of 27 applications in the first quarter of this year, while only two were rejected for computer equipment.

Approved were:

Bulgaria—Ethylene and gasoline hydrogenation; vinyl chloride; acrylonitrile; flexible printed circuits, cable and writing.

Czechoslovakia—Industrial electrocoating composition; washing machine parts.

East Germany—Vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile.

Hungary—Ethylene butadiene and gasoline hydrogenation; equipment for removal of carbon dioxide from hydrogen; pyrolysis gasoline hydrogenation; vinyl chloride; aluminum chloride; disc-filter parts.

Poland—Ethylene complex; cyclohexane; plant to produce ethylene, propylene, methane, pyrolysis gasoline; vinyl chloride; vinyl asbestos tile; steam generator; plate-roller quench equipment.

Romania—Acrylonitrile; aircraft-engine maintenance.

USSR—"Sweetening" of petroleum products; magnesium and chlorine production; acrylonitrile; vehicle seats.

A MAN CALLED RED

HON. GEORGE W. ANDREWS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, the success story of Postmaster General Winton M. "Red" Blount is a remarkable one. The Alabamian who now heads the Nation's Post Office and is determined to make it what it ought to be, brings to that office those same qualities which he used to build a brilliant career in the construction business.

Blount Bros., Inc., founded by Winton and his brother, Houston, is today one of the very top firms in the construction field. It was started 25 years ago with four D-7 Caterpillar tractors and plenty of vision and hard work.

Blount Bros.' first job was building a fishpond for their mother in Union Springs, Ala., their hometown and mine, as well. Suffice it to say, their contracts are considerably larger today.

I have known "Red" Blount all of his life, and I know why he has been so successful in his every undertaking. To uncanny business acumen he adds imagination, industry, fearless integrity, and fairness to all with whom he deals.

South magazine, one of the outstanding publications in my region has recorded the success story of "Red" Blount and Blount Bros., Inc., in its May issue. I am enclosing for my colleagues to read and thereby understand what an outstanding American we have as Postmaster General:

BLOUNT BROTHERS INC. AFTER 25 YEARS:
FISHPONDS, TURKEYS, A MAN CALLED RED

Fair warning is hereby given to anyone who should ask Winton M (Red.) Blount—properly addressed as General Blount these days—to explain the remarkable success of Blount

Brothers, Inc. If you ask the question, brace yourself. Your leg is about to be pulled.

Blount will adopt a grave pose, he will stroke his chin reflectively, and then in the most somber of tones he will give credit to long-range planning. You must sit down, he will say, and establish goals and priorities, then never waver in your determination to achieve those goals.

Then for an example he will tell you how Blount Brothers was conceived 25 years ago this month. Blount was in Atlanta looking for some war surplus equipment to be used in a sand and gravel business his late father had operated.

A salesman approached Blount and mentioned that he had four new D-7 Caterpillar tractors in stock.

"I'll sell all four for \$28,000," he said.

"I'll take 'em," Blount replied.

Blount drove back home to Union Springs, and told brother Houston what he had gone and done. Houston may be the lesser known of the Brothers Blount, which is a shame, but he is not one to hold his tongue, to wit:

"What in hell are we going to do with four tractors?" he asked.

"We," Blount replied, "are going in the construction business."

They did. When Blount Brothers observed its 25th anniversary on May 1 there were not many people around who would have asked what in the hell did the Blount Brothers do with those tractors. (Houston Blount is now executive vice-president of Vulcan Materials, Inc., in Birmingham. While no longer directly involved with Blount Brothers, Inc., the two brothers are extremely close.)

Engineering Record, the top trade journal of the construction field, recently compiled a list of the top 400 construction firms in the nation. Blount Brothers was No. 25. And even that rating is misleading, because the list went beyond pure construction firms to include engineering and land-development firms as well. If the rating had been limited to pure construction, Blount Brothers would have been in the No. 9 slot. They are big. Very big.

There were no signs in the summer of 1946 that Blount Brothers would achieve such a lofty position in the construction business. Their first job was strictly in the family—they built a fishpond for their mother. This was followed by several other fishponds in the Union Springs area.

Blount vividly recalls their first "big" project. A Montgomery construction firm was low bidder on some road work in Pike County, and they in turn subbed the grading to Blount Brothers.

"We didn't know a thing about grading, but we figured we could learn. Blount recalled. "Houston was sort of the foreman and each day he would come in all upset about the unsolicited advice he was getting from passersby watching the construction.

"One day he had taken about all he could, and when an old man stopped by to make some suggestions on how to do the work, Houston lost his temper and told the old gentleman where he could go," Blount said. "When Houston finished, the man introduced himself. He was the Highway Department division engineer."

During that first year, Blount Brothers was awarded contracts totaling \$350,000. Hardly an auspicious beginning.

Blount vividly recalls the first big contract his firm was awarded—the construction of the First Avenue viaduct in Birmingham (the one that passes directly in front of the steel mill).

Blount's bid was \$980,000. The second low bid was \$1,095,000. As they say in the trade, he had left a cool \$115,000 on the table.

Immediately Blount was flooded with advice—all of it the same: Forfeit his \$10,000 good faith bond and forget it. Blount figured differently.

Recalling a story he had once read how Andrew Carnegie had substantially increased

steel productivity by creating competition, Blount decided to try something like that.

Blount divided the crew into two teams, one starting from the south end of the viaduct, the other from the north. The goal was for the teams to meet halfway no later than Thanksgiving Eve, and to each member of the winning team would be given a turkey for Thanksgiving.

A silly idea, perhaps, but it worked. John Overton, owner of Turner Insurance and Bonding Co. in Montgomery, will attest to that fact.

"About dark on Thanksgiving Eve I got a call from Red," Overton recalls. "He wanted me to do him a favor, and like an idiot said I would. Red said I had to find him about 75 turkeys and the same number of hens and get them to Birmingham before midnight.

"We got 'em there, but it took some doing," Overton said. "I knew about the turkeys going to the winning team, but Red decided at the last minute to give the hens to the losers as a consolation prize."

The end result was that despite the fact that Blount Brothers was \$115,000 low on the job, it was nonetheless a profitable one.

(Many years later Blount Brothers left a lot more than \$115,000 on the table. Bidding on the construction for the vast Launch Complex 39 at Cape Kennedy which was to be used as the launching pad for the Apollo space flights, the Blount bid was a staggering \$3,000,000 lower than the second low bid. "There were a lot of long faces around the office that night," Blount recalls. But Blount Brothers lived up to its contract, made a handsome profit, saved the taxpayers \$3,000,000—and the project was designated as the outstanding civil engineering achievement of the year.)

While Blount Brothers initially was basically a road construction firm, in the late 1940s the name John Overton who delivered the turkeys and hens asked Red a question.

"How come you don't go into the building construction business? You are as smart as the other folks in it."

Blount credits that question from Big O as planting the seed which resulted in Blount Brothers moving exclusively into the construction of very complex, very sophisticated buildings. The firm hasn't bid on a highway project in years.

The list of some of these projects is awesome. The Atlanta Airport was one of the first, followed by the Universal Atlas Cement plant in Hannibal, Mo.; foundations for the Vertical Assembly Building at Cape Kennedy, then the largest building in the world; the Space Propulsion Facility for NASA at Sandusky, Ohio; the Federal Maximum Security Penitentiary at Marion, Ill., which replaced Alcatraz.

Recently, in a joint venture with Huber, Hunt & Nichols, Inc., of Indianapolis, Ind., Blount Brothers was awarded its biggest contract ever—the construction of the unbelievable Louisiana Superdome in New Orleans. This facility will cost in excess of \$90,000,000 and will make the Houston Astrodome look like a minor league facility. For example, the Astrodome can squeeze in 55,000 fans for a football game; the Superdome can comfortably accommodate 85,000 and as an added bonus there will be eight giant TV screens overhead (36 feet by 48 feet) on which fans can see instant replays of the game they are watching.

As Blount Brothers made its dramatic move into the construction elite, Red Blount hasn't done badly himself.

He served three terms as president of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, then in 1968 served as president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. In 1969 President Nixon named Blount Postmaster General of the United States, a position he still occupies.

Blount's appointment to the Nixon Cabinet had a profound impact on Blount Brothers. Blount placed all his stock in trust, divest-

ing himself of any control of the now vast organization. Secondly, Blount directed that as long as he was in the Cabinet the firm would accept no federal construction contracts. Blount's decision to accept no federal contracts went far beyond any legal or ethical requirements. To refrain from accepting contracts to construct Post Office Department buildings was expected; to decline any federal contracts was above and beyond the call of duty. But this was Blount's decision, even though more than half of Blount Brothers contracts at that time were with the federal government.

For a time thereafter, the going was tough. For eight months the firm did not get a single contract of any significance. But then the breaks began going their way, and in 1970 Blount Brothers could report its best year ever.

Blount says nothing in his illustrious career has given him greater satisfaction than the record of Blount Brothers since he severed his ties with the firm.

"So many construction firms are built around one man, and if he leaves or dies, the firm soon follows the same route," Blount explained. "I was determined to build the type of firm which could survive one man. Judging from what has happened since I left, I am convinced that I succeeded."

It is little known outside, but Blount Brothers, Inc. is today but a part—albeit the biggest part—of Blount, Inc., a parent holding company which owns or has controlling interest in a number of firms stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Under the umbrella of Blount, Inc. are Blount Brothers, Inc., Mid-America Housing, Inc., Pipeco Steel Co., Inc., Interstate Inns, Inc., Blount Brothers Enterprises, Inc., Global Erectors, Inc., Paramount Equipment Rental and Sales, Inc., Universal Fire Bar, Inc., and the Benjamin F. Shew Company.

Chief Executive officer and chairman of the board of Blount, Inc., is A. J. Paddock, who came with the organization after a long and distinguished career as one of the top executives of United States Steel. President of Blount Bros., Inc., is John Cadell, who joined the organization 19 years ago immediately after graduating from Georgia Tech, and moved steadily up in the organization. Don McCully is president of the Benjamin F. Shaw Co., which is the second largest subsidiary of Blount, Inc. (Blount Bros., Inc., is the largest.)

The luring of men like Paddock, Cadell and McCully into the organization is perhaps a tell-tale clue to the real success of the venture started 25 years ago by Red and Houston Blount—their ability to attract and keep top-flight personnel in the firm.

Red Blount confirms this. "I think if there is one reason for whatever success we have achieved it is this—we not only have high quality personnel, but we have a greater quantity of them than anybody else."

And there is a strong suspicion that if this "greater quantity of high quality personnel" were polled on the subject of why the firm has been so successful, to a man they would point their finger at a tall, red-haired country boy from Bullock County who above all things else has that unique talent of motivating people into doing a better job than they thought possible.

POW'S PLIGHT CONCERN OF EVERYONE

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, regardless of your point of view on the war, one fact

remains unobscured. That is that the American Government and the American people have absolutely no intention of breaking faith with the men we have sent into battle who today are listed as either captured or missing in action.

Seven years and 70 days from this date, the first American prisoner of war was taken in Southeast Asia. These are brave men with equally gallant families and loved ones. The plight of these men, and our concern for their mothers, fathers, wives, children, and other relatives must never be permitted to close as a missing chapter in the story of the Indochina conflict.

Irrespective of our differences on the conduct of the war or the path toward peace, we pledge again our efforts toward the identification and release of our men.

CONSERVATION OF OUR SHELLFISH RESOURCES

HON. LOUIS FREY, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, I have co-sponsored with my distinguished colleague, Mr. PELLY, a concurrent resolution on the conservation of our Continental Shelf fishery resources.

This resolution calls on the President to convene an international conference on fishery conservation and inform other interested Nations that the United States will act unilaterally if international agreement is not reached within 6 months of convening of the conference. This is pursuant to article 7 of the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas which recognizes the special interest of Coastal States in productivity in areas adjacent to their territorial sea.

Under international agreement from such a conference, or failing that, by unilateral action, the right of the United States would be declared to establish and enforce conservation practices covering indigenous species above the Continental Shelf. This would not cover species such as tuna migrating across the oceans from one area to another at different seasons.

A series of recent events makes this legislation especially necessary. Contrary to the purpose and intent of the "Tortugas Shrimp" Conservation Convention, foreign fishing fleets, especially from Cuba, are in direct competition with our fishermen in the shrimp-rich Tortugas and other Gulf areas off the coast of Florida. Moreover, a substantial portion of the yield is being caught before it has time to reach commercially desirable sizes. Conservation measures need to be undertaken either jointly or unilaterally.

Other foreign fleets, including the Russians, are in direct competition with our fishermen off the northeast coast and the Alaskan coasts. I am sure we are all familiar with the efforts of the Russians to cut the lines of our lobster fishermen.

Furthermore, there are now nine Latin American countries that have asserted

a claim to sovereignty over 200 miles from their coast and have prohibited any fishing within those waters. Ecuador has seized about 25 U.S. fishing boats thus far this year for violating the 200-mile limit and in January, two U.S. tuna fishing boats were strafed about 60 miles off the coast of Ecuador.

Hopefully, an agreement can be worked out that will be mutually satisfactory and result in the protection and conservation of U.S. interests. Failing this, we have to resort to unilateral action.

PHILIPPINE VIEW OF U.S. POWER

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, preparations are now being made for the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the attainment of sovereignty of the Philippines on July 4, 1946.

The Philippines has traditionally been underestimated and overlooked among the Asian powers, when actually it was developing into a great country.

The 10th Economic Review on the Philippines gives further confirmation to this fact, and I am pleased to place in the RECORD one of the articles in this report which is as follows:

By SECRETARY ROMULO—U.S. ACTION ANALYZED IN GREAT POWER ROLE

(By General Carlos P. Romulo)

The emergence of the United States into a great power in international affairs was a dramatic event. Its confirmation was acted out in the victory of the democratic forces over totalitarianism in the Second World War; the terrifying proportions of this power made manifest in the specter of Nagasaki and Hiroshima. And for a time in the post-World War Second years, America was virtually a monopoly in atomic power.

The military and nuclear strength is central to the fact of American international leadership. For the Second World War challenged the traditional assumptions in politics and in social organization: in the second half of the 20th century, all changes were to be revolutionary changes, and order was to be premised on the capacity of states to enforce their authority.

FORCE AS PEACE FACTOR

Thus for a time America was to provide the international community with the other half in what Churchill called "the balance of terror." The balance had to be sustained; force was a necessary factor in the bargaining for peace. Revolutionary Communism at the time was under the titular leadership of Soviet Russia, and Russia under the dreaded authority of Stalin. Communism, under Stalin, was neither Marxist nor revolutionary. It was totalitarian and conservative. It was, in short, bourgeois.

So that for a time in the early years of the post-World War Second era, military power was necessary in bringing about the social and economic revolution much needed in the 20th century. In some societies, certain reforms could not be implemented or were outright resisted because of the traditional thinking of Communist and socialist groups.

ASIAN SOCIAL REVOLUTION

In Asia, in the guise of initiating social and economic revolution, Communism was

inhibiting the aspiration of our societies for self-determination. Western imperialism was slowly being made to concede to the insistence on national independence of Asian societies. Political autonomy was gradually being achieved in the Philippines, Indonesia, India, etc. But Communism, too, was filling in, as it were, the vacuum created by the withdrawal of Western colonialist forces, and directing the social revolution that was to follow the political independence of Asian societies towards a totalitarian order.

The situation was a challenge to the West, and the success of Communism in Asia at the time of the Cold War was really an indictment of the failure of Western politics, specially of American policy, to adopt a more flexible attitude and logic in relation to the situation in Asia and Africa. The social revolution that was expected to follow after the attainment of statehood of Asian and African societies was not immediately recognized and given support by the United States. Instead, the United States maintained a policy of brinkmanship, committing itself to an attitude of power even when the Soviet Union was "liberalizing" its outlook by even going as far as to promote a policy of de-Stalinization after the ouster of Stalin from power. And not only that: the United States insisted on thinking the international situation in terms of a dichotomy of ideology, when it was already evident that politics, either in the so-called democracies or in Communist countries, was being judged in terms of the sanction it could give to human freedom and the enlargement of economic opportunities. Conservatism threatened American policies and attitudes at a time when Communism itself was shifting its strategy in the attainment of international leadership.

U.S. POLICY CHANGE

But the United States recovered in time: social revolution was given cognizance in American leadership, and President Kennedy's "what you can do for freedom" became a commitment to universal defense of human rights, national self-determination, and the necessity of accepting radical reforms in societies formerly under colonial regimes.

American international force today precisely rests upon this official sanction and commitment to the ideal of the great Society. The United States is one of the few countries in the international community today which has pushed the logic of the Industrial Revolution into the maximum of human benefits. It is in the United States, said Simone de Beauvoir, where human problems are posed in their extreme. And it is through the United States, too, it may be added, that they shall be solved.

The role of the United States at present, and in the years to come, shall be in the strategic confrontation with forces that tend to deny the self-determination of nations, and to push the economic and social revolutions through the barriers of traditional institutions and pieties in developing societies. The United States, in this task, shall have to rely principally upon its own resources, both material and in terms of the required leadership that such a task necessitates. This implies that the United States must be at all times equipped with power and exercise this, not as a tool of its vast business monopolies or of vested groups within the American nation, but in the interest, first of all, of helping influence the shape of the emergent world order.

It may be important to recall that the United States was the focus of the enlightenment of modern times. A new society, a brave new world, created as an alternative condition of man by those who had rejected the traditional tyrannies and rigid institutions of Europe—indeed, the modern enlightenment, as early as the 19th and the start of the 20th centuries regarded Amer-

ica as the consummation of liberal ideals. All republican thinking, as well as the migration from the Old World, led to the new found continent.

America cannot betray the logic of her position; neither can it renege on the terms of responsibility it has defined for itself in the community of nations. The power that helped so much to end the Second World War—the appalling spectacle of its use in Nagasaki and Hiroshima could, the free world was to discover, also be used to persuade nations against the use of nuclear weapons and to influence them towards accepting the necessary reality of establishing a universal order among nations. It has been seen that the same power could be used in up-dating the level of socioeconomic activities in countries which have been ravaged by wars and colonialism, and that it could be marshalled to defend national rights and the inalienable freedoms of man.

The same is still expected of the United States in our century. History itself has shown that power is a necessary equipment of politics. Action must follow thought in order that ideals could be approximated. This is what is expected of American power: that it be consistently used to actualize the ideals of the American Revolution which are now and then beleaguered by negative forces in the international situation.

REV. REINHOLD NIEBUHR

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 3, 1971

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged to have known the renowned Protestant clergyman, the Reverend Reinhold Niebuhr, who passed away on Tuesday. His unique position in American life, as a prominent theologian and distinguished political thinker, led many of our most famous intellectual and political leaders to seek out his sage advice.

In these times of tumult and uneasy social change, his penetrating analysis and broad perspective of the world we live in have provided a steady guide for us all. He issued one of his most compelling injunctions in the following words:

We need the courage to change those things that should be changed, the restraint to leave alone those things that ought to be left alone, but most importantly, the wisdom to tell one from the other.

There could be no more fitting memorial to this great man than for us to adopt this philosophy as we chart the future course, not only of our own lives, but of the Nation as well. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to insert the following article about Reverend Niebuhr's life that appeared in the June 2, 1971, edition of the Boston Herald Traveler:

HIS THOUGHT SWAYED MANY LEADERS: REV. REINHOLD NIEBUHR DIES, NOTED PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN

STOCKBRIDGE.—The Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, distinguished Protestant clergyman and theologian, died last night at his home here. He was 78.

Niebuhr who had been under orders from his doctors to cut down on his sermons and lectures, recently sold his apartment in New York.

Niebuhr was a theologian who preached in

the marketplace, a philosopher of ethics who applied his belief to everyday moral predicaments, and a political liberal who subscribed to a hard boiled pragmatism. Combining all these capacities, he was the architect of a complex philosophy based on the fallibility of man and the absurdity of human pretensions, as well as on the biblical precepts that men should love God and their neighbor.

The Protestant theology that Niebuhr evolved over a life time was called neo-orthodoxy. It stressed original sin, which Niebuhr defined as pride the "universality of self-regard in everybody's motives, whether they are idealists or realists or whether they are benevolent or not."

It rejected utopianism, the belief "that increasing reason, increasing education, increasing technical conquests of nature make for moral progress, that historical development means moral progress."

As influential as he was in the disputatious world of religion, it was in the arena of practical politics that the effects of his thought were most apparent to the general public. He was the mentor of scores of men, including Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., who were the brain trust of the Democratic Party in the 1950's and 1960's. George F. Kennan, the diplomat and advisor to presidents on Soviet affairs, called Niebuhr "the father of us all" in recognition of his role in encouraging intellectuals to help shape national policies.

In addition to Kennan and Schlesinger, the "all" included such well-known intellectual movers and shakers as Paul H. Nitze, Dean Acheson, McGeorge Bundy, Louis J. Halle, Hans J. Morgenthau and the New York Times' James Reston.

Niebuhr was active in politics, as a member first of the Socialist Party, and then as vice chairman of the Liberal Party in New York.

He was an officer of Americans for Democratic Action and active in numerous committees established to deal with specific social, economic and political matters. He was a firm interventionist in the years before United States entry into World War II. He was equally firm in opposing Communist goals after the war, but at the same time he was against harassing American Communists.

Niebuhr had been associated with Union Theological Seminary, New York, since 1928.

His highest earned academic degree was master of arts, which he received from Yale in 1915, but he collected 18 honorary doctorates, including a doctor of divinity from Oxford.

In struggle for the good, institutional change is likely to be more effective than a change of heart, Niebuhr suggested. He decried clergymen who offered salvation on what he considered simplistic terms.

Billy Graham, the evangelist and the Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, the expositor of "the power of positive thinking" were among the clergymen Niebuhr contradicted. Their "wholly individual conceptions of sin," he said, were "almost completely irrelevant" to the collective problems of the nuclear age.

Niebuhr objected especially to the notion that religious conversion could cure race prejudice, economic injustice or political chicanery. The remedy, he believed, lay in societal changes spurred by Christian realism. In this sense, man could be an agent in history by coming to terms with it and working to alter his environment.

He was born June 21, 1892, in Wright City, Mo., the son of Gustav and Lydia Niebuhr. His father was pastor of the Evangelical Synod Church, a German Lutheran Congregation, in that farm community. At the age of 10 Reinhold decided that he wanted to be a minister because, as he told his father, "you're the most interesting man in town."

From high school Reinhold went with his brother Richard to Elmhurst College in Illi-

nois and then to Eden Theological Seminary near St. Louis. After the death of his father in 1913, Reinhold was asked to take his pulpit in Lincoln, Ill. He declined in order to enter Yale Divinity School.

Upon his ordination by the Evangelical Synod of North America, he was sent to his first and only pastorate, the Bethel Evangelical Church of Detroit.

All during the 1930s Niebuhr was reassessing his ethical, social and political beliefs. He had never been a thorough-going Marxist, an advocate of class struggle and revolution; and now he turned from socialism. He was never a Communist; indeed, he was a vigorous critic of the Soviet Union for the "brutality" of its economic system.

Niebuhr's dispute with socialism, and his ultimate break with it, was on religious and ethical grounds, and later on realistic grounds.

Although Niebuhr recanted his socialism, he did not lessen his interest in social change. Instead, he saw it in a different light—as a continuous adjustment of tensions between power groups in society. Nor did he diminish his concern for the plight of minorities and the rights of labor. Their cause, he contended, was part of a grander social adjustment within the general framework of American capitalism.

REVENUE SHARING AND NATIONALIZATION OF JUSTICE ANOTHER STEP IN THE NEW AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the recent National Conference on the Judiciary meeting at Williamsburg, Va. was unique in many respects. First, the President of the United States, as Executive, appeared on the same platform with the Chief Justice of the United States, representing the judicial branch, and addressed not only Federal judges but also State court judges, administrators, and State officials such as attorneys general and State administrators who handle the grants from the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The Federal conference, chaired by retired U.S. Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, chided the State judges about heavy dockets and judicial delays without at anytime confessing that many of the problems facing the State courts are a direct result of officious intermeddling and quasiappellate usurpation by the Federal judiciary.

But more important was the proposal by the Chief Justice, Warren Earl Burger, to "bring into being some kind of national clearinghouse or center to serve all the States and to cooperate with all of the agencies seeking to improve justice at every level." The Chief Justice concluded by offering the full cooperation of his office and the facilities of the Federal Judicial Center and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts to the State judges.

Much has been said of the growing threat from a national police force. Now Americans find they face the real threat of a national judicial system. And this

momentous occasion was not spontaneous. It follows the pattern of uniform laws and uniform decisions through eroding State laws and courts which has long been the goal of such tax-free organizations as the National College Trial of Judges, the American Judicature Society, the Institute of Judicial Administration, the Conference of State Trial Judges, the Appellate Judges Conference, the Council of State Governments and the Conference of Chief Justices.

Apparently President Nixon's appearance was in support of one facet of his revenue-sharing program. The State judges and State law enforcement officials, for their cooperation in surrendering the independence, powers, and prerogatives of their offices, are to be rewarded with grants of taxpayers' money from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration—presently headed by Mr. Jerris Leonard, former Director of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. Other rewards for going along with the new Federal court nationalization plan come from the American bar endowment and other tax-free foundations.

Time was when any respectable judge regarded offers of financial reward or outside assistance as a flagrant infringement upon the fearless independence of his court and as casting a reflection on fair and impartial administration of justice. Times have certainly changed. But so has the tenor of court rulings and decisions. And this revenue-sharing program for the judiciary will not result in Federal takeover of our courts? Chief Justice Burger said, "By bearing in mind my own conception of federalism, I will participate only when asked to do so."

Our past experiences with Federal grants to State schools and Federal funds to State welfare agencies should by now prove that any State agency that accepts Federal funds becomes a Federal agency controlled by Federal guidelines, rules, redtape, and regulations. More so, Federal fund recipients become subject to class action suits which end up in the Supreme Court of the United States asking for the ultimate decision. This may well be what the Chief Justice means when he says he will participate "only when asked to do so."

To some this represents the ultimate in upgrading law enforcement—efficiency by centralized control—equalizing justice by uniformity of law and application.

I include the text of the speeches by the President of the United States and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as reported in the American Bar Association Journal for May 1971, and a list of the American Bar endowment grants from the same publication and selected items from the Judicature magazine in the RECORD at this point:

REFORMING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (By Richard M. Nixon)

The purpose of the National Conference on the Judiciary is "to improve the process of justice". We all know how urgent the need is for that improvement at both the state and federal level. Interminable delays in civil cases; unconscionable delays in criminal cases; inconsistent and unfair bail impositions; a steadily growing backlog of work that threatens to make the delays worse tomor-

row than they are today. All this concerns everyone who wants to see justice done.

Overcrowded penal institutions; unremitting pressure on judges and prosecutors to process cases by plea bargaining, without the safeguards recently set forth by the American Bar Association; the clogging of court calendars with inappropriate or relatively unimportant matters. All this sends everyone in the system of justice home at night feeling as if they have been trying to brush back a flood with a broom.

Many hardworking, dedicated judges, lawyers, penologists and law enforcement officials are coming to this conclusion: A system of criminal justice that can guarantee neither a speedy trial nor a safe community cannot excuse its failure by pointing to an elaborate system of safeguards for the accused. Justice dictates not only that the innocent man go free, but that the guilty be punished for his crimes.

When the average citizen comes into court as a party or a witness, and he sees that court bogged down and unable to function effectively, he wonders how this was permitted to happen. Who is to blame? Members of the Bench and the Bar are not alone responsible for the congestion of justice. The nation has turned increasingly to the courts to cure deep-seated ills of our society, and the courts have responded. As a result, they have burdens unknown to the legal system a generation ago. In addition, the courts had to bear the brunt of the rise in crime—almost 150 per cent higher in one decade, an explosion unparalleled in our history.

And now we see the courts being turned to, as they should be, to enter still more fields—from offenses against the environment to new facets of consumer protection and a fresh concern for small claimants. We know, too, that the court system has added to its own workload by enlarging the rights of the accused, providing more counsel in order to protect basic liberties.

Our courts are overloaded for the best of reasons: because our society found the courts willing—and partially able—to assume the burden of its gravest problems. Throughout a tumultuous generation, our system of justice has helped America improve herself; there is an urgent need now for America to help the courts improve our system of justice.

But if we limit ourselves to calling for more judges, more police, more lawyers operating in the same system, we will produce more backlogs, more delays, more litigation, more jails and more criminals. "More of the same" is not the answer. What is needed now is genuine reform—the kind of change that requires imagination and daring, that demands a focus on ultimate goals.

"SPEEDY TRIAL" IS NOT AN IMPOSSIBLE GOAL

The ultimate goal of changing the process of justice is not to put more people in jail or merely to provide a faster flow of litigation, it is to resolve conflict speedily but fairly, to reverse the trend toward crime and violence, to reestablish a respect for law in all our people.

The watchword of my own administration has been reform. As we have undertaken it in many fields, this is what we have found. "Reform" as an abstraction is something that everybody is for, but reform as a specific is something that a lot of people are against.

A good example of this can be found in the law. Everyone is for a "speedy trial" as a constitutional principle, but there is a good deal of resistance to a speedy trial in practice. The founders of this nation wrote these words into the Bill of Rights: "the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial". The word "speedy" was nowhere modified or watered down. We have to assume they meant exactly what they said—a speedy trial.

It is not an impossible goal. In criminal cases in Great Britain today, most accused

persons are brought to trial within sixty days after arrest. Most appeals are decided within three months after they are filed. But here in the United States, this is what we see: In case after case, the delay between arrest and trial is far too long. In New York and Philadelphia the delay is over five months; in the State of Ohio, over six months; in Chicago, an accused man waits six to nine months before his case comes up.

In case after case, the appeal process is misused—to obstruct rather than advance the cause of justice. Throughout the state systems, the average time it takes to process an appeal is estimated to be as long as eighteen months. The greater the delay in commencing a trial, or retrial resulting from an appeal, the greater the likelihood that witnesses will be unavailable and other evidence difficult to preserve and present. This means the failure of the process of justice.

The law's delay creates bail problems, as well as overcrowded jails; it forces judges to accept pleas of guilty to lesser offenses just to process the caseload—to "give away the courthouse for the sake of the calendar". Without proper safeguards, this can turn a court of justice into a mill of injustice.

In his perceptive message on the State of the Federal Judiciary—1970, Chief Justice Burger makes the point that speedier trials would be a deterrent to crime. I am certain that this holds true in the courts of all jurisdictions.

Justice delayed is not only justice denied—it is also justice circumvented, justice mocked and the system of justice undermined.

SEVERAL STEPS CAN BE TAKEN TO BREAK THE LOGJAM

What can be done to break the logjam of justice today, to ensure the right to a speedy trial and to enhance respect for law? We have to find ways to clear the courts of the endless stream of "victimless crimes" that get in the way of serious consideration of serious crimes. There are more important matters for highly skilled judges and prosecutors than minor traffic offenses, loitering and drunkenness.

We should open our eyes—as the medical profession is doing—to the use of paraprofessionals in the law. Working under the supervision of trained attorneys, "parajudges" could deal with many of the essentially administrative matters of the law, freeing the judge to do what only he can do: to judge. The development of the new office of magistrates in the federal system is a step in the right direction. In addition, we should take advantage of many technical advances, such as electronic information retrieval, to expedite the result in both new and traditional areas of the law.

But new efficiencies alone, important as they are, are not enough to reestablish respect in our system of justice. A courtroom must be a place where a fair balance must be struck between the rights of society and the rights of the individual.

We all know how the drama of a courtroom often lends itself to exploitation, and, whether it is deliberate or inadvertent, such exploitation is something we must all be alert to prevent. All too often, the right of the accused to a fair trial is eroded by prejudicial publicity. We must never forget that a primary purpose underlying the defendant's right to a speedy and public trial is to prevent Star Chamber proceedings, and not to put on an exciting show or to satisfy public curiosity at the expense of the defendant.

In this regard, I strongly agree with the Chief Justice's view that the filming of judicial proceedings, or the introduction of live television to the courtroom, would be a mistake. The solemn business of justice cannot be subject to the command of "Lights, camera, action".

The white light of publicity can be a cruel glare, often damaging to the innocent by-

stander thrust into it, and doubly damaging to the innocent victims of violence. Here again a balance must be struck. The right of a free press must be weighed carefully against an individual's right to privacy.

Sometimes, however, the shoe is on the other foot. Society must be protected from the exploitation of the courts by publicity seekers. Neither the rights of society nor the rights of the individual are being protected when a court tolerates anyone's abuse of the judicial process. When a court becomes a stage or the center ring of a circus, it ceases to be a court. The vast majority of Americans are grateful to those judges who insist on order in their courts and who will not be bullied or stamped by those who hold in contempt all this nation's judicial system stands for.

The reasons for safeguarding the dignity of the courtroom and clearing away the underbrush that delays the process of justice go far beyond questions of taste and tradition. They go to the central issue confronting American justice today.

How can we answer the need for more, and more effective access to the courts for the resolution of large and small controversies, and the protection of individual and community interests? The right to representation by counsel and the prompt disposition of cases—advocacy and adjudication—are fundamental rights that must be assured to all our citizens.

In a society that cherishes change; in a society that enshrines diversity in its constitution; in a system of justice that pits one adversary against another to find the truth—there will always be conflict. Taken to the street, conflict is a destructive force; taken to the courts, conflict can be a creative force.

What can be done to make certain that civil conflict is resolved in the peaceful arena of the courtroom and that criminal charges lead to justice for both the accused and the community? The charge to all of us is clear.

We must make it possible for judges to spend more time judging, by giving them professional help for administrative tasks. We must change the criminal court system, and provide the manpower—in terms of court staffs, prosecutors and defense counsel—to bring about speedier trials and appeals.

We must ensure the fundamental civil right of every American—the right to be secure in his home and on the streets. We must make it possible for the civil litigant to get a hearing on his case in the same year he files it.

We must make it possible for each community to train its police to carry out their duties, using the most modern methods of detection and crime prevention. We must make it possible for the convicted criminal to receive constructive training while in confinement, instead of what he receives now—an advanced course in crime.

The time has come to repudiate once and for all the idea that prisons are warehouses for human rubbish; our correctional systems must be changed to make them places that will correct and educate. And, of special concern to this conference, we must strengthen the state court systems to enable them to fulfill their historic role as the tribunals of justice nearest and most responsive to the people.

The Federal Government has been treating the process of justice as a matter of the highest priority. In the budget for the coming year, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration will be enabled to vigorously expand its aid to state and local governments. Close to one half billion dollars a year will now go to strengthen local efforts to reform court procedures, police methods and correctional action and other related needs. In my new special revenue sharing proposal, law enforcement receives increased attention and greater funding, and in a way

that permits states and localities to determine their own priorities.

The District of Columbia, the only American city under direct federal supervision, now has legislation and funding which reorganizes its court system, provides enough judges to bring accused persons to trial promptly and protects the public against habitual offenders. We hope that this new reform legislation may serve as an example to other communities.

And I endorse the concept of a suggestion made by Chief Justice Burger: the establishment of a National Center for State Courts. This will make it possible for state courts to conduct research into problems of procedure, administration and training for state and local judges and their administrative personnel. It could serve as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information about state court problems and reforms. A Federal Judicial Center along these lines already exists for the federal court system and has proved its worth; the time is overdue for state courts to have such a facility available. I will look to the conferees in Williamsburg to assist in making recommendations to how best to create such a center, and what will be needed for its initial funding.

The executive branch will continue to help in every way, but the primary impetus for reforming and improving the judicial process should come from within the system itself. The presence of the conferees at the National Conference on the Judiciary is evidence of their deep concern; my presence at the conference bears witness to the concern of all the American people, regardless of party, occupation, race or economic condition, for the overhaul of a system of justice that has been neglected too long.

There is a remark of Justice Holmes, not very well known, that reveals an insight it would be well for us to have today. Judge Learned Hand told of the day that he drove Justice Holmes to a Supreme Court session in a horsedrawn carriage. As he dropped the Justice off in front of the Capitol, Learned Hand said, "Well, sir, good-bye. Do justice!" Mr. Justice Holmes turned and said, most severely, "That is not my job. My job is to play the game according to the rules."

The point of that remark, and the reason that Learned Hand repeated it after he had reached the pinnacle of respect in our profession, was this: Every judge, every attorney, every policeman wants to "do justice". But the only way that can be accomplished, the only way justice can truly be done in any society, is for each member of that society to subject himself to the rule of law—neither to set himself above the law in the name of justice, nor outside the law in the name of justice.

We shall become a genuinely just society only by "playing the game according to the rules", and when the rules become outdated or are shown to be unfair, by lawfully and peaceably changing those rules.

The genius of our system, the life force of the American Way, is our ability to hold fast to the rules that we know to be right and to change the rules that we see to be wrong. In that regard, we would all do well to remember our constitutional roles: for the legislatures, to set forth the rules; for the judiciary, to interpret them; for the executive, to carry them out.

The American Revolution did not end two centuries ago; it is a living process. It must constantly be re-examined and reformed. At one and the same time, it is as unchanging as the spirit of laws and as changing as the needs of our people. We live in a time when headlines are made by those few who want to tear down our institutions, by those who say they defy the law. But we also live in a time when history is made by those who are willing to reform and rebuild our institutions—and that can only be accomplished by those who respect the law.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

(By Warren E. Burger)

The National Conference on the Judiciary is unique in the respect that it brings together a cross-section of state and federal judges, of state and federal law enforcement authorities and of others seeking to avert an impending crisis in the courts.

The only counterpart to the conference in the past century was the Attorney General's Conference on Court Congestion and Delay convened by Attorney General Herbert Brownell more than fifteen years ago. Fifty years before that, Roscoe Pound had warned the legal profession in the strongest terms that we were on the threshold of a crisis. Periodically we respond and experience some relief, but we are soon overwhelmed by a new tide of problems.

Today the American system of criminal justice in every phase—the police function, the prosecution and defense, the courts and the correctional machinery—is suffering from a severe case of deferred maintenance. By and large, this is true at the state, local and federal levels. The failure of our machinery is now a matter of common knowledge, fully documented by innumerable studies and surveys.

As a consequence of this deferred maintenance we see, first, that the perpetrators of most criminal acts are not detected, arrested and brought to trial; second, those who are apprehended, arrested and charged are not tried promptly because we allow unconscionable delays that pervert both the right of the defendant and the public to a speedy trial of every criminal charge; and third, the convicted persons are not punished promptly after conviction because of delay in the appellate process. Finally, even after the end of litigation, those who are sentenced to confinement are not corrected or rehabilitated, and the majority of them return to commit new crimes. The primary responsibility of judges, of course, is for the operation of the judicial machinery, but this does not mean we can ignore the police function or the short-comings of the correctional systems.

At each of these three stages—the enforcement, the trial, the correction—the deferred maintenance became apparent when the machinery was forced to carry too heavy a load. This is the thing that happens to any machinery, whether it is an industrial plant, an automobile or a dishwasher. It can be no comfort to us that this deferred maintenance crisis is shared by others; by cities and in housing, in the field of medical care, in environmental protection, and many other fields. All of these problems are important, but the administration of justice is the adhesive—the very glue—that keeps the parts of an organized society from flying apart. Man can tolerate many shortcomings of his existence, but history teaches us that great societies have floundered for want of an adequate system of justice, any by that I mean justice in its broadest sense.

I have said nothing of civil justice—the resolution of cases between private citizens or between citizens and government. This, unhappily, is becoming the stepchild of the law, as criminal justice once was. Most people with civil claims, including those in the middle economic echelons, who cannot afford the heavy costs of litigation and who cannot qualify for public or government-subsidized legal assistance, are forced to stand by in frustration and often in want, while they watch the passage of time eat up the value of their case. The public has been quiet and patient, sensing on the one hand the need to improve the quality of criminal justice but also experiencing frustration at the inability to vindicate private claims and rights.

We are rapidly approaching the point where this quiet and patient segment of Americans

will totally lose patience with the cumbersome system that makes people wait two, three, four or more years to dispose of an ordinary civil claim while they witness flagrant defiance of law by a growing number of law breakers who jeopardize cities and towns and life and property of law-abiding people, and monopolize the courts in the process. The courts must be enabled to take care of both civil and criminal litigants without prejudice or neglect of either.

That is the reason for the convening of the National Conference on the Judiciary.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The question now is: What will happen as a result of the National Conference on the Judiciary? What will each of us do when we return to our daily tasks? Let me suggest some of the problem areas, and then let me venture some thoughts on what we might try to do about them.

There are many areas that we should study and consider and, indeed, that we must consider, but if we try too much at once we may fail in all our endeavors. I am thinking, for example, of substantive problems which cry out for re-examination, including the handling of personal injury claims, which especially clog the state courts; the need to ask questions about other areas of jurisdiction, such as receiverships of insolvent debtors, the adoption of children, land title registration in some states, and possibly even such things as divorce jurisdiction and child custody matters. We need a comprehensive re-examination of the whole basis of jurisdiction in order to eliminate wherever possible all matters which may be better administered by others so as to restore the courts to their basic function of dealing with cases and controversies.

We can see in the development of common law institutions many examples of changing jurisdiction and evolution of new remedies. I suggest no specific changes, but I trust it will not be regarded as subversive to suggest the need for study and thought on these problems, remembering that subjects once committed to the courts are not the province of the other governmental bodies. The common law tradition teaches that rights and remedies are never fixed or static but a continuing process of change. For example, working men when they were injured in their work once had either no rights at all or common law rights based on negligence. The deficiencies of the common law remedies inspired lawyers to find other and better ways of dealing with the claims of injured workmen, and I think no one would seriously consider turning the clock back to the old ways. A large area of regulatory activity was once imposed on courts, but for the larger part of this century that has been vested in a wide array of administrative and regulatory bodies with limited judicial review.

All of us share and are the beneficiaries of the great common law tradition that undergirds American jurisprudence and virtually all aspects of our procedure, both state and federal. As lawyers and judges we can be proud of the great tradition of the common law and even have a pardonable pride in the improvements and developments that American lawyers and judges have added to it. We do not disparage or undermine the common law when we consider change. Indeed, change is the very essence—the very heart—of the common law concept that springs from England and has been followed in all English-speaking countries the world over.

PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO METHODS AND MACHINERY

The challenges to our systems of justice are colossal and immediate, and we must assign priorities. I would begin by giving priority to methods and machinery, to procedure and techniques, to management and

administration of judicial resources even over the much-needed re-examination of substantive legal institutions that are out of date. That re-examination is important, but it is inevitably a long-range undertaking, and it can wait.

I have said before, but I hope it will bear repeating, that with reference to methods and procedure we may be carrying continuity and tradition too far when we see that John Adams, Hamilton or Burr, Jefferson or Marshall, reincarnated, could step into any court today and, after a minimal briefing on procedure and updating in certain areas of law, try a case with the best of today's lawyers. Those great eighteenth century lawyers would need no more than a hurried briefing and a Brooks' Brothers suit. They would not even need a haircut, given the styles of our day.

This is not necessarily bad, and I propose nothing specific on how we should change our methods of resolving conflicts in the courtroom, but I do know this—and so does anyone who has read legal history and read the newspapers in recent years—that John Adams and his reincarnated colleagues would be shocked and bewildered at some of the antics and spectacles witnessed today in the courtrooms of America. They would be as shocked and baffled, as are a vast number of contemporary Americans and friends of America all over the world. They would not be able to understand why so many cases take weeks or months to try. No one could explain why the jury selection process, for example, should itself become a major piece of litigation consuming days or weeks. Few people can understand it, and the public is beginning to ask some searching questions on the subject.

STATE-FEDERAL JUDICIAL COUNCILS WOULD EASE TENSIONS

I need not burden you on the subject of the tension and the strains existing between the state and federal courts in recent years. Because of the existence of those problems and the reasons underlying them, I urged in August of 1970 at the American Bar Association Annual Meeting in St. Louis, that the chief justice of each state take the initiative to create an informal *ad hoc* state-federal judicial council in each state. The purpose, of course, was to have these judges meet together informally to develop co-operation to reduce the tensions that have existed in recent years. I was pleasantly surprised, even astonished, at the speed with which the chief justices responded, for I am now informed that such councils are in actual operation in thirty-three states. Many of these councils have been created by formal order of the state supreme court. I am also informed that once the channels of communication were opened, these state and federal judges found other areas of fruitful co-operation and exchange of ideas. I regard this development of such importance that I wish to express my appreciation to the Conference of State Chief Justices and to Chief Justice Calvert of Texas, its chairman.

In urging co-operation between the state and federal judges, and in urging the state judges to call upon the state bar associations and on the American Bar Association, I have no thought whatever that all state court systems or all judges be cast in one mold. Far from this, I have an abiding conviction that the strength of our entire system in this country and the essence of true federalism lie in diversity among the states. It will not impair this diversity, however, to work together to develop effective postconviction remedies for example, or common standards of judicial administration, common standards of professional conduct for lawyers and, indeed, for judges, or the improvement in the method of selection, the tenure and compensation of judges.

The diversity that has existed in our system and the innovativeness of state judges account for many of the great improvements that the federal system has adopted from the states. One of the most crucial is in the developing area of using trained court administrators or executives in the administration of the courts. The states have been a whole generation ahead of the federal system in this matter. When we sought to create the Institute of Court Management in 1969, the first step was to call on state court administrators for guidance and advice.

We should never forget that under our federal system, the basic structure of the courts of this country contemplated that state courts would deal with local matters while federal courts would serve a limited and narrow function. I hope we will never become so bigoted as to think that state judges are any less devoted to the principles of the Federal Constitution than other judges and lawyers.

STANDARDS OF ADMINISTRATION NEED CONTINUING IMPROVEMENT

I do not especially like phrases like "management of judicial resources" or "maximum utilization of judge power". They seem stilted to me, as they do to most lawyers and judges. But these phrases are simply "shorthand", and if we accept them as such they become tolerable. The important thing is the concept underlying these terms.

Every profession and every area of human activity has had to grapple with the hard realities behind the shorthand. The difference is that judges and lawyers have lagged far behind the rest. I do not suggest that justice can ever become automated or that production line processes are adaptable to courts. But we must acknowledge that the practice of the healing arts, for example, is surely a sensitive and delicate matter, perhaps as much so as the administration of justice. Yet the medical profession has responded, and necessity has forced innovative changes that make it possible today for one physician or surgeon, depending on the individual, to do from three to ten or fifteen times what his counterpart could do even as recently as twenty or thirty years ago. And with this enormous increase in productivity, by and large we have in this country a better quality of medical care today than at any time in the history of mankind.

In terms of methods, machinery and equipment, the flow of papers—and we know the business of courts depends on the flow of papers—most courts have changed very little fundamentally in a hundred years or more. I know of no comprehensive surveys, but spot checks have shown that the ancient ledger type of record books, sixteen or eighteen inches wide, twenty-four or twenty-six inches high, and four inches thick are still used in a very large number of courts. These cumbersome books, hazardous to handle, still call for longhand entries concerning cases. I mention this only as one symptom of our tendency to cling to old ways. We know that banks, factories, department stores, hospitals and many government agencies have cast off anachronisms of this kind.

With relatively few exceptions, we still call jurors as in the past. We still herd them into a common room in numbers often double the real need because of obsolete concepts of arranging and managing their use. This is often complicated by the unregulated arbitrariness of a handful of judges, for example, who demand more jurors than they can possibly use to be allocated each day for their exclusive use. There is almost a total absence of even the most primitive techniques in predicting the need for jurors, just as there is a large vacuum in the standards and procedures to co-ordinate the steps of bringing a case and all of its components—the lawyers, witnesses, experts, jurors and

court staff—to the same place at the same time.

Happily, a very distinguished committee of the American Bar Association is now launching a comprehensive program of bringing up to date the minimum standards of judicial administration.

Independent of what we do in the courtroom itself, we need careful study to make sure that every case which reaches the courtroom stage is there only after every possibility of settlement has been exhausted. Those parties who impose upon the judicial process and clog its functioning by carrying the cases through jury selection before making a settlement which could have been made earlier should be subject to the risk of a very substantial discretionary cost assessment at the hands of the trial judge who can evaluate these abuses of the system. Someone must remind the Bar and the public of the enormous cost of a trial. Reliable estimates have been made indicating that the cost is in the neighborhood of \$250 per working hour in some courts, not including plant and equipment cost—or lawyers.

TRAINED COURT EXECUTIVES ARE VITALLY NEEDED

As litigation has grown and multiple-judge courts have steadily enlarged, the continued use of the old equipment and old methods has brought about a virtual breakdown in many places and a slowdown everywhere in the efficiency and functioning of courts. The judicial system and all its components have been subjected to the same stresses and strains as hospitals and other enterprises. The difference is that, thirty or forty years ago, doctors and nurses recognized the importance of system and management in order to deliver to the patients adequate medical care. This resulted, as I have pointed out on other occasions, in the development of hospital administrators, and today there is no hospital of any size in this country without a trained hospital administrator who is the chief executive officer dealing with the management and efficient utilization of all of the resources of the institution.

Courts and judges have, with few exceptions, not responded in this way. To some extent, imaginative and resourceful judges and court clerks have moved partially into the vacuum, but the functions of a clerk and the function of a court executive are very different, and a court clerk cannot be expected to perform both functions.

From the day I took office, this seemed to me the most pressing need of the courts of this country, and particularly so in my area of responsibility, the federal courts. The first step I took was to lay the foundations for a facility to train executives, and I requested the American Bar Association to take the leadership in accomplishing this. That Association did so with the American Judicature Society and the Institute of Judicial Administration as cosponsors, creating the Institute of Court Management at the University of Denver Law School. That institute has now graduated the first group of trainees with an intensive full-time course over a period of six months, including actual field training in the various courts. It will train two additional classes this year. This is not a federal facility—I expect most of its output will go to state court systems.

In the meantime, the Congress has taken one of the most important steps in a generation in the administration of justice by providing for a court executive in each of the eleven federal circuits. The court executive will work under the direction of the judicial council of each circuit. This will not only relieve chief judges to perform their basic judicial functions, but it will provide a person who will, in time, be able to develop new methods and new processes, which busy judges could not do in the past.

The function of a court executive is something none of us really knows very much about. There are only a handful of court administrators or executives in this country, and up to now they are all self-taught. The few who were in being were called upon for the most part to be members of the teaching faculty for the new Court Management Institute. The concept of court executive or court administrator will have its detractors, but I predict they will not be heard for very long. The history books tell us how the admirals reacted when General William Mitchell insisted that an airplane could sink a battleship.

This desperate need for court executive officers does not alter the fact that it will require great patience and industrious homework on the part of judges and chief judges to learn to utilize these officers for their courts.

A great many of the infirmities in our procedures could be cured if judges had broad rulemaking power and exercised that power. The best example of this was given a generation ago in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and later in the Criminal Rules and the Appellate Procedure Rules.

For the past thirty years or more state legislatures, like the Congress, have been overwhelmed by a multitude of new problems, and it is increasingly difficult to get their attention on mundane subjects like rules or procedure and other internal matters of the courts. In addition, judges, by and large, have been under increasing pressure of their own daily work and have not brought these matters to the legislators.

The rulemaking process as developed in this country beginning thirty-five years ago is the best solution yet developed for sound procedural change. Since it is a co-operative process involving not only the legislative and judicial branches officially, but lawyers, judges and law professors, it can synthesize the best thinking at every level.

If a state does not provide for rulemaking power comparable to that vested in the Supreme Court of the United States in conjunction with Congress, I urge close study of the potential of this mechanism. In Federal habeas corpus review of state cases it could have saved a great deal of confusion in recent years. Flexible rulemaking processes could have promptly developed post-conviction remedy procedures to blunt the impact of the imposition of Federal standards on the states.

SELECTION, TENURE AND COMPENSATION OF JUDGES

The combined experience of this country for nearly 200 years with elective judges in most of the states holding office for limited terms and federal judges appointed with tenure, affords a basis for a careful re-examination of the whole method of the selection of judges. This is part of the long-range problem, but it deserves some mention. The aggregate of two centuries of experience should be sufficient to afford a basis for a comprehensive re-examination of the methods of selection and the tenure of state judges. In saying this, I, of course, intend no reflection whatever on those state systems of limited terms and the many splendid judges in those states.

It may be that the fine quality of judicial work of state judges is in spite of, not because of, the method of selection.

The election of judges for limited terms is a subject on which reasonable men can reasonably have different views. Nevertheless, the very nature of the judicial function calls for some comprehensive studies directed to the alternative methods developed in the last generation in some states. These alternatives tend to preserve the virtues of popular choice of judges and at the same time develop a high degree of professionalism, offering an inducement for competent lawyers to make a career of the bench.

We know that while there are certain patterns common in the fifty states as to the selection and tenure of judges, that there is at the same time a wide disparity in the compensation. In such states as New York, California and Illinois, to mention but three of the large states, the compensation of judges of the highest courts is as much as three times the compensation of their counterparts in some other states of the Union.

Lawyers and judges know that the function of the courts in a small state is essentially the same as the function of the courts in the larger state. The size of the state has no relationship to the nature of the function, the degree of the responsibility and the degree of the professional competence called for. It is, therefore, an anomaly for a wide disparity to continue. At the same time I do not suggest, by any means, that there need be a rigid, uniform standard of compensation or tenure for all the states. All I suggest is that the judges in the small states are performing essentially the same function as that of their brothers in a large state, and the conditions of their service should not vary excessively. It is not a wholesome or a healthy thing for the administration of justice to have the highest court of a geographically large and economically powerful state receive two or three times as much as his counterpart a few hundred miles away.

PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

As I range over this rather wide variety of subjects, one is bound to take notice that in many instances I have been obliged to refer to matters of common or general knowledge or the result of spot checks, or other sources that are not wholly trustworthy. This suggests strongly the need for some facility that will accumulate and make available all information necessary for comprehensive examination of the problems of the judiciary in the fifty states. Recently a judicial conference developed an accumulation of 500 or more specific problems of courts.

Each of the points I have raised in the list of what seem to me the urgent priorities can be more readily treated and with better solutions if there is a pooling of ideas and efforts of the states.

For a long time we have talked of the need for a closer exchange and closer co-operation among the states and between the states and the federal courts on judicial problems. No state is without grave problems in the administration of justice. The problems vary chiefly in degree from those states with grave troubles to those on the threshold of disaster in their courts. The valuable work of the National College of Trial Judges is just one example of the value of co-operative enterprise.

We now have in this country a great ferment for court improvement, which has been gaining momentum slowly over a long period of time. More recently, this has taken on a new thrust and force under the leadership of the American Bar Association. The time has come, and I submit that it is here and now, to make the initial decision and bring into being some kind of national clearinghouse or center to serve all the states and to co-operate with all the agencies seeking to improve justice at every level.

I hope that in raising this subject of a need for a facility to serve as a clearinghouse and service agency for the states that I will not be thought unduly presumptuous if I make some specific suggestions.

It seems to me obvious that the states should make the final choices and the final decisions. In offering these thoughts, I draw particularly on my experience in the twenty-one months I have been in my present office. I now see the legal profession's strongest voice, the American Bar Association, from a point of view which I never fully appreciated in my years of private practice or even

in the period when I was a member of the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The American Bar Association is a force for enormous, almost unlimited, good with respect to every problem in the administration of justice. It is a force that cannot be directed or controlled by any particular group or any selfish interest because it includes approximately 150,000 lawyers and judges and law professors representing 1,700 state and local bar associations and other legal groups. Its governing body, the House of Delegates, represents 90 per cent of all the practicing lawyers in this country. I mention these factors because the American Bar Association is essentially a grass-roots institution whose components spring from the fifty states. The facilities and power, the influence and prestige of this association are literally on the doorstep of every state capitol through the state bar association, and that power and influence can be put to work in terms of achieving the objectives I have suggested to you.

My suggestion, therefore, is that in shaping the national organization or center to serve all the states, that you consider calling primarily on this great association and its fifty component state associations, along with other groups that specialize in judicial administration. There are additional existing structures representative of all the states and a cross-section of the legal profession. I refer to the American Judicature Society, the Institute of Judicial Administration, the Conference of State Trial Judges, the Appellate Judges Conference, the Council of State Governments, and the Conference of Chief Justices. I am confident there will be widespread interest in the formation of such a group as this, but it will take time to marshal all of the large resources necessary to its accomplishment. To build soundly, you must build carefully. You must have plans and time. This is not a matter that can be adequately dealt with hastily in a few hours in a busy conference. A steering committee can select five to ten representative leaders empowered to convene a larger group to perfect an organization.

The first step will be the decision to create a national center for state courts of the kind I have outlined. It is desperately needed and long overdue.

EFFICIENT COURT ADMINISTRATION IS A TOOL, NOT A GOAL IN ITSELF

In emphasizing the problems of administration, management and efficiency we must always remember that efficient administration is the tool, not the goal, of justice. Therefore, it is as a means to an end that we should place high priority on changes in our methods and our machinery. The noblest legal principles will be sterile and meaningless if they cannot be made to work.

I offer the full co-operation of my own office and the facilities of the Federal Judicial Center and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. But bearing in mind my own concepts of federalism, I will participate only when asked to do so.

AMERICAN BAR ENDOWMENT GRANTS PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The American Bar Endowment has released its list of approved grants for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971. The grants total \$1,665,149 and are allocated among the following projects:

To the American Bar Foundation for its varied research projects in accordance with the Endowment's charter purposes, \$810,632;

To the American Bar Association's Fund for Public Education, for the development of its many projects, \$766,517, divided as follows:

Standards for administration of criminal justice (\$125,000), to study and investigate how to improve the fairness, efficiency and effectiveness of federal courts;

Crime prevention and control (\$87,576), to develop a meaningful national plan in the crime prevention and control field;

Standards of judicial conduct (\$48,000), to reformulate standards of judicial conduct adequate to meet modern conditions;

Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar (\$44,525), to increase the American Bar Association's involvement in legal education and to assure communications between all interested members of the legal profession and law school faculty members;

Judicial administration training program on advocacy (\$10,000), to establish a task force to develop a curriculum and format for teaching trial advocacy;

Section of Criminal Law (\$110,000), to finance certain programs related to the implementation of the American Bar Association Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice;

Standing Committee on Legal Aid and Indigent Defendants (\$115,000), to expand its program in civil representation of indigents;

Law Day USA (\$22,416), to develop a Law Day message to lay groups and the country's youth to explain the many and various ways the law can be used to prevent and correct social injustice and to bring about reform;

Prepaid legal cost insurance (\$16,000), to study the over-all problem of making lawyers' services more readily available to middle- and lower-income groups;

Traffic Court Program (Section of Judicial Administration) (\$60,000), to achieve respect for and greater observance of traffic laws and to increase the effectiveness of traffic courts;

Centennial Commission program (\$40,000) principally to publish a history of the American lawyer and the American Bar Association in connection with the 1977-1978 celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Association;

Council on Legal Education Opportunity (\$88,000), to sponsor programs to encourage and assist qualified persons from minority groups and economically and culturally disadvantaged backgrounds to enter law school and the legal profession.

Grants to other organizations are:

To the National Juvenile Court Foundation to continue services to the courts and the Bar, to publish materials and to develop projects singly and in conjunction with the American Bar Association, the National College of State Trial Judges and other organizations, \$18,000;

To the American Law Institute to begin its project to improve and codify most, if not all, of the existing federal securities laws, \$20,000;

To the National Conference of Bar Examiners for its project to seek the co-operation of the states in giving a standard bar examination with local control of the final admission policy, \$50,000.

The Grants Committee of the American Bar Endowment is composed of John D. Randall of Cedar Rapids, Iowa (chairman), John P. Bracken of Philadelphia; Harold J. Gallagher of New York City; and Gibson Gayle, Jr., of Houston. Paul Carrington of Dallas is the committee's adviser.

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EXTERNAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE COURTS— LEAA AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(Richard W. Velde)

In 1968, Congress enacted the Omnibus Crime and Safe Streets Act and established a federal aid program to assist state and local governments to upgrade and improve all aspects of the criminal justice system. Although our enabling legislation speaks of law enforcement, that term is broadly defined to include all aspects of criminal justice: police, courts, corrections, prosecution and defense, probation and parole,

organized crime, disorders, juvenile delinquency, and narcotics control.

In the intervening three fiscal years, Congress has appropriated more than three-quarters of a billion dollars for this Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) program. If it responds to pending budget requests for the coming fiscal year, that figure will nearly double again. These and other federal funds are being added to a system expending about \$6.5 billion annually.

In establishing a massive federal presence in aiding law enforcement, there was an overriding Congressional concern that state and local systems would be strengthened, not preempted, and that federal help would not bring with it federal domination or control or lead to the establishment of a national police force. An elaborate structure of checks and balances was devised whereby the large bulk of federal assistance would be allocated among the states according to population. Each state would be free to assess its own needs, set its own priorities, and allocate its funds to its political subdivisions pursuant to its own comprehensive plan objectives.

LEAA operates basically through a block grant concept, with most of the funds given to states to spend themselves according to their own priorities. Before funds are awarded, the states must submit comprehensive plans each year for review and approval by LEAA. Our enabling legislation has defined six major programs: planning, action, research, academic assistance, statistics and technical assistance. I shall briefly describe each of these activities and their relation to state judicial systems.

Congress designed the LEAA program to encourage comprehensive reform of the nation's criminal justice system, to reduce fragmentation and duplication, and to make lasting, measurable improvements. Thus, Congress declared that those states desiring federal financial assistance must first establish state criminal justice planning agencies and develop and implement comprehensive plans dealing with all aspects of the criminal justice system within their respective jurisdictions.

To encourage planning, the federal government underwrites 90 per cent of the cost of establishing and operating the planning agencies. Planning funds are made available on a block grant basis, but 40 per cent going into each state must be made available to units of local government so that they also can meaningfully participate in the planning activity.

BLOCK ACTION GRANTS

Block action grants in LEAA have grown from \$25 million in fiscal 1969, to \$183 million in fiscal 1970, to \$340 million this year. We are asking Congress for block grants totaling \$413 million in the year starting July 1.

In LEAA's first year, fiscal 1969, courts received only \$1.4 million, or 5.5 per cent of the LEAA block grant money which went to the states.

In the second year, states allocated \$12.5 million on court programs, but the percentage rose to only 6.7 per cent. There was a great spread in how states responded to court needs:

—Some 15 states allocated less than three per cent of their block grant money on court programs. They included Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont.

—Some 12 states allocated 10 per cent or more of their state block grants to the court area. They included Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico. Idaho and Pennsylvania allocated 20 per cent or more.

As for fiscal 1971, so far we have received and analyzed 47 of 55 state plans. These involve about \$286 million of the \$340 million block grant total for fiscal 1971. Of that \$286 million, some \$29.8 million, a little more than 10 per cent, is allocated for courts programs. While that is roughly twice the percentage of two years ago, and represents a percentage half again as much as last year, it is still less than we believe the courts need and can constructively use.

I am happy to note that of those 47 state plans examined, only one, Utah, allocates less than three per cent of its block grant funds for the courts.

Correspondingly, some 22 of them allocate 10 per cent or more of their block grant funds to the courts. These include Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico.

I wish I could say that the action plans drawn up by the states in the court area were impressive, but I think the best that can be said is that they are steadily improving.

DISCRETIONARY ACTION GRANTS

Of the total action funds available, the law provides that 15 per cent are set aside as discretionary funds to be awarded to state and local governments by the LEAA administrators outside of the block grant formula. During the first two years of the program, over \$35 million was available for this purpose. For the current fiscal year, more than \$70 million is available. These funds are distributed pursuant to a discretionary grant guideline which this year has defined over 30 programs under which applications are encouraged from potential grantees. Last year, more than 450 grants were approved out of about 1,000 applications. It is anticipated that about 600 grants will be awarded this year.

The current guidelines include five areas of court programs for which discretionary grants may be awarded. They are: court management projects, training courses for judges, training courses for prosecutors, technical assistance and coordination units for prosecutors, and law student interns in the offices of prosecutors and public defenders.

Some \$4 million has been earmarked for grants in those areas—with \$2 million of it scheduled to finance court management projects. The projects may include all phases of internal operations, such as procedures, scheduling, forms, staff utilization. In addition, funds may be awarded to meet areas of special need, as well as for projects which are designed to bring better coordination between the courts and other criminal justice agencies.

Discretionary grants for court programs were nonexistent in our first year. In our second year, fiscal 1970, last year, court programs accounted for only four per cent of the \$30 million available for all discretionary grants.

Originally LEAA earmarked almost \$2 million for discretionary grants for courts, but only \$1.2 million was actually awarded. An additional grant in the special "large city" category of discretionary grants brought this up to \$1.3 million. An additional \$500,000 in discretionary grants for court programs was approved by LEAA's courts division, but approval came too late for awards last year and these were carried over into fiscal 1971.

As for discretionary grants for programs in the current year, fiscal 1971, a total of \$70 million is available. It is impossible to estimate how much of this will eventually be actually awarded for court programs, but of the \$19 million in discretionary grants awarded so far, a total of \$1 million has gone for court programs. This amounts to 5.5 per

cent, compared to the 4 per cent of all of last year.

I would like to cite a few programs as examples of what we are trying to do.

Fiscal 1970 discretionary grants for court programs included:

\$357,000 for the Institute of Court Management, at the Denver University Law School, and the National College of State Trial Judges, of Reno, Nevada, to conduct at least 10 court management studies of criminal courts and courts systems throughout the United States. One study will survey an entire state court system, the others will be in major metropolitan areas. The studies will be examined to devise standards and methodology applicable to all court management analysis.

\$150,000 for the improvement of court management and operation in Illinois, including a court management survey of felony and misdemeanor courts, development of a streamlined preliminary hearing procedure for felony cases in a circuit court, and a court ombudsman program for urban municipal cases, to assist and advise citizens on sources of legal counsel and to institute litigation for those otherwise without redress.

\$143,000 to Missouri for the St. Louis Circuit Court to offer services to juveniles, including special treatment for the mildly disturbed or retarded.

\$140,000 to Arizona for the Pima County Juvenile Court Center in Tucson, to develop a model management system for juvenile court operations.

Fiscal 1971 discretionary grants for court programs so far approved include:

\$250,000 to reduce delay in the Recorders Court of the city of Detroit, Michigan. This grant provides for the design, analysis, and implementation of a new management information system for processing of misdemeanor criminal prosecutions through the court.

\$90,000 for a three-phase project in Ohio's Franklin County Municipal and Common Pleas Court. The goal is improvement of scheduling and calendaring procedures through the use of data processing techniques.

\$75,000 for Georgia's Fulton County Juvenile Court, in Atlanta, to revise the intake forms in order to increase the information available to judges. The project will also allow projection of delinquency trends and formation of prevention programs.

GRANTS FOR CORRECTIONS

The recently enacted amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control Act established a new program—called Part E—to accelerate correctional reform in addition to the regular funds that would be made available in the LEAA action programs. The guidelines for the new activity are just being issued, and a supplemental budget for the balance of the fiscal year of some \$50 million has been transmitted to Congress. For fiscal 1972, almost double that amount has been requested.

A separate comprehensive plan must be developed for those states wishing to participate in the special corrections program. Although the needs of corrections are great in all aspects, Congress has decreed that priority must be given to the development of community based programs, including probation and parole. Also, emphasis is to be given in the development of regional correctional facilities to replace the nation's crumbling and inhuman county jail system. While the needs are acute for the modernization or replacement of prisons, the costs, at least in the earliest years are almost prohibitive. So major state institutional construction programs will be deferred in most states until subsequent years, when funding levels may be substantially increased.

If Congress responds to our supplemental request, the combination of regular action

funds plus the new Part E program could well approach \$175 million, since it appears that the regular Part C funds devoted to corrections will be close to 35 per cent of the total. If the same pattern holds true for the coming fiscal year, another quarter of a billion dollars of federal funds could be added to the total current expenditures of state and local government of about \$1.5 billion. These new funds and the resulting new programs, personnel and facilities will mean the start of a major upgrading of corrections not seen in the two centuries of our national existence.

RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE

One of the greatest needs of the criminal justice system is the need to bring to bear the techniques and resources of modern science and technology on the chronic and severe problems that plague our criminal justice system. This is the mission of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research arm of LEAA. Although the funding level of the program has been very modest in relation to the needs—some \$7.5 million for the current fiscal year—significant research efforts are underway.

In fiscal 1970, the National Institute devoted 20 per cent of its \$7.5 million budget, or \$1.5 million, to court programs. Some examples:

\$192,000 to the University of Notre Dame to finance a joint study by the law school and the engineering college on court delay. Systems engineering techniques will test the validity of mathematical models on court delays. Computers will be used to test the models under varying conditions to test the effectiveness which various improvements might have.

\$105,000 to the Case Western Reserve University Law School to make a detailed examination of pre-trial procedures in felony cases, using the Cleveland courts. High priority will be given to determine whether the due process requirements could not be equally or better served by substitute procedures which would cut down the delay and increase the effectiveness of the system, with the aim of shortening the pre-trial process in a manner consistent with fairness.

So far in fiscal 1972 two new research projects have been approved. The first is for \$146,000 to the Institute for Defense Analyses in Arlington, Virginia, to examine the role of defense counsel in criminal cases, with an effort to see where defense counsel strategy and tactics delay the case, and to weigh the cost/benefit factors involved.

The second research project involves a grant of \$165,000 to the Institute of Judicial Administration for the first phase of a multi-year effort aimed at developing a set of nationwide standards for juvenile justice, modeled on stands for criminal justice which IJA and the ABA have developed since 1969.

ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE

Another major program of LEAA is that of academic assistance. This year, more than \$21 million in loan and grant funds are being utilized by almost 900 colleges and universities in assisting some 65,000 students to pursue college degree programs, either undergraduate or graduate, directly related to law enforcement careers.

Last year, more than 1,400 employees of courts were attending college with the assistance of LEAA funds. Since court personnel represent the smallest part of the criminal justice system, this seems to us a significant beginning, but we expect the number to grow in coming years.

With the new legislative amendments, our Office of Academic Assistance will have an expanded role in assisting in the development and support of college level training programs and short courses and also in the development of academic curricula.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The development of reliable statistics and information systems programs is a key to improving and reforming the nation's criminal justice system. This is the mission of LEAA's statistics program. The National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS), is about 18 months old and has been funded at a level of about \$5 million. It has two major purposes: to support the development of statistical and information system programs in the several states; and to conceive, develop, and implement major criminal justice statistical series and studies of national scope. Among other things, LEAA is engaged in an effort to build up the state statistical programs.

One statistics program involves the development of the computerized data base, the Criminal Justice Data Base. It will contain population data from the 1970 decennial census, uniform crime reports, employment and expenditure and other information.

Another conducted jointly by LEAA and the Census Bureau this spring, will be a comprehensive survey of court organization. This program is a first step in our long-range goal to develop national court statistics. The initial phase will cover about 8,000 court systems, including trial courts of general jurisdiction, state appellate courts and courts of limited jurisdiction. It will focus on the substructure of the system—number, type, geographic and statutory jurisdiction, and organizational alignment of courts in the system, administrative support, record-keeping practices, and distribution of workload as between civil and criminal cases. A detailed organizational directory will be prepared of the various divisions, departments and sub-units in each court system, jurisdiction at each level, distribution of workload, and location of records of court activity. We urgently need and request your support in making this survey effort complete and successful.

A major program of NCJISS is Project Search, or the System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories. LEAA has funded development of this program at a level of more than \$3 million in discretionary funds, with an additional \$2 million from the participating states. The purpose of SEARCH is to develop an operational system for the computerization and interstate exchange of criminal history records by police, court and correctional agencies. The system will provide arrest and disposition data on certain categories of offenders on a real-time basis; that is, when an inquiry is addressed to the system a complete record will be reconstructed in a matter of seconds from whatever state criminal justice system that individual has been acquainted with.

Project SEARCH involves a consortium of 15 states lead by California as coordinator state. The Michigan state police have operated the central index facility for the demonstration. The 15 states in SEARCH, incidentally, account for about 75 per cent of the nation's criminal transactions. The Attorney General has decided that when the system becomes operational next fall, the Federal Bureau of Investigation will operate the central index. It is anticipated that 20 to 25 states will go on line at that time and at least a half million existing records will be converted to the computerized format.

The implications of this system, when it becomes operational nationwide, are truly staggering. For the first time, the complete record of an individual will be available immediately, and this will obviously have significant meaning for courts, as it will for the entire criminal justice system.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The final major program of LEAA is that of technical assistance. Now entering its second year, our efforts are quite well structured in the corrections and organized crime fields,

and some specialized aspects of police activities such as police aviation and bomb disposal, but are generally now just getting off the ground in the police and courts area. Last year Congress appropriated about \$1.2 million for technical assistance and for the current fiscal year the funding level is \$4 million.

RATIOS AND NEEDS

I would like to turn now to a brief discussion of the LEAA effort in relation to overall spending by the nation for court programs.

Last year some \$12.5 million in LEAA block grant funds were allocated for courts, some \$1.5 million in LEAA research funds, and some \$1.3 million in LEAA discretionary funds.

That total of LEAA spending amounts to only about six per cent of that year's overall LEAA budget. On the national level, courts, prosecution and defender services accounted for 18 per cent of the spending for criminal justice at the state and local level. LEAA's budgets of \$268 million in fiscal 1970, of almost half a billion this year, and a request of almost \$700 million for the year ahead, are respectable compared to the \$6.5 billion state and local annual cost of the criminal justice system. LEAA's contribution of \$15.3 million in fiscal 1970 compared to the state and local cost of operating our courts, including prosecution and public defender services—\$1.2 billion—was not as high as it might have been.

STANDARDS AND GOALS

Finally, I would like to discuss the new major effort to be undertaken by LEAA in partnership with the states to develop national standards and set long-range goals for the improvement and reform of criminal justice in America.

In a recent address, Attorney General John N. Mitchell directed LEAA to begin at once to assemble working groups to review the present status of the various disciplines of criminal justice with the objective of developing national standards and setting long-range goals for the major system components.

This new undertaking will not be just another study commission writing a scholarly tome. Rather, we will develop realistic blueprints for the rational allocation of resources.

It may be properly asked why the work of the President's Crime Commission of a few years ago would not suffice for this purpose. There are several reasons. First, that report was the result of studies conducted largely in 1965 and 1966; and much experience has been gained in the intervening years. Second, there have been significant advances in criminal justice planning, particularly the three sets of comprehensive plans through the LEAA program. Most important, however, the recommendations of the President's Crime Commission were more or less a random set of findings with no attempt to set priorities or define goals for improvement of the system. And those are the main tasks to be done.

How is all the work to be organized? It is our intention, at a very early date, to issue a call to the states to organize a consortium, much like that for Project SEARCH. It will be headed by a coordinator state and a central secretariat would be supported by LEAA discretionary funds. Other states would chair task forces in the various disciplines. Each task force would assemble representatives from the ranks of criminal justice agencies, the academic community, and the general public. These steering committees would be supported by the services of experts and consultants as may be necessary. LEAA will make available the services of its own staff to serve the task forces.

It is hoped that the work can progress rapidly enough so that at least interim results will be available to the states in time for preparation of their fiscal 1972 compre-

hensive plans. Final work should be completed so that LEAA may utilize these plans in reviewing the 1972 state plans prior to disbursement of block action grants. This means that final reports should be available nine months to a year from now.

Unlike the National Crime Commission, which went out of existence after completing its report, this new effort will be an ongoing one. To be relevant, standards and goals must keep pace with the times; they must be updated; they must be refined and improved as conditions change, old problems are solved, and new problems arise. A structure involving LEAA and the states will be retained for these continuing efforts. An important part of this work will be to evaluate not only the relevance of standards and goals as time goes by, but to evaluate the projects and programs which are being carried out to reach these goals.

A crucial role in this new national effort must be carried by the judiciary. I urge you, and your colleagues throughout the nation, to begin immediately to plan for creation of the national task force on the courts. And I urge you to take an active part in the work of that task force, as well as in the follow-up efforts.

BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE

THE WILLIAMSBURG 1971 NATIONAL CONFERENCE

On March 11, 1971, in Williamsburg, Virginia, an historic event occurred that for many years to come will directly affect the future of our third branch of government—the judiciary. Never before have so many of our nation's leaders in the field of law and government given so much specific attention at one time to the improvement of the administration of justice. Present and participating in the three-day National Conference on the Judiciary were: the President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon; the Chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger; the Attorney General of the United States, John N. Mitchell; and the Chairman of the Conference, the Honorable Tom C. Clark; together with a large number of the nation's leading legal scholars, lawyers and judges. The co-sponsors included the American Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, the American Law Institute, the Conference of (State) Chief Justices, the Council of State Governments, the Institute of Judicial Administration, the National College of State Trial Judges, and the Federal Judicial Center, among others. The challenge being accepted was an evaluation of the judicial system to ascertain the extent to which it is fulfilling its purposes, and positive and constructive planning for its improvement to better meet the needs of our people in a democratic society.

At the opening of the conference, the President of the United States, followed by the Chief Justice of the United States, strongly endorsed the concept of a National Center for State Courts, to improve the administration of justice in the state courts of the nation. Other national leaders present quickly gave their endorsements.

Recalling the remarks of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger before the American Bar Association in St. Louis on August 10, 1970, that in the final third of this century the work of the courts was still being carried on to a large extent with the methods and machinery of the nineteenth century, the National Conference as a part of its evaluation of the judicial system endeavored to recommend constructive changes to thoroughly modernize judicial administration. Highly knowledgeable consideration was given not only to the problems that have resulted from the tremendous increase in volume of cases and the inadequate maintenance of the judicial machinery but also to the need for securing values higher than pure efficiency when dealing with human liberty and with personal rights.

The creation of a national judicial center may be the most important of all the many accomplishments that resulted from the historic meeting. However, it is but one of many changes and improvements that were recommended in order to bring methods, machinery and personnel up to date. Many of the improvements recommended, such as merit selection and retention of judges, were designed to bring a better quality of justice to America. Many of the vital decisions made at Williamsburg will require substantial time before they can be fully implemented. Many will require the full cooperation of the bar and the judiciary.

We are convinced the Williamsburg Conference has established the blue-print for the future improvement of the judicial branch of government for at least the remaining years of the twentieth century. For that reason, we have devoted this special issue of JUDICATURE in its entirety to bring to you in written form the essence of the Williamsburg Conference. You will want to preserve it as portraying one of man's finest efforts to meet and resolve the critical and pressing problems of one of the three basic branches of our government.

ELMO B. HUNTER,

President, American Judicature Society.

IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSED FEDERAL JUDICIARY COUNCIL

In a widely-publicized interview last December, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger called attention to a function of the Lord Chancellor of England which presently has no counterpart in his country. He said:

The Lord Chancellor in England is the highest judicial officer, but he devotes only a limited time to purely judicial duties. He is also Speaker of the House of Lords and a member of the Prime Minister's cabinet. Thus, he has access and constant communication with all three branches of government and can keep the executive and legislative branches fully informed on almost a day-to-day basis.

Although our governmental system is based upon the principle of separation of powers, the three branches, executive, legislative and judicial, are closely interrelated and interdependent in many ways. In the federal system, the executive appoints the members of the judiciary, and the Congress appropriates the funds for their salaries and operating expenses. Each of the other two branches has its own responsibility for the judicial branch, yet there never has been and still is not, any permanent official channel of communication between them.

The nearest thing to it has been the addresses of the chief justices before the American Law Institute and the American Bar Association, which have served in an informal way as an annual report on the state of the judiciary. To this should be added, of course, the comprehensive annual reports of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the frequent appearances of representatives of the judiciary before budget and other committees in connection with appropriations and other legislation affecting the judiciary.

Now a bill, S. 1440, introduced by Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado, proposes establishment of a new agency, the Federal Judiciary Council, composed of two representatives each of the executive, the legislative and the judicial departments whose purpose shall be to advise the Congress, the Executive and the Judicial Conference of the United States on matters affecting the administration of the courts of the United States.

The bill proposes that the Council report to the Congress at least once a year—

With respect to the impact of proposed legislation on the administration of justice in the federal courts, the desirability of legisla-

tion to modernize court procedures and thereby ease court congestion, the necessity for additional personnel and facilities, and the appropriate allocation of judicial functions to the federal courts.

In his statement on the Senate floor, Senator Allott noted that the proposed council would be quite a different entity from the Judicial Conference of the United States, which is composed entirely of judges representing all parts of the federal system, or the Federal Judicial Center, which is a research and educational arm of the judicial branch. The Federal Judiciary Council would undoubtedly draw heavily on these and other agencies and resources in formulating and substantiating its recommendations, and as an organ of all three branches of government its pronouncements could be expected to carry more weight than those from any one branch alone.

Some people have thought that there are already too many organizations and agencies in the field of court improvement, and they automatically recoil at the thought of another one. We suggest that the great progress of the past decade has been precisely because so many were on the job. Whenever it appears that another one could serve a particular purpose, it should be welcomed by all. The National Center for State Courts endorsed by the President and the Chief Justice in Williamsburg will render a useful service as a means of communication, coordination and cooperation among them.

In another equally important dimension, the proposed Federal Judiciary Council can be a medium of communication, coordination and cooperation between the judicial and the other two branches of the government with respect to their common interest in judicial matters. Its concept comes very close to the ministry of justice which we have long urged as a needed addition to our governmental structure. Enactment of this legislation will provide a valuable boost for the score or more of state judicial councils, and a useful new ally to those agencies already at work on improving the administration of justice in the federal courts.

CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, JUNE 1971

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the calendar of the Smithsonian Institution for the month of June 1971.

Once again, the Smithsonian has planned outstanding events for this month, and I urge everyone who can to visit the Smithsonian during the month of June. The calendar follows:

CALENDAR OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, JUNE 1971

HOURS

Smithsonian Museums: 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m., seven days a week. Beginning June 14 through Labor Day, the Museum of History and Technology will be open daily from 10 a.m.-9 p.m. National Zoo Buildings: 9 a.m.-6 p.m., seven days a week.

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum: 10 a.m.-6 p.m., weekdays; 1-6 p.m., weekends.

MUSEUM TOURS

Tours for school or adult groups may be arranged for the following museums:

Freer Gallery of Art—381-5344.

National Portrait Gallery—381-6347.

National Zoological Park—332-9322. Walk-in tours are scheduled to be resumed in July.

SMITHSONIAN PUPPET THEATER

The Waywardly Wandering Wagonful of Banjo and Jack, created and presented by Allan Stevens and Company, is based on the old traveling wagon show of the latter half of the 19th century. Performances Wednesday through Sunday at 10:30 a.m., 12:30 and 2:30 p.m., June 1-13; 11 a.m., 1 and 3 p.m., June 16 through Labor Day. History and Technology Building auditorium. \$1 for children; \$1.50, adults; 75 cents group rate for 20 or more. Tickets may be purchased in advance at the box office or call 381-5395.

DEMONSTRATIONS

(Museum of History and Technology)

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

Music Machines—American Style—mechanical and electronic music machines. Tuesday, Thursday, 3 p.m., 2nd floor.

Spinning and Weaving—Monday and Thursday, 10-4 p.m., Tuesday and Friday, 10-noon. Textile Hall, 1st floor.

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

The Smithsonian Monthly Calendar of Events is prepared by the Office of Public Affairs. Editor: Lilas Wilshire. *Deadline for entries in the July Calendar: June 4.*

DOMESTIC TOURS

(Sponsored by the Smithsonian Associates)

The following tours in 1971 are available dealing with various natural sciences, history and notable areas of wildlife habitat in North America. By subscription only. For further information, phone Mrs. Kilkenny, 381-5159.

Fossil Collecting in Nova Scotia. June 21-26. Collecting and study trip to the unusual coal seams at Joggins, Nova Scotia—an area exceptionally rich in fossils, as well as scenery and historical associations.

Apollo 15 Space Launch. July 23-27. A very special tour to view the launching of a "moon shot." Tour will include the NASA Information Center, Vertical Assembly Building, and a side trip to "Marineland."

A Look at the Cascade Volcanoes. August 9-17. Inspection and study of the recent history of Mt. Hood and Mt. St. Helens. This trip will give close attention to the recent basalt flows and lava tubes, and will include rigorous hiking and climbing, possibly over glaciers.

Photography and Nature. September 7-12. A trip to Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge in northeast Maine designed for the photographer who enjoys nature.

Hudson River Palisades and West Point. October 15-18. Details to be announced.

The Everglades and Pennkamp Coral Reef State Park. November. Details to be announced.

FOREIGN STUDY TOURS

Available to national and local Associates in 1971. For itineraries and details, please write to Miss Kennedy, Smithsonian Institution, D.C. 20560.

Roman Archaeology: July 1-22. Inexpensive excursion for students, teachers and parents.

South America: Aug. 4, 21 days. Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, with emphasis on archaeology, old and new architecture, museum and private collections plus a short visit to the upper Amazon. To be led by Dr. Thomas A. Hart.

"No-Tour" Tour. Sept. 9-30. BOAC Excursion—Dulles/London/Dulles. Waiting list only.

Russia. Sept. 20-Oct. 12. Tour full. Second group departs Oct. 25 (through Nov. 19)

EXPEDITIONS

The Smithsonian Institution in cooperation with Educational Expeditions International also offers a series of expeditions beginning this summer which will be headed by prominent scientists and which will result in one or more publications. Field work will be done entirely by expedition participants. No special qualifications are required costs begin at \$1,000.

Marchena/Fernandina. 20-day field survey, mapping and specimen collection expedition to recently erupted volcano in the Galapagos Islands.

Mt. Arenal. 9-day field survey and study of active volcanic eruption in Costa Rica.

Amaro Mountains. 16-day geological field survey, mapping, and exploration expedition to Ethiopian Rift Valley.

Gibeon. 18-day field survey and search for Gibeon meteorites in Southwest Africa.

Mbangombe. 20-day archaeological excavation of pre-historic Iron Age site in Zambia, Africa.

For further details, write Expeditions, Smithsonian Associates Reception Center, Great Hall, Smithsonian Building, Washington, D.C. 20560.

RADIO SMITHSONIAN

Radio Smithsonian weekly presents conversation and music growing out of the Institution's exhibits, research and other activities and is broadcast in 35 states, Canada, and throughout the world via the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service.

Radio Smithsonian is broadcast every Sunday night on WGMS-AM (570) and FM (103.5) from 9-9:30 p.m. The program schedule for June:

6th—*Folk Concert*. Margaret MacArthur, folk singer and song collector from Vermont, with self-accompaniment on the dulcimer and the folk harp.

13th—*Concert*. Bach and Handel music, presented by the United States Air Force String Orchestra.

20th—*Music Machines—American Style I*. A survey of popular styles in American music from barrel organs and player pianos to the most up-to-date high fidelity equipment.

27th—*Music Machines—American Style II*.

In the Washington area, the program is also heard on WAMU-FM (88.5) Tuesdays at 6 p.m.; WETA-FM (90.9), Mondays at 9:30 p.m.; and in New York City on WNYC-AM Sundays at 10 p.m., and FM Mondays at 9 p.m.

JUNE AT THE SMITHSONIAN

Fifth annual festival of American folk life, July 1-5, 1981

Three areas of Americana will be featured in this year's Festival on the Mall—the State of Ohio, both rural and urban areas; the Northwest Coast Indians and Eskimos; and the American working man as a member of organized labor. Crafts, food preparation, music, and trade skills will be among the demonstrated activities, with both Ohio and Indian traditional food lunches available. Performances and demonstrations, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily; concerts at 8 p.m. except July 5.

Tuesday, June 1

Exhibition: *Daniel Chester French in Washington, D.C.* Organized for the National Trust for Historic Preservation by James Goode of the Smithsonian Institution. The exhibit seeks to acquaint Washingtonians with French and his 19 works in Washington, including the Seated Lincoln and the Dupont Fountain. Several items are on loan from the Smithsonian. Decatur House, 740 Jackson Place, N.W., through August. For further information call 382-3304.

Wednesday, June 2

Lecture: *Archaeology in Korea: Past and Present*, by Dr. Chewon Klm, former director of the National Museum of Korea and Trexler Visiting Professor at Muhlenberg College.

8:15, History and Technology Building auditorium. Free admission.

Thursday, June 3

Creative screen: *Lapis*—psychedelic computer film based on the lapis stone; *Printmaking: Four Artists, Four Media; Art in Woodcut*. Four showings at 11 a.m., 12, 1 and 2 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts.

Saturday, June 5

Creative screen: *Lapis; Printmaking: Four Artists, Four Media; Art in Woodcut*. Repeat. See June 3 for details.

Monday, June 7

Concert: *Choral Music of Johannes Brahms*, including Quartets with Piano, Liebeslieder Waltzes with piano, four hands, performed by the Camerata Chorus of Washington. Directed by Joan Reintaler with Helen Hollis and James Weaver, piano. 8:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, History and Technology Building. Free admission.

Tuesday, June 8

Dialogue: *Toward a Consensus in Foreign Policy: Legislative and Executive Approaches*, sponsored by the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Speakers: Senator Jacob K. Javis; George W. Ball, former Under Secretary of State and former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Moderator: Alton Frye, joint fellow of the Wilson Center and the Council on Foreign Relations. 8 p.m., Natural History Building auditorium. Open to the public; audience participation will be invited.

Wednesday, June 9

Informal concert: Lois Howard, Harpsichord. Music of Frescobaldi, Couperin, Scarlatti, Bach, using harpsichords from the Smithsonian collections. 1:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, History and Technology Building. Free admission.

Friday, June 11

Folk concert: Program to be announced. Sponsored by the Folklore Society of Greater Washington and the Smithsonian Division of Performing Arts. Free to FSGW members; \$1 non-members. 8:30 p.m., Natural History Building auditorium. For further information call 381-5395.

Saturday, June 12

Lecture: *American Artists I Have Known*, by Richard Lahey, Principal Emeritus, Corcoran School of Art, 3 p.m., Granite Gallery, NCFCA.

Film festival: *Young Filmmakers: Secondary Film Festival and Competition*. A selected program of films made by Washington area secondary students. Showings at 10 a.m., 12 noon, and 2 p.m. Lecture Hall and Assembly Hall, NCFCA.

Tuesday, June 15

Exhibition: *"A Glimmer of Their Own Beauty": Black Sounds of the Twenties*. Educational exhibit focusing on the blues of Bessie Smith and "Ma" Rainey, the jazz of Louis Armstrong and the poetry of Langston Hughes and Claude McKay as an expression of black life in the period of the Harlem Renaissance. Included are a great variety of the known photographs of the five subjects, recordings of music and verse, and film of Armstrong and Smith. National Portrait Gallery through Oct. 15.

Exhibition: *Art from Junior High Schools in the District of Columbia*. Approximately 100 works, including paintings, prints, and three-dimensional forms. Organized by the Education Department, National Collection of Fine Arts. Through June 28, NCFCA.

Wednesday, June 16

Exhibition: *The Campbell Museum Collection*. Antique silver and porcelain soup tureens, bowls and ladies from throughout the world, including the products of Meissen, Sevres, the Russian Imperial Porcelain Factory, Worcester, and Staffordshire, on loan from the Campbell Museum in Camden, N.J.

Second floor, Museum of History and Technology, through Labor Day.

Thursday, June 17

Creative screen: *Calypto Singer*—A parody on Harry Belafonte's rendition of the song "Day-O"; *Art for tomorrow*—How artists are using science and technology to create new art forms. From the CBS News 21st Century Series. Continuous half-hour showings from 11 a.m., last showing at 2:30 p.m. National Collection of Fine Arts.

Friday, June 18

Exhibition: *Mary McLeod Bethune*. Coinciding with Mary McLeod Bethune Day, as proclaimed by the National Council of Negro Women founded by Dr. Bethune, the exhibit will include three portraits, photographs surveying Mrs. Bethune's life and work, and memorabilia, including the Star of Africa awarded to her by the Republic of Liberia. National Portrait Gallery, through June 25.

Saturday, June 19

Creative Screen: *Calypto Singer; Art for Tomorrow*. Repeat. See June 17 for details.

Wednesday, June 23

Informal concert: Patricia Grignet, baroque oboe; Robert Sheldon, one-keyed flute; Helen Hollis, harpsichord. 1:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments, History and Technology Building. Free admission.

Friday, June 25

Exhibition: *Art Posters from the List Foundation*. The focal point of this grouping of 12 or more posters will be the one created for the Filene Center opening at Wolf Trap Park Farm for the Performing Arts. Organized by the Prints and Drawings Division of the National Collection of Fine Arts. Granite Gallery, NCFCA, through Aug. 31.

Exhibition: *Apollo 11 Moon Landing*. Articles connected with flights of the Apollo program including "lunar rock box," lunar space suits, a lunar landing module identical to those used in the Apollo program, and other devices used on actual flights or in training. Arts and Industries Building. On display indefinitely.

Sunday, June 27

Exhibition: *Hidden Aspects of the National Collection of Fine Arts*. The range of collections held by the NCFCA, particularly objects not previously exhibited, will be illustrated by this showing, the gallery's major summer exhibition. Included are Renaissance jewelry, several WPA murals, and a screen by the little-known early American modernist Carl Newman. NCFCA, through October.

Open house: In connection with the above exhibition, the range of NCFCA operations will be explored through presentations by the Education Department and tours of the Conservation Laboratory and Library. June 27 only, 1-5:30 p.m., National Collection of Fine Arts.

Monday, June 28

Concert: *Music for Viola da Gamba*, performed by Catherina Meints, assisted by James Caldwell, viola da gamba, and James Weaver, harpsichord. The program will include the music of Telemann, Bach, Saint-Colombe, Couperin and Marais. 8:30 p.m., Hall of Musical Instruments. History and Technology Building. Free admission.

INVITATION TO "ADVENTURE"

Date: Sunday, June 13. Time: 10 to 11 p.m. Place: CBS Television, Channel 9 in Washington.

The Smithsonian and CBS-News are co-operating in a planned series of distinguished TV programs in a wide range of subject areas under the general title Smithsonian Adventure. The first program on June 13 features the work of Archeologist Iris Love, who delivered the annual Smithsonian-Archaeological Institute of America lecture here in April.

CONTINUING EXHIBITIONS

Anacostia Neighborhood Museum, 2405 King Avenue, S.E.

Exhibit '71. Third Annual Art Show of works by artist-members of the D.C. Art Association. Through June 20.

Arts and Industries Building, 900 Jefferson Drive, S.W.

Space and Artists. Realistic illustration, impressionistic and abstract paintings and sculpture inspired by the space program.

Benefits from Space. NASA exhibit on display indefinitely.

Apollo 14. The most recent Apollo mission is explained—its purpose, destination, participants, etc.—with text, photos and a lunar relief map. On display indefinitely.

Freer Gallery of Art, 12th and Jefferson Drive, S.W.

Chinese Album Leaves and Lacquer Ware. Twenty-four painted album leaves dating from the Sung through the Ch'ing dynasty, and five examples of Chinese lacquer ware that represent the change in style from 1280 A.D. through the late 15th century. On display indefinitely.

Japanese Screen Paintings. Bird and flower screens from the Freer collection ranging in date from the late 15th century to the 18th century. Through July.

Museum of History and Technology, 14th and Constitution Ave., N.W.

Microfilm. Commemorates the centennial of microimage technology by tracing the evolution of microforms from its roots in 1839 to its future applications. Through September.

Mexican Stamps Designed by America's Lance Wyman. Prepared by the Mexican postal administration, honoring Wyman, a U.S. citizen whose designs have been used for some 50 Mexican postage stamps. Through June 30.

The Black Ships. Color film by Charles Eames shown every 15 minutes depicting the Japan Expedition of Commodore Perry, 1852-54, as represented by Japanese artists. Contemporary Japanese and American prints of the historic diplomatic encounter are also on display along with a model of Perry's flagship. On display indefinitely.

Museum of Natural History, 10th and Constitution Ave., N.W.

Arms and Armor of Japan. Items produced by Japanese craftsmen from the 4th century until the late 19th, including samurai swords and body armor. Through June.

Hall of Physical Geology. The introductory section of this new exhibit hall has opened on the second floor.

National Collection of Fine Arts, 8th and G Streets, N.W.

High School Graphics 2. Second biennial competition and exhibition, with graphics from each of the D.C. high schools. Through June 13.

150 Years of American Drawings. Fifty-five outstanding American drawings from the collection of John Davis Hatch, covering the period 1780-1930. Through June 29.

National Portrait Gallery, 8th and F Streets, N.W.

Portraits of Black Leaders. Eleven portraits in pastels executed in the 1920's by the late Winold Reiss.

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

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

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

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 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

CASE AGAINST NO FAULT INSURANCE

HON. M. G. (GENE) SNYDER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, as Congress prepares to consider the "no fault" insurance plan, I think the following dissertation which appeared in the Kentucky Post on June 1, 1971, is worthy of the Members' attention:

THE LAWYERS' CASE AGAINST NO FAULT INSURANCE

(By William O. Bertelsman)

(NOTE.—"No fault" insurance is a controversial subject in Kentucky. Following is a view from Newport attorney William O. Bertelsman, a qualified expert, and what he has to say merits consideration.—The Editor)

I have read many editorials recently supporting "no fault" insurance plans, such as the one now pending before the Congress of the United States. Warnings by the organized bar of the disastrous results that such a plan would inflict on innocent families under certain circumstances have so quickly met the accusations of self-interest that one wonders if, in its haste to indict the legal profession, the press has paused to study the plans.

It is hard to believe that the public would support such a "no fault" plan as is now before Congress, if it truly understood it.

Consider, for example, the results of a not untypical auto accident under the present system and the "no fault" plan contained in Senate Bill 945 introduced in the Senate of the United States on Feb. 17, 1971.

Suppose that a drunken driver, traveling 30 m.p.h. over the speed limit, rear-ends the Smith family stopped for a red light. In the auto are John Smith, 35, a truck driver earning \$150 per week, who suffers a leg injury causing him a 50 per cent permanent partial disability, such that he will now be able to earn only \$75 per week for the rest of his life.

Also in the auto are Mrs. Smith, housewife, who loses partial use of one leg, resulting in a disability of 60 per cent, and the Smiths' son, Tom, 18, a senior at a vocational high school studying to be an automobile mechanic, but who has no employment history. Tom's earning power is impaired by 60 per cent.

Also in the auto is a relative of the Smiths, Dr. Jones, a physician earning \$48,000 a year. Dr. Jones suffers a temporary total disability, such that he is unable to return to work for a year.

Here is a comparison of the results under the present system and the "no fault" system.

Under both systems the parties would be re-imbursed for their actual medical expenses, but under the "no fault" plan, such re-imburement would be reduced by any medical, hospitalization or wage continuation insurance carried by the parties themselves, even though this might exhaust the limit of a major medical.

Mr. Smith would be re-imbursed under the present system for his entire loss of earnings over his life expectancy caused

by the drunken driver's negligence. Under the "no fault" plan, he would receive 85 per cent of his lost wages for 30 months, a total of \$1912.50. For the balance of his loss over his lifetime, approximately \$136,500, he would receive absolutely nothing.

Mrs. Smith and Tom, under the present system, could recover for the impairment of their earning power, even though they had no wage earning history, since they might someday have to go to work. Mr. Smith could also recover for the loss of Mrs. Smith's services, society and companionship. Under the "no fault" system, Mrs. Smith and Tom, having no history as wage earners, would recover absolutely nothing, except their out-of-pocket expenses, reduced by private insurance coverage.

Dr. Jones, under the present system, could recover for his full loss of earnings. Under the "no fault" system, he could recover only \$1000 a month, or \$12,000. If he had provided himself with disability insurance through the Medical Assoc. that covered his loss, he would recover absolutely nothing by reason of the drunken driver's negligence.

Under the present system all the innocent parties would have recovered for their pain and suffering and mental anguish resulting from the shambles the drunken driver's gross negligence had made of their lives. Under the "no fault" system all recovery for this very real loss is abolished.

It should be added, by the way, that the drunk driver himself would recover nothing under the present system, but under the "no fault" plan would be re-imbursed in full for any out-of-pocket expenses and a portion of his loss of earnings.

For example, if he lost \$1000 a month earnings for six months, he would recover \$850 a month for that period. If his negligence had resulted in his own death, his estate could recover up to \$30,000.

We should also note that it is not the drunk's insurance company who pays for what little damages were paid to the occupants of the Smith car, but their own insurance company. Thus, they probably had to pay higher rates because they had a large family.

I do not think that the Kentucky State Bar Assoc. went too far in labeling "un-American" this "no fault" plan that could result in the burlesque of justice outlined above. If you don't like that word, however, how about "unbelievable," which is probably what most people would say if told that U.S. Congressmen and Senators had proposed such a plan, and that responsible news media had supported it.

It is hoped that you will fulfill your responsibility to inform the public of the true nature of the "no fault" plan that is about to be foisted on them under the guise of reduced insurance premiums.

By the way, reliable estimates indicate that premiums would be reduced for the average policyholder by no more than \$10-\$15 annually.

MAKING IT IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 4, 1971

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, there is a pressing need for prison reform in this country. Men, sentenced to prison, are often thrust into cages and forgotten with no thought seriously given to their

rehabilitation. Because of the lack of training and understanding, an ex-convict's return to the outside world is generally an extremely painful experience with the result that many of those released from prison soon are returned.

An article recently appeared in the Washington Star which described the experience of a man sentenced 10 years ago to life imprisonment. Harold Howard's story has a happy ending—mainly because of his incredible self-determination and the inspiration of a coach at the prison.

Mr. Howard is now counseling young people in the hope that they will be prevented from following his path to prison. His story is a plea for much-needed reform in our prisons and parole programs, and I thus commend this article to my colleagues' attention:

HE UPSET IQ TEST

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.—Harold Howard, whose IQ was calculated at 69 when he started a life term in prison 10 years ago, graduates from college next month.

Pardoned last fall, he now works with delinquent and poor children. In December he was a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Howard remembers the day in 1961 when he stood before a judge in Louisville, Ky., and pleaded guilty to armed robbery.

"Another guy and I robbed a liquor store of \$50," he recalled. "I shot the owner in the shoulder when he pulled a knife."

Why did he commit the crime? "There was nothing interesting on television, and there was nothing to do," he answered in an interview.

Howard, who was 16 at the time, became involved in fights in prison and spent time in solitary confinement, living on bread and water.

Officials gave him a series of mental aptitude tests that produced an IQ score of 69, indicating he was seriously retarded.

"You can be thrust into a situation like that, that is very uptight, and fall tests, no matter how smart you are," he said.

He was placed in the third grade, completed grades three through eight in a matter of weeks and went on to get his high school diploma.

"I made the change," he said, "because one day I realized I had no skills, no education, nothing but my calculated arrogance."

He also found friends in Bill Howard, the La Grange Reformatory School principal, and John Pike, the athletic director.

"Coach Pike taught me to die trying to do something," said Howard. "He taught me you don't ever give up trying."

"Coach Pike was the first white man to ever give a damn about me," Howard, a black, added.

Paroled in 1967, Howard was accepted by Kentucky State College in Frankfort, with scholarships from the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation paying his way.

Too many ex-convicts never make it on the outside, he said, because "straight people won't accept them. They should handle it just like they were dealing with a guy who got out of the hospital, instead of withdrawing from the guy," he contends.

Howard, who received his full pardon from Gov. Louie B. Nunn, is attending graduate school and plans to return to work with the underprivileged.

He sees the need for more and better-trained probation-parole officers, more counselors to help youngsters before they land in prison. "When is society going to stop joking about the problem and really do something about it?"