

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE NATION'S FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE NEEDS LEGISLATION TO SOLVE CHRONIC PROBLEM

HON. MARK O. HATFIELD

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I need not repeat today what I have said before in this Chamber about the effects on the commerce of this country caused by shortages in freight car supplies.

The recent rail strike—brief as it was—demonstrated in dramatic terms the effect on many segments of our economy that a nationwide shutdown by our rail transportation has. I would note that, when a shipper cannot get freight cars to ship his product to market, the effect is just the same as it is when there is a rail strike: if it is fresh produce, he may lose his entire crop in both cases.

I believe the Commerce Committee will give careful examination to legislation this session to help solve this chronic problem. As a member of both the full committee and its Special Subcommittee on Freight Car Shortages, I will work for a solution.

I chaired the first day of the recent subcommittee hearings, when we heard from several fine witnesses.

I ask unanimous consent that my opening statement at the hearing appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

Senator HATFIELD. The hearing will please come to order.

Let the record show that Senator Magnuson the Chairman of the Commerce Committee and a member of the Special Subcommittee on Freight Car Shortage, has commitments on the Senate Floor this morning and will try to join us if at all possible. I do not think it is necessary to indicate his keen interest because it has been amply demonstrated on many occasions concerning the subject on which we will be holding hearings this morning.

I am pleased to welcome each and every one of you here this morning to the first day of the hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Freight Car Shortages on freight car shortage problems and on four relevant bills which have been introduced—Senate Bill 1415, introduced by Senator Pearson, which would authorize the Department of Defense to purchase for its use not less than 10,000 general purpose freight cars; Senate Bill 1729, introduced by Senator Magnuson with 33 co-sponsors, which would create a public corporation to acquire general purpose cars and to foster improved utilization through modern computer systems; Senate Bill 1730, introduced at the request of the National Industrial Traffic League, which would create a combination public-private corporation to acquire general purpose cars; and Senate Bill 1731, introduced at the request of the Association of American Railroads which would provide government insurance against default on railroad equipment loans.

The freight car shortage problem is familiar to all of us. It has been before the Commerce Committee many times down through

the years. But it has grown more severe in recent years. Not only does it affect our Western grain farmers and lumber shippers, but it also affects the coal industry in the East, the lumber industry, almost every industry in every region in the country.

I think it is clear that the time is ripe for legislative action. The freight car shortages are of major concern to many of the nation's shippers. Further, we must keep in mind the weakened condition of the rail industry itself. A creative solution to the freight car shortage will not only aid shippers, but it will also help the beleaguered railroads.

This Subcommittee intends to conduct a thorough analysis of the problem and will attempt to develop a solution to it. We will have two days of hearings, today and Friday this week. I expect that we will have several more days not yet scheduled before we are finished. The bills before us should provide a good starting point for our work. We hope to improve upon them before we are finished and we look forward to the comments of our witnesses to help us in this regard.

Today, I will not go into detail in support of the various bills before our Subcommittee, but as a member of this Special Subcommittee I do want to highlight the problem as it relates to my own State of Oregon where we ship twice as many goods out of the State as we import.

Oregon shippers need empty cars for our goods to travel to markets in other states. Probably the best known of the areas where the shortage plagues Oregon businesses are in the forest products area and in agriculture. I could count off numerous occurrences with friends of mine in the lumber industry where box car shortages have hindered and even crippled efforts to reach markets in other states at crucial times.

Throughout Oregon, our forest products shippers—from the giant companies to the small independent operators—have lost profits, faced serious financial difficulties, and have laid off men, and thus increased unemployment. These problems occurred because no box cars were available when they were needed. One small mill in Western Oregon was forced to lay off 200 workers because no rail cars were available to transport the mill's lumber production.

As the economy in the country improves, I anticipate increases in new home construction. The box car shortages of the past two years will pale in comparison to what Oregon lumber companies will face if more cars are not provided for our products. I also would presume that similar situations exist in other Northwest States.

I would also add that our State's agriculture industry has a vital interest in improving the freight car situation. The most dramatic cases concern shipments of fruit, produce, and vegetables. The equation here is simple: If there are no cars, everything is lost when the crops spoil.

The effects on consumers can be illustrated most clearly in this context. When crops spoil or are delayed, the supply cannot meet the demand. The result is higher prices for the American consumer.

Secretary of Agriculture, Clifford Hardin, testified last year on this problem of the freight car shortages as it affects agriculture. I would like to have the record show here the selections from his testimony as indicated.

The answer to the problem is complex: It involves money for equipment, changing rail-car usage patterns, rising costs, and distribution of available equipment into agricultural areas at times of peak harvest demand.

The number of plain boxcars in use has declined annually for the past 11 years or more.

Between Jan. 1, 1959 and Jan. 1, 1970, this decline was a sharp 42.7 percent.

On Jan. 1, 1959, American railroads had 674,792 such boxcars; by Jan. 1 this year, this total had dropped to 386,499. Of these boxcars, the total of narrow-door boxcars suitable for grain hauling had declined to 180,574 as of terminals—increased from 58,383 on Jan. 1, 1959, to 125,867 on Jan. 1, 1970. However, these hopper cars are used for many purposes other than the transportation of grain and similarly-handled agricultural products. They have by no means met the current needs of the grain industry.

In addition to the shortage of ordinary boxcars, there is also a critical shortage of mechanical refrigerated cars for the movement of perishable agricultural products.

While the boxcar shortage has grown increasingly acute since 1959, the population of the United States has increased by more than 27 million persons. The need for adequate movement of the basic agricultural raw materials into the food production areas of our Nation increases daily.

Complicating matters even more are two strictly agricultural problems. One is the matter of greatly increased crop volumes which must be moved and the particularly sharp increase in fall-harvested crops.

Wheat production during the 1950-70 period has expanded from around 1 billion bushels annually to about 1½ billion; corn production has grown from around 3.8 billion bushels to around 4.5 billion; grain sorghum from 555 million bushels to more than 700 million; and soybean production has nearly doubled—to the point where it now exceeds 1 billion bushels annually. Furthermore, the percentage of the corn and grain sorghum crops moved off the farm has increased substantially.

Senator HATFIELD. From this testimony of Secretary Hardin, statistics point out just how severe this problem is across the entire country.

In conclusion, I hope that this Committee will approve legislation which will help solve the severe problems facing shippers in Oregon and other parts of the country as well. On behalf of businessmen and consumers in Oregon and throughout the country, I will urge approval of legislation which will enable meaningful steps to be taken to solve this transportation crisis.

EMERGENCY EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1971

HON. LOUISE DAY HICKS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in passing the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, this House took a bold step forward toward enacting legislation that has been clamoring for passage for well over a year. We have watched the unemployment rate steadily creep upward first to an unacceptable 4.7 percent in April of 1970, and now to an alarming 6.2 percent in May of this year. This rate is the highest in more than a decade, and I fear that we have not yet reached the apex.

The 244-to-142 vote last week that swept this bill off the floor and into conference committee attested to the fact that this body still feels there is urgent need of timely and pertinent legislation to meet the current unemployment crisis.

This is a crisis that affects millions of Americans who want to work, but are prevented from doing so by factors beyond their control. In fact the House feels the responsibility toward these citizens so strongly that it has passed two bills in the last 6 months to provide relief to those who are in dire need of employment assistance.

There have been disagreements among our Members. Passage of neither of these bills has been overwhelming. But the disagreements have been healthy ones. For only through bringing our questions and hesitations to the fore, and through each of us trying to provide for the individual concerns of our constituents, can we provide for all citizens of the United States a bill equipped to meet the variety of their individual needs. Moreover, this legislation must be effective both now and when the pressure of unemployment subsides.

This bill is both comprehensive and complete. At the same time, it is concentrated and intense enough to converge its energies on the specific problem of unemployment, rather than scattering its benefits over such a wide range of problems and circumstances that its impact is virtually lost in the process.

Within the narrow channel of unemployment, this bill takes into account and provides for a wide range of problems. First, it is sympathetic to the plights of the cities and sensitive to the fact that although the overall unemployment rate may decline below 4.5 percent the rate in many of our large cities may remain as high as 6 percent. Boston is not the only city ravaged by cutbacks in the field of technology. But unexpected cutbacks in hard-hit industries are only half the problem, the other being the continual and unrelenting unemployment situation in the cores of practically every large city in the United States.

This bill addresses itself to each of these problems, while not excluding the others. First, it provides that some, but not more than one-third of the public service jobs created may be for unemployed professionals. At the same time, it guarantees that these professionals will not exhaust the funds available for the total program, for it limits to \$12,000 the amount that may be paid to any one employee per year.

Second, this bill hits at a problem area which touches virtually every one of us, directly or indirectly through our friends or relatives. This is the situation of the veteran returning from Vietnam, unable to break into the already tight job market, either because he lacks skill, or because his skill is not currently in demand. By providing that preference for filling public service employment jobs be given to veterans, this bill, in a very small way, says thank you to those young men who risked their lives in a war they did not decree.

Finally, this bill assures that efforts will be made to move workers out of public service jobs and into regular employment as quickly as possible. For it requires of the applicant for

funds under this legislation, an outline of procedures for annual review by an appropriate agency of the status of each person employed in a public service job. It also requires that these agencies make maximum efforts to locate employment and training opportunities which would provide sufficient prospects for advancement, should the review reveal them to be lacking. These and other similar requirements assure that the individual will not become lost in a quagmire of dead-end jobs, as some have expressed fears that they might.

This body has compromised and cooperated to pass a strong and meaningful bill. But the real test lies ahead. And that is whether the bipartisan conference committee can iron out the remaining differences and reinforce the strong provisions of this legislation to meet the requirements of individual Members of this body and sustain the force of a veto if such threat actually becomes a reality. The United States sorely needs this legislation. And while the conference committee is harmonizing the Senate and House versions, we anxiously await the emergence of a strong public service employment bill.

OUTLAWING ENEMY FLAG DISPLAYS

HON. ROBERT PRICE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it seems that whenever a group of demonstrators gather to protest the war in Vietnam, it is common practice for the flags of the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong to be prominently displayed. In fact, these flags often act as rallying points and banners for the more violence-prone demonstrators. At best those displaying or following these flags show abysmally poor judgment. At worst, they are showing their true colors and are acting as subversive agents of the Communists in Vietnam and elsewhere in the world.

I have fought for my country and I love my country. I respect and would fight once again to defend the principles for which it stands. For these reasons, I abhor the actions of those who display the flags of our enemies. They betray our Nation; they betray the valiant efforts of our soldiers in the field.

Regrettably, at the present time the flags of the Vietcong and the North Vietnamese can be displayed because we are technically not at war in Vietnam. This, however, is a technicality which flies in the face of the tremendous sacrifices in life, limb, and national treasure we have expended in an effort to preserve the freedoms of the struggling peoples of South Vietnam. In addition, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that such flag displays are protected by the freedom of expression clause of the first amendment. For my part, I disagree most

vehemently with the Court's decision on this point.

This afternoon, I am introducing legislation which would correct this imbalance between our public consciousness and our public laws. My bill provides that whoever is convicted for publicly displaying the flags of the Vietcong or the Government of North Vietnam shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both. If enacted, this law shall remain in effect for as long as the United States is engaged in hostilities in Southeast Asia and as long as American prisoners are held by either the Vietcong or the Government of North Vietnam.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to give this proposal their prompt attention and support. National unity and national principle demand it. The principles on which this Nation rests, the efforts of our fightingmen, and the memories of their fallen comrades in arms must no longer be sullied by the unthinking, the profane, and the subversive.

RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

HON. JACK BRINKLEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1971

Mr. BRINKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a privilege for me to join in this special order to salute our rural electric cooperatives. I can speak with intimate knowledge of their service to mankind and of their tangible contributions to the quality of life in America. They did for us that which no one else was willing to do at places off the big road such as Bettstown, in Decatur County, Ga., where the kerosene lamp has been replaced forever and where iced tea is now available to the rich and to the poor alike. I can testify to the continued example of service with which I am personally familiar in Georgia. The leaders of Georgia's rural electrics have long displayed people interest and special consideration for those who needed that interest most, and they still possess this quality of excellence.

Our rural electrics have also proven conclusively that they are one area through which the Federal Government can provide to the individual citizen first-class service—while using not a penny of free Government grants or handouts, but loans which are repaid with interest.

A capital crisis, however, has been facing our rural electric cooperatives for many years. At the present time it is estimated that rural electric co-ops will have requests for loans totaling \$800 million during the next fiscal year and it is my sincere belief that adequate funds must be provided to enable them to continue their program of rebuilding our rural economy. I wish to express in the strongest possible way my complete support for such splendid efforts by the rural electric cooperatives.

MOURN PASSING OF LEO BURNETT

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, one of my most esteemed constituents, Leo Burnett, passed away on Monday at his home in Lake Zurich, Ill. Many laudatory tributes have been paid to Leo Burnett's memory—referring to his successful career as an advertising executive as well as to his extensive service to the public.

Leo Burnett was a longtime friend with whom I had many interests in common. He was a man for whom I had the highest respect.

Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to call to the attention of my colleagues the report of Leo Burnett's passing, and to extend my sympathy to Mrs. Burnett and to all members of his family.

In addition, I am attaching to these remarks as a further tribute a news article and editorial which appeared in today's Chicago Tribune, as follows:

A GOOD CITIZEN

Leo Burnett, who built a Chicago advertising agency from a bowl of apples and three accounts to the fifth largest in the world in 35 years, is mourned by all who knew him. Our report on his death appropriately referred to his long love affair with Chicago. He was consistent in his praise of the city's growth and progress.

Mr. Burnett agreed with Daniel Burnham, father of the Chicago Plan, who counseled Chicago, "Let your watchword be order and your beacon, beauty." In an address of 35 pages in 1965 Mr. Burnett offered his appraisal of how well we had lived up to that summons and that promise.

He spoke of the ever-changing Chicago skyline and physical facade, mentioning the enormous development of recent years after a drought in new building lasting 23 years between 1932 and 1955. He was impressed by the many plazas, malls, trees, fountains and landscaped areas which had come to the city.

He was proud that Chicago had more colleges and universities than any other city; that its transportation was the best in the world, its airport the busiest; and that, as a seaway port, it handled more traffic than the Panama Canal. He found that in its cultural endowment, its commercial vitality, the spirit of its neighborhoods, Chicago was alive and pulsating.

We all should keep in mind his belief that the city's progress is "powered by the initiative, the pride and the friendly attitude of each of us who is proud to be a Chicagoan," and we should seek to be as good citizens as he proved himself to be.

BURNETT: HE REACHED FOR STARS

(By Allan Jaklich)

Leo Burnett was a modest man. Yet his creative ability touched everyone of us. He helped make Chicago an exciting place to work in advertising, urged the use of free ads to solve social problems, and entertained and sold us with the Jolly Green Giant, the Marlboro Man, and other famous campaigns.

The old friends and a new employe told us what the founder and chairman of Leo Burnett Co., who died Monday night, was like.

Fairfax Cone, a founder of Foote, Cone & Belding—"Leo Burnett was a great adman, perhaps the most complete adman of all, and a great businessman, but more than anything else, a great citizen.

"LOVED SEEING WORK

"His work for the Ad Council was outstanding because he loved to see advertising used in broad public interests, just as he loved to see it work for his long list of distinguished clients.

"We were competitors for about 30 years, and no one was tougher. Also, no one was more fair.

"Leo Burnett was a towering personality." DeWitt O'Kieffe, senior vice president of Leo Burnett Co.—"I joined Leo at Homer McKee Advertising in Indianapolis in 1927. In 1930 we joined Erwin Wasey & Co. in Chicago.

"While at Wasey we went to New York, the garment district, where people were shoving and bumping into each other. Leo wanted to start his own agency and decided to do it in Chicago, even though most ad business at that time was drifting to New York.

"A FIRM BELIEVER

"He was too loyal to leave Wasey but when the agency president, Art Kudner, left in 1935, Leo decided he could go too.

"Leo was a firm believer in the Chicago school of advertising. He wanted to allow the inherent drama in a product to do the work. About 1947 he started a 'Big Cake' campaign for Pillsbury in which a big cake was pictured and very little copy. The cake sold itself.

"He started the honest look of models in ads about 1954 with the cowboys in Marlboro ads for Philip Morris. We used some of our own people then, instead of the matinee idol look. He wanted realism, slice of life, and we still scour the country for the right look.

"He didn't believe in tricky ads, like breaking long cigarets in doors. He'd rather use fine artwork, like Norman Rockwell for Green Giant. And he liked to substantiate copy with facts.

"WANTED SATISFIED READER

"Some ad people want to impress each other. Leo wanted the viewer or reader to be satisfied, to give him something for his time. He didn't like phoniness in anything.

"He was one of the hardest workers in the business. Until recently he worked four days a week at the agency, in usually at 8 a.m. but at least by 9. And he did enough work at home to keep four secretaries busy typing for a couple of days. He wrote everything out longhand and often had pencil marks on his shirt and face.

"When he got away from active management of the agency a few years ago he became intent on writing corporate and ecology ads. But in the old days he'd even conduct his own store checks of Green Giant sales.

SPEECHES PAINED HIM

"He was the best editor I ever knew, and a great reporter. But it was a pain in the neck for him to give a speech. He'd always choke up.

"Leo was an honest Michigan boy who wasn't grabby. Sometimes he'd take a campaign presentation back from clients who had already accepted it because he thought it wasn't right. And though he got the credit for the advertising created by the agency, he didn't take a lot of stock out of the company.

"His work was his hobby. He had more fun at the agency than a person taking the day off to play golf. His one other love was growing things. He planted trees and wild flowers out at his farm in Lake Zurich, and even had a few cattle at one time. But he gave up his time consuming hobbies for business."

SAW HIM LAST

Gary Klaff, copywriter, Leo Burnett Co.—"I may have been the last person in the agency to see him Monday. He was at the cigarette counter in the Prudential Building buying a Tribune, Ad Page, Wall Street Journal, and a carton each of Marlboro and Philip

Morris multifilters. I followed him to his car. It was the second time I had seen him.

"He touched all of us. He and Bill Bernbach (chairman of Doyle Dane Bernbach) made it possible for people like me to make a living.

"He was concerned about bigness in the agency. He had on a rumpled suit and straw hat. The only flashy touch was his pair of buckle shoes."

Burnett himself said, last December, "Any company is too big when its ranks are riddled with cynicism. When its heart pumps ink instead of blood and its arteries harden into bureaucracy. When it takes advantage of its bigness to become an economic bully. Especially, when its people feel that they shed their identity as individuals each working day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m." He never did.

U.S. HERITAGE GROUPS ORGANIZE FOR FREEDOM

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the Washington New Approach is a monthly publication just 3 months old. It was established as a private initiative on the part of a group called the "Voice of Heritage America." Their goals include strengthening American constitutional government, promoting the Western civilization point of view, working for self-determination of captive nations, implementation of human rights for oppressed and subjugated people, and educating for Americanism and against anti-Americanism.

Believing that there is a danger of a totalitarian takeover in the United States, that ignorance of and apathy toward Communist tactics, strategy, and objectives constitute the greatest asset of the forces of collectivism; and that U.S. heritage groups—representing more than 40 million Americans—comprise the strongest force for survival of the free world, the Voice of Heritage America is calling for a conference of U.S. heritage groups in Washington, D.C., October 15-17, 1971, to bring about effective mobilization so that coordination and cooperation will be possible and finally so that an active program might be implemented.

The Voice of Heritage America has joined in a movement designated as "Operation 'M'"; Action for the 1970's.

Operation "M" is a 5-year plan which its organizers hope and expect will become the largest voluntary demonstration of unity in America's history. Its main thrust will be to explain the nature of Communist expansionism and aggression and to reveal to the world the human rights violations by the Soviet Union and other Communist countries. It will culminate in 1976, with the unveiling and dedication of a monument—a memorial dedicated to the millions of men, women, and children who have suffered and died under communism. This memorial will be a visible symbol of America's pledge for independence and freedom for all peoples. This date coincides with the 200th anniversary of American independence.

I insert several news clippings, and a resolution which I plan to introduce on June 21 in support of the ideas of Voice of Heritage America.

The news clippings follow:

[From Washington New Approach, April 1971]

INTRODUCING THE NEW APPROACH

The Washington New Approach is a monthly publication. Literary contributions to this publication will be made by Americans, Europeans and other ethnics of various backgrounds. Their personal experience and understanding of the problems and issues, have been chosen by destiny to decisively contribute to a better understanding between East and West.

This publication will be printed basically in English so that it will reach English speaking people, whose better understanding of the issues involved is of profound importance. Some parts of the monthly publication, however, will be printed in a second language for the benefits of the readers in Germany, Belgium, France, Spain, Switzerland, and other parts of the free world. The Washington New Approach will also reach people behind the "Iron Curtain" and possibly other countries in the Middle East and Asia.

The Washington New Approach is a private initiative on the part of a group, who call themselves the "Voice of Heritage America". Their goals are:

(a) To strengthen American democracy, morally, spiritually and economically—dedicated to win the peace through the implementation of human rights for all oppressed and subjugated people, in accordance with the origins of the United Nations "Atlantic Charter".

(b) To unite and coordinate the efforts of its participating groups toward promoting a nationwide campaign for the defense and extension of our Freedom Heritage—dedicated to bridge the existing information and credibility gap, between the United States and Europe, as well as other parts of the free and enslaved world, through this publication and other people-to-people actions.

(c) To educate for Americanism and against anti-Americanism through appropriate educational materials, building a bridge of cooperation and friendship between U.S.-Heritage Groups and the people from countries of their respective ethnic origin, offering all concerned the full benefit of experience, understanding and expertise—dedicated to restore the true image of America through U.S.-Heritage Groups, the interdependent and strongest force and factor for survival of the free world, hope for just peace and freedom for all—dedicated to speak on issues for the millions of frustrated American Heritage Groups, committed to American Constitutional Government and the Western civilization viewpoint.

OUR CREED

On the anvil of practical experience, the people of the United States and Europe have hammered out a set of basic conviction about life that may be called the axioms of Western civilization viewpoint.

The person is of intrinsic and supreme worth.

All individuals are endowed by the Creator with the natural rights of freedom and responsibility.

Institutions exist for mankind, not mankind for institutions.

True progress comes by education, self-discipline and voluntary cooperation—not by coercion.

Ability and power involve the obligation to serve fellowman, not the right to exploit.

This way of life must be preserved and extended by alert and zealous citizens dedicated to the Western civilization viewpoint.

OPERATION "M": ACTION FOR THE '70's

(By Donald L. Miller)

Revolution, national liberation, class war, struggle for peace, whatever the label, the pursuit of power by Communists has come with terrorism, violence and oppression.

There were the more than 12,670 Polish officers, intellectuals and priests killed by the Russian Communists in the Katyn Forest massacre; the more than 11,960 civilians killed by Communist terrorists in South Vietnam; the hundreds of thousands of men, women and children driven from their homes in Central Asia and transported by cattle cars like animals to the Soviet Far East; and the 5 million to 8 million Ukrainians starved or killed during the Stalin collectivization purges, and more.

British author Robert Conquest added up the numbers of reported victims of Communism to conclude that more than 21 million have died under the terror policies of Communists since the Russian Revolution. That comes to an average of more than 1,100 victims per day for 52 years. Many more were oppressed under Communist rule or driven from their homes and their homelands.

These were Albanians, Armenians, Azerbaijani, Bulgarians, Byelorussians, Cambodians, Chechens, Chinese, Croats, Cossacks, Cubans, Czechs, Estonians, Finns, Georgians, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Indians, Jews, Kalmyks, Karelians, Kazakhs, Kirgiz, Koreans, Laotians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Moldavians, Polish, Rumanians, Russians, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Tajiks, Tartars, Tibetans, Thais, Turks, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Vietnamese, and Yakuts; and, in the Korean and Vietnam conflicts and the Greek guerrilla war, Americans of every national heritage.

We, the survivors, can do no less than to raise a mighty memorial to all these victims of Communism. Through our memorial these millions will come back to life to haunt their Communist torturers, killers and oppressors. We owe this act to our own place in history of the inheritors of a love for nationhood, a love of human liberty, a recognition of our own heritage. For this memorial will be a symbol of eternal opposition to all the terrorists and oppressors of the world who, in their list for power, would destroy the highest values of mankind.

GENESIS

It was in words such as these that Stephen J. Skubik—author, political strategist, businessman—suggested the concept of building a monument to the victims of Communism. He made this suggestion to me, as a member of the American Action Committee of the All American Conference to Combat Communism, in which he has been active since its inception in 1950.

Who could deny that the suggestion had great merit. Mr. Skubik had organized the Liberation Conference in the early 1950's and suggested a Liberation Policy to the late John Foster Dulles, a policy which he adopted but failed to implement. Mr. Skubik had made a substantial contribution to the observance of Captive Nations Week, and now serves as Secretary of the Ukrainian Catholic Studies Foundation which conducts lectures, principally on religion and Communist oppression of religion by national leaders at St. Joseph's Seminary, Catholic University in Washington, D.C. The suggestion came from a man immersed all his life in nationality hopes, aspirations and frustrations. It merited most serious consideration.

Serious study was made of proposal by the American Action Committee, consisting of Edward Papantonio, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Dr. Karol Sitko, of the German-American Heritage Group Conference, and Donald L. Miller, editor of "Freedom's Facts," and Terence Fitzpatrick, of the Fraternal Or-

der of Eagles, Chairman of the All American Conference and ex-officio member of the Committee. The concept was elaborated into a program for full participation of all nationality organizations and groups and approved for action by the All American Conference's 38 participation national veterans, fraternal, civic, nationality, women's and youth organizations whose combined memberships total nearly 40 million Americans of all races, creeds and national heritages.

OPERATION "M"

Operation "M," beginning now and extending over a period of five years, will become the largest voluntary demonstration of unity in American history. Operation "M" will conclude with unveiling and dedication of the memorial in 1976. At the very time that the United States, leaders of the independent peoples of the world by virtue of its size, power and commitment to liberty, celebrates its 200th year of independence, our memorial will be dedicated to the millions of men, women and children who, wanting independence were denied even the right to live, by those who would take the right to be free even away from us. In this solemn sense the monument to the victims of Communism will be a visible symbol of our pledge for independence and freedom for all peoples over the world.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

Beginning with this announcement, leaders of nationality, veterans, civic, fraternal, religious, women's and youth organizations will be asked to express their support for Operation "M" to this newspaper or to the All American Conference. As endorsements of the general purpose of the program come in, organizations will be asked to prepare two copies of a presentation which will give details of the numbers of victims of Communism, their nationality, religious or military service group has suffered, and when and how these events took place. The presentations can be accompanied by supporting documentation, books and official literature. One copy of the presentation will be sent to the American Action Committee of the All American Conference, Suite 905, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 for eventual inclusion in the memorial. The second copy of the presentation is to be enshrined at the official headquarters of the preparing organization along with an explanation of Operation "M."

Leaders of all participating and contributing organizations will be invited to take part in the All American Conference annual meeting in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in November, 1971. At this meeting public announcement will be made for the American and overseas press of the organizations participating and of the progress of the program. The annual meeting will feature a panel discussion of the Operation "M", the importance and meaning of the memorial, and organization for raising funds for the erection of the monument.

By April 1972 the project will have advanced far enough to set quotas for funds needed for the monument, a budget set for a sculptor, an architect, location and purchase of land, costs of meetings, promotion and administration. The actual budget, of course, is yet to be determined, but assuming a budget of \$500,000 and combined memberships of 50 million, we are talking about an average of 10 cents per member raised over a three year period.

Several major advances will be taken during 1972.

First, a special Operation "M" news letter will be initiated. The Operation "M" news letter will give leaders up-to-date information on what participating organizations are doing in respect to the project and to the

project's two parallel activities: (1) education and (2) fund raising.

The educational activities will be carried out by each of the participating organizations and groups both within the group itself and also directed to the general public. Its main thrust will be to explain the nature of Communist expansionism and aggression, the Communist system of ideas and values of life or liberty, and the character and purposes of the victims of Communism.

The educational activities may include lectures, speeches, magazine articles, booklets, leaflets, books, seminars, rallies, marches, demonstrations, letter and petition campaigns, and special events such as nationality days, tours, and festivals.

Fund raising events and devices will include petition sign ups, literature sales, special quizzes and questionnaires, button and bumper sticker sales and the like. The Operation "M" newsletter will list participating organizations and percentages of quotas reached; exceptional fund raisers will be recognized and receive certificates of achievement. Organizationally, all funds received will be audited, under the control of a special committee of representatives from participating organizations, and open for the inspection of the organizations, and others who need to know.

The year 1973 will be devoted to continuing the on-going programs and to the selection of a sculptor, an architect, the location and acquisition of land, (four potential sites have been suggested for consideration but more may be added), final design and approval of the memorial. Plans also will be initiated for the cornerstone laying, unveiling and dedication ceremonies. A special committee will be formed to arrange for this most important ceremonies.

During 1974 and 1975 the physical aspects of the memorial will be completed, fund raising will be completed, production of dedication programs will be planned, and arrangements will be made for the invitation of distinguished speakers and participants. The unveiling and dedication will take place in 1976 as the United States observes its 200th anniversary of independence. The dedication will memorialize the sacrifices of the victims of anti-freedom and anti-independence so that mankind will never forget the destruction of life and the human degradation forced upon millions of men, women and children by Communists. What more appropriate time to memorialize the victims than at the very time we praise ourselves for gaining and enjoying the benefits of the independence and the freedom that they wanted but were not allowed to have!

You, who read this, are asked to act now. Ask your organization to pass a resolution endorsing Operation "M," send your endorsement to the American Action Committee, All American Conference, Suite 905, 1028 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, announce your organization's participation in Operation "M," to all appropriate news media, and, subsequently, send us clippings of the news stories. With your participation, Operation "M" will become the most significant, voluntary expression of unity for independence, self-determination and freedom in American history.

ALL AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Terrence Fitzpatrick, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Conference Chairman.

A. R. Tyner, Jr., The American Legion, Council Chairman.

Otho DeVilbiss, B.P.O. Elks, Vice Chairman.

Edward Papantonio, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Vice Chairman.

W. C. "Tom" Sawyer, Freedoms Foundation, Vice Chairman.

Karol Sitko, All German-American Heritage Group, Vice Chairman.

Mrs. Mary Field, American War Mothers, Secretary.

Jennings Flathers, National Education Association, Treasurer.

Mark Kinsey, Conference Director.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Army and Navy Union, USA.
Association of Oldest Inhabitants.
American Latvian Association.
American Legion.
American Legion Auxiliary.
American War Dads.
American War Dads Auxiliary.
American War Mothers.
AMVETS.
AMVETS Auxiliary.
Benvolent & Protective Order of Elks.
Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A.
Catholic War Veterans Auxiliary.
Croatian Catholic Union.
Disabled American Veterans.
Disabled American Veterans Auxiliary.
Fraternal Order of Eagles.
Freedoms Foundation.
General Federation of Womens Clubs.
German-American National Congress.
Hawaii Foundation for American Freedoms.
Improved Order of Red Men.
International Society of Christian Endeavor.
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.
Jewish War Veterans Auxiliary.
Legion of Guardsman.
Lions International.
Marine Corps League.
Marine Corps League Auxiliary.
Military Order of the Purple Heart.
Mothers of World War II.
National Association of Evangelicals.
National Education Association.
National Panhellenic Conference.
Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.
Veterans of Foreign Wars.
Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary.
World Association of Upper Silesians.

[From the Washington New Approach, June 1971]

HERITAGE AMERICA ANSWERS DIRECTOR OF THE F.B.I.

In his recent message, J. Edgar Hoover asked:

Who speaks for the victims of crime in America?

He answered:

Aside from the weak, muffled cries of the victims themselves, practically no one.

Let us not only answer this question of Mr. Hoover but add to it another question:

Who speaks for the victims of communist crimes all over the world and in America?

The overwhelming majority of the American people are muffled by the conspiracy of the news media. Therefore, we assume, you did not hear the voices of Heritage America.

We, the representatives of Heritage America, are constantly endorsing the principles of law and order. We are endorsing the work you and your agency are doing for our country. We understand that your person is now the symbol of law enforcement so vitally important for the survival of America and not less important for the survival of the free world.

Our message to our heritage groups calls for:

(a) A letter writing campaign to all senators and congressmen, consciously or unconsciously, trying to smear or attack the F.B.I. and its director.

(b) We ask that the national organizations of the ethnic groups call on their constituency to defeat those senators and congressmen who undermine law and order.

(c) We call for mobilization of the angry majority to identify and eradicate through legal means all those who are a part of the conspiracy against America. You, our friends, Americans—Ethnic Albanians, Armenians, Azerbaijani, Bulgarians, Byelorussians, Cambodians, Chechens, Chinese, Croats, Cossacks, Cubans, Czechs, Estonians, Finns,

Georgians, Germans, Greeks, Hungarians, Indians, Jews, Kalmyks, Karelians, Kazakhs, Kirgiz, Koreans, Laotians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Moldavians, Polish, Rumanians, Russians, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovene, Tajiks, Tartars, Tibetans, Thais, Turks, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Vietnamese and Yakuts—must act now! You understand and have experienced the devilish work of the enemies of free society.

(d) At your up-coming national conventions and at the national convention of all heritage groups, your program should include resolutions endorsing the work of the administration and the law enforcement agencies. Let all senators and congressmen know that Heritage America will no longer tolerate permissiveness and the destruction of the moral fiber of our youth and society.

(e) Those, who have their sons and daughters attending institutions of higher learning, should involve themselves in a program to control those professors and administrators who intentionally promote the drug culture or revolutionary movements of the radical left.

(f) You must know that you have not only the right but the obligation to be counted. The last census shows that more than 50 per cent of the U.S. population is of ethnic background.

TO THE YOUNG GENERATION OF HERITAGE AMERICA

To all of you, who are students at the universities, colleges and high schools, we send the message:

(a) Organize yourself immediately in heritage groups of your respective ethnic origin.

(b) Form an organizational structure of all ethnic groups in one movement, which will join the older generation, dedicated to preserve freedom, justice, and order.

(c) Select leaders who understand the dangers of the conspiracy against America.

(d) Ask for help and guidance from the heritage groups in the United States and law enforcement agencies.

(e) Organize research projects and study groups, revealing the truth behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains. Ask for a College Visitors program conducted by agencies who can give you speakers with first hand experience. Professors, students—escapes from behind the Iron and Bamboo Curtains, are ready to tell you the facts as it is!

(f) Young Heritage America—Hundreds of millions of enslaved people need you! You, the sons and daughters of Ethnic America, can be decisive for the survival of freedom throughout the world. We know, that your strength, knowledge and intellectual capability, born out of centuries' old traditions, can overcome the nihilistic and destructive movement promoted by the international conspiracy of the gutter left.

(g) We call on you to help us, because you are the leaders of the future. You must choose your symbols, you must be united in purpose. It is your country! It is your future! And it is the destiny of America to be the leader of the free world and free people!

The only alternative to it, is: Defeat, loss of identity, loss of your country, loss of your family, loss of everything you love, which is victory for communism.

[From the Washington New Approach, June 1971]

HERITAGE AMERICA ON CURRENT INTERMEDIATE RED GOALS

The greatest asset communism has is not the hydrogen bomb, the Soviet satellites, or its hundreds of false front organizations. Its most deadly weapon is world ignorance of, or apathy toward, communist tactics, strategy, and objectives.

It is important for men who want to keep their Freedom to understand clearly that the ultimate goal of the international commu-

nist conspiracy is fixed and unchanging; the destruction and death of individual Freedom.

Along the way, the communists have many intermediate goals. Continually being revised, these intermediate goals are steps toward the ultimate objective. Many of them can be stated in plain terms. Here are some of the current intermediate goals:

Bring about acceptance by the United States of the Soviet policy of "co-existence" as the only alternative to nuclear warfare.

Soften Americans into a willingness to surrender—even though it may be called something else—in preference to self protection.

Develop the fatal illusion that total disarmament by the United States would be a great demonstration of moral strength.

Develop free trade among all nations regardless of communist affiliations, and destroy barriers to trading of military wares.

Extend long-term loans to Russia and its satellites.

Bring about American economic aid to all nations including those dominated by communists.

Grant diplomatic recognition to Red China and admit it to the U.N.

Set up East and West Germany as separate states.

Promote the United Nations as the only hope for mankind. If the charter is rewritten, demand that it be set up as a one world government with its own independent, supranational armed force—in line with the communist desire to take over the world through the U.N.

Resist all efforts to outlaw the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Do away with all loyalty oaths.

Protect Soviet Russia's ready access to the U.S. Patent Office.

Exploit technical decisions of the courts to weaken basic American institutions.

Use schools as transmission belts for socialism, insert the Party line in textbooks, and gain control of teachers' associations.

Incite student riots and demonstrations to stir up public protests against anti-communist programs and organizations.

Infiltrate the press, gain control of book review assignments, editorial writing, and policy-making positions.

Gain control of key positions in the radio, television, and motion picture industries.

Discredit American culture by degrading all forms of native artistic expression; seek control of art critics and art museum directors.

Eliminate all laws governing obscenity by smearing them as "censorship" and a violation of the rights of free speech and a free press.

Break down cultural standards of morality by promoting—especially among young people—pornography and obscenity in books, magazines, motion pictures, radio and TV.

Infiltrate the churches, discredit the Bible and emphasize the need for "intellectual morality" which does not need a "religious crutch."

Eliminate prayer or any religious expression in the schools on the ground that it violates the constitutional principle of separation of church and state.

Discredit the U.S. Constitution by labeling it as inadequate, old-fashioned, and a hindrance to cooperation between nations.

Discredit the Founding Fathers, and discourage the teaching of American history on the ground that it was only a minor part of the "big picture."

Support any totalitarian movement tending toward centralized control over any part of U.S. life.

Transfer powers of arrest from police to social agencies and treat all problems of behavior as psychiatric disorders. Dominate the psychiatric profession, using mental health

laws as a means of gaining coercive control over those who oppose communist goals.

Discredit the family as an institution. Encourage promiscuity and easy divorce. Emphasize the need to bring up children away from the "negative influence" of parents.

Lend credence to the lie that violence and insurrection are natural phenomena of the American way of life.

Overthrow all colonial governments in the world before native populations are ready for self-government.

RESOLUTION

Creating a select committee to conduct an investigation into all crimes against humanity perpetrated by Communists or under Communist direction, and to express the sense of Congress that a monument be erected as a suitable memorial to all victims of Communist actions.

Whereas, The United States of America has an abiding commitment to the principles of freedom, personal liberty, and human dignity, and holds it as a fundamental purpose to recognize and encourage constructive actions which foster the growth and development of national independence and freedom, and

Whereas, the international Communist movement toward a world empire has from its beginning adopted the means of terrorism, assassination, and mass murder as official policies to apply when their application advances the Communist cause of world domination, and

Whereas, there is considerable evidence that Communists in the Soviet Union and in other countries have deliberately caused the death of millions of individuals in Russia, Ukraine, Mainland China, Poland, Estonia, Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba, and other Captive Nations, and

Whereas, thousands of survivors and refugees from Communist campaigns of terrorism and mass liquidation have been forced to flee to the United States as refugees to find the freedom and dignity denied to them by Communist regimes and have become productive citizens of the United States, and

Whereas, it is fitting that the full facts of Communist terrorism in all of its various forms including assassination and mass murder be made manifest to all the peoples of the world so that such policies can be properly understood and condemned by all mankind toward the purpose of eradicating such policies from the body of mankind: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—(1) The Speaker of the House shall within fourteen days hereafter appoint a special committee of twelve Members of the House, equally divided between the majority and minority parties, and shall designate one Member to serve as chairman, which special committee shall proceed to investigate all crimes against humanity perpetrated under Communist direction. The special committee shall report to the House the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations not later than one year following the appointment of its full membership by the Speaker.

(2) For the purpose of carrying out this resolution, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and such places within the United States, whether the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Be it further resolved, That—It is the sense of the Congress that a monument be erected in the city of Washington, D.C., our nation's capital, as a suitable memorial to all victims of international Communist crimes against humanity.

SECURITY IN LAOS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have recently returned from a trip to Southeast Asia with Congressman McCloskey and while there I was made acutely aware of the shroud of secrecy covering U.S. operations in Laos.

We were denied access to one of the places we wished to see and had a difficult time obtaining information on many phases of U.S. activities there.

I thoroughly protest this secrecy. The American people, after years of deception, deserve to know exactly what military role we are playing in Laos. The U.S. Congress must know to what purpose we are committing funds and men. We can no longer be led blindly to a tragedy such as Vietnam.

A very excellent analysis of this situation appeared on June 7 in the Evening Star in an article by Tammy Arbuckle:

UNITED STATES SEEKS TO HIDE SCOPE OF ITS ROLE IN LAOS

(By Tammy Arbuckle)

VIENTIANE.—American officials admit the U.S. mission in Laos is deliberately hiding the extent of American military involvement here.

"Americans may think they know what we are doing here," one official said in referring to frequent press reports on U.S. activities in Laos. "but we do not want Americans to look into their television sets and be able to see Americans going into action in Laos."

The official made his remark in a complaint about an American Broadcasting Corp. team led by Ted Koppel which tried to film Americans getting into a helicopter in the south Laos combat area two weeks ago.

"What we are doing here in Laos is totally inconsistent with our kind of society," a top U.S. diplomat here told a correspondent recently. "We are fighting a war by covert means and an open society can't tolerate that."

The diplomat explained that the U.S. was breaking the Geneva peace accords in Laos and "we don't want to advertise it."

The same officials feels the embassy's policy of secrecy has been successful in not advertising U.S. infringements of the accords.

* * * frankly discuss the U.S. role in Laos, but a close look at just what is being hidden and how it is being hidden refutes this claim.

An example of this is U.S. air activities over northern Laos and parts of Laos other than the Ho Chi Minh Trail area

These activities—anything from 60 to 300 sorties a day—are described in Saigon communiques, telling of attacks on the Trail as "in addition U.S. Air Force aircraft flew combat support missions in Laos for royal Laotian forces."

There is no further information, such as the numbers of sorties, the nature of the targets, the results, etc.

In Vientiane, the air attache's office in charge of preparing these strikes refuses even to speak to correspondents.

A favorite tactic in Saigon is to refer a correspondent to Vientiane for information. In Vientiane, Americans suggest a correspondent should go to Saigon for information.

To claim that such information is withheld for national or military security reasons is somewhat ridiculous.

Obviously, the North Vietnamese or Pathet Laos know the strike was made. It's difficult to see how the number of sorties and their cost could help the enemy.

Information on targets and strikes is given in South Vietnam after operations. Why not on Laos?

The only answer to this seems to be that President Nixon, despite his promise in March 1970 to "continue to give the American people the fullest possible information" on the U.S. role in Laos, does not wish the public to realize just how large U.S. air support of the Laos government is daily and that air strikes are not limited to the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Then there is the matter of the U.S. ground involvement in Laos.

There can be no doubt this includes a combat ground involvement by personnel hired by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Laotians and Meos talk constantly of American "commando leaders" based at Pak-kao, a few miles southeast of the U.S. base at Long Cheng in northeast Laos.

Besides these "commando leaders," there are CIA case officers hired by the agency from the U.S. military who run Lao and other ethnic guerrilla units as well as Thai units.

This operation has put the U.S. in the position of being responsible for the defense of Laos through what is supposed to be a U.S. intelligence gathering agency.

These guerrilla units are stationed in front of royal Lao regular troops and the brunt of combat with North Vietnamese regulars.

The Lao military, whose understanding of guerrilla warfare is limited, berate the CIA when these units retreat from positions under shellfire, or let North Vietnamese through to attack regular Lao units.

The high ethnic casualties are being replaced by Thai regular troops who are fighting in the Laotian mountains.

The U.S. Embassy does its utmost to prevent correspondents getting to areas of Laos where American-led guerrilla units operate.

Correspondents are refused permission to fly on U.S. aircraft to these areas, which is the only means of getting there unless one wants to risk a 5 or 10-day walk through territory mined and patrolled by Communist Guerrillas.

While reporters are not allowed on the planes, Laotian civilians with official status are.

"National security" is invoked against correspondents wanting to go to Long Cheng even though there are at least 20,000 Asian civilians living there. And anyone from Vientiane who has a relative or friend at Long Cheng can visit.

U.S. officials also refuse to discuss American casualties in Laos (currently 700 dead and missing) or how much is spent for the defense of Laos (about \$2 billion annually).

GALLUP POLL SHOWS STRONG FAITH IN UNITED NATIONS

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I attach herewith a most important Gallup Poll

indicating the overwhelming faith which the American people have in the United Nations.

In response to the first question "Would you like to see the United Nations become a stronger organization?" an overwhelming 84 percent of all Americans say "Yes" while only 8 percent "No" with 8 percent having no opinion.

On the second question "It has been suggested that the United Nations establish a peacekeeping army of about 100,000 men." a very significant 64 percent of all Americans are in favor while 22 percent oppose such an army with 14 percent having no opinion.

These two polls indicate that the time has come for American foreign policy to move vigorously in the direction of strengthening the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS

QUESTION: WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE UNITED NATIONS BECOME A STRONGER ORGANIZATION?

[In percent]

	Early October 1970		
	Yes	No	No opinion
National.....	84	8	8
Sex:			
Men.....	87	9	4
Women.....	82	6	12
Race:			
White.....	85	7	8
Nonwhite.....	77	10	13
Education:			
College.....	85	13	2
High school.....	87	5	8
Grade school.....	77	7	16
Occupation:			
Professional and Business.....	81	13	6
White collar.....	90	6	4
Farmers.....	71	12	17
Manual.....	87	6	7
Age:			
21 to 29 years.....	86	8	6
30 to 49 years.....	86	8	6
50 and over.....	82	7	11
Religion:			
Protestant.....	83	8	9
Catholic.....	84	7	9
Jewish.....			
Politics:			
Republican.....	83	9	8
Democrat.....	87	5	8
Independent.....	82	11	7
Region:			
East.....	85	8	7
Midwest.....	86	5	9
South.....	81	8	11
West.....	85	9	6
Income:			
\$15,000 and over.....	89	7	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	86	9	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	85	8	7
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	83	6	11
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	75	9	16
Under \$3,000.....	83	3	14
Community size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	85	8	7
500,000 to 999,999.....	84	7	9
50,000 to 499,999.....	89	5	6
2,500 to 49,999.....	82	10	8
Under 2,500, rural.....	80	8	12

QUESTION: IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ESTABLISH A PEACEKEEPING ARMY OF ABOUT 100,000 MEN. DO YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE SUCH A PLAN?

	Early October 1970		
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National.....	64	22	14
Sex:			
Men.....	68	23	9
Women.....	60	12	19
Race:			
White.....	64	23	13
Nonwhite.....	62	17	21
Education:			
College.....	61	33	6
High school.....	67	20	13
Grade school.....	60	17	23

	Early October 1970		
	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
Occupation:			
Professional and business.....	62	31	7
White collar.....	65	25	10
Farmers.....	52	28	20
Manual.....	69	18	13
Age:			
21 to 29 years.....	60	28	12
30 to 49 years.....	68	21	11
50 and over.....	62	21	17
Religion:			
Protestant.....	61	23	16
Catholic.....	68	20	12
Jewish.....			
Politics:			
Republican.....	58	27	15
Democrat.....	68	19	13
Independent.....	64	25	11
Region:			
East.....	67	19	14
Midwest.....	60	24	16
South.....	65	21	14
West.....	62	28	10
Income:			
\$15,000 and over.....	68	25	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	64	27	9
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	64	26	10
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	66	18	16
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	66	18	16
Under \$3,000.....	67	11	22
Community size:			
1,000,000 and over.....	66	20	14
500,000 to 999,999.....	62	25	13
50,000 to 499,999.....	71	18	11
2,500 to 49,999.....	62	27	11
Under 2,500 rural.....	58	24	18

1 Reproduced with the permission of the Gallup Poll

HELP VIETNAM VETS RECEIVE EMPLOYMENT

HON. EDWARD J. PATTEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, I have been impressed and deeply concerned by the reports of the Manpower Administration people that last year 2½ million veterans returning from Vietnam applied for jobs, but only 800,000 have been placed.

I want to call to the attention of the Members of Congress what I think is an area where our help is needed. This is one of our foremost issues. I urge all Members to go back home to their districts and form committees to do a job and help these veterans get work.

I am pleased to put in the RECORD an editorial from the News Tribune of Woodbridge, N.J., which makes this point very well. We must make an all-out effort to help these young men get back on their feet, and I know that our support of local endeavors will go a long way in making them a success.

The editorial is as follows:

EFFORT TO HELP VIETNAM VETERANS

Nearly two out of three recently returned Vietnam veterans in Middlesex County are unemployed, the Veterans Alliance of Woodbridge has reported.

The alliance, a coalition of 13 veterans' organizations headed by Herbert Biltch, has embarked on a program in cooperation with the Rouse Co., developers of Woodbridge Center, to provide employment opportunities for these veterans.

About 100 Middlesex County servicemen are being discharged every week, Biltch notes, and the unemployment rate is about 65 percent.

"A lot of veterans are just wandering around," he added. "They feel they're not wanted."

Blitch cited two factors that operate against these veterans: First, they are coming out of an unpopular war, and, second, they are being discharged at a time when the economy is undergoing a general slump.

Eventually, Blitch declared, the Veterans Alliance hopes to involve businesses and industries throughout Middlesex County in the employment program.

The Veterans Alliance and the Rouse Company have undertaken a needed and valuable community service in behalf of men who have risked their lives in the call of duty to their nation.

It is unfortunate that the returning veterans face the problem of employment but they and the community at large can be grateful that civic-minded organizations and business interests are working to ease their plight.

REVITALIZING RURAL COMMUNITIES

HON. JOHN M. ZWACH

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, in the vast heartland of America the people are not happy. Dying small towns, abandoned farms, and boarded up store fronts are grim reminders of the population shift from the countryside to the overcrowded cities.

I have long held that farm prices at 100 percent of parity would keep our people on the farms and cure most of the problems of the countryside and the cities, but in addition to fair prices, we need diversification of opportunity in our rural areas.

Rev. William Vos, writing in the St. Cloud Sunday Visitor, in our Minnesota Sixth Congressional District, recently wrote a column on this subject which I share with my colleagues by inserting it in the RECORD:

REVITALIZING RURAL COMMUNITIES

If you are over 25 years old you have lived through a momentous event: one of the largest movements of people in recorded history. Since 1945, 25 million Americans (a net figure) have migrated from farms and rural communities to a large metropolitan centers. Statistics on this huge population shift abound and have become so well-known that they now simply confirm the obvious.

To hear that 70% of our populations now lives on only 2% of our land doesn't surprise anyone. We know in a general sort of way that our population has gone from 75% rural to 75% urban in just one hundred years.

Perhaps we are more impressed by personal observations of this change in the American scene. A casual Sunday drive through Stearns county shows us what has been happening. Dying small towns, abandoned farm homes, only a handful of 20 to 30 year olds at Sunday Mass in a country church conveys the message. Or, on the other hand, to approach Chicago by car is to directly encounter the effects on the other end of the movement. First we pass cluster after cluster of suburban dwellings built in the last few years to accommodate thousands of migrating Americans at a time. Then we hit the high-rise apartments put up to handle even more people in less space. Finally, the tenements where unbelievable living conditions do not afford the majority of inner-city dwellers the generally accepted basic necessities.

This development has been accepted all along as simply inevitable, because of a changing economy, from agrarian to industrial. We pushed for efficiency, greater farm productivity by less people (production per man is 5 times what it was 30 years ago) and huge industrial complexes to facilitate massive production. Now we are faced with the consequences: catastrophic "people problems."

Because not enough people (or the right people) saw clearly and early enough what was happening the problems on either end of the population distribution scale have reached the crisis level in many ways. Our cities, insolvent and unmanageable, infected with pollution, garbage, ghettos, intolerance, crime, and about every other social ill known to mankind, are barely staying off the last rites of extinction. Rural America, for as difficult as things had become before its sons and daughters left for the city, now lacks the human resources needed to develop a diversified local economy and a progressive community life.

Because of the magnitude of the problems, now direct intervention by the major sources of power, particularly government and industry, is necessary. We no longer can simply collect the data. Compiling statistics won't solve the problem.

A bill submitted to the U.S. Senate a few weeks ago to revitalize rural America is one of many legislative measures presented to deal with our distressing situation. It is particularly welcome because it asks for the adoption and implementation of a national policy. It does not recommend study or drawing board solutions, but substantive programs of action. Legislation to ban conglomerate corporate farming is an example of what is being done on the state level.

Of course, what must be looked for are ways to decentralize our population. But to bring about small town development diversification of employment is necessary. A single source of economy (such as farming alone), in a community is what contributed to the rural stagnation. Without diversification in employment opportunities people leave.

There are examples right here in central Minnesota where we have communities with some vision and enterprise which have promoted jobs and opportunities leading to healthy growth and revitalization. Once a start is made, even with a small industry and payroll, a chain reaction resulting in improvements and growth takes place.

Whatever the means, it is absolutely clear that the time to do something about urban-rural disparities is now.

FASCELL CALLS ATTENTION TO PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call to the attention of our colleagues that this date marks the 7th year and 75th day of the imprisonment of the first American POW by the North Vietnamese.

The cruel disregard by the North Vietnamese of the Geneva Convention on the humane treatment of prisoners of war, including restrictions on mail and denial of inspection of facilities by impartial international organizations, should be a constant source of concern to all of us.

We must continue to bring the attention of the world to the plight of these brave men so that the weight of world opinion may be brought to bear on North Vietnam.

PASTORAL LETTER ISSUED BY THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF THE BOSTON PROVINCE, MAY 7, 1971

HON. LOUISE DAY HICKS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I share with my colleagues a very timely and pertinent pastoral letter, in which the provincial bishops of the archdiocese of Boston join with Archbishop Humberto S. Madeiros, on a matter which is uppermost in the minds of Americans today:

PASTORAL LETTER

Dear Beloved in Christ: One of the central moral problems facing our nation today is the war in Vietnam. We share the deep concern of millions of our fellow Americans over this prolonged conflict and the anguishing questions of conscience which it has provoked. With them, we too search for answers as we acknowledge the complexity of the moral and political issues involved in the waging of this war both for individual citizens and for those in public office. Yet we must not allow complexity to deter us from addressing ourselves, as shepherds of the flock, to this grave national crisis nor, in the light of our ethical tradition and teachings, can we be deterred from attempting to provide guidance for the formation of the conscience of our people.

We draw from our tradition two principles for analyzing the morality of the war. The first prohibits the direct killing of non-combatants; the second seeks to evaluate the total effect of a nation's policy even in the pursuit of a just cause. This latter is known as the principle of proportionality in judging the justice of a war.

We are painfully aware that peace is threatened in places other than Vietnam. The scourge of war afflicts the Middle East, Pakistan and other areas of the globe. We are vitally concerned about these conflicts and our country's relationship to them because they too threaten or destroy the peace which is a precondition of human development.

Yet Vietnam is our specific concern in this letter because our nation is more directly involved in the Indo-China conflict. To be sure, we are not the only party wreaking devastation in Vietnam. Our adversaries bear substantial responsibility for the death and destruction visited on South-East Asia. If we concentrate on American policy in this letter, it is not because we are oblivious to the well known wanton and immoral disregard for innocent lives and prisoners of war shown by the other side. Obviously, we cannot allow their actions to become the norm by which we judge the morality of our own.

Our primary moral concern in the matter at hand, as Bishops, is for the consequences of American policy in Vietnam. We do not question the sincerity of the motives of our elected officials, but if the evidence we see and hear is accurate, we are constrained by conscience to question the wisdom and morality of at least some aspects of our policy.

I. NONCOMBATANT IMMUNITY

It is the means of our policy, its strategy and tactics, which primarily concern us in this letter. These means include the use of massive conventional air power pursued in conjunction with the declaration of "free fire zones" which has resulted in the thousands of civilian casualties reported in the press and through the testimony of certain government officials. On the ground, similar tragedies have resulted from practices of search and destroy, and from harassment and interdiction fire, which in spite of laudable intentions to limit civilian casualties have

nevertheless brought injury and death to many thousands of innocent victims and untold suffering to millions of refugees in Indo-China.

If these policies have in fact caused the civilian deaths reported, then we must sadly but resolutely affirm that they violate the principle of civilian immunity from direct and indiscriminate attack and therefore merit the severest moral censure.

II. VIETNAMIZATION

We are also extremely apprehensive from a moral viewpoint about the announced policy of Vietnamization. Will it bring peace to Vietnam? Does it mean a decreasing role for American combat forces, but an increasing mechanization of the war through the use of American technology and tactical air support? The policy to continue the speedy withdrawal of our troops we eagerly encourage and command. But the possibility of increased mechanization of the war is fraught with troubling moral consequences. It is precisely this form of American involvement which has apparently resulted in the already great number of civilian casualties and refugees.

We are, therefore, greatly disturbed by the announced proposal to place no limits on the use of our air power in the Vietnamization program, with the sole exception of the employment of nuclear weapons. The declining number of our American casualties, which will come with withdrawal of our combat forces, may easily dull our moral sensibility to the tragedy of intensified human and material destruction in a far off land. We commend the diligent persistent efforts to save American lives, but we must in conscience criticize the ethical validity of any doctrine, attitude or policy which seems to give American lives an intrinsic superiority over those of other people. Every human life, regardless of nationality, color or ideology is sacred and its defense and protection must be of deep concern to us. For these reasons, therefore, moral responsibility demands from us that we appraise both the goals of Vietnamization and the means we use to achieve them.

III. PROPORTIONALITY

Three years ago, we joined the Bishops of the United States in the publication of a collective pastoral letter, *ON HUMAN LIFE*. At that time, we addressed ourselves to the Vietnam War and its justification from the viewpoint of the moral principle of proportionality in the following words:

"In assessing our country's involvement in Vietnam, we must ask: have we already reached, or passed, the point where the principle of proportionality becomes decisive? How much more of our resources of men and money should we commit to this struggle, assuming an acceptable cause and intention? Has the conflict in Vietnam provoked inhuman dimensions of suffering?" (On Human Life, United States Bishops' Statement, 1968)

The passage of three years has given renewed emphasis to this principle of proportionality and deepened our doubts about the justice of further prosecuting this war: In Indo-China, the ravages of the war with its political, economic and strategic consequences have now been expanded into Laos and Cambodia, with continuing excursions into the North through periodic bombing missions. Recent studies of scientists made public within the past year testify to the effect our policies have had on the destruction of crops and long-term disruption of the ecological balance in Vietnam. The effect of crop destruction again falls most heavily on the civilian population.

The effects of the prolongation of this war at home are also of grave consequence and concern. We speak not only of the trag-

edy which as come into the lives of those whose loved ones have been killed, maimed, or imprisoned, but also of the deep divisions, turmoil and confusion which this war has provoked throughout our land. We speak too of the grave problems of conscience which it presents for sincere men and women and especially for so many of our youth. Americans have turned against Americans in a degree seldom witnessed in our history as a nation. Too many billions of dollars which might have been used to relieve poverty and promote domestic programs of social need have already been allotted to this war.

We realize the difficulties involved in establishing the conditions for an orderly withdrawal of our military forces and for a peaceful political settlement in Vietnam. We have a moral and political obligation to protect those who have been our friends and allies from savage reprisals. We recognize that the setting of an exact date for the withdrawal of all our forces is a complex diplomatic and strategic issue. Nevertheless, we urge that the most rapid possible termination of the war and the establishment of peace in Vietnam be given the highest priority by our government.

IV. PROBING QUESTIONS

The main theme of this letter has been the moral responsibility we bear as a people in the face of the Vietnam War. We have tried to raise questions and indicate principles which would help ourselves and others think through our personal responsibility as citizens, soldiers or public officials in this conflict.

A people cannot be responsible for the actions of individual soldiers, but in a democracy the people must ultimately accept political and moral responsibility for the policies and actions of their government.

We cannot disregard the principle of personal responsibility and thereby approve and allow in war actions which we would condemn in peace time.

The moral questions which emerge from the war should also make us conscious of the broader question of the moral climate of our nation. Are not the moral ravages brought to light by our policy in Vietnam traceable in part at least to a disregard of the principles of morality in other areas of our private and public lives? The moral questioning provoked by the war must not be confined to this issue; it must extend to the analysis of the very fabric of our lives as a people.

Are we truly for peace? The building of a peaceful world society is the work of justice and the duty of every man. It begins with ourselves and the acknowledgement that all men are truly brothers, children of a common Father. It grows with the conviction that men can live in peace and that the evil of war is not inevitable. It can be fostered and promoted by education in spiritual and moral values and by group cooperation. Are we ready for the difficult task of personal moral renewal necessary for peace everywhere?

Peace can most confidently be hoped for and won by a people who sincerely strive for it, a people who first are at peace with God. Ultimately, peace is a gift from God to "men of good will." (cf. Luke 2:14) "Peace I bequeath to you, my own peace I give to you, a peace the world cannot give, this is my gift to you." (John 14:17).

Our Risen Savior's message of peace is very much before us. In union with Him and with Mary, the Mother of the Church and Queen of Peace, we ask you to join us in fervent and persevering prayer: "Father, you have told us that peacemakers shall be called your sons; help us, then, to work tirelessly for

that justice which alone can bring true and lasting peace."

Most Rev. Humberto S. Medeiros, Archbishop of Boston; Most Rev. Joseph Tawil, D.D., Melkite Apostolic Exarchate; Most Rev. Christopher J. Weldon, Bishop of Springfield; Most Rev. Bernard J. Flanagan, Bishop of Worcester; Most Rev. Robert F. Joyce, Bishop of Burlington; Most Rev. Ernest J. Primeau, Bishop of Manchester; Most Rev. Peter L. Gerety, Bishop of Portland; Most Rev. Daniel A. Cronin, Bishop of Fall River; Most Rev. Jeremiah F. Minihan, Auxiliary Bishop of Boston; Most Rev. Thomas J. Riley, Auxiliary Bishop of Boston; Most Rev. James J. Gerrard, Auxiliary Bishop of Fall River; Most Rev. Timothy J. Harrington, Auxiliary Bishop of Worcester; Most Rev. Edward C. O'Leary, Auxiliary Bishop of Portland; and Most Rev. James L. Connolly, Retired Bishop of Fall River.

WHAT BALANCED TRANSPORTATION IS ALL ABOUT

HON. JACK H. McDONALD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. McDONALD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the wheels of industry, in this Nation at least, turn on rubber tires. Our transportation net is the most efficient on the globe and it is so by design, not by accident. The commerce which generates more than \$1 trillion every year owes its success to the fact that people and goods come together through a myriad of transportation channels in one gigantic marketplace.

There has been much discussion lately about the need for a balanced transportation system, however, a wealth of disagreement exists as to what constitutes a balanced system. The key to this dilemma is defining the word balanced as it is used in balanced transportation. We must maintain our progressive pace on highway development while we develop transportation nets which satisfy urban needs.

Mr. F. C. Turner, Federal Highway Administrator, recently put the meaning of balanced transportation in proper perspective in a speech he made before the Denver, Colo., Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Turner has defined the need with eloquence and ability. I commend him for his effort, and offer his remarks for printing in the RECORD:

WHAT BALANCED TRANSPORTATION IS ALL ABOUT

(Address by Federal Highway Administrator F. C. Turner)

One of the phrases you hear repeated most often both in and outside of transportation circles today is the need for "balanced transportation" systems.

This is heard frequently in Washington and many of our other large cities. I am sure you have also heard it here in Denver.

Unfortunately, as is the case with most catch-phrases, it is being used more and more loosely—and more and more inaccurately.

rately. To some, "balanced transportation" simply means to build mass transit systems—usually rail—and to halt all highway construction while mass transit expenditures catch up. Again, to some others it seems to mean that highway funds should be taken away from highways to build these rail mass transit systems.

At the outset, let me assure you that I am strongly in favor of balanced transportation systems. But also at the outset, let us get into clear focus what balanced transportation is all about—and what it is not about.

What balanced transportation does not mean is that you should spend exactly the same number of dollars on each of the several transportation modes. In fact, to do so would insure the very imbalance in our transportation system which critics of the highway program deplore. And would either cause duplicative systems which we cannot afford, or it would only partially meet the needs of each one of the complementing modes.

What balanced transportation does mean is that each mode is utilized in those amounts that will achieve an over-all system in which all elements complement—rather than duplicate or compete, with one another. A balanced transportation system must be designed to meet the total transportation needs of urban areas and should do so in a way that will provide the most efficient, effective, satisfactory and economic service attainable.

A balanced transportation system must provide flexibility of travel from any place in any urban area to any other place. It must be designed not only for the morning and evening rush hours, but for 24-hour usage during every 365 days—and nights—of every year. It must be designed not only for those who commute to jobs in the central business district but also and at the same time for those who commute in the reverse direction, and in even larger measure, for all the residents of the metropolitan area, and for all of the nonwork trips—because such trips far outnumber the work trips.

It must provide, too, for the movement of all those goods and service vehicles making trips which are vital to all residents of an urban area, whether they be commuters, stay-at-homes, shoppers, or even totally dependent shut-ins.

In brief, then, a balanced transportation system must give full weight to the individual preferences and needs of all the residents of an urban area—while at the same time being responsive to the over-all goals, objectives, needs, and fiscal capability of the community.

Prudent funding decisions regarding such a system must be guided by what combination or mixture of modes will provide the most efficient, effective, satisfactory and economic blend of service. If such decisions are made on any other basis—such as by an arbitrary and equal division of money between two or more modes—the inevitable result will be: an uneconomic and unbalanced system and a misuse of the public investment.

Regarding rail rapid transit, we welcome it in that handful of large cities where a need for it is obvious and where it is financially feasible to provide it. We welcome any and all help in solving our total transportation problems, and as I have frequently stated, more transportation capacity in all modes is needed—not less in any. In a truly balanced transportation system, rail rapid transit can make a very definite contribution to the over-all program. It can play an important role in a few urban areas' transportation schemes—but only a few.

However, to assume—as some erroneously do—that construction of a rail rapid transit system will be the immediate and easy panacea to all of every city's transportation needs would be a costly disaster. For in most cases, the cost of a ride by a rail transit system will be considerably higher than a ride by bus or even by automobile, or taxi.

Think, for example, of New York City, which has the most extensive subway system on the North American continent. Even with such a large and costly facility, New York cannot exist without its streets and freeways. Even with those great masses of people which the subway daily moves, the streets still are crowded with cars, trucks and buses—and the city has great need for better streets and more freeways. The New York subway does its part—the part it was intended to do—but it cannot by any stretch of the imagination come anywhere near to handling New York's total transportation needs of either people or goods and services. While 9 out of 10 of the center city workers reach their jobs by transit, at sometime during the day a majority of them will use a taxi or bus—and all of them are serviced by trucks operating on the street system and only on the street system.

The same principles hold true of each of our other cities.

I think that this would be a good time to note the popular misconception regarding mass transit—that it and "rail" are synonymous.

But of course they are not.

Good mass transit can be—and is being—provided by buses on modern streets and freeways—and I believe that this is the real wave of the seventies insofar as mass transit is concerned. It is the only readily available mode that we can realistically expect to obtain within the next 20 years or more.

The reason is that, at most, there are only about 10 of the largest cities in this country where rail rapid transit systems could practically be implemented. Simple economics dictate that conclusion—along with the fact that rail transit is adaptable only when a city has certain definite characteristics, such as densely crowded population corridors. Denver does not have these characteristics and neither do very many other cities. By dense—I mean 60-70,000 persons per square mile—which is ten times the density of Denver and most other U.S. cities.

So for practical purposes, when we talk about rapid transit, we really are talking about bus transit or at least we should be. And let there be no mistake about it—buses can do, and are doing the job. Even in New York City more people are moved each day by bus than by the rail transit facilities.

We have several on-going demonstration programs around the country, and the one that has probably received the most national publicity is the exclusive bus lane that we have provided on Shirley Highway (I-95) in Washington's northern Virginia suburban area. This 11 mile facility speeds commuter buses into the heart of downtown Washington, providing bus riders a time savings of up to 30 minutes over other commuters in passenger cars.

While still not fully implemented, this experimental program has already been a rousing success. Since September of 1969, ridership on the buses has increased by 79 percent, and it is expected to show even more substantial gains after a fleet of new buses, purchased under a grant provided by our sister DOT agency, the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, begins going into service next month.

Similar bus mass transit can be provided relatively quickly and inexpensively in any city in the Nation. If there is interest in such

a system in Denver, and certainly there should be—we will be happy to discuss details with your State and city officials. Interestingly and importantly, all of the highway and roadbed facilities for a bus mass transit system can be provided from highway monies out of the Highway Trust Fund.

Thus, rapid mass transit can be provided by the highway and street program—and in most of our cities, that is the only way by which it can be provided in your and my lifetime.

Some brand-new tools are available to us this year to assist in solving the urban transportation needs—because the 1970 Federal Aid Highway Act has supplied us with the tools with which to implement such bus rapid transit facilities. For example, if studies show that construction of an exclusive busway would move more people more expeditiously and practically than construction of a proposed highway project, then, the funds that would have been used for the highway project can be used to build the busway, instead.

This is another example, I think, of how highway officials are concerned with planning, and should indicate clearly that it is not their desire to just blindly force the construction of highways, as some critics might have you believe.

As a matter of fact, the highway program has a clear responsibility for helping to improve our mass transit facilities, since as I have pointed out, most of the transit in this country is going to be by bus—and, of course, these buses must travel on the street and highway network. So since most of our mass transit is going to be on our highways, mass transit very properly is provided for in the highway program and reciprocally, the transit interest is synonymous with highway interest. This program under the Highway Act, when coupled with 1970 legislation for our sister agency in DOT, the UMTA, to acquire modern buses, can jointly provide Denver and other cities with a balanced, flexible, and readily available transportation system.

Of course, freeways by their very nature provide a capability for rapid transportation. Here in Denver, for example, the average speed on your freeways is shown to be between 46 and 60 miles per hour—as compared with 15 to 40 miles an hour on major arterial streets and 15 to 30 miles an hour on minor streets. I think that most everyone will agree that, except during the worst of the rush-hour congestion, freeways are even now getting you to your many destinations quite quickly.

Almost always overlooked by transportation critics is the fact that the movement of people in an urban area involves much more than the rush-hour movement of commuters to and from the central business district only. The fact is that there are many people traveling in metropolitan areas—at all hours of every day and night—who rarely, if ever, go downtown. It may surprise you but—85 to 95 percent of all metropolitan area trips do not go downtown. These are the trips made by people who travel at right angles to the radial transportation corridors which lead into the center city, plus those who travel around entirely within the suburban areas. They do this, of course, by street and highway—because it is the preferred way, and reality shows us that it will continue to be the only way for a long time to come. These residents of the metropolitan area must be served no less than the center-city commuters, if you are to have a balanced transportation plan. And they can be served, in a very practical way, only by highway.

By no means is a city's entire work force centered in the downtown area of a metropolitan area. Here in Denver, for example, a

study has indicated that only 22 percent of the area working force is employed in the central business district, while 78 percent works in the fringe and suburban areas. In most of our cities, the downtowns are growing at a slower rate than the area as a whole—in a few cases—the center city is actually declining.

I think it is obvious that it would be manifestly impossible to provide either rail—or bus transit facilities to handle all or even a majority of such widely dispersed movements, simply because of the almost infinite number of combinations of trip origin, destination, route, and timing.

Up to this point, I have been discussing the question of moving people in metropolitan areas—admittedly a very important problem.

But there is far more to a balanced transportation program than that—in fact, a lot more.

For example, consider truck traffic, which is essential to the economic life of a city. It has been said—and correctly so—that in the movement of goods, no matter what mode of intercity transport is used, trucks almost exclusively originate and finally terminate all cargo. It is by means of these trucks that the stores in the city—and the surrounding suburbs as well—receive all that infinite variety of goods so essential to the life of an urban area: the food, the clothing, the housing materials, and appliances, and medicines, and newspapers, etc. ad infinitum. None of these commodities is—or could practically be shipped—by any existing or proposed mass transit. Only highways and streets can do this essential job.

Think, too, if you will, of the innumerable services so vital to the life of a community which are utterly dependent on highways—and which in no conceivable way could be performed by any kind of mass transit.

These are the every day things which I fear we all pretty much take for granted.

Consider, for instance, the ambulance, which in an emergency can mean the difference between life and death. It can travel only by highway. Have you ever seen an ambulance for general use that was mounted on rail flanged wheels?

Think of the fire truck, which can save a home or a place of business—if modern streets and freeways are available to help speed its trip and get it there in time. No such vehicles that you depend on in Denver are intended for anything except street travel.

And then there is the police car, which quickly provides you with protection or assistance when you need it.

The garbage truck removes your refuse by using the street system.

The repair truck brings the plumber, the electrician, the carpenter, the TV repairman, to your home or business, via the street and highway network.

When you need groceries you get in your car, drive to the supermarket and load up a week or two weeks' supply using city streets.

If you go to the drug store, the movies, a concert, a sporting event, your church, or take the kids to school—the chances are that you go by car and use the highway network.

In fact, can you imagine the ordinary, everyday life of our cities without highways? Complete chaos—even death would be the inevitable result in a very short period of time.

I think the relative importance of good highways in an urban area is quite obvious. They simply are irreplaceable—because there is nothing with which to replace them.

I know, of course, that some people, who for one reason or another, seem to hate highways and automobiles, wish they would just go away, to be replaced by some hazy Utopia

where there would—in their unreal dream world—be no traffic problems.

But wishing won't make it so. The traffic problem will not disappear unless the people also disappear. So our task is to work out the best way to live with autos and other motor vehicles and quit wasting our time wishing they would go away. Let's get on with the job of improving the environmental qualities and safety characteristics of our automotive vehicles and devise the best ways to make them meet our many urgent transportation needs.

It is time that all of the facts are faced squarely.

I wonder how many of those who criticize highways actually practice what they preach and do not own cars—or would voluntarily get rid of them? I think the number would be small, indeed. Let's get sensible and realistic in all this discussion about transportation balance and planning and how we are going to service our needs.

Another fact is that for as far into the future as we can foresee, highways are going to remain essential to the mobility and economic life of urban communities. No city can remain viable without them. Our objective in FHWA is to find the most effective ways to use them and complement their usage with additional amounts of mass transit bussing capability—bussing which will also use our existing street systems and their proposed improvements.

Of course, not just the cities are dependent on highways. The fact is, 95 percent of all travel in this country is by highway.

It is a curious irony that highways are such a vital part of our national life that they—and the contributions they make—have come to be so taken for granted by the public.

Here in the Denver area you have some 91 miles of freeways in operation. I imagine that while you use them extensively, you don't really give it much thought. But what if your highways were to disappear tomorrow—could something else pick up the slack and fill the void? What would happen to your pattern of life—or even to life itself?

In the Federal Highway Administration we have a new computerized analysis called "TRANS"—which is an acronym for Transportation, Resource Allocation and Needs Study. And with this complex new analytical system we have developed some interesting projections.

In a city the size of Denver, TRANS tells us that the population is likely to increase by as much as 50 percent by 1990—less than 20 years from now. During the same period, the daily vehicle miles traveled in the metropolitan area will also increase by 100 percent—but transit trips will account for only five percent of the total movement.

Think about that for a moment—and I believe it becomes obvious why we had better keep on with the job of providing the highway and street facilities that are going to be needed in less than two decades from now. Because if we don't plan and begin now, our cities are going to face staggering transportation problems that cannot then be solved.

Both freeways and a good arterial street system are essential to a balanced transportation system. Since each mode and element of the system is designed to complement the other elements, and all the parts are designed to function smoothly together as a whole, if you take away any of the parts you are going to have problems, because the system is not going to function efficiently. That means that an adequate street and highway network is essential to any balanced system, whether it incorporates bus transit or rail transit as one of its people-moving elements. Incidentally, the street and highway network would still be required—even if we did away with all motor vehicles—and went back to horses and wagons—or went ahead to exotic personal jet

back packs or something else out of the Sunday magazine pages.

Let us get this whole question of balanced transportation clearly in focus. While we are providing needed mass transit facilities in cities—both rail and bus—let us not lose sight of what these facilities can and—very importantly—what they cannot do; what they are not intended to do; what they are designed for and what they are not designed for.

Above all, let us not be lulled into believing that any amount of mass transit facilities will completely eliminate the need for a lot of new and improved highways, or that some presently unavailable scheme can interchangeably provide the services and movement of goods that realistically only highways and streets and motor vehicles as we know them today can do.

And by all means let us not make the mistake of taking our vitally needed funds away from highways to help finance some other transportation idea unless—unless—capable study shows that this will provide more total transportation and increased service at lesser total cost. Such fiscal ledger-deman—like all magical tricks—would merely be an optical illusion—without substance or reality.

More funds are needed to accomplish our mass transportation goals—and highway people will readily agree that they are—so by all means let us try to find these funds. But not at the expense of the highway program with its equally compelling or perhaps more compelling needs. We are already contributing very substantial shares of such transit funding needs and I believe that any needed additional funding appropriately should come from other sources.

To do otherwise would mean that our total transportation program would suffer badly—and the American people as a whole would be the losers.

So let us make certain that the balanced transportation that we need and are striving for is kept in balance, by providing for all of the parts which are needed to make up the whole machine. Let us look ahead to the time when our highway system and mass transportation systems fully complement one another in all our major cities—and when each plays the role for which it is designed and for which it is most capable. For Denver, I believe this means a continued street and highway improvement program as now being planned plus a substantially augmented bus mass transit system operating on that highway and street network, plus some measure of traffic, parking, and working hours controls. Such a combination, now attainable under present funding and statutory authorizations can solve Denver's urban transportation needs for the rest of the century.

This is a balanced transportation program—I commend it to you.

You know what happens when something is not in balance.

It falls.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, this week the General Accounting Office is commemorating the 50th anniversary of its establishment. Fifty years ago, on June 10, 1921, the President approved the

Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 which created the General Accounting Office and the Office of the Comptroller General of the United States. The law placed them in the legislative branch of the Government and made them independent of the executive department and agencies.

The General Accounting Office needs no introduction to this body. We are all aware of its functions and responsibilities in assisting us in maintaining oversight of the operations of Government departments and agencies in their use of public funds. The reports to the Congress by that Office on its reviews of carefully selected aspects of the operations of departments and agencies have been of inestimable value in our deliberations.

Many of us, as chairmen of committees or as individual Members of the Congress, also have had occasion to call on the General Accounting Office for direct assistance in the form of special studies, surveys, or reviews to obtain needed information on the operations of various Government departments and agencies. We have found that these calls for direct assistance received top priority and careful consideration.

The 67th Congress, which enacted the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, deserves a vote of thanks for its wisdom and foresight in recognizing the need for, and in creating, the General Accounting Office and the Office of the Comptroller General.

Over the years since establishment of the General Accounting Office, we have added new responsibilities to that Office, and have given it additional authority to carry them out, through enactment of such legislation as the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945, the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950, and the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, to mention a few. The General Accounting Office has kept pace with the challenge of the increased responsibilities through internal reorganizations and the expansion and upgrading of its professional staff.

The evolution of the General Accounting Office parallels the evolution of the Government as a whole. Fifty years ago, life was much simpler. Our Federal budget was only slightly more than \$3 billion and we had a public debt of only about \$23 billion. When I became a Member of this body in the 77th Congress—20 years later—the Federal budget had grown to \$9 billion and the public debt was \$45 million. The Federal budget for fiscal year 1972, as submitted by the President, is \$229 billion and, just a few months ago, we found it necessary to enact legislation which increased the limitation on the public debt to \$430 billion.

In part, these increases reflect the growth of our country and the higher costs of conducting the continuing, traditional functions of the Government. But primarily, they reflect the growing complexities of the traditional functions and expansion of the Government into new and complex functions and programs. In the earlier years, it was possible, with a reasonable effort, for Members of this body to become sufficiently knowledgeable on matters before them to bring informed

judgment to bear on the matters being deliberated. Today, our reasonable efforts are not enough.

We recognized this dilemma, and our need for competent and objective assistance in unraveling the complexities of the programs on which we are required to sit in judgment, in the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. As you will recall, these provisions require the Comptroller General to analyze the results of Government programs and activities, including the making of cost-benefit studies, and to assist committees of the Congress in analyzing cost-benefit studies furnished them by any Federal agency.

In enacting these provisions we merely reaffirmed what we already knew the General Accounting Office to be: a competent, independent, and professional organization. Its professional staff of some 2,900 operates out of its Washington office, 15 regional offices and 28 sub-offices throughout the continental United States, and five offices overseas. The professional staff includes accountants, lawyers, and a growing number of specialists in other fields. These fields include business administration, industrial management, engineering, statistics, economics, system analysis, automatic data processing, mathematics, and public administration.

As one whose many years of service in this body have given him an opportunity to observe the development of the General Accounting Office into the fine organization it is today, I am particularly privileged to mark the occasion of its 50th anniversary. I know that my colleagues join me in expressing to the General Accounting Office and to the Comptroller General our best wishes for the future.

A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO ATHLETIC EXCELLENCE

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, I call to your attention, and to the attention of the Congress of the United States, the accomplishments of a group of young men who speak well for this Nation's future.

Tomorrow evening in Palm Springs, Calif., during the third annual Awards Dinner for the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame, Tri-County Chapter, these 14 superior athletes will be honored.

Their dedication, and their resulting achievements in Southern California's rugged high school football program, are an inspiration to all young people in our area, and to all Americans who appreciate the desire and determination to excel.

To Marvin L. Cobb of Notre Dame High, and Coach Bob Stangel; Thomas Fine of Apple Valley High, and Coach Birch Drake; Jim Hemingway of Chaffee High, and Coach Ray Stark; Kreig Hubbs of Colton High, and Coach Tom Verbanatz; Edward Killian of Coachella Valley

High, and Coach Jerry Usher; Steve Lyon of El Centro Central High, and Coach Stan Legerra; Roger Madison of Yuca Valley High, and Coach Richard Trone; Phil Martin of Trona High, and Principal Trammel Ford; Stephen Petro of Corona High, and Coach Marshall Nixon; Scott Russell of Redlands High, and Coach Paul Womack; Tim Sheehy of Riverside Poly High, and Coach Ben Hamerschmidt; Greg Smith of Brawley High, and Coach Oscar Smith; Mike Suddeth of Holtville High, and Coach Jan Northcott; and Eddie Walton of Palm Springs High, and Coach Carlyle Lyneis, I offer this congressional salutation.

The dedication, athletic excellence, and strength of character exhibited by these young men, have earned them this honor. It is the good fortune of all of us, Mr. Speaker, to find these admirable qualities in such abundance in our youth.

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE—A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN

HON. GILBERT GUDE

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, at a recent annual convention of the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs the following resolution was adopted. I have written to the Post Office Department urging that it give favorable consideration to the issuance of a commemorative stamp in honor of William Tyler Page, a fellow Marylander and a patriotic American. I am hopeful that the stamp will be forthcoming.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, William Tyler Page is nationally known for his authorship of "The American Creed" which embodies the principles of background and declarations of faith in our country, derived from the many historic documents and statements of our founding fathers; and

Whereas, His appointment as a page in the United States Capitol in 1881 began a career of sixty-one years of service to the House of Representatives; and

Whereas, As a student of Constitutional Government and Parliamentary Procedures he became an authority on Constitutional Law and wrote a Handbook on Parliamentary Procedure still in wide use; and

Whereas, In recognition of his services to the Government, a post was created for him to hold for life as Emeritus Minority Clerk; and

Whereas, He was not only a lifetime resident of Maryland but a collateral descendant of John Tyler, 10th President of the United States, a descendant of Carter Braxton, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Virginia, and can claim John Page, who settled in Williamsburg, Virginia in 1650, as his first ancestor in America; and

Whereas, There is a need in these troubled times for a reaffirmation of the original principles on which this nation was founded and since they are exemplified by William Tyler Page's Creed; therefore

Resolved, That the Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs petition the Postmaster General of the United States to issue a stamp commemorating William Tyler Page, author of "The American Creed."

Submitted by The Woman's Club of Bethesda.

PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS—
OR WELFARE?

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, with the passage of the Emergency Employment Act on June 2, the Congress has expressed its strong desire to help the 5,217,000 persons who are currently unemployed by giving them useful jobs. During the Republican attempts to substitute the manpower revenue-sharing bill on the floor, we constantly heard the plea that this body should be allowed to "work its will" on this important issue. My colleague from Michigan, Mr. Esch, said that—

Surely there is no one . . . who is afraid to have the House work its will on this question.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the House has worked its will. They have said "Yes" to public service employment. They have approved a constructive, far-reaching program of providing necessary services to communities which have none and of providing jobs to those who have none. Through their Representatives, the citizens of this Nation have expressed their wishes here and in the other body. In the face of rumors of a Presidential veto, I urge Mr. Nixon not to cast down the mandate of the people and of Congress.

On Friday, June 4, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the national unemployment rate is now at 6.2 percent—a 9-year high. We cannot ignore the human misery behind these numbers, because we differ in our approaches to the same problem. A recent New York Times editorial quoting last year's Presidential veto says:

It is callous to deride such public service jobs as "dead-end, WPA-Type" employment, as if the alternative were well-paid careers in private industry. In fact, the alternative is unemployment and the welfare rolls.

The article follows:

PUBLIC JOBS FOR THE JOBLESS

The Congressional bill to create public service jobs for the unemployed is a constructive response both to the immediate exigencies of the recession and to the long-term needs of unskilled workers. With nearly five million persons out of work, including many recent veterans of Vietnam, the nation has a moral as well as an economic obligation to take effective action to offset the human consequences of a downswing in the business cycle. The bill, now passed in slightly different versions by both House and Senate, would be at least a modest help because it would subsidize state and local governments in hiring 150,000 workers to fill subprofessional jobs.

For the longer term after this recession has ended, the bill would continue to provide help in districts suffering particularly high unemployment. Every big city has such a district. The changing character of industrial work is doing away with many jobs which used to be done by the unskilled and the poorly educated. At the same time there is a growing need in the public sector to fill jobs such as playground attendant or nurse's aide, but local governments often lack the funds to hire such employees. The bill would build a bridge between the blue-collar unemployed and the public sector.

It is callous to deride such public service jobs as "dead-end, WPA-type" employment, as if the alternative were well-paid careers in private industry. In fact, the alternative is unemployment and the welfare rolls. These public service jobs have their own dignity, they need to be done; they are jobs within the capacity and experience of the worst-off among the jobless—the unskilled and poorly educated who are the core of the chronically unemployed.

It is unfortunate that House Republicans fought this bill and put forward the Administration's revenue sharing plan in the manpower field as an alternative. There is a good case to be made for the President's desire to regroup and simplify the various manpower programs and to allow state and local governments more leeway in their management. But the Administration proposal is not an alternative or substitute for the 150,000 jobs which this bill would finance.

Rather than contemplate a veto and enmesh this bill in the revenue sharing controversy, Mr. Nixon would do better to look at the economic realities of a still-depressed economy and at the human necessities of the unemployed. Even without the reinforcement provided by yesterday's official report of a fresh rise in joblessness, those realities and those necessities argue for the approval of this program.

RAILS FOR THE FUTURE

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, when the word "train" is spoken, I imagine many of us still think first of the old locomotive puffing black smoke as it disappeared over the horizon. But in the minds of some the train holds untold promise for the future of transportation in our crowded world.

We have out in Pueblo, Colo., a high-speed ground transportation test center dedicated to the ideas of getting people moved swiftly, safely from place to place without further crowding our airways and highways. But this country is not alone in this forward-looking enterprise.

An editorial in this morning's New York Times outlines the efforts of West Germany to build a train designed to move between cities at speeds of up to 350 miles per hour. This train is a far cry from the one of the days when passengers blinked soot and dirt from their eyes as they crossed the country at the unheard of speeds of 20 and 30 miles per hour.

More importantly, the West German train and the commitment of the West German Government on behalf of this effort hold a valuable message which I think this country would do well to note. I hope our own plans are aggressive and bold—and I believe they will be.

Mr. Speaker, I insert this editorial in the RECORD at this time.

RAILS FOR THE FUTURE

Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe and Senator Barry Goldwater, who represented President Nixon at the recent test flight in Europe of the British-French supersonic jet, took part in the wrong event. They could have brought home a more useful message from the experimental run in West

Germany of a prototype train designed to move between cities at speeds of up to 350 miles per hour.

The German experiment holds a number of pertinent lessons on harnessing technology to serve modern society, not vice versa. The train is electrically propelled and glides without wheels above a magnetic field. It is being developed by West Germany's largest aerospace company, best known for its World War II Messerschmitt fighter planes. The Bonn Government sees superspeed trains as the answer to congested and polluted highways and airplanes, something that goes far beyond a routine updating of obsolete railroad practices. It has pledged generous subsidies to develop a high-speed transport system within the next fifteen years.

Such attitudes stand in marked contrast to the continued official American obsession with the SST and to Amtrak's gloomily limited vision about the future of passenger rail traffic. Even though Europe already enjoys trains faster than the Metroliner, Europeans consider these merely the starting point for dramatic progress.

The loss of jobs resulting from demise of the SST and cutbacks in aircraft manufacture, could be made up for in important degree by adequate Federal subsidies to finance massive research and development of rapid, safe and efficient passenger rail travel.

OUTSTANDING CITIZEN OF SOUTH BOSTON

HON. LOUISE DAY HICKS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, at the annual South Boston Citizens Association's banquet this past March, one of South Boston's most prominent and distinguished citizens was the recipient of the outstanding citizen award of the South Boston Citizens Association.

I would like to share with my colleagues a small part of the life of Mr. Walter Mason, who is indeed deserving of this honored award.

Walter Mason was born in South Boston on November 22, 1913, one of 12 children of immigrant parents. He was educated in South Boston, enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard in 1942, served in the North Atlantic, African, Mediterranean, and European campaigns, aboard the heavy cutter *George Bibb* W31, and the destroyer escort *Walter Savage* DE386.

Mr. Mason was employed by the Veterans' Administration in Boston for 15 years, from which he is now retired. For the past 5 years Walter Mason has been employed, as a nonpaying volunteer, by the Disabled American Veterans as a department service officer.

The award presented to Mr. Mason reads as follows:

The South Boston Citizens Association honors Walter P. Mason, Past State Commander, Disabled American Veterans as outstanding citizen of South Boston. Who, through his tireless efforts on behalf of the people of South Boston and in particular, its veterans, has proven himself a devoted and valued friend to all in need.

Presented March 16, 1971 by James K. Flaherty, President; Henry H. Johnson, General Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
PROBLEMS OF THE ENVIRONMENT**HON. ROBERT McCLORY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege last week to participate in a conference at Bonn, Germany, at the invitation of the Interparliamentary Working Center of the German Bundestag, of which Mr. Wolfgang Burhenne is the Secretary-General.

This Conference, described as an International Parliamentary Conference on the Environment, was intended to provide a more active role for representatives of parliamentary bodies in the preparatory work for the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment—to be held in Stockholm in June 1972.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the U.S. group to various conferences of the Interparliamentary Union, I have taken part in a number of actions relating to various aspects of the human environment, and have assisted in the drafting of resolutions expressing the need for national and international cooperative steps in behalf of protecting the environment for this and future generations.

Mr. Speaker, there were representatives from the Parliaments of some 22 nations at the Bonn Conference. In addition, there were other officials charged with the responsibility of environmental matters from some 30 or more other nations.

Mr. Speaker, at the conclusion of the 3-day Conference, a document was agreed upon by a majority of the parliamentary representatives—covering a large number of subjects which require international attention and action. I am attaching a copy of the final draft of the motion or resolution as adopted at this Conference.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay special tribute to Mr. Crane Miller who is Counsel on Oceans and Atmosphere of the Senate Commerce Committee and a member of the International Council on Environmental Law and was of great assistance at this unique meeting, and who cooperated with me in behalf of the informal actions which were taken.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to call particular attention to that paragraph of the document adopted at this meeting which recognizes the contributions to the environment which have been made by the Interparliamentary Union.

Mr. Speaker, while I undertook to act solely in my individual capacity, I am confident that the exchanges and actions which occurred at the Conference in Bonn were of distinct benefit to the programs intended to protect and enhance the human environment—including programs for international cooperation. It is my further feeling that our relations with the representatives of the other participating nations were improved by my attendance at this Conference, and that the actions taken will serve a useful purpose in preparing for a successful world conference on the environment at Stockholm next year.

Mr. Speaker, the action taken at this Conference follows:

MOTION

The International Parliamentary Conference on the Environment adopts the following motion on June 4, 1971, in Bonn:

Whereas, effective actions are urgently needed to conserve the natural resources of our one world in order to insure an ecologically health environment and the social, economic, scientific and cultural progress of all mankind which depends on such an environment; and

Whereas, we recognize the significant studies, measures and results achieved by various nations, which have shown the need for and provided much of the information and public awareness necessary for effectively coordinated international action; and

Whereas, current international official decision-making bodies primarily represent the executive branch of government, and we believe that legislators should also make a major contribution to the formulation of environmental policy at the international level; and

Whereas, we support and affirm the positive actions taken to protect the environment by many international non-governmental organizations, including the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and wishing to contribute to these actions; and

Whereas, we recognize that the worldwide effort to achieve the wise use of the environment would benefit from establishing a list of priorities of present and emerging problems as well as from some proposals for their solution;

Therefore, we have reached a consensus that the following items require immediate and effective international action:

Governments should begin international negotiations to establish appropriate systems for strict pollution controls suitable to individual locations. Such systems should be designed so as not to distort international economic competition, but to develop common environmental standards applicable to the contracting nations. Appropriate use should be made of internationally agreed limits (including yearly mean, 100-day mean, and an absolute daily limit) of intake of specified substances by human beings, animals, or vegetation. Governments should begin international negotiations to establish international health, product, emission and environmental standards applicable to products entering into international commerce.

International environmental research programs, as well as coordinated national research programs, in all aspects of environmental problems should be sponsored by the United Nations system, in close co-operation, whenever appropriate, with the concerned non-governmental international organizations. Relevant organizational changes of the United Nations system should be carried out in order that these research programs may be undertaken as soon as possible.

The environmental effects of development assistance and foreign investment programmes should be carefully studied and considered by all parties concerned before such projects are initiated. Developing countries should be granted technical assistance in training environmental managers and scientists.

The international transport of hazardous or polluting substances should be subject to specific regulations permitting among other things the establishment of liability in case of degradation of the environment. A system of compulsory insurance should be established to cover the risks incurred by the transporter. No international transport of hazardous substances should be authorized unless such substances are accompanied by a notice describing in particular the measures to be taken in cases of danger or accident.

All nations should ratify the International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties and the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (IMCO, Brussels, 1969) as well as the amendments to the International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil 1954. A convention setting forth a supplemental compensation fund, which fund is to be established by transporters and owners of oil cargoes, and which increases the limits of liability for oil spills, should be negotiated, signed, and ratified as soon as possible by all nations.

In addition to the subjects spelled out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, there should be added the right to a high quality environment indispensable to Man's physical, mental and social well-being, as well as to his cultural development.

We have reached a consensus that the following items require urgent international consultation and action:

International rules and procedures should be established so that international treaties will be examined for the impact they may have on the environment. This should concern both proposed new treaties as well as treaties already in force.

Treaties when submitted to national parliaments for ratification should be accompanied by a report on their potential environmental effects. As soon as the procedure mentioned above is operating this report should show that it has been followed.

A convention which would prohibit the dumping of oil and toxic wastes, and would regulate the dumping of other wastes at sea, should be drafted, signed, and ratified as soon as possible.

In each international river basin the riparian states should strive to conclude agreements enabling them jointly to examine and to deal with environmental and nature protection problems relating to the river concerned. These agreements should in particular provide for a system of control and sanctions.

There should be an international agreement requiring each nation to test specified products and processes, particularly those containing non-degradable, non-recyclable, or toxic components for their potential effects on the environment, and to publish the results of these tests before the products are introduced on the market. Such an agreement should also provide for a standardization of testing procedures.

A world network of protected areas under international sponsorship should be established under an international convention in order to preserve endangered species of fauna and flora as well as outstanding natural animal and plant communities.

International agreements for the conservation of migratory species should be concluded. The states should commit themselves to provide, over and above what is already provided by non-governmental organizations, the financial means necessary to implement a global policy for fauna and flora.

The I.U.C.N. draft "convention on the import, export, and transit of certain species of wild animals and plants", which is designed to control the international traffic in endangered and declining species and their products should be signed and ratified by all nations as soon as possible.

Information on public environmental programmes and their implementation both at national and international levels should be centralized in order to give easy access to procedures and techniques which can be of potential benefit to the environment.

As far as overpopulated countries are concerned population control research and programmes should be effectively coordinated at their international level and all possible actions should be undertaken to enable practical implementation of family planning; for that purpose special attention and support.

should be given—financially and otherwise—to family planning education.

Governments should enter into such arrangements as are necessary to prevent industrial and other enterprises from obtaining concessions under national environmental laws by threatening to transfer new investment to other countries.

An international system for the monitoring of water and air pollution should be set up. Such a system should include a list of the substances to be determined, detection methods, and the standards that are to be established.

An international pollution Data Bank whose function it would be to collect information on pollution, to interpret it and to make it available to all countries, should be established.

We have agreed that the following items require urgent research and discussion with a view to arriving at international action if and when necessary:

National land and water use planning programmes should be coordinated with neighboring nations when part of such programmes are likely to affect the environment of such neighbouring nations.

A study should be made of the legal means open to persons having suffered damage caused by harmful environmental activities originating in another country to bring legal action against those responsible for these activities.

Major projects which may have harmful effects on the environment of the earth, and in particular on its climate, should be fully assessed for their international environmental implications before the project can proceed.

WHITE HOUSE STAFF FUMBLES

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Ms. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, all Americans are concerned with the rising crime rate. No group of people are more concerned than are the people of the city of Detroit. In fact, recent reports have indicated that crime is a major concern to the residents of our city. Despite this well-known information, the President failed to invite Detroit's police chief, Mr. John Nichols, to a recent White House conference on the subject of crime and, in particular, on the recent slayings of policemen. For the benefit of all, I would like to place in the RECORD a copy of an editorial on this matter entitled, "White House Staff Fumbles," which appeared in a recent issue of the "Detroit News":

WHITE HOUSE STAFF FUMBLES

Someone should blow the policeman's whistle on the White House staffers who failed to check out the guest list for the conference called to discuss recent slayings of policemen and to demonstrate the President's concern and his determination to uphold law and order.

The problem is essentially that of the big cities. There was an acknowledgment of that in the presence at the White House of the police chiefs of Boston, Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Washington and Los Angeles with whom Mr. Nixon, flanked by Atty.-Gen. John Mitchell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, conferred.

But the police chief of New York, the nation's biggest city, was not invited and neither was Detroit's chief, John Nichols. Absent also were the law enforcement heads

of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Omaha, Baltimore, Atlanta, Houston, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis and San Francisco, to mention only some of the metropolitan forces which have had to contend with riot, demonstration and slaying.

What helpful words of wisdom we wonder, came from such invited guests as the police chiefs or sheriffs of Brighton, Colo., Miami Beach, Oneida, N.Y., and Kettering, O.? We are sure another guest, the police chief of Toms River, N.J., is an estimable character, but would not the chief of riot-torn Newark have had something more pertinent to report?

According to Press Secretary Ziegler, the list had been put together by Hoover at Mr. Nixon's request. It was termed "representative." What baffles us is that no one on Mr. Nixon's staff questioned Hoover's judgment that Oneida is more representative than New York, or Detroit than Brighton (Zip code 80601, 20 miles from Denver).

Quinn Tamm, executive director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, who was omitted from the list, left the FBI 10 years ago and reports he has clashed with Hoover several times. Tamm, however, praised the President's concern with police safety, saying of Hoover's list only: "I hate to see people play politics with people's lives."

The White House staff should patrol its beat on such guest lists more thoroughly.

MASSIVE CLEANUP

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, on numerous occasions I have emphasized to the Members that actual grassroots work, rather than dramatic speeches, will do more to eradicate pollution.

This point is well made in an editorial commentary in the Chicago Heights, Ill., Star of Thursday, June 3, in which this fine publication editorially complimented the Boy Scouts of America on their efforts to keep America beautiful by engaging in a daylong cleanup effort.

It is my hope that, through editorial stimulation such as the Chicago Heights Star provided, this program will be eminently successful, and that individuals throughout the country will fight litterbugs, who are a major problem in maintaining the physical cleanliness of our country, on a daily rather than annual basis.

The editorial follows:

MASSIVE CLEANUP

Walking and talking have their place in anti-pollution activities, but for getting the job done nothing beats the old-fashioned combination of elbow grease and enthusiasm.

In this spirit the Boy Scouts of America—all six million of them—will roll up their sleeves Saturday in a massive national cleanup operation to focus public attention on the tremendous dimensions of the problem. One of the largest contingents in action will be our own Calumet council—23,000 strong.

Designated "Save Our American Resources" (SOAR), a key phase of the Boy Scouts' ongoing "Keep America Beautiful Day" program, the day-long cleanup effort will be aided by thousands of people in industry, conservation organizations and governmental agencies.

Workers will make a point in their litter

collection of separating from the trash such articles as glass, metal and reusable newspaper to help reduce the drain on natural resources in manufacturing products.

Although they themselves constitute a small army, the Boy Scouts have invited the public to join in their efforts to help further the cause of litter prevention, waste disposal and recycling of used products.

It is a comforting thought to speculate that what laws and fines heretofore have been unable to bring about in the way of litter prevention, the Boy Scouts may accomplish through example and education.

Obviously, to the Boy Scouts, "Be Prepared" is more than just a slogan.

WINDSOR'S 200TH BIRTHDAY

HON. SILVIO O. CONTE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to inform the House of Representatives of the 200th anniversary of Windsor, a town set deep within the beautiful Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. Located on the Green Mountain Range, this town owes much to nature. The land is fertile and adorned by countless sparkling brooks and winding streams. From the western section of Windsor, a magnificent view unfolds revealing the distant Taconic Mountain Range framed by forests of spruce. Enhancing the idyllic scenery of Windsor is its unique tradition and history.

A legend that one should never fail to recount when mentioning the town of Windsor is that of Wahconah Falls. Passing through the township, Wahconah Brook turns into falls which descend about 80 feet in three levels. From the falls, the stream winds through evergreen woods and joins the Housatonic River. But what is so unique about this brook is the Indian legend of which I will briefly speak now.

Wahconah, as the story has it, was a young and very pretty Mohawk girl who was being courted by a handsome warrior of the enemy tribe, who was named Nessacus. Unfortunately Wahconah was also a favorite of Yonnongah, a very war-minded Mohawk. Despite Wahconah's love for Nessacus, her father, chief of the Mohawk Tribe, insisted that the decision be left up to the Great Spirit. Below the falls in the middle of the stream, a rock protruded that divided the brook into two channels. A canoe with Wahconah aboard was to be launched above the rock, and the Great Spirit would guide it to either Nessacus or Yonnongah, who were on opposite sides of the river. Even though the Mohawk, Yonnongah, on the night before the event had diverted most of the current to his side by moving rocks in the river, the canoe with Wahconah still floated to Nessacus. They were then married and the stream was named after Wahconah in memory of this event.

Yet, this is but one of the many legends that have endured in Windsor. Another involves Wizards Glen, where tradition has it that Indian priests offered human sacrifices to the spirits of evil. And there are still many more

stories and legends such as this, but I must move on to other areas that deserve mention and make this town so rich in culture.

Equally as significant to Windsor as these legends and her rugged landscape is the town's most interesting history. The tradition of early settlers, of Indian wars, of fortitude against natural elements, and of the history of later days gives the town its own special pride. From the mountainsides of Windsor, in the time of the Revolution, farmers and townspeople readily joined Washington at Cambridge and Stark at Bennington. And the children of these farmers and pioneers from the same log cabins gladly gave their lives for the Union during the Civil War.

After being incorporated on July 4, 1771, with the name of Gageborough, it was not until 1778 that the name was changed to Windsor, following a long struggle on the part of the townspeople to change it. The people petitioned to have the name changed, because "the present name of Gageborough may serve to perpetuate the memory of the detested General Gage."

The first settlers to come to Windsor were Joseph Chamberlin, Ephraim Keys, and Edward Walker, the former two being from Connecticut and the latter from Hadley, Mass. Following shortly thereafter came John Hall, Jeremiah Cady, and Josiah Lawrence from Plainsfield, Conn. Because of the solidarity and hard work of these people Windsor became a very attractive place in which to live and many people began moving there.

The townspeople, at first and for many years, were nearly exclusively Congregationalists. Because of this unity in religion, the idea of building their own church for Windsor came about. This building, however, once very close to completion, succumbed to a fire that burnt it to the ground. But this did not discourage these determined and religious people, and construction on a new meetinghouse began as soon as possible. The church was finally finished in 1772 and the Reverend Mr. David Avery, a graduate of Yale University, became the pastor.

This church and meetinghouse was also the central spot of business and trade. For many years the people met on the top of this high hill, nearly as high as the highest mountain in the town. To this spot, through bitter cold and high banked snow, these townspeople of Windsor came to worship in this unheated and totally uncomfortable house. This building, however, no longer stands, as is also the case with the dwelling house, the stores, and the large mansion known as Monk's Tavern. These buildings have all given way to the town's progress.

This is but a brief history of Windsor, and I wish that I only had time to say more. I feel great pride knowing that I represent towns such as Windsor. The people have always been patriotic and religious, lovers of home and country; but most importantly they have always been generous, hospitable, and truly brave. It is a pity that all the Members

of the House of Representatives could not visit and honor Windsor on this, her 200th anniversary.

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a few remarks I made before the Council of Washington Representatives of the United Nations on June 8, 1971. They were as follows:

Recent history suggests that there will be no peace in the Middle East without the United Nations and no United Nations without peace in the Middle East.

From its inception the United Nations has been intimately concerned with the Middle East: the legal creation of Israel involved formal action by the United Nations.

In the intervening years, the United Nations has adopted a long series of resolutions concerning the Middle East.

An official UN body (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency) has the primary responsibility for providing essential services for the refugees.

At least a dozen United Nations agencies, commissions and special offices deal with aspects of the Middle East problem.

Through three wars in 1948, 1956 and 1967, 20 years of observing four armistices.

Ten years of intensive peace keeping. Hundreds of incidents followed by charges and countercharges before the Security Council, the United Nations and the Middle East have been inseparably linked.

The U.N. continues to play a critical role in the search for peace.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 is the starting point and the framework for peace.

It does not impose a peace. It does not provide a formula for peace. It merely sets forth the guidelines for a peace agreement. All parties to the dispute base their search for peace on its principles.

The United Nations has provided useful forums for the parties to the dispute to express and define their positions on peace. The most significant forum is Dr. Gunnar Jarring's mission as special representative of the Secretary General U Thant.

The United Nations is playing a pivotal role in helping the Palestinian refugees. The work of UNRWA, regardless of its deficiencies, and there are many, is a vital international effort that must insure that another generation of Palestinians do not grow up in refugee camps.

The first generation of refugees knew only the depressed life of the camps. For them there was nothing in the present and no hope in the future until someone gave them weapons in 1967. Even today over 30,000 Palestinians graduate each year from UNRWA schools and less than 10 percent can be assured of vocational training that can help them live and work.

For these refugees there must be an alternative to the gun. With the gun, there is no hope for peace and ultimately no hope for a United Nations.

The recent Egyptian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation emphasizes the importance of the UN playing a dominant role in the search for peace so that the big

powers will not be affected by the maneuvers of each other.

In the Middle East, then, the UN confronts a challenge to its survival as an effective international institution.

Progress has occurred in the Middle East. There is a ceasefire where there was war. There is political stability in Jordan where there was near chaos. There is talk about the ways and means to peace where there was once inflamed rhetoric and passion. There is a kind of psychological disengagement where there was once a paranoia over the intentions of the other side.

The interest of the UN in the Middle East extends beyond the Arab-Israeli dispute. One significant activity of the United Nations was the UN special mission to the island of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf, which earlier this year carried out a successful plebiscite on independence. In doing so, the United Nations was able to keep the delicate peace in the rapidly changing political situation in the Gulf.

The Near East Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee believes it has a responsibility to carry on a continuing and searching examination of all interests and issues in the Middle East.

We join with the distinguished members of the UN Association of the U.S.

To work at the tasks of reconciliation of the Jewish and Arab people.

To resist councils of despair.

And in a search for the peace which can bring growth and development to the area, hope and justice to its people.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 319

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 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.

**TIMBER SALE ENDANGERS FISH
AND GAME RESOURCES**

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker The people of Afognak Island near Kodiak, Alaska, are greatly dependent on the fish and game resources in the area. Fish and game are a vital source of income to these people. In July of 1968, the Columbia Lumber Co. purchased from the U.S. Forest Service an area to be used for extensive timber cutting. Because of the failure of the Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to make sufficient studies as to the effects of such a logging operation, much damage can be done to the natural resources of the State.

To my knowledge, no assurances were given that salmon spawning streams will not be endangered by siltation, raising of stream temperatures and increased stream runoff. I am also concerned about the possibility that browsing areas for elk and deer and habitats of fur-bearing animals will be drastically reduced. We also have no assurances that the regrowth of timber will assure a sustained crop of timber and that the area will be marketable following the cutting.

The people of the village of Old Harbor on Kodiak Island have passed a resolution in the city council that states that they are not opposed to carefully regulated small cuts of timber but such cuttings should be done so that fish and wildlife sources will not be hampered. I include for the RECORD a copy of this resolution for your consideration:

**RESOLUTION CONCERNING LOGGING OPERATIONS
ON AFOGNAK ISLAND**

Whereas: Afognak Island provides an important fish and game resource for the people of the Kodiak Island area.

Whereas: This resource is vital to the people of the area as it is a source of economic subsistence and income not otherwise available to the people.

Whereas: Extensive timber cutting as permitted by the Afognak Timber Sale of July, 1968, to Columbia Lumber Co. by the U.S. Forest Service may pose a grave threat to this resource. Because of the failure of the Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game to make adequate studies of the effects of such a logging operation, no assurances can be given that:

1. Salmon spawning streams won't be endangered by siltation, raising of stream temperatures and increased stream runoff.

2. Browsing areas for elk and deer and habitats of fur-bearing animals won't be drastically reduced.

3. Regrowth of timber will assure a sustained crop of timber and that the area will have marketable timber following the cutting.

Whereas: The logging contract called for a 15 year period as the time necessary to complete the operation. Compliance with such environmental safeguards as are in the existing contract will be difficult since less than 12½ years remain to complete the contract.

Therefore, be it resolved that: The people of the Kodiak Island area will oppose the Afognak Timber Sale Cut by any legal means available.

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The people also resolve that they are not opposed to carefully regulated small cuts of timber on the order of 120-160 acres or 8 million board feet, whichever is smaller. Such cuts would include restrictions determined to be necessary to protect fish and wildlife by the ADF & G, using data compiled from small cuts now being considered on an experimental basis, specifically in the area of Afognak Straits on the Southwest end of Afognak Island.

Passed and approved at Old Harbor, Alaska, this 12 day of May, 1971.

VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR,
JACOB J. SIMEONOFF,
Chairman, City Council.
HERMAN E. ANDREWITCH,
Secretary, City Council.

UNDERSTANDING OUR POLICE

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, with the great attention and clamor that has centered around the policeman in recent months, I believe it would be helpful to overcome some barriers which arise from stereotypes and preconceived notions which serve to divide our citizenry. This is done, of course, by recognizing the individuality of the man and the nature of his position. Mr. Crispin James has written an article in the Austin American which appeared on June 6. It gives, I feel, a realistic view of the policeman—Sgt. Albert Riley—and his family and of the dire services which he provides. I would like to submit portions of this article to the RECORD at this time:

[From the Austin (Tex.) American,
June 6, 1971]

POLICEMAN: HE'S A MAN OF MANY TALENTS

(By Crispin James)

If a policeman were just a policeman, his life would be complex enough, but Mrs. Albert Riley, 1511 Madison, wife of Patrol Sergeant Albert Riley, says that her husband is also a "minister, doctor, counselor, detective in charge of lost car and house keys, and father."

"It's getting to be that he's no longer just a cop on the street but a professional man who needs to have patience beyond comprehension in his contact with people," says Mrs. Riley, who is the newly elected president of the Austin Police Wives Club.

Mrs. Riley says that her husband can "take everything in stride," but she does a pretty good job of that herself. She was told when her husband graduated from the police academy that she "would have to live with cold biscuits and cold, dried-up steaks" because her husband's schedule was going to be unpredictable.

So, Mrs. Riley doesn't worry about missed meals nor does she worry much about the dangers that her husband has to face every day. In fact, she usually doesn't know about anything until it's over.

She didn't know that a bullet had shattered the window of the patrol car her husband and another man were riding in six or seven months ago in East Austin. Some of her friends at the Department of Public Safety where she works heard the news on the radio and told her about it when she got to work. And, she didn't know about the car accidents that her husband was involved in until he came home. Riley has been in

three serious accidents but was never hurt himself.

"You do worry," said Mrs. Riley, "but I can't sit around and worry too much. I couldn't take it."

Mr. and Mrs. Riley have two boys, Albert Jr., 14 and Jimmy, 11, who are sometimes avoided by adults and children who say they don't want to associate with "cop's kids." But, the boys don't let this bother them. In fact, says Mrs. Riley, "Albert Jr. is likely to follow in his father's footsteps, while Jimmy is still changing his mind every few days about a profession."

"Last night, Jimmy decided to be an ambulance driver," said Mrs. Riley.

The boys benefit from their father's versatility, according to Mrs. Riley, because he comes in contact with all the problems and concerns of young people every day. He has learned how to handle so many problems that both he and his wife are more "understanding of the problems of teenagers" like their sons may encounter.

"He can take anything in his stride pretty well except when he has to pull kids out of car wrecks or take them in because of narcotics. It will always disturb him to see a young person's life ruined," said Mrs. Riley.

Like the doctor who goes to the party and then is approached by "friends" who want free diagnoses of illnesses, Riley is often approached at social gatherings by people who want to know "why they got a ticket when they didn't deserve it." But most people are very responsive to Riley, according to Mrs. Riley, and the "phone rings day and night with people who want advice."

"He loves his work, he could never do anything else. It gets in your blood."

Mrs. Riley's work as a police wife has gotten in her blood too. She and other members of the Police Wives Club get together once a month to have parties for residents of Gardner House, a juvenile home. Money the club raises goes to buy drapes, a couch and other equipment for the House which gives living quarters to juveniles until they are awarded to foster parents by the juvenile courts or sent to Gatesville or Gainsville.

**EULOGY TO SENATOR THOMAS J.
DODD**

HON. JOHN J. FLYNT, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 8, 1971

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks and tributes which have been paid to the late Senator Thomas J. Dodd, of Connecticut.

Thomas Dodd and I entered the House of Representatives as freshmen in the 83d Congress. Although we did not always agree on matters before the Congress, I always greatly admired his forthrightness, determination, and willingness to take a stand, popular or not, on subjects which he felt to be of paramount importance to the well-being of our country. This determination and forthrightness was especially evident in matters of national security. His loyalty and devotion to our country are beyond question.

Senator Dodd's patriotism and outstanding public service to our Nation are credits to his memory. I join with my colleagues in paying tribute to a highly dedicated American and a kind personal friend. Mrs. Flynt joins me in extending our condolences and deepest sympathy to Mrs. Dodd and her family.

JOSEPH SIMONE

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I note the passing this past month of a good friend, Joseph Simone, a dedicated trade unionist, one of the founders of the Paper Workers Local 286 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers, AFL-CIO, and, above all, a citizen who lived with the American ideals of brotherhood and love of fellow man every day of his life.

His accomplishments on behalf of his fellow workers of the paper and paper converting industry are well known not only in Philadelphia, his home city, but across the Nation. As the international organization's international representative in charge of the organization's activities in the Philadelphia area for 16 years and cochairman of the local 286 health, welfare, and pension program, Joseph Simone was drawn to the hearts of numerous men and women of the industry by his unselfishness, drive, and continuous efforts on behalf of the people of this most productive industry. As a testimonial to Mr. Simone's idealism and commitment, Henry Segal, treasurer and national political education director of the international union, wrote recently of him:

I know of no one anywhere in the trade union movement that was more sincere [and] dedicated to the cause of helping his fellow man . . . He was truly a dedicated leader and devote his entire lifetime to the cause of the underdog. He undertook to help many causes in addition to being a truly outstanding leader in the field of labor-management relations . . . [He] was not only respected by the members he represented but management, as well, had high praise for him because of his understanding of the problems in the industry. He was fair and honest in all of his activities.

Simone's activities outside the industry on behalf of numerous community organizations were also well known and acclaimed. He assisted State of Israel bond drives, the Catholic charities, and the civil rights movement, giving each enterprise his total commitment.

He also worked to help retarded children. He was active in the Jewish Labor Committee, Opportunities Industrialization Center, Inc., St. Joseph College of Industrial Relations, St. Joseph Hospital, the United Fund, and many other groups.

One of Simone's most avid interests was his political education work in the local 286 and the international union. In recognition of this work, he was invited to meet President Lyndon Johnson in the White House.

Born in 1912, Simone was a self-made man, went to work at an early age but completed his high school studies at night. His self-education continued throughout his life through wide reading on numerous and various subjects. Simone was noted for his participation in conferences and seminars.

To carry on the work conducted by this true American and to memorialize

his name, the Joseph Simone Local 286 Foundation Fund has been established by the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers Local 286, 2201 Pennsylvania Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19130. With the contributions received, the foundation will assist various activities, organizations, and civic groups, and programs that will make the community a better place for all citizens and will further the ideals held by Joseph Simone throughout his life.

I bring this to the attention of my colleagues not only to honor this great man but to urge your support of this most worthy foundation established in his memory so that his life's work will continue for the benefit of people everywhere. I cannot overemphasize my sincere belief in this foundation and the work it was established to do. We have lost a fine American but we can insure that his work goes on through our support of the Joseph Simone Local 286 Foundation Fund.

NEED MULTILEVELED PROGRAM TO COMBAT DRUG ADDICTION**HON. MORGAN F. MURPHY**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, last week I had the privilege of participating in hearings held by the Select Committee on Crime, so ably chaired by our distinguished colleague from Florida, CLAUDE PEPPER, concerning the state of research being conducted by the Federal Government and private agents with respect to drug addiction.

Mr. PEPPER has brought into focus the need for a multileveled program to combat drug addiction within this country. For too long, we have attempted to combat drug abuse by the use of law enforcement tools alone. In the past 5 years, the number of customs and narcotics agents has more than doubled yet officials from both agencies have told the Congress that less than 20 percent of the heroin smuggled into this country is seized. It is quite clear that new avenues must be explored to combat the addiction crisis caused by the heroin that reaches this country.

As you know, I just returned from an inspection tour of South Vietnam where the use of heroin among our military personnel has reached epidemic proportions. It is conservatively estimated that 15 percent of our men stationed there are heroin users. Heroin is readily available to American servicemen in South Vietnam and it is cheap. But once these men return home they find that they must pay 10 to 15 times the amount they spent in Vietnam to sustain their habits. The source of that money, more often than not, is criminal activity.

Clearly, what is needed is a massive program to develop antagonist drugs to combat the spread of heroin addiction. The Federal Government should and must take the lead in this area by pro-

viding as much money as is necessary to develop such drugs. Our present expenditures of \$17.7 million are not nearly sufficient. We should increase this amount one-hundredfold.

Mr. PEPPER is to be commended for undertaking this study because it is sorely overdue. We owe a responsibility to a generation of young Americans that we are not only losing in Vietnam but are also losing in our cities and towns. Several witnesses told our committee that there are drugs currently under investigation which would counteract the effects of heroin. The only things preventing the rapid development of such drugs is the lack of money for research.

We members who sit in these Chambers have for too long been derelict in our duty with regard to this question. The House owes Mr. PEPPER a debt of gratitude for bringing such an important area to both the attention of the Congress and to the public. I am certain that every dollar spent on such research by the Congress is the best investment we can make in insuring the health and welfare of our Nation. Certainly our current expenditures are far too small when we realize that drug addiction costs this country at least \$4 billion every year.

I agree with Mr. PEPPER that surely our scientific community has the know-how to develop such antagonist drugs. It is therefore my hope that you will join with me in supporting the forthcoming recommendations of Mr. PEPPER for providing the necessary money to stimulate such research.

EFFORT TO PERSUADE TURKEY TO DESTROY OPIUM POPPY FIELDS**HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, on May 13, 1971, the Senate and the Assembly of the State of New York passed Concurrent Resolution No. 141, urging Congress to take all necessary steps to persuade the Government of Turkey to immediately destroy its opium poppy fields before the 1971 harvest. None of us needs to be reminded that the narcotics problem in this country has reached a crisis point, yet the justifications in this resolution dramatically reinforce the dimensions of this problem.

The urgency and concern expressed by this resolution are clear. New York State is not only calling upon Congress to act; this State, which is straining its budget to meet the needs of its citizens, is also pledging its own funds.

I insert the text of this resolution into the RECORD, so that my colleagues may be aware of the intense conviction of the New York State Legislature that the personal misery and social deterioration caused by drug addiction be halted.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION No. 141

Whereas, Death from an overdose of heroin represents the greatest single cause of

death among the youth of New York City; and

Whereas, All efforts by local, state and federal law enforcement agencies to interdict the smuggling of heroin into the United States and its sale within this state have failed to curb this traffic; and

Whereas, On April 7, 1971, the New York State Commission of Investigation reported to the governor of this state that

"Law enforcement's approach to this problem has been ineffective. The traffic in heroin has not been curbed. Indeed, it is flourishing";

And

Whereas, The New York State Legislature has four times in the last twenty years amended the anti-narcotic laws of this state to provide for both more severe and mandatory punishments for heroin traffickers with little effect on the traffic itself; and

Whereas, Despite every effort by New York State to curb the increases in the number of persons addicted to heroin, the number of identified addicts has increased in New York City alone from 52,000 in 1968 to an estimated 103,000 in 1971; and

Whereas, New York State is required to spend over \$100,000,000.00 annually directly for the care, treatment, rehabilitation and retraining of a small fraction of the narcotic addict population; and

Whereas, The Addiction Services Agency of the City of New York will have spent over \$80 million during the 1970-71 fiscal year to assist 3,500 addicts and would require \$2½ billion to treat and care for only 100,000 of the addicts now residing in the City of New York; and

Whereas, There are an estimated 15,000 narcotics addicts presently receiving welfare assistance from the City of New York at a direct cost of over \$50 million annually; and

Whereas, The major portion of violent and other serious crimes committed in New York City and the other cities of this State results from the tragic need of heroin addicts to obtain funds to pay for the heroin they consume; and

Whereas, In 1960, there were 1841 felony arrests in New York State of persons charged with selling narcotics or possessing narcotics in an amount sufficient to create a presumption of intent to sell and in 1969 there were 18,489 felony arrests in New York State for this same crime, an increase of 1000% and in 1970, in New York City alone, there were 26,799 felony arrests in this category, a 44% increase over the entire state-wide figure for the year previous, so that our law enforcement agencies are being overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of narcotic sellers and addicts being processed through our criminal justice system; and

Whereas, It now appears that the only practical solution to halt the continued flood of heroin into the State of New York is the destruction of the opium poppy at its source; and

Whereas, It would be less expensive and more effective for the State of New York to contribute toward the cost of preventing opium cultivation than to concentrate its resources in treating heroin addicts or combating the huge and profitable traffic in narcotics taking place on the streets of its cities; and

Whereas, Eighty-five percent of all the heroin sold in the State of New York is refined from the sap of the opium poppy (*papaver somniferum*) grown in Turkey; and

Whereas, Opium, unlike other dangerous drugs, cannot be synthetically produced, nor can it be cultivated in any but selected areas within the world; and

Whereas, To date Turkey has failed and

neglected to control the diversion of its opium crop to illegal channels; and

Whereas, By the end of 1970, the Turkish government and nation has received in excess of \$5 billion in military and economic assistance from our federal government which monies were raised in substantial part through taxation of the citizens of this state; and

Whereas, The public statements of members of the Turkish Government on the problem of limiting the cultivation of the opium poppy in Turkey have evidenced an appalling lack of concern about the crisis caused in this state as well as this nation by Turkey's failure to strictly enforce the international treaty binding it to destroy all opium poppy production not grown for legitimate purposes; and

Whereas, Opium can be harvested only during one twenty-four hour period each year, which period occurs during the last week of June or the first week of July each year; and

Whereas, The illegal opium poppy production in Turkey intended for diversion to the heroin traffic can only be harvested simultaneously and from the same fields as those devoted to the legitimate cultivation of the opium poppy; and

Whereas, The world supply of legitimate opium presently in stock is sufficient to satisfy all legitimate needs for the foreseeable future; and

Whereas, Eighty-five percent of the heroin supplied to the addicts of this state can be interdicted if all the Turkish opium poppy fields now under cultivation were destroyed prior to the approaching harvest date, which destruction can be accomplished for a fraction of the present cost to this state resulting from the traffic in heroin; now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States be and hereby is memorialized to take all necessary steps to persuade the government of Turkey to immediately destroy its opium poppy fields before the 1971 harvest in return for reimbursement to its opium poppy farmers of the damages suffered thereby from funds appropriated for that purpose by the State of New York and the United States Congress; and be it further

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Congress of the United States by forwarding one copy to the Secretary of the Senate and one copy to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and one copy to each member of the Congress from the State of New York and that the latter be urged to devote themselves to the task of accomplishing the purposes of this resolution.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 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?

THOUGHTS ON REVENUE SHARING

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to permission granted I insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point the text of an editorial from the June 7, 1971, issue of the Christian Science Monitor titled "Thoughts on Revenue Sharing":

THOUGHTS ON REVENUE SHARING

Round two of the issue in Washington over "revenue-sharing" has opened and it finds us all a little less ignorant about the subject than when this all started. The first round last year was a useful elementary course in which there was as much emotion and politics as light. Happily, some of the emotion has since been drained out—although by no means all of the politics.

We are now starting in again, this time at, shall we say, the high school level. At this higher level we begin again, knowing some fairly important further things, such as:

The federal government has been sharing its revenues with the cities and states for a very long time. The issue is not whether to share, but whether to share in a different way and for changed purposes.

The relative solvency of the federal government versus the cities and states has altered. The federal government is now running a big deficit. Most cities and states are less in danger of bankruptcy now than they were a year or two years ago; in fact many cities and states are financially in better shape than is the federal government (with some dramatic big city exceptions).

States which have the political courage to go over to the graduated income tax are better off than those which keep on trying to solve their problems by older and less equitable forms of taxation. There is no reason, other than lack of political courage, why some cities and states can't take care of their own problems better than they are now doing.

The most controversial part of Mr. Nixon's proposals for revenue sharing is the free grant of \$5 billion for cities and states to spend as they see fit, without federal strings. The objection of the critics is that this money will end to go to those with the least need, rather than to those with the most.

The specific concern of Democrats is that under the Nixon proposals much of the five billion could go to affluent white suburbs which tend to vote Republican rather than to the overcrowded inner cities which tend to vote Democratic. The administration of course denies any such intent, or likelihood.

The least controversial part of the Nixon proposals is for a rationalization of the present chaos of specific federal grants-in-aid programs. There are so many and some are so obscure that there probably is no living person who could say exactly how many there are or whether cities and states are getting from them all they might.

Yet each one of these old programs has its own devoted constituency which will battle to the end to save its pride, and source of income.

All revenue sharing, whether of the old style now in effect or the new Nixon style under debate in the Congress, has the effect of redistributing wealth in some way. It takes from the richer people and the richer states and dispenses the results to the less wealthy.

If this process were applied in the form of

the federal government taking over the welfare load two results would follow. States and cities would be relieved of their most oppressive burden. And welfare would be equalized throughout the country. This would reduce the incentive to mass migration of people which is itself a major cause of the overcrowded and explosive conditions in the inner cities of North and West.

A Nixon purpose in revenue sharing is to revive state and other forms of local government. It is highly doubtful that much of this will happen. If it happened by federal grants to the local governments this would be a form of paternalism, which never does work too well. Probably, those local governments in the United States which solve their own problems best will be the most vigorous and long-lived. Those which lean most on the federal government will probably continue to languish and lean. "Restoring power to the states" makes a good election-year slogan. But power is seldom "restored." It can be regained by those vigorous enough to take it. It is seldom just handed back.

FORUM ON FEDERALISM

HON. JAMES W. SYMINGTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the St. Louis area was fortunate in being the site of the St. Louis University Forum on Federalism, which was cosponsored by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the Missouri Department of Community Affairs, and the Challenge of the Seventies. The series was initiated on January 25, 1971, and successfully concluded May 3, 1971.

The aim of the forum was to redirect attention to the basic purpose of federalism.

The series included the following public officials:

Mr. Robert E. Merriam, chairman, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Hon. Richard B. Ogilvie, Governor of Illinois.

Hon. Alfonso J. Cervantes, Mayor of St. Louis.

Hon. Lawrence K. Roos, supervisor, St. Louis County.

Mr. William L. Gifford, special assistant to the President.

Mr. Robert E. Lee, Commissioner, Federal Communications Commission.

Hon. Warren E. Hearnes, Governor of Missouri.

Dr. Joseph E. McLean, chairman, Department of Urban Affairs, University of Pittsburgh.

Hon. Murray L. Weidenbaum, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Economic Policy.

Dr. Merrimon Cuninggim, president, Danforth Foundation.

I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to a digest of their remarks concerning revenue sharing, the separation of powers, and other aspects of Federal-State relationships:

DIGEST OF REMARKS OF SPEAKERS

ROBERT E. MERRIAM

Since the Great Depression, the Federal Government's share of power, funds, and responsibility has grown immensely. This growth of national domestic responsibilities

is a product of certain imbalances in the American federal system. These include a near monopoly on the income tax by Congress, a too heavy reliance on the categorical grant method of delivering Federal aid, and the fragmentation of political authority in most of our metropolitan areas.

In the light of these problems, what can and should be done to restore balance to the federal system and to ensure its viability? Three major actions by the Federal Government could go a long way toward strengthening the federal system. These are revenue sharing, grant consolidation (block grants), and the assumption of all welfare costs. Each of these programs is geared to strengthening the fiscal capability of State and local governments, to expanding the discretion of State and local governments, and to strengthening chief executives and generalists.

State reforms must include instituting structural changes such as granting the governor the power to reorganize the administrative structure of State government, and unshackling local governments so they will be prepared to meet growing public service demands.

City and county reforms must include not only the fiscal and administrative means to provide effective remedial action, but also the willingness and ability to cooperate with other local units in jointly meeting public service demands.

In summary, there must be a multi-faceted agenda for reform of Federal, State, and local governments during the 1970's. We must aim to redirect attention to the basic purpose of federalism—to allocate resources and program responsibility among the various levels of government so as to secure as high a degree of decentralized decision-making as is consistent with providing maximum governmental service to our citizens.

GOV. RICHARD B. OGILVIE

In simple terms, I believe that we must take a new and serious look at the role of state and local governments in providing a way out of our country's present difficulties. For the federal government in this age will always give priority to foreign affairs. A system has to be developed therefore, under which domestic programs go forward regardless of what international crisis is preoccupying Washington at the moment. Programs which are administered locally and tailored to the peculiarities of a local situation are more likely to breed success than those conceived and operated by remote control from Washington. The fifty states enjoy a constitutional status of full and equal partnership with the national government. And perhaps most important of all, the character of the American people demands decentralized government.

Many reasons for hope exist, such as a growing awareness of the state's role in dealing with the crisis of our cities. But one ominous fact continues to cast a shadow over the entire landscape of local responsibility: state governments across the nation stand on the brink of fiscal disaster.

It is in this context that we must view the bold revenue-sharing program enunciated by President Nixon. Let there be no mistake about it: the broad implications of his historic proposal for revenue-sharing make it the most significant domestic program put forth by a national administration in a generation. It seeks no less than to reverse the direction of the flow of political power and give financial substance to our federal system. And in the final analysis, the case for revenue-sharing rests on the proposition that federal revenue-sharing is the most effective means of redressing a basic imbalance of power within the federal system.

MAYOR ALFONSO J. CERVANTES

The St. Louis University Forum on Federalism has asked me to describe how a Mayor views our federal system. It is clear that all

levels of government are presently in a state of crisis, but I believe the central cities face the deepest crisis of all. For while the national government now has a near monopoly on the income, the central cities have a near monopoly on the problems. The states and counties drift somewhere in between.

I also believe that the national government has an obligation to finance the solutions to urban problems. The federal government holds the lion's share of taxing power, and it can afford to share its revenues to save our cities, suburbs, and states. Furthermore, the levying of taxes must be on a federal basis because the central cities no longer have an adequate tax base to finance the solutions to their problems. And the federal government can readily levy taxes which would be political suicide for the local politician to try to levy.

The imaginative federal revenue sharing program promoted by President Nixon would go a long way toward solving the fiscal mismatch which exists between the federal and local governments. His revenue sharing program would also correct much of the inherent ineffectiveness of the categorical grant system—a system which is simply incapable of getting us where we want to go. Finally, it would provide the Mayor with the authority he needs to fulfill his responsibilities.

Therefore as a Mayor, I agree whole-heartedly with the establishment of President Nixon's revenue sharing system. It will go a long way toward making the new federalism a reality.

LAWRENCE K. ROOS

I am here to discuss the Federal System from the point of view of the Chief Executive of a large urban county.

I would like to recommend a three-part program to strengthen local government so that it can be more effective in meeting the problems facing our central cities and suburbs. I propose first that we recognize that the central city, while important in the well-being of the region, is no longer the key to metropolitan survival. For industry and commerce have fled the central city for the suburbs. And middle and upper income citizens, including many of those capable of assuming the burden of civic leadership, have done likewise.

Second, I propose a larger role for county government in the solution of urban problems. The county government is able to assume an expanded role because it has a broad tax base which ensures financial stability, it has potential for the area-wide jurisdiction needed to solve those problems covering whole regions, it has economies that are beyond the capacity of smaller jurisdictions, it has close ties with other governmental units, and it has political accountability.

Thirdly, I propose increased financial and functional assistance to local government from Federal and State sources. Unless the Federal government, through revenue sharing, provides local governments the finances with which to operate, the best structured and best intentioned agencies of local government will be unable to fulfill their mission within the Federal System.

In conclusion, I submit to you that this three-point program provides the best means of strengthening the local base of the Federal System, thereby assuring the survival of those foundations of freedom which have made this nation great.

HON. WILLIAM L. GIFFORD

Ladies and gentlemen, I have come to tell you of your President's firm commitment to his plan to return control to you and to local governments across the United States. This plan rests upon two great legislative cornerstones: revenue sharing and reorganization of the executive branch.

The present structure of the federal government is not adequate to perform many government functions. Responsibilities have

been so divided and sub-divided among departments that frequently no department has the authority to solve our many-faceted problems. For this reason, the President has asked that the present twelve Cabinet Departments be reduced to eight.

It would be a mistake to think of revenue sharing as a total giveaway of money and responsibility to the states and cities. It is not that. The federal government intends to retain a major share of responsibility for those areas which touch the lives of all citizens regardless of state or city boundaries. But responsibility for local areas should be returned to the localities. Your local administrators understand your needs better than those at the federal level. They live and work in your community. And in most cases, they are elected by you and are much more responsive to your needs.

In government, real power is invested in those who make the decisions as to how public funds will be spent. It is precisely this power that the President wants to return to the state and local levels of government.

There is much that needs doing. The problems of our society are not insurmountable; but they are very real and the time to act is now. If the Administration and the Congress can work together to enact legislation that will meet these problems, we will once again have proved the worth of our democratic form of government.

HON. ROBERT E. LEE

Ladies and gentlemen, I am proud to take a place among the distinguished speakers of the St. Louis University Forum on Federalism and to address you on the role of the communications media in shaping our federalism.

The great Federal interest in the use of communications is shown in the law which establishes the Federal Communications Commission, and which charges it to fulfill its many functions. These functions include classifying radio stations, prescribing the nature of their service, and regulating the rates that are charged for interstate telephone and telegraph messages. The Commission also has the enormous responsibility of finding new uses for radio communications. And it plays an important role in supplying educational TV to the public and in encouraging the wider use of radio frequencies.

What inhibits the performance of these functions? I think the answer is money. The communications media continue to be a low priority on every Mayor's budget, and Congressional subsidizing cannot continue indefinitely. And since communications are not a regular function of government, revenue sharing is not the answer for funding the communications world. It is my suggestion that we seek every possible means of finding the funds to serve the large and growing public need. As a possible method, I suggest that full exploration be given to using a national lottery for this purpose.

To conclude, communications media have shaped, are shaping, and will increasingly shape our form of government. We must constantly increase our understanding of the dynamics of the communications world, and we must spend the money necessary to shape that world, or it will shape us without our knowledge and in forms which we would find distasteful or disastrous.

GOV. WARREN E. HEARNES

I would like to discuss with you part of my own philosophy on federalism and some of the practical improvements that need to be made in our system of government.

Philosophically, I would prefer a complete federal takeover of welfare costs to the revenue sharing concept. With more money in state budgets by that action, the states could then assume the cost of some services now financed by cities. And while revenue sharing would tend to create gray-areas of governmental responsibility by separating the

taxing power from the spending power, my plan would be a move in the direction of clearly pinpointing the responsibility for various programs.

In practice, however, Congress is only lending support for a partial takeover of state welfare costs by the federal government. Since our states and cities need more than partial relief, I support the measure most likely to afford that relief—the general revenue sharing plan of President Nixon. I withhold judgment on his special revenue sharing plan until all the details are spelled out for purposes of analysis.

There is a growing demand in Missouri for the state government to give financial assistance to the cities. But our recent experience shows that the odds are heavily against the tax increase that would be necessary for state-local revenue sharing. Since the federal government has largely preempted the nation's most progressive tax source, the income tax, we must look in that direction for financial help rather than to the regressive sales and property taxes which have drawn such strong public opposition.

Now is the time for our governmental structure to be overhauled, and there is no reason to think it will be done quickly or without a fight. But I consider the goal of bringing government back to the people worthwhile, and I intend to maintain my long-standing commitment to that goal.

DR. JOSEPH E. M'LEAN

I feel privileged to be invited to participate in the Forum on Federalism here at St. Louis University. I was asked to present an educator's view of federalism, and so I will present some of my own thoughts, questions, and reservations on the American federalism.

Almost any public problem you can mention today involves all of the lawyers of government. Thus it is necessary that the different layers of government cooperate. It is the development of fraternal cooperation among the different branches of government that reflects the essential feature of the new federalism. Intergovernmental relations has become an outmoded term. The essential relations are now human—interpersonal and intraprofessional—rather than legalistic or intergovernmental.

Mr. Nixon has made some progress toward the "collaborative federalism" by taking steps to cut the red tape of bureaucracy through the reorganization of the federal government, and by moving toward block grants and revenue sharing.

On the matter of revenue sharing, I endorse the principle, but I am not certain whose concept is involved. Personally, I prefer the Henry Reuss bill which would provide federal block grants to those states and localities which demonstrate an intention to modernize their government.

Most colleges and universities are obviously in financial difficulties, and many are looking toward the state and federal levels for support. Whether such support will come in the form of direct aid to students or in the form of grants to the institutions is a large question mark. But federal fellowships and training grants should be given to improve state and local government managerial capacities.

Despite the prophecies of doom about our cities, I believe that a moral commitment to reorder our priorities and a strengthening of our spiritual sense can enable us to continue evolving our federal system to meet the urban crisis of our time.

MURRAY L. WEIDENBAUM

The general concept of revenue sharing goes back to the earliest days of the Republic. In 1836, the Congress endorsed a form of revenue sharing when it voted to distribute surplus Federal funds to state governments. Since then, interest in sharing Federal revenues with the States has

grown and then waned again. Today, we are in another period of mounting interest.

The Nixon Administration's Federal revenue sharing proposal was very painstakingly developed. Many man-months of time and effort went into its design. In both concept and detail, it is intended to be a nonpartisan plan offered in good faith.

There are four basic points to revenue sharing that need to be emphasized. First, a modest portion of the annual growth in Federal revenues is earmarked for general aid to State and local governments. Hence, general revenue sharing will neither require a rise in tax rates nor a reduction in any existing government programs.

Second, the revenue sharing money is distributed to each State, city and county in a fair and equitable manner. The allocation is made according to precise and painstakingly developed formulas contained in the Federal statute. The overall impact tends to be mildly equalizing, that is, the poorer States obtain a larger share than their wealthier neighbors.

Third, each local government is allotted a portion of its State's revenue sharing allocation based on its actual revenue collections rather than its potential ability to raise revenues. As a result, central cities will fare substantially better than their suburban neighbors.

Fourth, the States, cities, and counties receiving the money will make the decisions as to which purpose the funds should be directed. Financial reporting to the Treasury will be required simply to assure that the money is spent for a lawful governmental purpose and in a non-discriminatory manner. The local voters, rather than any Federal official, will review the wisdom and effectiveness of the expenditures.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES SYMINGTON

Our Founding Fathers took care to distribute governmental powers between the states and the national government in such a way that a balance of power existed between two equal spheres. But for many reasons, the last two hundred years have seen the powers of the central government grow far beyond the realm envisioned by the Founding Fathers.

The proponents of revenue sharing claim two major benefits from the plan. They argue that, in addition to restoring financial well-being to states and cities, it will also restore appropriate discretionary powers to state and local officials.

But on a level more profound than the fiscal, it seems from my perspective as a Congressman, that another gap exists in the federal structure. Federalism is also a balance within the central government whereby the Congress, as the direct link between the people of the states and the national government, fulfills a vital role. Two of Congress's most important powers in this scheme are the authority over appropriations and the foreign policy prerogatives—primarily the power to wage war. Yet these are areas of decision which have increasingly been absorbed into the purview of White House advisers. The President's arbitrary decision to withhold funds which the Congress has appropriated is veiled interference with this distribution of powers. And five times within the past ten years, the American President has intervened in foreign nations without Congressional consultation.

It is the conditions which permit such a situation to occur which really threaten our federal system. It is incumbent upon the Congress to reassert its role and to require the executive branch to be accountable to the people's representatives for its actions. It was in this spirit that James Madison wrote: "You must first enable the government to control the governed; and in the next place oblige it to control itself."

MR. MERRIMON CUNINGGIM

It is, of course, an honor to be invited and a privilege to address the St. Louis University Forum on Federalism.

All kinds of serious and seemingly objective criticisms of the new federalism have been heard across the land, but the really serious problems, to my mind, number three. The first is the sense of powerlessness that our chosen leaders seem to have, and the incapacity of our agencies to perform the effective work that the public once expected of them as a matter of course.

Second, one of the most serious problems we face is the uncontrolled partisanship of many of our public officials. Most public officials practice one or another kind of partisanship when their duties call for them to try to speak and act on behalf of the general welfare.

The third is the most serious problem of all. This is the depression into which the American spirit has fallen. The whole citizenry, leaders and followers alike, are suffering from this great disease. We sense that the system won't work any longer. There is no use in trying. This is the end.

Is there any hope at all? I think there is, and I want to mention three signs of hope that make me, on balance, more optimistic than pessimistic. First, I want to cite the strength of the private sector as a hope for better government in this country. In light of the serious problems of the non-profit, tax exempt agencies that serve the general welfare, such as our private universities, it is truly remarkable that they possess as much capacity as they do, and as much willingness, to serve the public good to the full level of their own resources.

A second element of hope I see is the relative openness of communication that exists in this society. The American public is better informed about the news of the day than any other citizenry, and this is an immense asset.

The third element of hope is, for me, the most important. It is the social conscience of the public. This social conscience, which is especially characteristic of the younger generation, is our last best hope.

RALPH EDWARDS—SALUTE TO NEW AMERICANS

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, recently a distinguished constituent of mine, Mr. Ralph Edwards of "This Is Your Life," addressed a large number of new U.S. citizens in Los Angeles. With so many problems confronting us both here and abroad, we too seldom allow ourselves the opportunity to reflect on the greatness of our people, the grandeur of our Nation. Mr. Edwards' moving statement at the Salute to New Americans is a timely reminder of what it means to be an American. I believe a thoughtful review of his remarks would prove refreshing to all of us:

RALPH EDWARDS—SALUTE TO NEW AMERICANS
Welcome!

This is indeed a memorable occasion and I am honored to have been asked to be a part of it. I wish I could be acquainted with the feelings and thoughts which must agitate

your hearts and present themselves to your minds as you become an integral part of this wonderful country.

Those of us who were born here may have a tendency to take for granted the many great things that go to make up this awesome land. But, you, you have chosen to become citizens of the United States of America, you have opted for this country, you have had to prepare yourself and to qualify for naturalization.

No one handed you American citizenship. You wanted it, you earned it. I sense, then, that you must love deeply this country and that for which it stands.

And I promise you, you will learn to love it even more, if you involve yourself with it, if you travel about and see it in all its grandeur, if you will continue to study its history, compare its basic values, learn its accomplishments. There is no other country like it in the world. And, as an American, you will find there is no one like you in the world.

America has been called a melting pot. That, it is not. No one is pressured into discarding the heritage of his native land. After all, everyone here is an immigrant or descended from immigrants to America. The first English settlers have intermingled with the Scots and the Irish and the Dutch and the Jews and the Swedes and the Africans and the French Huguenots and the Germans and the Italians and the Poles and the Russians and the Japanese and the Chinese and the Latin-Americans. All of them have brought their strength, not only of their bodies and hearts, but of their minds and their cultures. We retain the pride in each heritage and give recognition to it, but we have all been blended into the American pattern.

Out of this blending of inheritance, environment, historical experience has come a character called "American". This wonderful diversity of the American social scene, the mixture of races and people, culture and religions, somehow fuses into a unity vindicating our national motto, E Pluribus Unum, one out of many.

Just what is a new American? Now that you are, you may be interested to hear what another new American said about that in 1782, almost two hundred years ago. He was a transplanted Frenchman named Crevecoeur, who took to farming the new land. Here is what he wrote, addressing himself to the question, "What is an American?" You will learn that we have not changed much since.

"This new continent," he wrote, "is not composed of great lords who possess everything and of a herd of people who have nothing. Here are no aristocratical families, no invisible power. Here man is free as he ought to be. Nor is this pleasing quality transitory.

"By what power has this surprising metamorphosis been performed? By that of the laws, and that of their industry. The laws, the indulgent laws, protect them as they arrive, stamping on them the symbol of adoption; they receive ample rewards for their labours. These accumulated rewards may procure them land, confer on them the title of freedom and to that title every benefit is affixed which men can possibly require. That is the great operation daily performed by our laws?

"From whence proceed those laws? The government.

"Whence that government? It is derived from the original genius and strong desire of the people.

"He is an American who, leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life he has embraced, the new government he obeys and the new rank he holds. He becomes

an American by being received in the broad lap of our great Alma Mater.

"Americans," Crevecoeur wrote two hundred years ago, "Americans are a new race of men whose labours and posterity will one day cause great change in the world. Americans are carrying along that great mass of arts, sciences, vigor and industry which began long since and they will finish the circle. Here they are incorporated into one of the finest systems of population which has ever appeared.

"The American ought, therefore, to love this country much better than that wherein he or his forefathers were born. Here the rewards of his industry follow the progress of his labour; his labour is founded on self-interest.

"The American is a new man, who acts upon new principles; he must therefore entertain new ideas and form new opinions. This is an American."

I find as we approach the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of our nation, that those attributes have not changed. No matter what surface strains there appear, we are one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The scenes of dissent and civil disobedience that seem to dominate our television screens are in the most part evidence of the vigor and the youth of our society, always seeking to update itself, to give voice to opinion to make our government not only viable but relevant, to use a much overworked word.

Nevertheless, the basic characteristics, those values that so entranced the French immigrant many generations ago, are still there. We as Americans respect industriousness. We cherish freedom. We make our wishes known to the government so that its laws reflect our society as it exists today.

Where in the world—ever—at any time—has democracy, government of the people, worked as well?

And when it doesn't, where in the world does the citizen have as much access to means of making his opinions known?

The American is a very singular human being. He may take and does take pride in his institutions, in his way of life, in his form of government, in his family and neighbors, and not by any means least, his land. As Frank Hill said, "There is certain look of earth in America." The great dimensions of mountains and lakes, of rivers and valleys, of masses of trees and shrubs, of goldenrod and pecan and redwood and sage and chaparral and yucca and orange-flamed popples. There are the sculptured domes of Yosemite and its waterfall plunging more than a sheer half mile from cliff to plain. There is the painted chasm of the Colorado River, the Grand Canyon. There is the eerie sun-drenched blue of the Great Salt Lake, the spume of Yellowstone geysers, the thundering power of the Niagara Falls, the stone and steel cities reflecting symbols of the most man-made-powerful nation in the world.

America has the clearest title to its own quality.

And to be American is to recognize that quality and sing with feeling those eloquent words of prayer written by Katherine Lee Bates in 1895 as a paean of praise to this land, your land now, and mine:

"Oh, beautiful, for spacious skies
For amber waves of grain
For purple mountains majesty
Above thy fruited plain.
America, America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good
With brotherhood
From sea to shining sea."

Thank you and congratulations to you all.

NEWSLETTER TO CONSTITUENTS

HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, this week I am sending a combined newsletter and brief questionnaire to my constituents in California's 29th Congressional District. I would like to insert the text of this report in the RECORD at this point:

A REPORT TO THE PEOPLE FROM CONGRESSMAN DANIELSON

Dear Friends: As your Representative in Congress, one of my most important functions is to provide a link between the sprawling Federal bureaucracy and the governmental units and individual citizens in our 29th District. In order to represent you well, it is important that I know how you feel on the issues that come before Congress.

Some of the major domestic issues facing the 92nd Congress, which convened on January 21, include welfare reform, health insurance, inflation, revenue sharing, and the performance of some of our government agencies. It is becoming increasingly evident that one of the underlying questions this year is the extent to which the Federal government should use the tax resources to help finance industries and programs which traditionally have been financed by private industry or by local government. In my questionnaire, I am seeking your opinion on some of these issues. I hope you will take a few moments to give me the benefit of your opinions by filling out and returning this questionnaire.

Every questionnaire is subject to the criticism that the questions are not framed precisely as every respondent might have preferred. This is unavoidable because the mechanics of tallying the results make it necessary to hold the answers to the basic "yes" or "no" or "not sure".

Although I have been involved in many other decisions and activities, I believe the information in this report gives you some idea of this session's activities thus far. If we work together, we can achieve better government. I look forward to your help.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE E. DANIELSON,
Member of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

There has been a good deal of criticism during the past several months regarding the archaic and cumbersome operation of Congress. I'm happy to report that some improvements were made early this year, including:

A recorded teller vote system which prevents any Member from being able to hide important votes from the public as in the past.

A procedure was established for the first time permitting the challenging of the appointment of a committee chairman.

A new rule was adopted providing that no Congressman can hold more than one subcommittee chairmanship.

DISTRICT NOTES

On my trips to our District, I visited many communities, meeting with constituents, local officials and others, in my continuing effort to maintain close contact with those whom I represent.

At a meeting of the Monterey Park City Council, at which revenue sharing was discussed, I was surprised and honored to be awarded a plaque from the city, commending me and naming me as one of its honorary citizens.

All of us, of course, can share in the pride of the City of San Gabriel in our 29th District, which this year is celebrating the Bicentennial of its famed Mission.

I have attended meetings and spoken to groups in the Mt. Washington, Echo Park and East Los Angeles areas. Also, it was my privilege and honor to be the guest speaker this year at the solemn ceremonies commemorating Armenian Martyrs Day in Montebello, in remembrance of the 1.5 million martyrs who were the first victims of genocide in the 1900's.

PUBLIC WORKS AND FROZEN FUNDS

Although I was successful in prying loose funds for the Monterey Park water main project from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Administration has frozen approximately \$12.7 billion in already appropriated funds for similar urban programs.

These frozen funds could help alleviate unemployment and lost jobs. I was a sponsor of the Accelerated Public Works Act, to make more of these funds available for areas where unemployment is unusually high, and the House of Representatives has already voted to approve this plan. I also introduced a resolution urging the President to release the previously appropriated funds.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

I have been assigned to two of the most important committees in Congress—Judiciary and Veterans' Affairs. Judiciary considers such matters as court organization, prison administration, civil rights, antitrust laws, claims against the Federal government, immigration, constitutional amendments, etc. The title "Veterans' Affairs" is self-explanatory. I am on the Hospitals Subcommittee and I was also named to a special subcommittee which looked into the San Fernando Veterans Hospital tragedy resulting from the February earthquake. I have introduced a resolution proposing that a new replacement hospital be built in Los Angeles (preferably on Los Angeles County property near the General Hospital), and have also joined in sponsoring legislation to make earthquake insurance more readily available to homeowners.

Recently I visited McDonnell Douglas Automation Company, a division of McDonnell Douglas Corporation, to obtain information on how a major aerospace company has successfully applied computer and management techniques to non-aerospace applications. Unemployment figures have soared, and the Los Angeles County jobless rate hit 7.5% in March. Much of this involves the aerospace industry. I am convinced that facilities of this type can help alleviate unemployment because they can be adapted to the needs of hospitals, schools, utility companies, federal, state and local governments, and a wide range of commercial uses. My visit was arranged by a constituent from the 29th District, by the way—Robert Canny, of Mt. Washington West, who is a McDonnell Douglas Program Manager.

VOTING RECORD

I am pleased to have one of the best attendance records on the Floor of the House of Representatives. Through May 31, I was absent for only four recorded votes—none of which were closely enough contested so that my vote would have changed the result, and even so, only when it was unavoidable.

This gives me an overall record of 94% on voting attendance.

FLAGS

Your Congressional office processes many requests for United States flags. We can obtain these flags for schools, scout groups, veterans' organizations and other appropriate groups. Prices for flags, which are then flown over the Capitol, are as follows: 3x5, \$3.35; 5x8, \$6.22; 8x12, \$14.85.

MAJOR BILLS INTRODUCED

I have introduced or cosponsored approximately 40 bills and resolutions already this year and would like to list them all, but space does not permit. Some of the more important ones are intended to:

Provide a national health insurance program to provide adequate health care protection.

Protect consumers on finance charges and in cases of erroneous billing.

Encourage the medical profession to practice among the urban poor.

Equalize income tax rates for single persons to match rates for married persons.

Increase cancer research.

Establish a Joint Committee on the Environment.

Eliminate illegal entry of narcotics from abroad, provide better medical treatment for known narcotic addicts, and combat drug abuse in the Armed Forces.

Establish an independent Consumer Protection Agency.

Increase Social Security benefits and increase outside earnings limitation.

Establish a Juvenile Justice Institute.

Create a Select Committee on the Aging in the House of Representatives.

Provide incentive for the motion picture industry to produce movies in the United States rather than abroad.

VIETNAM WAR—TROOP WITHDRAWAL—POW RELEASE

I have joined in sponsoring the "Proportional Repatriation" resolution calling on the President to negotiate withdrawal of American military personnel from Southeast Asia, based on a simultaneous proportional release of our prisoners of war, specifying that 5% of the American troops will be withdrawn each time 5% of our prisoners are released. There are proper safeguards, and the resolution proposes December 24, 1971, as the target date for completion; however, negotiators could set another date. Everyone agrees on getting out of this tragic and costly war, but the only difference is how!

NAMED ASSISTANT WHIP

One outgrowth of the push this year for reform of the seniority system was my election as Assistant Majority Whip, with responsibilities covering the entire State of California. This post has gone to a new Member of the House only once before.

There are nineteen Whips covering the nation, and we attend weekly leadership meetings with Speaker Carl Albert and others. Each Assistant Whip relays to Congressmen in his zone a steady flow of information, and provides the House leadership with as accurate a picture as possible for the views of these Members on pending legislation. I enjoy this added privilege and responsibility, and hope you share my pride in having our 29th District represented at these top level meetings.

Laws passed by Congress express the intent that all citizens should exercise their right to vote! Remember! There is a Special Election in part of our District to fill the vacancy in the 27th State Senatorial District—Tuesday, June 22d.

TO RENEW A COMMITMENT

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, Congress has before it the chance to forcefully renew this country's commitment to "eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty." It took up this commitment in 1964 and has supported the economic opportunity programs through their hectic early years, their many successes, and their few failures. In the continuing debate and concern over the character of the "War on Poverty," four Con-

gresses have deeply involved themselves in a constructive effort to evaluate, improve, and more firmly establish the best results of the efforts made under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. House Resolution 40, a bill to extend the programs of the Economic Opportunity Act for 5 more years, has my full support as a major contribution to this history of reasoned congressional backing for the Federal antipoverty efforts.

The antipoverty programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 have developed, through a process of experimentation, evaluation, and community participation, into a unique group of Federal activities. They have earned our respect both for their effectiveness and for their innovative involvement of communities in creating and taking advantage of opportunities to break out of the crushing environment of poverty. This special effort to tackle the problems of the poor, unique in its concentration on the poor and comprehensive scope, holds a promise that Government programs do not have to have a single dimension of assistance through established processes and frameworks. They can help change institutions where they block the efforts of the poor to restructure their lives; and they can do it through the people, with participation.

Each of the programs under the Economic Opportunity Act, whether in OEO, HEW, or the Labor Department, provides a solid reason, in itself, to support an extension of the programs. This extension must be long enough to allow for planning well into the future and to assure continuing backing to the projects undertaken. The necessity for planning and continuing support is especially crucial in this area of Government programming because the projects begun under the Economic Opportunity Act depend very largely upon the nurturing of a spirit of involvement and participation and the creation of a close relationship and sense of trust between the program and the people at the local level.

The legal services program is one of the major successes of the Economic Opportunity Act. Since its founding as a part of the community action program of OEO, it has grown and taken on a character all its own. This character was not the result of legislation or administrative directive, but came from the intense devotion and wide abilities of the people who took part in the program. That involvement created a strong trust and confidence in the communities in which each project grew. Sometimes a project's success was not easy and had to be forged through a debate over goals and methods. But this too has served to link each legal services project even more closely with the community it serves.

The close involvement of legal services with the areas it serves has generated new roles for legal services attorneys. They have played major parts in creating community-based economic development projects such as grocery stores and housing corporations. They have served as the impetus for courses in poverty law in over half of the accredited law schools in the country. They have emphasized preventive legal education in their con-

tacts with the people in their communities. And, when rural or other needs call for it, they have operated from a mobile base or multiservice center to bring them in contact with everyone needing their assistance. They truly serve in the fashion of the smalltown lawyer with a special concern for their community.

On a broader level, the legal services program aims at providing direct legal advice and representation to the poor. It advocates improvements and changes in laws and institutions which are not responsive to the needs of the poor. The projects provide education in legal rights and responsibilities and try to improve opportunities for self-advancement among the poor through economic development programs and mobilization of community resources. The legal services program now has over 260 field projects, about 900 neighborhood locations and more than 2,000 attorneys serving large cities, small towns, and rural areas. To supplement the work of the lawyers, approximately 500 nonprofessional staff members, drawn from the communities being served, have been employed. Over 900,000 cases were handled in fiscal 1970, up by 300,000 from the year before. This year legal services attorneys will probably deal with well over 1 million cases. All this has been achieved at a decreasing cost per case—only an average of \$59 per case in fiscal 1970.

Along with the huge volume of cases handled, several landmark decisions have been won by legal services attorneys, including a U.S. Supreme Court decision ruling that residency requirements for the receipt of welfare benefits were unconstitutional. In recognition of this success, the legal services program was elevated to an independent status within OEO during fiscal 1970 and has had its budget increased over the years from \$29 million in fiscal year 1967 to over \$61 million in fiscal year 1971.

But what are the needs this program aims to serve? Estimates of the number of problems that the poor have which should receive legal attention range from a conservative 5 million per year to as high as 15 million. Even in this very basic and successful program a large task still remains. In other economic opportunity programs a similar challenge must be faced and it is incumbent on us to match the involvement and dedication of people like the VISTA volunteer, the legal services lawyer, and the community participants who make all the programs work, with a renewed commitment over a long term.

The very success of the economic opportunity programs, along with other parts of the whole Federal effort to deal with poverty, now tends to bring us to a point where we, as a nation, are tempted to let these programs be continued for 2 years without a direct evidence of our interest and concern. H.R. 40 takes a step beyond mere passive continuance of authorizations for the antipoverty activities. It establishes the intent of Congress that these programs be continued for 5 years and delineates a 10-percent increase in authorizations each year. Furthermore, it places

strong emphasis on the local initiative programs which have formed the core of economic opportunity programs and made them the model of other assistance programs.

By current standards, over 25 million people in the United States live in poverty. The number has declined from about 36 million in 1964, due, in part, to the leadership of the economic opportunity programs. This leadership has strongly influenced the line departments and agencies in the direction of community action and a two-way rather than one-way approach to assisting the poor. A reduction of over 10 million in the number of poor Americans should give us the confidence to tackle the remaining task. It is a job that will not be any easier than that of the antipoverty operations over the last 6 years, especially, since the number of poor is rising over 1970 figures. We must remind ourselves that as John Garner said in 1969:

The poverty that remains after decades of unprecedented affluence is not like the poverty that was once widespread in this country. It is the hard core that remains. . . . It is poverty at its most stubborn; poverty rooted in the social disintegration of urban and rural slums; poverty linked to severe cultural deprivation; poverty complicated by illiteracy, physical handicap, advanced age, or mental retardation.

This is the type of challenge that the economic opportunity programs are best suited to meet. They have the dedicated people—both on their own staffs and among the community participants. They have the experience, earned over 6 years of hard work and continuous evaluation. And they have the respect of the people who work with them and those of us in Congress, for their proven willingness to fight and innovate.

OUR MALIGNED POLICE

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I recently received one of the most thoughtful and moving letters I have read in many years from Mrs. Charles Wissler, of McLean, Va., written in behalf of the devoted men who are charged with defending us and are all too often maligned while we sit silently by, too unconcerned or apathetic to speak up in their defense.

As I believe Mrs. Wissler's words deserve the widest possible audience, I insert her letter in full at this point in the RECORD:

MAY 28, 1971.

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BROYHILL: Today, as I returned to my home from teaching my daily College class schedule, I saw members of the Metropolitan Police Force returning from the funeral of Metropolitan Police Officer William L. Sigmon, thirty-four-year-old father of two small children and an outstanding member of his church and com-

munity. This young police officer died in an armed robbery gun battle with, "... a quiet young thing... like the high school girl next door..." and "The bearded man with whom she had lived for two years—... especially nice..." (*Washington Post*, May 26, 1971).

These two apparently "harmless" citizens, along with their confederate, Mr. Caldwell, "one of the nicest and kindest boys that I knew in his generation..." (*Washington Post*, May 28, 1971), stole money which did not belong to them and ended their amusement binge by shooting officer Sigmon in the back, injuring him fatally, as they fled the scene of their robbery of a MacArthur Boulevard savings and loan firm in Washington, D.C.

Increasingly, Congressman Broyhill, our police officers, protector of our rights and enforcer of the law you help create, are becoming prime targets for such people who feel reasonably sure that, even if apprehended, they will be figuratively "slapped on the wrist" by our judicial system, told "to be a good boy and not misbehave again" and released to, once again, perpetrate crimes against our apathetic, and often unwary, public. They operate within a system which often appears to consider the "civil rights" of the criminal over the rights of the citizen who obeys the laws of our land.

I have had the privilege and pleasure, for the past two school years, to teach for The American University in the Center for the Administration of Justice, working closely with law enforcement officers who are seeking a degree in their chosen profession. Perhaps my contact with this segment of our justice system has been such that I have met "the best." These men, usually family men, work full time (sometimes take part-time assignments to supplement family income), and carry a college course load of from two to four courses in an effort to better themselves and be a credit to their profession. Their leisure time, as such, is almost non-existent; their families unselfishly sacrifice time with a husband, a father, a mother, in order that he might take advantage of the opportunity to acquire an education which would, otherwise, be impossible to procure.

Each time these men and women report for duty as law enforcement officers, they face the possibility of death, today not only possible but often probable! For their service to their fellow man, they are spat upon, called such undignified names as "fuzz," "pig," "trash," and other uncomplimentary terms too numerous to relate, and are generally degraded both physically and mentally. These men in uniform are denied respect, abused in every way imaginable, "demeaned and degraded," by the public they seek to serve. Is it any wonder that police departments, nation-wide, have difficulty filling their ranks? Would you, Congressman Broyhill, serve a public which seems to abhor the fact that you exist?

This past school year, I taught a young police officer who, when he attempted to separate two girls fighting and cursing at a local drive-in, was set upon by a gang which almost beat and kicked the young man to death before he was rescued by a fellow officer. According to officials, the officer never struck or abused these girls in any way; he did not threaten them with his revolver; in fact, he never removed the gun from its holster; he simply attempted to place one of the girls in the front seat of his cruiser. While doing so, he was struck from behind with a section of fence and knocked to the ground. As he lay there stunned and bleeding, not one, but a number of young people attacked this man; took his service revolver (which has never been recovered, to my knowledge); beat him about the head with his own nightstick; appeared, in short, to have no qualm whatsoever about murdering this police officer who was attempting to stop

this fight in the interest of public peace and quiet. His life, his uniform and badge, in better days symbols of peace, order, and respect, meant nothing to these young hoodlums; authority and respect for the rights of other citizens meant nothing to them. All that mattered was that their right to "do their thing" and "brawl in public like wild animals" was being questioned by this "pig" who was interfering with their civil rights. It did not seem to matter one whit that the rights, even the potential right to life itself, was being denied this police officer and the law-abiding citizens he sought to help; they did not care that they were stealing, grinding underfoot, muddying, demeaning the heart of our system of justice by defying the peace and order for which it supposedly stands! A cop, a dirty name hardly fit to cross their lips, had dared to step between them in an effort to stop their dangerous and senseless brawl!

Most reprehensible of all—several "good citizens" simply stood by while this officer was brutally attacked in their defense, and never lifted so much as a finger to help him!

Surprising? It happens every day, Mr. Broyhill. Why? I suppose, like most of us, they were afraid to "get involved," time would be lost from work with unwelcome court appearances, they might suffer some physical harm from the hoodlums, maybe they might be sued for something. Last, but not least, none in his right mind would want to be accused of helping a cop; think what it might do to one's reputation! This Alexandria, Virginia, policeman suffered, his family suffered, because we didn't care enough to help.

So, there he lay, cut and bleeding, until a fellow officer came to his assistance. The two girls were apprehended and the seventeen-year-old was convicted of disturbing the peace in juvenile court; the adult (same exact evidence) was exonerated in municipal court! Maybe they will be convicted on the more serious charge of assault; but, if not, they will be once again set free to defy the authority of an officer hired to protect the peace and rights of tax-paying, law-abiding citizens, rights which apparently have been forgotten in our suicidal, headlong rush to consider the rights of the criminal! The young police officer spent one week in the hospital, had eighteen stitches in his scalp and emerged, weary, but a little wiser in the ways of the world, only to hear the public express their gratitude with Pig!

Today Officer William L. Sigmon is dead and buried, the fourth policeman to die in D.C. this year. Others, in other places have died in the service of their community and city. As I sit here and watch the newscast of officer Sigmon's funeral, I wonder—where are Mrs. Sigmon's rights to her husband and family unit? Where are the rights of the Sigmon children who now have no father, lost in a senseless slaughter? What about the rights of my young police student who tried to help the citizen and was treated to eighteen stitches in the head and a week's sojourn in the hospital, causing untold anguish to his family? Yes, these officers are paid for their service but what restitution officer Sigmon had to make for that meager pay! What a price was required of his family and loved ones! My student's wife will never again feel safe when her husband leaves for work; will he come home once again battered and hurt—will he come home at all??? I am reminded of the Biblical quotation, "Fool, today will thy life be required of thee!"

To what point have we moved in our American society when intolerable acts such as these can be tolerated with ease? What has happened to the people of our country, particularly our youth, to make them think that they can openly defy every symbol of justice and authority and not suffer the least retribution from our courts? To what pass have

we come, as a people, that our policemen in the line of duty and service to society, must literally fear for their lives each time they step out in the streets of our cities? How much longer can we expect these dedicated men and women to remain loyal to a public which often insults, if not ignores, them until that moment when they are needed to risk their lives to protect us?

We, as a people seem to have reversed our values; we confuse night with day. We have warped and twisted every spiritual, moral, physical, and patriotic element we once held dear. We refuse to be bothered when our children come home and inform us that they can no longer sing Christmas carols in school because the word "God" is mentioned, a word which the founders of our Nation relied upon and a help to whom they prayed for guidance. We casually yawn, have another Martini, and try to forget that television newscast we just saw of the burial of a young police officer slain while defending our property and remaining rights.

These wanton and unjustified attacks on our law enforcement officers are increasing in frequency and severity. The citizen "silent majority" has been silent too long. The answer? I wish I knew; I only know that I no longer intend to sit idly by and see my society slowly, but surely, destroyed by those who hide behind the facade of "rights" while they steal the rights of others. I want to once again feel that my youngster can bicycle down a neighborhood street and feel safe and secure. This is her right and my right. Dr. Wissler and I intend to use every means within our personal power to "aid and abet" those men and women serving on our police force who are threatened daily in their efforts to protect the people of our community. We have an efficient, above-average police force in Fairfax County, in Northern Virginia, and, somehow, we'd like to say, "thank you; we appreciate you; we depend upon you!" This appreciation I feel for these officials may not spread to others as rapidly as I would wish but I shall help it along in every way I can. I believe the time has come for the law-abiding citizen to stand and be counted! Pigs??? That breed of "pigs" our Nation can use; the other breed we can do without!

Certainly, there are "bad cops"; every profession can boast the same composition of good and bad—doctors, teachers, lawyers, politicians—none can cast the first stone. There have been cases of police brutality but I believe I have amply demonstrated cases of "citizen brutality." How long will we condemn the "brutality" of those who would help on the side of the law and encourage the brutality—*literal* brutality—of those who would destroy our entire legal system? I realize the extreme difficulty of maintaining a discreet balance between too much, versus too little, authority for our law enforcement agencies. I also recognize the need to protect the rights of all citizens, but please, let it be ALL citizens, our police officers included. It seems, to me, that many answers be in the realm of politics where many of our politicians seem more interested in vote weight than in protecting the overall rights of our law-abiding citizens. If we must choose between occasional police brutality and brutality by the criminal element, my vote is for the police force!

As citizens and taxpayers of McLean, Virginia, may Dr. Wissler and I urge you, Congressman Broyhill, to use your good office to support our police force which seeks to enforce the laws which you help to make. We strongly appeal to you and your colleagues to support legislation which will bolster and restore strength to our law enforcement agencies in order that they may be revived before it is too late and the hunter becomes the hunted. Help restore the dignity and respect to our men and women in uniform; don't let the police officer remain the scape-

goat for society's ills and increasingly become an inviting target for those who would destroy a society they seek to protect and preserve.

Thank you for your time from your busy schedule to read this lengthy letter which has been delayed too long by apathy on my part and a fantasy that, somehow, it would magically work out through the efforts of others. I am sure that I not only speak for my husband and me, but for every citizen, when I urge that speedy attention by the lawmakers of our Nation be accorded these most timely problems regarding our friends, the policemen.

Very truly yours,

N. LOU WISSLER.

A FAIR DEAL FOR PUERTO RICO

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last month our distinguished and very able colleague from New York (Mr. BADILLO) addressed the House on the plight of the 2.7 million Puerto Ricans in Puerto Rico and the 1.5 million Puerto Ricans on the mainland and very forcefully reminded us of the unfair and inequitable treatment these American citizens have received from the legislative and executive branches of our Government.

In his well-documented and timely speech Mr. BADILLO proposed a four-point program aimed at meeting the particular needs and aspirations of the Puerto Ricans and in securing full and fair treatment under Federal aid programs. Not only is such a program long overdue, but it has now become a necessity, for Mr. BADILLO has warned of an impending new wave of migration from Puerto Rico to the mainland. This migration is being forced on Puerto Ricans who are searching for the employment and economic security presently unavailable on the island. It is clear that this new wave of Puerto Rican migration will further aggravate our urban crisis as those who leave the island are generally poor, young, and unskilled, who speak little or no English and who generally fail to find the economic opportunity they had sought.

This very critical problem and the meaningful approaches to solving it offered by Mr. BADILLO were the subject of a recent editorial on WCBS-TV in New York. Entitled "Two Islands," WCBS-TV very ably observes that many of the cities problems really have their genesis in such impoverished areas as Puerto Rico. This very perceptive television editorial continues by noting that Congressman BADILLO's proposal not only will help citizens of Puerto Rico, but will also assist our cities on the mainland.

Mr. Speaker, I commend our freshman colleague from New York for the initiative he has taken in this important struggle to secure a fair deal for Puerto Rico and Puerto Ricans as well as for our beleaguered urban areas. Mr. BADILLO's well-reasoned and unique proposal deserves our most careful consideration and support. Further, I urge our colleagues

to give heed to the message of the WCBS-TV editorial which I am pleased to present herewith for inclusion in the RECORD:

TWO ISLANDS

(By Sherrye Henry)

Suppose you are looking for a job where the per capita income is \$1,400 a year; where the employment rate is 33 per cent; where the cost of living is ten percent higher than New York City's. What would you do?

Well, if you are young and ambitious, hopeful and maybe hungry, the chances are that you would look elsewhere for that job.

That's why so many Puerto Ricans are leaving the poverty of Puerto Rico and migrating to the New York metropolitan area. They come to find a better life—but too often they are disappointed. Handicapped by their language, education and culture, they look for jobs in vain. Many, in frustration and need, turn to welfare.

The disappointed and disillusioned immigrants, who found more problems than they could handle, then become problems for the city—and more than the city can handle. 40 per cent of the city's welfare population is Puerto Rican. And additional welfare isn't all the city takes on; housing, education, health—all must be dealt with.

So we begin to see that the problems of the cities really start someplace else—like the impoverished areas of the South, Puerto Rico, and other parts of the country.

Now Congressman Herman Badillo, Democrat of New York City, is pointing this out. The first Puerto Rican to be a voting member of Congress is trying to convince his congressional colleagues that helping citizens on the island will help the cities on the mainland. Badillo wants housing, education, and job training legislation that will give Puerto Ricans a better chance of staying in their homeland, where they are not handicapped by language differences. For those that want to leave for the mainland, he urges programs that will train them for jobs that exist here, and that will help to move them where the jobs are.

Congress should see the wisdom of this approach. Though the islands of Puerto Rico and Manhattan are many sea-miles apart, the problems they share bring them very close together.

MACK ALEXANDER LOOKS AT BLACK MILWAUKEE

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Mack Alexander, a young intern reporter for the Milwaukee Sentinel, has taken a fresh look at the black community in Milwaukee, analyzing its problems and gathering proposals for their solution from the members of the community themselves. While Mr. Alexander's efforts were focused on a single locality, the problems, and attitudes he reported on—housing, jobs, education, police-community relations—have a broad applicability in cities across the country. An Air Force veteran who served in Korea and Vietnam, Mr. Alexander presently is a junior at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, majoring in mass communications. His series of articles, which appeared in the Sentinel May 24-29, follows:

PORTRAIT OF BLACK MILWAUKEE: I: MANY SEE CORE SCHOOLS AS LACKING

(By Mack Alexander)

There are more than 700,000 persons in the city—100,000 of them black.

A few blacks are affluent and many could be called middle class. But a large proportion has special problems, some economic, some related to the fact of being black in a largely white society.

Picture some without jobs and others living in shabby houses.

Paint the young being turned away from locked doors, and the elders standing by, demoralized.

Stroke in frustration, discontent, but also dab in concern and hope.

Stand back and look at a portrait of Black Milwaukee as it is seen by some of its black citizens.

This series, "Portrait of Black Milwaukee," focuses on the needs and problems identified in interviews with 60 black persons in their homes, in bars, in churches, on their jobs, in barber and beauty shops and on the street.

It is the story of Black Milwaukee told by its black citizens to a black person.

Blacks say inner city schools are graduating pupils unable to compete for jobs, inadequately prepared for college, lacking the discipline needed to maintain a job and pre-conditioned to be unreliable.

Blacks now in school simply say, "I don't know if I'm getting the education I'm going to need."

But some college bound pupils fear they are not being prepared to compete with white students in college. Others, planning to enter the job market, fear they will not make good competitors for jobs.

Their anxiety is affirmed by the experiences of recent graduates.

Miss Evelyn Robinson, a student at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, said, "I personally feel that I was unprepared for the competition that I was faced with, mostly from the white students."

She said the majority of students graduated from high schools with exceptionally good learning facilities were very hard to compete with.

"The fault is not with the schools themselves, but with the system that continues to upgrade other schools while the inner city schools go lacking.

"The white controlled system does not want to give black students an equal chance to be just as good as white students in a college class," she said.

Most black college students agree.

A parent who did not want to embarrass his daughter said she was graduated from an inner city school with nearly all A's. In college, her performance fell to C.

"The reason simply is," he said, "they have not been teaching the subject matter the students need to make it in college."

Graduates who served in the military or who found jobs said that when they were placed in a competitive situation with graduates of other schools, they felt handicapped by their high school preparation.

Samuel Daniels, 21, of 3808 N. 25th St., said he had to buckle down to extra studying to bridge the gap after being hired by a bank.

He came to the conclusion that "the inner city schools do not prepare you to compete."

OTHERS ARE CONVINCED

Others who have had contacts with graduates of the schools or who have worked in the schools are convinced that the schools are "turning out an inferior product."

James Davison, a state work incentive employment counselor, said, "I am constantly coming in contact with too many recent graduates of Rufus King and North Division High Schools who are functioning at the third and fourth grade level."

Odell H. Johnson, 27, of 3300-A N. 11th

St., a former president of the Auer Avenue Elementary School Parent-Teacher Association, said the records of black youngsters get progressively worse as they go through school from primary to senior high.

"The children in the inner city are not the least competitive. They go through 12 years of school and come out 5 years behind," he said.

Teachers like Louis M. Adams, who has been teaching in inner city schools for 14 years, know that the schools often fail.

"The central city schools fail to reach the student who is not an achiever," Adams said.

TRY TO BRIDGE GAP

Individually, in their classes, the teachers try to bridge the gap. But all don't, as pupils quickly point out. The rest of the teachers, as one parent said, are "frustrated."

But parents who expect the schools to equip their children with the skills needed to "make it" have some definite ideas of their own.

Blacks say the schools fail because of overcrowded classrooms, poor facilities, teacher apathy, unresponsive school officials, and teachers and school administrators with negative attitudes toward inner city blacks.

Others say the quality of education suffers because too many inexperienced teachers are assigned to the schools. Some say the lack of communication between teacher and parent, lack of parent and community involvement in the school, and the lack of discipline in the school will make any education program ineffective.

Robert Thomas Jr., who operates Robby's Drive-In Restaurant at 2645 N. Teutonia Ave., said, "The schools are not equal, in the sense that the needs of the inner city schools are different from those of other schools."

MOST PARENTS AGREE

And most black parents agree with Davison, who said, "First of all, they don't put the money into the schools and we don't get the quality of teacher needed in the inner city schools."

Pupils say the schools are filthy and have rats and roaches. They would like to see some upgrading of the buildings.

One soft spoken North Division pupil said, "I'm tired of reading about other schools getting something new. I would like to read one day where North was getting a new library, cafeteria or gym."

Parents say the school with its built-in "no failure" program encourages pupils to be complacent. They ask: "How could the schools motivate the students to study when they know that to graduate they don't have to?"

"The no fail program has the black student thinking he is going to make it when he hasn't a chance in the world," Davison said.

Blacks would like to see more black principals and administrators. White officials and white teachers, blacks say, are unresponsive to black parents' concern for their children.

SEES NEGATIVE VIEWS

From his contact with white teachers, Johnson concluded, "I seriously think that too many white teachers have a negative point of view of black students."

Many parents agree with the Rev. Ernest W. Glenn Jr., pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church, 1729 W. Walnut St. He said the presence of white administrators and principals in the inner city schools points out to the black pupil that the system views him as an unreliable person.

"In this respect," he said, "the system teaches irresponsibility."

From a lack of responsive communication between the school and parents derives what parents say is a major problem in the schools—discipline.

Some parents tell of seeing disorderly youths being ignored by teachers. One parent reached the conclusion that some of the young teachers are afraid of the pupils.

At some schools the problem is greater than at others.

DISCIPLINE A PROBLEM

Miss Bernice Cobbs, of 3260 N. 24th Pl., said, "Discipline at the neighborhood schools is a big problem. I wish there were some way I could get the School Board to investigate the problem at Robert Fulton."

Miss Jacqueline L. Johnson, a teacher at the Green Bay Avenue School, agrees on the discipline problem.

"The major problem in the school is discipline," she said, "but discipline would not be a problem if we (the teachers) had good communication between teacher and principal and between teacher and parent."

A former inner city school teacher said that the inner city school discipline problem might be solved if white teachers were placed with blacks.

She also said, "White teachers can't discipline, control or command the respect of black students."

Other parents say, "The schools give the students too much freedom to act as they please."

Mrs. Doris Adams, 3294 N. 10th St., expressed the opinion of many parents when she said, "Teachers need more authority to discipline students."

"It is not the teacher's responsibility to raise the people's children. This is something we blacks have to face up to."

Parents agree that discipline is a parental problem, but they would like to see schools work more closely with them in solving the problem.

Other parents say that it is a community problem.

They suggest as did Mrs. Cheryl Jackson, 3921 N. 24th St., that parents must work together in the community to solve the problem. She said too many parents are guilty of letting pupils stay at their houses during school hours.

Conroy Hobson, 3847 N. 18th St., said, "The inner city schools will not get better unless the black community becomes totally committed to and involved in the total education process."

PORTRAIT OF BLACK MILWAUKEE—II: "EQUAL OPPORTUNITY GETS LIP SERVICE IN HIRING"

(By Mack Alexander)

When it comes to being hired, black Milwaukeeans say they are still second choice, if chosen at all.

The gears of discrimination still grind. Equal opportunity for jobs, advancement and training is not a reality for black Milwaukeeans. In this, they say, Milwaukee is far behind the rest of the country.

The Rev. John B. Liddell, pastor of the Church of God and Congregation, put it strongly: "This town is so far behind in equal employment and equal rights that it is pathetic."

CALLED ONLY SLOGAN

Even though most employers advertise themselves as equal opportunity employers, blacks say that it is a slogan that is only given lip service.

"Those equal opportunity ads are just a bunch of ———," said Hank Walters, an employment consultant at the Urban League. He described it as a label that employers hide behind.

He said blacks who go into employment offices looking desperate, hungry and really in need of a job don't stand a chance.

Whites who work with the hard core unemployables share this view.

John Gilbert, a white training officer at the Urban League, said, "Given two equally qualified black and white applicants, the black would find it most difficult getting a job in Milwaukee."

Some blacks have been hired to high pay positions. To them their jobs represent personal achievement. The job is financial security to their families.

But to a majority of blacks, it's called tokenism.

"I'M A TOKEN BLACK"

Miss Cheryl Cobbler, a general service worker for an insurance company, said, "Sure, I'm a token black. I was hired to replace a black and they haven't hired any more since I've been there."

It is a widely held opinion among blacks that industry often hires blacks to keep federal contracts. Employment specialists in the community say they usually do a poor job of it. The trend is to hire blacks with whom management feels comfortable, often rejecting better qualified, more militant appearing blacks.

Walters expressed the sentiment of most black Milwaukeeans. He said, "Employers tend to hire the high yellow black to be their showpiece—their figurehead nigger."

Blacks say the city often hires blacks to console the black community. Some of them refer to such jobs as "pacifiers."

Liddell said, "Blacks who do have responsible positions don't have much of a voice. Their positions have an air of gratuity. They're just consolation jobs."

Once hired, blacks say they are still faced with racist practices from their supervisors. Some say excessive pressure from supervisors often causes blacks to quit and seek employment elsewhere.

Others report that employers often use lateness, absenteeism, or negative attitudes as reasons for firing blacks.

Mrs. Nancy Hobson, 3847 N. 18th St., said, "I know discrimination exists on my job. They use any little infraction to fire black girls."

As for absenteeism and tardiness, she said, "In lots of cases there have been white girls who have taken more than the allotted number of sick days and have been late often. After we were laid off, these white girls were called back. The blacks weren't."

Naming the firm for which she worked, she asked, "Is there really discrimination? I say there is."

Unequal opportunity discriminatory hiring practices and racism on the job are only part of the perplexing black employment situation.

Howard E. Turner, 23, of 331 W. Clarke St., pointed out that "employment as a major problem in the community is complicated by a very large number of people with no technical or professional skills."

To many blacks, this is a symptom of the big wheel turning. It begins to operate early in the black child's life and inevitably, they say, molds him into an "economic serf."

Odell H. Johnson, 3300-A N. 11th St., shares this view. He said, "The system denies our children the chance to get a decent education. And this is the first step in getting a job."

He added, "The people on the employment level reinforce this by giving tests based on an education the inner city blacks are not getting."

Unemployable blacks often ask, "Why do I have to pass an aptitude test to drive a truck or to watch bottles pass along a conveyor?"

PORTRAIT OF BLACK MILWAUKEE—III: LANDLORD: WHITE WHO APPEARS WHEN RENT IS DUE

(By Mack Alexander)

"It's a shame before God the way they have to live down in the 8th ward. People are living like animals down there with the rats and roaches."

This remark was made by a man who lives on the periphery of the ghetto. He used to live there, but he was able to move out.

But there are many others who aren't so lucky. They're either at the bottom of the income scale, on welfare, or are elderly blacks living on Social Security.

SO POOR REMAIN

So the poor remain, to live with the rats and roaches. They remain to deal with their "terrible landlords."

With a few exceptions, blacks describe the landlord as a white man who stays out of sight until the rent is due. They also say he never keeps his promises.

Friday evening shoppers at a supermarket on N. 3rd St., made these comments:

"I only see my landlord when the rent is due."

"When I asked my landlord to fix the windows last fall, he told me to fix them myself because he didn't have the money."

"Landlords are trying to make as much money as they can out of these old shacks. When you ask them to paint, they bring some paint over and tell you to do it yourself."

"The only thing my landlord ever fixed was the bathroom. I guess he thought that was pretty important."

GET BETTER RESPONSE

All blacks are not tenants. Some own their own houses. Those who make good wages and rent get better response from their landlords. They're somewhat beyond the clutches of the system.

Others like Lewis Limmit, 1516 W. Lloyd St., are not. Limmit has arthritis and cannot work. His wife is also disabled. They have seven children. The family receives \$284 per month in welfare funds to live on. Welfare also pays the rent on the house the Limmits live in.

Limmit said he moved into the house eight months ago. He said the landlord promised to make repairs then. The pictures tell the story.

They also raise the question: Who reaps the rewards?

James Richardson, a member of the Walnut Improvement Council, provides an answer. He said, "The system operates to help the slumlord (absentee) landlord gut the blacks."

The poor condition of many houses adds another burden—high heating bills—upon those who can least afford it.

TYPICAL CASE

Here's a typical case:

A woman lives in the 6th ward with her eight children. She gets \$250 each month from "the welfare" to live on.

She said the house she lived in ought to be condemned. The interior needs painting, the walls are crumbling, and it needs rewiring.

She said the house is impossible to heat. Last winter her gas bill average \$90 per month.

Welfare pays \$104 monthly to her white landlord.

Blacks have little faith in the city building inspector's office. They say inspectors don't come often enough. When violations are reported, blacks claim the landlords don't respond anyway.

To get around making repairs, landlords threaten them with eviction or with increased rent, blacks say.

THREATENED EVICTION

Mrs. Lillian Howard, 2723 N. 2nd St., said her landlord threatened to evict her when she asked to have a sink installed in the bathroom. She also wanted the gas heater replaced because inspectors told her it was a fire hazard.

The heater was not replaced and the sink was not installed.

Why does Mrs. Howard continue to live there? She can't find anyone else to rent to her. She is on welfare and has five children. As a tenant, she is an untouchable.

The housing crisis in the inner city is primarily one of need. The black population has increased, but the availability of houses is

steadily decreasing. The houses that are being torn down are not being replaced at a rate sufficient to keep up with the demand. And the blacks who need houses are unable to buy them even if they were available.

Richardson, who has been working with the inner city housing problem for nearly 12 years, said the large black family will never be able to buy or rent a decent home under the present system.

He said such a family is barred from personal Federal Housing Administration (FHA) loans because of low wages and poor credit ratings.

Many blacks feel landlords cannot be made fully responsible for the blight of inner city houses. The tenants have a responsibility too, they say.

The Rev. Ernest W. Glenn, Jr., pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church, 1789 W. Walnut St., said, "The problem is a landlord problem and a tenant problem."

He said the landlords don't really like the people they're renting to. The tenants sense this, he said, so they don't try to protect his property.

A young black summed the problem up this way:

"You can't buy a house because you don't have the money. You can't rent a decent place because you don't have the money. You can't get a good job to make the money because you don't have the education. It's a vicious circle."

To solve the problem, Arthur Whitehead, Jr., said, "If the landlords can't afford to keep up the houses, they should be condemned. The tenants should be moved out and the houses should be torn down."

In the meantime, the oppressing need persists.

PORTRAIT OF BLACK MILWAUKEE—IV: ATTITUDE TOWARD POLITICS MARKED BY DISTRUST

(By Mack Alexander)

"Mistrust" is the word that labels black Milwaukeeans' attitude toward the political system.

"Unresponsive to the needs of blacks" is their view of the people who run the system. "Excluded" is what they say about their participation in the system.

A black beautician who operates a shop on N. 3rd St. said she had given up on the system. She gave vent to her frustration with these words:

"We are in a world of hurt down in this ghetto and we don't have anybody to hear our cry."

NIXON DISMISSED

Milwaukee blacks dismiss Nixon as another head of the white power structure and say that he gives less than token consideration to blacks.

James Walker, 2822 N. 26th St., an ex-Job Corps trainee, said, "I don't think he is serious about helping the black man. He's shutting down too many of the programs that were helping blacks."

An inner city schoolteacher said that anything that Nixon would do to help the black man would be out of political necessity. If he were really serious about helping black people, Nixon would be working to upgrade education in the inner city schools, he said.

Frank Mitchell, 1537 W. Atkinson Ave., said, "From what he has done, he hasn't shown any concern for the black people."

Blacks view revenue sharing as another attempt by the system to insure that blacks do not have a voice in deciding where the money is spent.

In explaining this attitude, Mitchell said, "Sure, you can let the cities have money. But who's going to handle the program? The money isn't going to get to the poor people."

Robert Thomas Jr., manager of Robbys Drive-In, said that the idea is good in theory

but will not work because it depends on the same system that has already shown an unwillingness to solve the problems of the inner city.

The Rev. Ernest W. Glenn Jr. points out, "The idea is a good one. But I have no faith in the state as far as the minorities are concerned."

The mayor of Milwaukee tends to rate higher in the black community than does the president. Yet blacks are unsure of his concern for the black population.

James Binns, of 2512 N. 11th St., says, "Mayor Maier is a ball of confusion."

Many blacks say they hardly ever get a sympathetic voice from City Hall. But they do feel that the mayor is sincerely trying to make the Model Cities program successful.

Mitchell explains that since the Milwaukee black population is increasing, the mayor is becoming more attentive to the blacks. However, Mitchell commented, "His overall response hasn't been too impressive and it's not the type of response the black community needs."

Other blacks believe that the mayor is only trying to pacify the black community by appointing blacks to unimportant jobs.

Thomas explained it this way: "I think the mayor recognizes that he has a lot of blacks on the payroll with irrelevant jobs. He can only say that he colored City Hall black."

James Richardson, 1811 N. 11th St., said the mayor is willing to talk with you when he knows that you are serious about an existing problem.

Odell H. Johnson, 3300-A N. 11th St., said, "I like what he says, especially about the city's not getting its fair share of the tax money in terms of need."

NOT BEING REPRESENTED

Overall, blacks say they are misrepresented and underrepresented at City Hall.

Mrs. Willie P. Hill, owner of an inner city beauty salon, said, "I personally feel that the black people are not being represented. I think our aldermen and supervisors don't give a damn about the nigger."

Blacks point out the need for more black representation. The Rev. John B. Liddell, 2746 N. 21st St., said, "In the city as a whole I don't think the black man has nine-tenths of the representation he ought to have."

One inner city church leader said that all wards populated by blacks should have black aldermen. He said at least three more wards could have black aldermen.

Besides more aldermen, blacks want more community representation on the School Board, black judges and more blacks in the Police Department.

WANT WORKERS

But as blacks will quickly point out, they don't want just any black representing the community. They want people who will work to solve the problems with schools, housing, police relations and community development.

Blacks say that black aldermen are not speaking out on the needs of the black community.

James Davison, one of the founders of the coalition for More Representative Government, said, "I can't understand why (Ald.) Vel Phillips would vote against low income housing when her ward has some of the poorest houses in the city."

Many ask what black aldermen are doing to better housing conditions. Others want to know why the conditions in the inner city schools are not being improved.

Mitchell suggests that it is a communications problem. He said, "I don't see much communication between the black aldermen and their constituents."

URGES THEIR SUPPORT

Prince, 2861-A N. Hubbard St., (who uses no last name) said he would like to see the

black aldermen giving public support to Model Cities, the Cream City health program and other community action efforts.

Mrs. Hill said there should be a community-wide effort to educate blacks to participate in the political activities of the city. She said many blacks feel helpless because they don't know what they can do to help themselves.

Pointing out that the black aldermen should make themselves more visible to the black community, Prince said, "I would like to see an information center in the black community helping blacks to become more aware of the society they live in."

Many blacks point out along with Glenn that the black community is "politically naive."

According to William Green, a member of the Greater Galilee Baptist Church, the situation would remain pretty much the same unless blacks were made aware of the political realities of their environment.

PORTRAIT OF BLACK MILWAUKEE—V: HOSTILITY MARS POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

(By Mack Alexander)

Inner city blacks perceive policemen as oppressors, not as protectors.

An elderly black who spends a lot of time walking on N. 3rd St. said, "Good police-community relations do not exist. Anyone who says they do has rocks in his head."

Inner city blacks don't have rocks in their heads.

Recalling incidents of police harassment that she observed, Mrs. Willie P. Hill, said, "Policemen must feel we are a bunch of animals for them to antagonize."

Overt police brutality appears to be on the decline in the black community. But for those who live in the highly patrolled areas, police harassment is very much routine.

Discussing police-community relations with three black mothers, Mrs. Hill said, "The police are aggravating the young black male and do not respect the black woman." The others agreed.

A working mother said she must do her washing at a coin laundry at night. She said policemen have yelled to her to get off the streets, saying, "You ought to do your washing during the day."

A mother of five school age children said policemen entered her house through a window to collect for parking tickets. In other contacts with policemen, she said, they addressed her as "bitch" and used her first name.

Between the young black male and the policemen there is cold war. One young black described the relationship as a standoff with the policemen having the upper hand.

Mrs. Viola Taylor, 2544 N. 22nd St., explains that the police are agitating the already hostile attitude the young blacks have toward them by arresting too many of them for minor incidents.

She said, "Policemen don't give the youngsters credit where credit is due."

The Rev. John R. Liddell, 2746 N. 21st St., said, "Everybody being picked on by the police is not a lawbreaker."

"I have every respect for the police," he continued, "but when they don't respect the people, they should not be policemen."

Arthur Whitehead Jr., 26, of 2747-A N. 16th St., said that poor police-community relations existed because the people do not trust the policemen.

Mrs. Taylor agreed, but said, "People are afraid of the police department because they have seen too much brutality."

According to Howard E. Turner, 331 W. Clarke St., blacks distrust the Fire and Police Commission because they feel that the commission is not responsive to complaints against policemen.

Odell H. Johnson, 3300-A N. 11th St., re-

calling times when he wanted to file countercharges against policemen, said, "I wouldn't waste my time with the present system."

Blacks feel that police interest in protecting blacks is lagging. They say the community is used as a training ground for young policemen who don't care about the people.

"Too many rookie cops are assigned to the inner city," according to Mrs. Lillian Howard, 2733 N. 2nd St.

Other blacks said that policemen don't try to get to know the people.

Liddell said, "There are too many policemen who just ride through and sneer on everything."

Mrs. Taylor said a better relationship could be developed if policemen tried to be more friendly.

"There are too many car riders and not enough beat walkers," she said.

Blacks say policemen are negligent in answering calls for help from the black community.

One mother said she experimented to find out if the police reacted faster for whites than for blacks. She said she concocted two incidents—one involving a white-owned store on 3rd St., and the other involving black-owned property. The police, she said, came right away for the first incident but showed up 20 minutes later for the second one.

Mrs. Katherine Brewster, 2808 N. 18th St., said, "I don't think they respond when you need them. They get to blacks when everything is over with."

Many blacks want to see more black policemen patrolling the black community. But as they point out, "being black is not enough." They would like to see what Mrs. Taylor called "the friendly policeman who knows the people on his beat."

Calling for more police protection, Mrs. Brewster said, "We need policemen who understand the given situation in each neighborhood."

Other blacks said that police-community relations would not be improved unless the police department is reorganized.

Many called for the removal of Chief Harold A. Breier.

Johnson said, "I think we need to get rid of Breier. He talks about his police department being a community relations group, but the people know it is not."

Blacks feel that police-community relations could be improved by assigning more black policemen to the community. They feel mutual understanding could be provided through the use of "beat walkers instead of car riders." And they want the policemen to respond faster when they call for them.

Blacks feel that policemen are not in the community to protect them, but to oversee them. Many say they are antagonized by the tactical squad.

A black shoe repairman, counting the squad cars as they pass his shop, said, "I can't stand them, but I can't get along without them."

PORTRAIT OF BLACK MILWAUKEE—VI: PROBLEM SEEN AS ONE OF MOTIVATION, SELF-HELP

(By Mack Alexander)

"The development of a viable black community is necessary to the growth of Milwaukee. And it should be a major concern of the city."

"The task is a difficult one. It is a major one. It requires the genuine support of the decision makers. And it requires a sincere determination of priorities in the black community."

"It is rather late to ponder 'deferred and exploding dreams,' in the words of poet Langston Hughes. But there still is time to deal with realities."

So concluded Mack Alexander, a black in-

tern reporter, after a several week study of Black Milwaukee. He tells of other personal conclusions in this final article of a six part series.

The residents of Black Milwaukee identify their needs simply as better education, more and better housing and more and better jobs.

These are desperate needs.

Certainly, they would make life more tolerable in the community. But the problem goes much deeper.

The solution is not more handouts. As Miss Daria Porter, 308 W. Burleigh St., explained, "The programs are providing blacks with the things they need, but they are not motivating blacks to help themselves."

PROBLEMS OF NEED

The problems of housing, jobs and the schools are urban problems. They are problems of need and are not necessarily black problems. And they will not be solved by the system only providing for the needs.

The problem in the black community is a human problem.

Mrs. Willie P. Hill recognized the nature of the problem when she said, "We need some kind of educational program that will educate the adults in civic responsibilities."

Adults should be in the position to provide and plan for their children. If the city, the poverty programs, and the black community wish to put first things first, they should try to meet the needs of the adults first.

It is adults who must vote, work, and buy houses.

"It is the parents," said Mrs. Doris Adams, 3294 N. 10th St., "who are responsible for the education of their children."

Black Milwaukee is a rootless community. The people move from flat to flat. They don't re-register to vote. They take very little responsibility for their schools. They tend to take less responsibility for local order, safety and community improvement.

Again, these are adult responsibilities.

LITTLE SCHOOL PRESENCE

Blacks generally don't own the houses they live in. There is little black presence in the schools. They don't own or operate any substantial business in the community. And the community is patrolled primarily by white policemen.

Aside from taverns and churches, there is little in the community that blacks can call their own. There is little to motivate them to assume adult responsibilities.

Helping the people obtain some roots in the community should be the immediate objective of any poverty program.

It must be adult oriented.

Urban renewal and Model Cities programs that provide for local involvement but not for local ownership will only add to the built-in rootlessness of the black community.

Perhaps, as James Richardson, 1811 N. 11th St., said, "All housing programs in the community should have some provision whereby the tenants could become owners."

To further the development of a viable black community in Milwaukee, all symbols of exclusion, exploitation and oppression should be discouraged.

Miss Dianne Brown, 23, discussing a credit problem she had with a local merchant, said, "There are too many cheap stores operated by white people in the community."

The community needs evidence of freedom from economic exploitation.

Black ownership and management of businesses in the community should be encouraged.

BLACK BUSINESS

And blacks must begin to support those black merchants already struggling in the community.

"As long as we're begging," Robert Thomas Jr. said, "we'll get just what beggars get—crumbs." He operates Robbys Drive-in Restaurant at 2645 Teutonia Ave.

Good police-community relations are the responsibility of the whole community. So is effective law enforcement.

The efforts to improve this problem in the black community have failed. Perhaps they failed because community participation was absent.

The Rev. John B. Liddell, 2746 N. 21st St., said, "The entire police department needs revamping."

Any reorganization of the department should provide for community participation. Groups from the area could be used to help improve police-community relations by interpreting the needs and attitudes of the community.

Since policemen are public servants, the community should have some voice in selecting them. Then the community might begin to view policemen as "protectors" instead of "oppressors."

PEOPLE MUST HELP

Any effort to develop a viable black community in Milwaukee will require the cooperation of the community. The community itself must be willing to examine its own hangups.

For black Milwaukeeans to "check themselves out," according to Howard E. Turner, 331 W. Clarke St., "is their greatest challenge."

The community's first effort should be to determine its own needs. Secondly, the community should decide what type of programs could best solve these problems.

The community should also take a hard look at existing programs to determine if these programs are accomplishing what they set out to accomplish.

In this respect the community should take a close look at the people who are directing those programs. The absence of professionally trained blacks is all too obvious.

The community should seriously question any program that does not provide for maximum use of the professionally trained blacks already in the community.

Any community involvement program should encourage a working relationship between the untrained and the trained blacks. It is these two elements of the community that must come together and work toward developing self-direction.

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING— POSITION PAPER OF THE COM- MITTEE OF HOSPITALS OF BROOKLYN TO ERADICATE LEAD POISONING

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, throughout the Nation, there are groups—composed of professionals, of laymen, of parents, of concerned citizens—which have recognized the peril of childhood lead poisoning and which are working to end its deadly grip on the children of our decaying cities.

The disease's victims are almost exclusively, children under the age of 7, who pick up and chew the sweet-tasting paint and plaster chips which fall from the walls and ceilings of their dilapidated dwellings. These chips are tainted by lead-based paint. The result is absorption of lead into the bloodstream.

Some 400,000 children nationally are estimated by the Department of Health,

Education, and Welfare to exhibit undue blood levels; 16,000 require treatment now. This year lead poisoning will take the lives of 200 of them. Another 800 will be so severely injured that they will require permanent care. Another 3,200 will suffer moderate to severe brain damage, requiring years of special care.

In my own city of New York, the Committee of Hospitals of Brooklyn To Eradicate Lead Poisoning—made up of 14 hospitals—has recently adopted a position paper, entitled "The Eradication of Childhood Lead Poisoning." This paper has been prepared for the committee by Dr. John E. Allen, director, Pediatrics Outpatient Department, Kings County Hospital; Dr. Celia Deschin, Brooklyn-Cumberland Hospital; Dr. Felix Feldman, Coney Island Hospital; G. Herbert Gaton, director of social services, Pediatrics Outpatient Department, Kings County Hospital; and William F. Green, M.S.W., St. Mary's Hospital.

As the committee's statement says:

Lead poisoning is a completely preventable medical, social, and economic disease.

And, as it continues, in strong language which I completely endorse:

Everyone from the President of the United States to the last man of us—must try to break the gripping chains of bureaucracy and priority, to at once rid ourselves of this completely preventable disease. We cannot allow for less than eradication if we are to save the children.

The Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, Public Law 91-695, authorizes \$30 million for fiscal year 1972 to save our children. It must be funded.

The position paper of the Committee of Hospitals of Brooklyn To Eradicate Lead Poisoning, entitled "The Eradication of Childhood Lead Poisoning," follows:

THE ERADICATION OF CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

INTRODUCTION

The material that you are about to read represents the combined work of the Committee of Hospitals of Brooklyn to Eradicate Lead Poisoning.

Lead Poisoning is a completely preventable medical, social, and economic disease. It occurs among children who are old enough to walk but not mature enough to be discriminating about what they eat. The necessary ingredients for the occurrence of lead intoxication are a young child with pica (eating of non-food substances), and old dilapidated housing with peeling, lead containing paint and plaster. The disease can be completely eradicated, primarily by the elimination of poor housing.

Obviously, the cost of such a total program would be very large. This, however, must be evaluated in terms of what is already being spent on long term hospitalization of threatened and affected children, screening programs and patch work repairs on inadequate housing that remains a potential menace. It is clear that lead poisoning is not merely a health problem but a deeply rooted social, economic and education equation which will be solved only through the combined involvement of housing, social and education as well as health agencies.

The three statements presented in this position paper are designed to: inform you, to arouse, and involve you along with this committee and every responsible segment of our city and nation who cares—in the struggle that it will take to move the agencies and

agents of power in this nation to remove this preventable malady from our midst.

Everyone from the President of the United States to the last man of us—must try to break the gripping chains of bureaucracy and priority, to at once rid ourselves of this completely preventable disease. We cannot allow for less than eradication if we are to save the children.

THE CAUSE AND EFFECT OF LEAD POISONING IN CHILDREN

Lead Poisoning in early childhood is a chronic disease which may involve most of the organs of the body including the brain, intestine, the kidney, the blood forming organs, and the heart.

Lead ingestion by young children is invariably associated with the phenomenon of pica, eating non-food material such as lead containing chips of old peeling paint and plaster. Since only a small amount of lead is absorbed from the intestine following each ingestion, repeated intake is necessary for intoxication to occur. It begins to accumulate significantly after 6 weeks of ingestion, and symptoms may occur in about 3 months. This further amplifies the need to identify these children early because of the significant damage that can take place between ingestion and the appearance of symptoms. A few chips of paint may contain an excess of 100 times the safe amount of lead which may be ingested daily. Once the body has acquired an excessive load, the lead is stored in the tissues, chiefly bone, and is excreted in the urine, very slowly, over a long period of time.

When the lead load is sufficient, it causes overt intoxication with widely diffuse manifestations, such as constipation, anemia, kidney problems, vomiting, lethargy, convulsions, coma and, at times, mental retardation and even death. Children with evidence of intoxication must be hospitalized and promptly treated. Currently, efforts are being directed toward early detection of children with increased body lead, but before they demonstrate overt signs of poisoning. It has not been clearly established, but it is possible that long sustained low lead levels may be associated with long term, low grade brain toxicity. Some of the disruptive children in our schools may in fact, be examples of the subclinical effects of lead. These youngsters might have been spared the problems of adjustment that they now experience if they had been identified and promptly removed from their lead containing environment. In addition, they need to be helped with medication to assist in clearing the lead from their tissues to prevent the occurrence of severe toxic manifestations. These aims can be accomplished on an outpatient basis only if these children can be returned to housing that is lead free.

THE SOCIAL ASPECT OF CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

The persistence of lead poisoning in preschool children living in our urban ghettos is one of the most significant indices of how far we still have to go to obtain optimum health for our children. The families of the children at risk are, for the most part, without the financial resources to provide their growing children during, and after conception, with the proper nutrition, housing, and other basic essentials to enable them to develop normally, both physically and mentally. Poverty remains implicated as the major cause of lead poisoning.

Whenever we discuss health care in general and lead poisoning in particular, we are obligated to place heavy emphasis on a number of factors that are technically outside of the pure health consideration, but they nevertheless play a significant role in retarding the delivery of acceptable health care. The major cause of lead poisoning in children is inadequate, deteriorating housing which has

not been corrected because of lack of funds. The fact is that so long as billions are going into defense when the health of the country requires the reconstruction of our slums, equality for minority groups, and the reconstruction of our economy, lack of "budget" is no excuse for the failure to remedy housing that kills young children and deprives them of their full potential. That this state of affairs continues to exist is but another example of the need to reorder our priorities so that they relate to the needs and concerns of people. The social ramifications of lead poisoning reaches into every aspect of ghetto community life, where the ill effects of poverty and poor housing dominates every phase of daily life.

It is apparent that the problem of lead poisoning reaches into and challenges the functioning of so many of our governmental institutions, and that it must be seen as much more than a medical problem and recognized for the tremendous socio-economic governmental phenomenon that it is. We have seen sincere efforts made by some of our public health and other governmental officials stymied because of the bureaucracy, low priority and fragmentation of services that result in draining off the gains that could be made toward solving the problem. We must find a way to coordinate the efforts being made by various groups and governmental agencies into the effective vehicle that would end the fragmentation that is hurting the efforts of so many. We need the governmental officials, the politicians, the community, and the health agencies to work from an informed coordinated central base and short of this we will simply continue fragmentation of effort and service by various well-intentioned groups and in the end do very little toward the eradication of lead poisoning.

THE DOLLARS AND "SENSE" COST OF LEAD POISONING

The menace of lead poisoning and its tragic effects on the children of our ghetto communities, is not only a serious medical and social problem, but it is also a very serious economic problem that should be of concern to all. It is often difficult to maintain a high level of interest in a problem that does not affect oneself directly. So it must be made clear that we are all affected, at least financially, by the continued existence of lead poisoning.

The price that we are paying to handle it by current methods may be above and beyond what it would cost to eliminate it at its source. It has been clearly established that old and deteriorating housing conditions where the paint and plaster are peeling from their surfaces, is the source of the lead that poisons and intoxicates the children. If this source were not available, there would be no lead poisoning. It is this fact that makes lead poisoning a completely preventable disease.

That our society continues to tolerate a lethal poison within our midst is a terrible commentary on our order of priorities; a willful disregard for the loss that we all inevitably suffer when potential human resources are unfulfilled, maimed, and rendered dependent on the society.

The present method of treating this illness consists of two parts: firstly, medical treatment that retards the effect of the lead poison; and secondly, the period that the child spends in the hospital after treatment while his home is being repaired. The first process takes about 7 days to complete; the second requires as many as 50 days; which is a total of approximately 57 days that the child may spend in the hospital because of lead poisoning. It should be noted that many children have returned to homes that have not been repaired and have re-ingested the poisoned paint or plaster and have had to be hospitalized again and again.

We know that almost every child that is hospitalized with lead poisoning is eligible for Medicaid. Since hospital rates are frequently in excess of \$100.00 per day and the typical hospital stay is 57 days per child, it can cost more than \$5,700.00 per child. Even if the length of the hospital stay is cut in half it would still be over \$3,000.00 per child. Repeated admissions, of course, double and triple these figures. These figures must be looked at in relationship to the cost of rehabilitating an apartment which has been estimated by private contractors at approximately \$2,000.00 per unit. As has been repeatedly stated above, the only way to insure against lead poisoning and its tragic effect is to remove the poisoned substances from the apartment. When we contrast the cost of \$2,000.00 to do this against the \$5,700.00 or more per child that can be spent to treat it medically (these figures do not take into account the loss of potential because of the irreversible damage to the children and the proportion of deaths that regularly occur) the gross misallocation of resources becomes clear.

Indeed, the figures that we are presenting here suggest that for every child hospitalized with lead poisoning who stays the time required to have his home repaired, we are spending enough money to completely renovate 3 apartments. Here we have only discussed the financial aspect of lead poisoning. We must also consider the waste of medical and technical staffs which could be devoted to seeking methods to prevent and treat other illnesses (such as Sickle Cell Anemia).

In lieu of a sweeping new housing construction program, we must focus our energies on the project of rehabilitating effectively those dangerous homes in which our patients and children are forced to live. We must now discuss a serious apartment rehabilitation program that does not suffer from the fragmentation and lack of clarity that is hopelessly apparent in many of the programs presently in operation.

We should also consider the incalculable hardship visited upon the family of those children who are brain damaged. The endless clinic visits; the severe emotional strain of watching a once healthy child now functioning at less than his original capacity and the endless search for special schools that are too few in number to serve the children in need.

How much talent is wasted because of this absolutely preventable disease. It is the height of immorality to allow a completely eradicable disease like lead poisoning to exist unchecked within our midst—the price is too high and time is running out. . .

RECOMMENDATIONS

The body of the paper has already expressed our feelings that the priorities of this nation are not geared toward meeting the needs of the larger population. The existence of lead poisoning verifies this statement.

Lead Poisoning is completely preventable and the solution to the lead problem requires only one recommendation which we will state as: *The Elimination Of All Substandard Housing In This Country.*

There are interim programs to be initiated until the housing goal is completed. The children being treated for Lead Poisoning must not return to a poisoning environment after treatment. An extended care facility is essential if we are to stop the cycle of repeated lead ingestion and poisoning.

Funds must be made available to expand existing programs and to develop adequate community screening programs and concomitant back-up facilities. Appropriation of funds to implement the "Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act" (Public Law 91-695) must be immediately accomplished. The cost for hospital care is extremely high. Other sources of funds must be made available to eliminate environmental lead.

There are things each of us can do. If you

are a private citizen, you can write to your legislative leaders and urge them to pass legislation and appropriate funds to create better housing. If you are a physician or health worker, you can educate parents and colleagues to the dangers of lead poisoning. If you are the parent of a lead poisoned child you can take all precautions within your home to eliminate or lessen the dangers. Have your children checked at a clinic for lead poisoning. You can join or form a parent's action group to help pressure those who can bring about change. If you are a state or federal legislator you can use all of your power to appropriate the funds needed. If you are the President of this nation you can help change the priorities and use some of this nation's wealth to bring health and equal opportunity to millions of our citizens.

If you want further information as to how you can help, please write or call: *Lead Poisoning Information*, Kings County Hospital, 451 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn, New York—Att: Social Service, Pediatric OFD, Ground Floor, A Building, IN 2-4000, Ext. 6795, 6793, 6827.

PUERTO RICO AND SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATION

HON. HERMAN BADILLO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, within the near future we will be considering H.R. 1, a measure which calls for a wide range of revisions in our social security and welfare programs. Although considerable attention has been focused on these programs and this legislation, little consideration has been given to the manner in which American citizens in Puerto Rico are being treated.

As I have mentioned on numerous occasions, Puerto Rico is an integral part of the United States and the problems of poverty and economic development there have a very definite bearing on those same areas on the mainland. Past neglect and inequitable treatment of the 2.7 million American citizens in Puerto Rico have been major factors in the economic crisis currently gripping the island.

Consider the fact that an absolute limit on Federal payments to Puerto Rico under all the welfare categories was imposed when Puerto Rico was originally added to the social security program. Furthermore, the Federal share of the welfare program in Puerto Rico cannot exceed 50 percent, whereas it can reach as high as 83 percent for certain States.

In fiscal year 1971 the ceiling for Puerto Rico was raised to \$21 million and, next year, it will reach a maximum of \$24 million. The States, however, have open-ended appropriations with no arbitrary limitations. In addition, Federal participation is a minimum of 50 percent to a maximum of 83 percent.

If Puerto Rico were treated on the same basis as the States—as it should—it would qualify for the maximum 83 percent level. With the 50 percent limitation, Puerto Rico is contributing \$21 million for fiscal year 1971. However, if the island were treated on the same basis as the States, this \$21 million would rep-

resent only 17 percent and Puerto Rico would be entitled to receive an additional \$123 million for a total amount of \$144 million. Thus, we can see that Puerto Rico was short-changed by \$123 million during the fiscal year now ending. In fiscal year 1972, with the ceiling of \$24 million, the amount by which Puerto Rico will be cheated amounts to approximately \$141 million. That is, the island will only have \$24 million with which to work in programs for cash assistance to the aged, blind and disabled; all services; and AFDC, rather than the \$165 million to which it would be potentially entitled.

Although Puerto Rico participates in the medicare program on the same basis as the States, there is quite a different story with respect to medicaid. At present there is a \$20 million ceiling on payments to Puerto Rico. Although H.R. 1 raises this payment limitation to \$30 million, effective July 1, it will only keep Puerto Rico from moving backward and will simply maintain the 1967 level. Naturally, payments are open ended for the States. Furthermore, Puerto Rico is expected to pay 50 percent whereas the States vary from 50 to 83 percent of Federal aid. Here again, Puerto Rico would qualify for the 83 percent level and only contribute 17 percent.

Puerto Rico is statutorily excluded from the Prouty Amendment program which provides monthly cash benefits—\$48.30 for a single person plus an additional 50 percent for the spouse—for persons aged 72 and over who did not otherwise qualify for social security benefits. Approximately 80 percent of the people in this category in Puerto Rico are receiving some form of welfare assistance. It has been estimated that the total annual loss to Puerto Rico is between \$10 and \$12 million.

Congress has shown a callous disregard for the plight of Puerto Ricans and H.R. 1 simply perpetuates this gross inequity. There are special provisions for Puerto Rico under the new assistance programs whereby the amounts used in the family assistance plan and the aid to the aged, blind and disabled are pegged to the per capita income of the lowest of the 50 States. The fact of the matter is, however, that family and per capita income in Puerto Rico is significantly lower even than that of the poorest States. In the United States as a whole, only 20 percent of our families live on annual incomes of \$5,000 or less whereas in Puerto Rico two-thirds of the families live on \$5,000 or less. As statistics which I presented earlier this week show, the per capita personal income in Mississippi—the poorest State—in 1970 was \$2,561, nearly \$1,000 higher than Puerto Rico's figure of \$1,427. What sense is there, then, in basing Federal aid to Puerto Rico on the per capita income of a State far above that of the island?

It is no surprise that one out of every nine Puerto Ricans receives some form of welfare. In fact, HEW reported that, as of December 30, 1970, there had been a 37-percent increase in the number of Puerto Ricans on welfare over the previous 12 months.

However, these welfare payments—

restricted by arbitrary and unrealistic ceilings—have been clearly insufficient. For example, a family of six with an incapacitated husband receives \$67.60 per month plus \$1.25 for each school-age child, in addition to food supplements. Compare this with the slightly more than \$3,000 annual budget the Puerto Rico Department of Health's welfare division says was needed to meet minimal requirements for a family of six in 1969.

In view of the foregoing, it is very difficult to see how limiting Puerto Rico's participation in the family assistance provision of H.R. 1 to between 55 and 60 percent can represent any meaningful effort at breaking the poverty cycle or helping those on the island find the economic opportunity for which they are coming to the mainland in increasing

numbers. It seems perfectly clear that the inadequate treatment of Puerto Rico in H.R. 1 is bound to aggravate what is already a serious situation.

Mr. Speaker, in order that our colleagues may have a better understanding and appreciation of the discriminatory manner in which Puerto Rico is treated, I present herewith, for inclusion in the RECORD, some statistical data comparing the island's participation under major programs administered by the Social Security Administration with that of several States and the national average. After reviewing these figures it will be obvious that a clear case of discrimination exists against American citizens in Puerto Rico. I once again urge our colleagues to join with me in achieving fair and equal treatment for Puerto Rico.

I.—MAJOR PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, AVERAGE MONTHLY BENEFITS AS OF DECEMBER 1970

Beneficiaries	Puerto Rico	National	Mississippi	New York	California
Retired workers.....	\$76.15	\$118.10	\$91.15	\$128.50	\$120.80
Disabled workers.....	95.25	131.30	113.70	136.20	138.90
Children of retired workers ¹	17.16	44.73	24.67	58.93	52.40
Children of deceased workers ²	46.09	82.00	61.69	88.23	88.96
Children of disabled workers ³	16.40	38.81	29.47	45.15	43.98
Dependent spouses ²	28.95	59.40	47.70	68.05	63.10
Aged widows and widowers.....	74.05	101.70	82.00	108.70	104.20
Mothers ³	50.90	86.50	65.80	93.40	91.20

¹ Up to age 18, or 22 if full-time college student.

² Wives and husbands of retired or disabled workers.

³ Women receiving benefits of deceased workers because of children under their care.

Source: Office of the Commissioner, Social Security Administration, May 1971.

II.—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: RECIPIENTS OF MONEY PAYMENTS AND OF PAYMENTS TO INSTITUTIONS FOR INTERMEDIATE-CARE SERVICES AND AVERAGE AMOUNT PER RECIPIENT, DECEMBER 1970

Program	Puerto Rico	National	Mississippi	New York	California
Old-age assistance.....	\$18.25	\$77.60	\$49.65	\$104.90	\$116.95
Aid to the blind.....	13.60	104.35	59.45	135.85	160.10
Aid to permanently and totally disabled.....	13.45	96.55	58.55	126.55	138.65
AFDC.....	9.25	49.50	12.10	77.90	53.95

Source: Social Security Administration, May 1971.

“GREATER LOVE HAS NO MAN”: A
EULOGY TO A HERO POLICE
OFFICER

HON. JAMES R. GROVER, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Speaker, the Suffolk County Police Department in New York is only 11 years old and yet ranks in efficiency and morale among the Nation's finest.

It is a great department only because it is made up of able and dedicated career staff officers and bright and eager young career policemen.

On April 6, 1971, the life of one of the most promising careers was snuffed out by gunfire. Patrolman George A. Frees died answering a routine call in which his brave companion, Patrolman Robert Staab, was also critically wounded, and is the first life lost in the history of the department as the result of hostile gunfire in the line of duty.

George Frees was 30 years old, married and the father of three children. He was sworn to protect all law-abiding citizens.

Mr. Speaker, my father was a police officer for over 30 years. If he were here today he would join me in eulogy to George Frees in simply saying:

Greater love has no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

M.D.'S HELP CREATE AMBULANCE
CORPS

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have long espoused the need for an upgrading of emergency medical services in the District of Columbia. Recently I brought to the attention of this body the fact that, after an extensive campaign on the part of WWDC, all ambulances in the District must now be equipped with radio telephones that tie directly with the fire department switchboard.

This is a much needed move in the right direction, but we must not stop and rest on our laurels, especially when sav-

ing lives is involved. There is much room for improvement.

An article from the American Medical News of May 10, described the innovative steps taken by Houston, Tex., in an effort to provide the best possible emergency medical service.

I commend this article to my colleagues' attention.

M.D.'S HELP CREATE AMBULANCE CORPS

Houston, Tex., now boasts an elite 138-man corps of emergency medical technicians and 22 new ambulances, thanks to a community program made possible by the Harris County Medical Society.

The new city-owned corps made its debut last month after a three-year effort by the city and the medical society to combat the slow, inefficient, untrained, and exorbitantly priced fleet of privately operated ambulance operators.

Robert Donald, MD, who spearheaded the drive as chairman of the medical society's Emergency Medical Care Committee, said he believes Houston now has "one of the best systems the U.S. has to offer."

The specially trained "emergency medical technicians" are former firemen who volun-

teered for their new jobs. Although technically still members of the city fire department, they have been relieved of all fire-fighting duties, Dr. Donald said.

Dr. Donald said Houston's emergency ambulance corps was welded together after studying prototype models in Baltimore, Miami, and Jacksonville, Fla. "We put together what we think is the very best," he added.

"We (the medical society) got an ordinance passed and then the medical society took it upon itself, in conjunction with the city health department, to train firemen in intensive three-week courses in groups of 50," he added.

These courses, he said, consisted of demonstrations and lectures from members of the medical society and a final week in Houston's city-county hospital "to give them on the spot training."

In addition to the 138 firemen, similar courses were offered to private ambulance operators, some 24 of whom have been graduated.

Houston has purchased 22 new ambulances to aid the attendants, who are dispatched through the fire department switchboard, Dr. Donald said.

The basic fee for the new service is \$25,

Dr. Donald said, and the indigent are not billed. All billing is done by the city.

The effort to revamp Houston's ambulance service began three years ago at the request of the mayor. Following a 1½-year study by the medical society, recommendations for the current program were made.

CHANGING TIMES ARTICLE HELPFUL WHEN CONSIDERING REVENUE SHARING AND TAX ISSUES OF VARIOUS METROPOLITAN COMMUNITIES

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, as we consider the revenue-sharing proposal and the tax issues of various metropolitan communities, I believe the following article from the June 1, 1971, Changing Times will be a helpful yardstick.

[Figures in parentheses are percentages]

\$5,000 INCOME					
Income (State and local)	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank	
Baltimore	\$44 (0.8)	\$444 (8.9)	\$74 (1.5)	\$652 (11.2)	4
Boston	14 (0.3)	541 (10.8)	20 (0.4)	575 (11.5)	3
Chicago	25 (0.5)	281 (5.6)	144 (2.9)	450 (9.0)	10
Cleveland	50 (1.0)	263 (5.3)	80 (1.6)	393 (7.9)	16
Columbus, Ohio	50 (1.0)	213 (4.3)	64 (1.3)	327 (6.6)	20
Dallas	None	151 (3.0)	77 (1.5)	228 (4.6)	24
Denver	270 (5.4)	182 (3.6)	449 (9.0)	701 (13.9)	11
Detroit	100 (2.0)	251 (5.0)	128 (2.6)	479 (9.6)	8
Houston	None	139 (2.8)	77 (1.5)	216 (4.3)	25
Indianapolis	18 (0.4)	417 (8.3)	67 (1.3)	502 (10.0)	6
Jacksonville	None	179 (3.6)	84 (1.7)	263 (5.3)	23
Los Angeles	275 (5.5)	275 (5.5)	93 (1.9)	368 (7.4)	18
Memphis	None	274 (5.5)	140 (2.8)	414 (8.3)	14
Milwaukee	114 (2.3)	535 (10.7)	80 (1.6)	729 (14.6)	1
New Orleans	134 (2.7)	154 (3.1)	154 (3.1)	288 (5.8)	22
New York	36 (0.7)	284 (5.7)	134 (2.7)	454 (9.1)	9
Philadelphia	150 (3.0)	326 (6.5)	79 (1.6)	556 (11.1)	5
Phoenix	22 (0.4)	339 (6.8)	132 (2.6)	493 (9.8)	7
Pittsburgh	110 (2.2)	399 (8.0)	79 (1.6)	588 (11.8)	2
St. Louis	60 (1.2)	236 (4.7)	125 (2.5)	421 (8.4)	13
San Antonio	None	370 (7.4)	77 (1.5)	447 (8.9)	12
San Diego	306 (6.2)	83 (1.6)	391 (7.8)	700 (13.6)	17
San Francisco	307 (6.1)	92 (1.9)	400 (8.0)	800 (15.5)	15
Seattle	None	168 (3.4)	156 (3.1)	324 (6.5)	21
Washington, D.C.	27 (0.5)	210 (4.2)	103 (2.1)	340 (6.8)	19
25-city average	(0.6)	(5.9)	(2.0)	(8.5)	

\$15,000 INCOME					
Income (State and local)	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank	
Baltimore	\$626 (4.2)	\$1,331 (8.9)	\$155 (1.0)	\$2,112 (14.1)	2
Boston	416 (2.8)	1,624 (10.8)	47 (0.3)	2,087 (13.9)	3
Chicago	275 (1.9)	844 (5.6)	260 (1.7)	1,379 (9.2)	11
Cleveland	150 (1.0)	788 (5.3)	178 (1.2)	1,116 (7.5)	18
Columbus, Ohio	150 (1.0)	639 (4.3)	142 (0.9)	931 (6.2)	21
Dallas	None	454 (3.0)	162 (1.1)	616 (4.1)	24
Denver	302 (2.0)	810 (5.4)	326 (2.2)	1,438 (9.6)	10
Detroit	535 (3.6)	754 (6.0)	229 (1.5)	1,518 (10.1)	8
Houston	None	416 (2.8)	162 (1.1)	578 (3.9)	25
Indianapolis	218 (1.5)	1,251 (8.3)	121 (0.8)	1,590 (10.6)	7
Jacksonville	None	778 (5.2)	174 (1.2)	952 (6.4)	20
Los Angeles	244 (1.6)	825 (5.5)	203 (1.4)	1,272 (8.5)	15
Memphis	None	823 (5.5)	266 (1.8)	1,089 (7.3)	19
Milwaukee	701 (4.7)	1,604 (10.7)	176 (1.2)	2,481 (16.6)	1
New Orleans	101 (0.7)	401 (2.7)	312 (2.1)	815 (5.5)	22
New York	527 (3.5)	852 (5.7)	270 (1.8)	1,649 (11.0)	5
Philadelphia	450 (3.0)	979 (6.5)	180 (1.2)	1,609 (10.7)	6
Phoenix	261 (1.7)	1,016 (6.8)	235 (1.6)	1,512 (10.1)	9
Pittsburgh	310 (2.1)	1,197 (8.0)	180 (1.2)	1,687 (11.3)	4
St. Louis	327 (2.2)	708 (4.7)	230 (1.5)	1,265 (8.4)	17
San Antonio	None	1,109 (7.4)	162 (1.1)	1,271 (8.5)	16
San Diego	244 (1.6)	923 (6.2)	181 (1.2)	1,349 (9.0)	13
San Francisco	244 (1.6)	923 (6.2)	203 (1.3)	1,370 (9.1)	12
Seattle	None	504 (3.4)	281 (1.9)	785 (5.3)	23
Washington, D.C.	493 (3.3)	630 (4.2)	195 (1.3)	1,318 (8.8)	14
25-city average	(1.8)	(5.8)	(1.3)	(9.0)	

\$10,000 INCOME					
Income (State and local)	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank	
Baltimore	\$383 (3.8)	\$888 (8.9)	\$118 (1.2)	\$1,388 (13.9)	2
Boston	224 (2.2)	1,083 (10.8)	34 (0.4)	1,341 (13.4)	3
Chicago	150 (1.5)	562 (5.6)	208 (2.1)	920 (9.2)	11
Cleveland	100 (1.0)	525 (5.3)	133 (1.3)	758 (7.6)	18
Columbus, Ohio	100 (1.0)	426 (4.2)	106 (1.1)	632 (6.3)	20
Dallas	None	302 (3.0)	123 (1.2)	425 (4.2)	24
Denver	124 (1.3)	540 (5.4)	262 (2.6)	925 (9.3)	10
Detroit	305 (3.1)	503 (5.0)	183 (1.8)	991 (9.9)	9
Houston	None	277 (2.8)	123 (1.2)	400 (4.0)	25
Indianapolis	118 (1.2)	834 (8.3)	96 (1.0)	1,048 (10.5)	6
Jacksonville	None	479 (4.8)	132 (1.3)	611 (6.1)	21
Los Angeles	64 (0.6)	550 (5.5)	151 (1.5)	765 (7.6)	17
Memphis	None	549 (5.5)	208 (2.1)	757 (7.6)	19
Milwaukee	385 (3.9)	1,070 (10.7)	131 (1.3)	1,586 (15.9)	1
New Orleans	42 (0.4)	268 (2.7)	238 (2.4)	548 (5.5)	23
New York	256 (2.5)	568 (5.7)	208 (2.1)	1,032 (10.3)	7
Philadelphia	300 (3.0)	652 (6.5)	132 (1.3)	1,084 (10.8)	5
Phoenix	128 (1.3)	678 (6.8)	189 (1.9)	995 (10.0)	8
Pittsburgh	210 (2.1)	798 (8.0)	132 (1.3)	1,140 (11.4)	4
St. Louis	187 (1.9)	472 (4.7)	183 (1.8)	841 (8.4)	13
San Antonio	None	739 (7.4)	123 (1.2)	862 (8.6)	12
San Diego	64 (0.6)	616 (6.2)	135 (1.4)	815 (8.2)	16
San Francisco	64 (0.6)	615 (6.2)	151 (1.5)	830 (8.3)	14
Seattle	None	336 (3.4)	225 (2.2)	561 (5.6)	22
Washington, D.C.	250 (2.5)	420 (4.2)	151 (1.5)	821 (8.2)	15
25-city average	(1.4)	(5.9)	(1.5)	(8.8)	

\$25,000 INCOME					
Income (State and local)	Real estate	Sales	Total	Rank	
Baltimore	\$1,264 (5.1)	\$1,775 (7.1)	\$201 (0.8)	\$3,240 (13.0)	2
Boston	799 (3.2)	2,165 (8.7)	63 (0.2)	3,027 (12.1)	3
Chicago	525 (2.1)	1,125 (4.5)	325 (1.3)	1,975 (7.9)	15
Cleveland	250 (1.0)	1,050 (4.2)	234 (0.9)	1,534 (6.1)	18
Columbus, Ohio	250 (1.0)	852 (3.4)	187 (0.8)	1,289 (5.2)	21
Dallas	None	605 (2.4)	209 (0.8)	814 (3.2)	24
Denver	782 (3.1)	1,080 (4.3)	409 (1.7)	2,271 (9.1)	11
Detroit	995 (4.0)	1,005 (4.0)	288 (1.1)	2,286 (9.1)	10
Houston	None	555 (2.2)	209 (0.8)	764 (3.0)	25
Indianapolis	418 (1.7)	1,668 (6.7)	151 (0.6)	2,237 (9.0)	13
Jacksonville	None	1,077 (4.3)	224 (0.9)	1,301 (5.2)	20
Los Angeles	864 (3.4)	1,100 (4.4)	265 (1.1)	2,228 (8.9)	14
Memphis	None	1,097 (4.4)	337 (1.3)	1,434 (5.7)	19
Milwaukee	1,546 (6.2)	2,139 (8.6)	229 (0.9)	3,913 (15.7)	1
New Orleans	226 (0.9)	535 (2.1)	397 (1.6)	1,158 (4.6)	22
New York	1,421 (5.7)	1,137 (4.5)	348 (1.4)	2,906 (11.6)	4
Philadelphia	750 (3.0)	1,305 (5.2)	238 (1.0)	2,293 (9.2)	9
Phoenix	694 (2.8)	1,355 (5.4)	292 (1.2)	2,341 (9.4)	7
Pittsburgh	510 (2.0)	1,596 (6.4)	238 (1.0)	2,344 (9.4)	6
St. Louis	672 (2.7)	943 (3.8)	289 (1.1)	1,904 (7.6)	16
San Antonio	None	1,478 (5.9)	209 (0.8)	1,687 (6.7)	17
San Diego	864 (3.5)	1,231 (4.9)	237 (0.9)	2,332 (9.8)	8
San Francisco	864 (3.5)	1,230 (4.9)	265 (1.1)	2,859 (9.5)	5
Seattle	None	672 (2.7)	357 (1.4)	1,029 (4.1)	23
Washington, D.C.	1,163 (4.6)	840 (3.4)	248 (1.0)	2,251 (9.0)	12
25-city average	(2.4)	(4.7)	(1.0)	(8.1)	

PART II: FEDERAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND A PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL RESEARCH DATA BANK

HON. HAROLD R. COLLIER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I explained the need for a National Research Data Bank and explained H.R. 8732, a bill I introduced to establish one. I pointed out that during the fiscal year 1972 this country will spend \$17,681,373,000 in Federal funds for various types of research.

Today, I am including part two of my study. The tabulations that follow cover the Departments of Defense and Health, Education, and Welfare.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Military personnel:			
Military personnel, Army: Research and development.....	\$79,352	\$82,023	\$72,958
Military personnel, Navy: Research and development.....	62,454	65,871	61,131
Military personnel, Marine Corps: Research and development.....	498	554	503
Military personnel, Air Force: Research and development.....	202,477	194,319	178,307

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

Programs in this title fund the development, test, and evaluation of new and improved weapon systems and related equipment. They also provide for scientific research supporting defense functions and operations. Work is performed by Government laboratories, universities, industrial contractors, and nonprofit organizations.

Appropriations in this title support the research, development, test, and evaluation activities of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense agencies.

Since both uncertainty and risk are involved in pursuing and applying new technology, research and development programs are usually funded so that each year's resources support about 1-year's increment of the total program cost. Development of a new weapon system from initial definition to completion of testing and introduction into the operating forces may require 5 or more years.

The budget plans and estimated obligations under appropriations in this title for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Defense agencies, and the emergency fund are summarized as follows:

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Military sciences.....	\$506,438	\$511,913	\$555,500
Aircraft and related equipment.....	1,456,953	1,704,200	2,069,000
Missiles and related equipment.....	2,184,809	2,023,800	2,068,500
Military astronautics and related equipment.....	618,469	461,900	504,200

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Ships, small craft, and related equipment.....	\$317,005	\$324,100	\$496,000
Ordnance, combat vehicles, and related equipment.....	311,217	330,200	363,000
Other equipment.....	1,146,895	1,203,557	1,398,916
Programwide management and support.....	540,364	529,000	568,154
Emergency fund.....		50,000	50,000
Total obligations.....	7,082,150	7,138,760	8,073,270

Military sciences: This activity supports research of potential military application in the physical, mathematical, environmental, engineering, biomedical, and behavioral sciences. The research tasks selected are derived from an analysis of basic missions and corresponding technological requirements, as well as from a review of technical opportunities related to national security needs. Examples are: oceanography research to increase the future effectiveness of anti-submarine warfare systems; computer research for improved command, control, and communications; biomedical research in shock and trauma; behavioral science research to achieve improvements in methods for personnel training and selection; and materials research to provide improved structures and components for military systems.

The principal support for such in-house organizations as the Naval Research Laboratory and some of the Federal contract research centers such as Rand are also provided here. In addition to the amounts directly provided for in this activity, applied research is also performed by industrial contractors supported by certain allowable indirect costs which may be permitted under contracts funded by both the research, development, test, and evaluation and procurement appropriations.

Aircraft and related equipment: This activity funds research, development, test, and evaluation related to airframes, engines, avionics, and other installed aircraft equipment. It also funds applied research in supporting technologies including flight dynamics, advanced aircraft propulsion systems, avionics, advanced weapons, and biotechnology.

Systems commencing major development in 1972 include the joint service heavy lift helicopter, the Air Force A-X close air support aircraft, the LAMPS destroyer helicopter system, and the Army UTTAS logistics helicopter. Systems continuing full scale development in 1972 include the Navy F-14A fleet air defense fighter/interceptor and its F14B growth version, the S-3A antisubmarine warfare carrier based aircraft, the Air Force F-15 air superiority fighter, the B-1 advanced strategic bomber, and the F-5 international fighter. Programs nearing completion in 1972 include the Air Force F-111 tactical fighter, the C-5 logistic transport, and the Navy EA-6B electronic warfare aircraft.

Also funded in this activity are research and development centers such as the laboratories located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, the Naval Air Development Center at Johnsville, Pa., and

the Army Aviation Materials Laboratory at Fort Eustis, Va.

Missiles and related equipment: This activity provides for research, development, test, and evaluation of missile systems of all types. Major increases include the undersea long-range missile system to assure the continued invulnerability of our sea-based deterrent, the Navy Harpoon antiship missile and Agile air-to-air dogfight missile, and Army terminal homing guidance technology. The Safeguard antiballistic missile system, as well as other antiballistic missile system concepts, will be pursued to maintain the sufficiency of our strategic forces. Under continuing major development is the Aegis fleet defense missile system and the Army SAM-D missile system for air defense. Systems development declining or nearing completion are the Minuteman and Poseidon ballistic missile systems, the Navy Condor and Air Force Maverick air-to-surface missile systems, the Navy Phoenix air-to-air missile, the Air Force strategic short range attack missile, and the Army Lance surface-to-surface missile.

In addition to funding contracts with industry in the missile research and development program, this activity is a major source of financial support for the operation of certain test and evaluation facilities, such as the Western Test Range, the White Sands Missile Range, the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake, and the research and development programs at the Army's Redstone Arsenal.

Military astronautics and related equipment: This activity provides for programs directed toward the improvement of space technology for military purposes, and investigations and development of specific military applications of space vehicles. Major programs include military communications satellite systems and ballistic missile early warning systems. Continued support will be provided for flight experiment programs and ground based applied research and technology development programs in such areas as secondary power sources and navigation, guidance, sensor, reentry, and propulsion systems. Both contractual and in-house efforts relating to space technology are funded from the activity.

Ships, small craft, and related equipment: This activity provides for applied research, development, test, and evaluation of ship structures and equipment, including propulsion systems, communications, navigation, and ocean surveillance systems directly affecting ship operations. It includes the design, prototype fabrication, and performance evaluation of new types of ships, sonars, countermeasure devices, marine gas turbines, and nuclear propulsion plants. Development and testing of hydrofoil craft and surface effects ship prototypes will receive increased emphasis, as will anti-submarine warfare sensors, shipboard tactical communications, antiship missile countermeasures, and computer-aided ship designs. A significant portion of the effort at the Naval Ships Research and Development Center is funded under this activity.

Ordnance, combat vehicles, and related

equipment: This activity provides for the development, test, and evaluation of improved artillery, guns, rocket launchers, mortars, small arms, mines, grenades, torpedoes, nuclear and chemical munitions, and conventional air-launched weapons, as well as exploration and evaluation of new fuzes, propellants, explosives, detonators, dispensers, and armor.

Programs showing increases include lasers for the three services and advanced mines for both the Army and Navy. Undergoing continued development are improved gun systems for the Air Force and an austere version of the XM-803 main battle tank for the Army. Systems completing development are the MK-48 torpedo and the TOW and Dragon anti-tank weapons. This activity provides principal support for research and development activities at several Army arsenals and the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at White Oak, Md.

Other equipment: This activity provides for research, development, test, and evaluation of equipment not separately provided for under other activities. Examples of the types of programs funded here are ocean engineering systems and technology development, chemical and biological agent detection and protective devices, combat clothing, tactical data processing systems, communications equipment, improved logistics and materiel handling, mapping and geodetic systems, and biomedical projects. Showing substantial increases are the airborne warning and control system, electronic warfare countermeasures, tactical sensor systems for battlefield surveillance, and undersea surveillance systems. Much of the support for the research and development effort at the Army electronic research and development laboratories, the MITRE Corporation, and the Lincoln laboratories is provided under this activity.

Programwide management and support: For the Army and the Navy, this activity provides for those costs of operation, management, and maintenance of research, development, and test facilities which are not distributed directly to other budget activities. For the Air Force, it provides for certain costs of central administration such as the Air Force Systems Command headquarters and divisions, as well as several large research, development, test, and evaluation centers.

Emergency fund: The emergency fund enables the Secretary of Defense to support the exploitation of new scientific developments and technological breakthroughs and to provide for other unforeseen contingencies in the research, development, test, and evaluation programs.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Army:			
Military sciences.....	\$153,932	\$172,000	\$191,000
Aircraft and related equipment.....	77,734	130,900	206,000

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Missiles and related equipment.....	\$811,288	\$798,000	\$1,009,000
Military astronautics and related equipment.....	12,379	8,000	11,000
Ships, small craft, and related equipment.....	292	100	-----
Ordnance, combat vehicles, and related equipment.....	154,881	150,000	169,000
Other equipment.....	313,798	295,000	343,000
Programwide management and support.....	52,002	52,000	66,000
Total direct.....	1,576,306	1,606,000	1,995,000
Reimbursable (total).....	98,235	100,000	95,000
Total obligations.....	1,674,541	1,706,000	2,090,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Navy:			
Military sciences.....	139,002	133,000	140,000
Aircraft and related equipment.....	761,685	776,500	676,000
Missiles and related equipment.....	449,102	460,000	566,000
Military astronautics and related equipment.....	19,071	25,000	50,000
Ships, small craft, and related equipment.....	316,713	324,000	496,000
Ordnance, combat vehicles, and related equipment.....	105,062	90,000	100,000
Other equipment.....	243,525	224,000	263,000
Programwide management and support.....	156,806	140,500	162,000
Total direct.....	2,190,966	2,173,000	2,453,000
Reimbursable (total).....	65,908	140,000	135,000
Intrafund obligations.....	6,201	-40,000	-40,000
Total obligations.....	2,263,075	2,273,000	2,548,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force:			
Military sciences.....	141,577	141,000	143,000
Aircraft and related equipment.....	617,109	796,800	1,187,000
Missiles and related equipment.....	858,179	702,800	410,000
Military astronautics and related equipment.....	583,289	425,900	440,000
Ordnance, combat vehicles, and related equipment.....	51,274	90,200	94,000
Other equipment.....	268,087	381,300	465,000
Programwide management and support.....	319,042	326,000	329,000
Total direct.....	2,838,557	2,864,000	3,068,000
Reimbursable (total).....	223,103	230,000	188,000
Total obligations.....	3,061,660	3,094,000	3,256,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense agencies:			
Military sciences.....	71,927	65,913	81,500
Aircraft and related equipment.....	425	-----	-----
Missiles and related equipment.....	66,240	63,000	83,500
Military astronautics and related equipment.....	3,730	3,000	3,200
Other equipment.....	321,485	303,257	327,916
Programwide management and support.....	12,514	10,500	11,154
Total direct.....	476,321	445,670	507,270
Reimbursable (total).....	6,175	2,330	3,730
Total obligations.....	482,497	448,000	511,000
Emergency fund, Defense: Research and development contingencies.....		50,000	50,000
Civil Defense: ¹ Research, shelter survey, and marking: Research and development.....	4,091	3,522	3,700
Special foreign currency program: ² Research.....	1,209	1,310	3,169
Revolving and management funds:			
Navy industrial fund: Research.....	904,833	896,873	943,739
Air Force industrial fund: Research activities.....	59,996	152,400	169,200

¹ Provides for improvement of the technical basis for ongoing and potential future civil defense programs and operations.
² This appropriation provides dollars to be used exclusively for purchase from the Treasury of excess foreign currencies to finance undertakings which are of benefit to the Department of Defense.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Corps of Engineers—Civil—General investigations:			
Surveys:			
Navigation studies.....	\$3,738	\$4,550	\$4,700
Flood control studies.....	9,197	10,000	14,650
Beach erosion studies.....	417	450	500
Comprehensive basin studies.....	5,691	3,700	3,200
Special studies:			
Chesapeake Bay studies.....	157	1,600	4,000
Coordination studies with other agencies.....	623	700	950
Great Lakes water levels.....	198	245	435
Lake Erie-Lake Ontario Waterway, N.Y.....	70	200	200
National shoreline study.....	78	400	70
Northeast water study.....	671	1,300	2,300
Texas coast hurricane study.....	484	510	750
Texas water supply and pollution study.....	277	260	500
Westwide water study.....	-----	-----	200
Studies not budgeted in 1972.....	165	112	200
Collection and study of basic data:			
Stream gaging.....	350	355	370
Precipitation studies.....	683	350	400
Fish and wildlife studies.....	608	650	705
International water studies.....	191	190	234
Flood plain studies.....	6,067	6,200	7,350
Research and development:			
Coastal engineering research and development studies.....	2,614	3,500	4,300
Hydrologic studies.....	240	250	305
Civil works investigations.....	3,162	4,700	7,800
Mississippi River basin model:			
Construction.....	1	4	-----
Maintenance.....	64	65	67
Computer application studies.....	-----	150	-----
Mississippi River comprehensive studies.....	48	13	-----
Studies not budgeted in 1972.....	2,504	2,619	10
Undistributed reduction based on anticipated delays and savings in the regular survey program.....	-----	-500	-----
Total program costs, funded.....	38,288	42,573	54,196
Change in selected resources.....	1,809	-2,549	-277
Total obligations.....	40,097	40,024	53,919

Surveys: Navigation and flood control studies are made to determine the need and economic justification for proposed water and related land resource developments. Beach erosion control studies are undertaken to determine the need for shore protection and remedial measures at specific localities.

Comprehensive river basin studies provide for broad consideration of water and related land resource needs of river basins. They are coordinated with the related river basin planning efforts of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and other concerned agencies.

Special studies are made to resolve unique or especially complex water re-

sources problems. Funds are requested to continue seven special studies and for participation for the first time with the Department of the Interior in the westwide water study. This study is for the preparation of a general plan for comprehensive development of water resources of the Western United States. The Bureau of Reclamation has been assigned the responsibility for the study and has requested the cooperation and assistance of the Corps of Engineers.

Surveys are made in coordination with Federal, State, and local agencies and interests. They give appropriate consideration to present and future requirements for all beneficial uses of water and related land resources, including navigation, flood control, water supply, irrigation, water quality control, power, recreation, and fish and wildlife conservation.

Collection and study of basic data: Funds are transferred to the Geological Survey for installation, operation, and maintenance of stream gaging stations; to the Weather Bureau for hydrometeorological studies; and to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for pre-authorization studies of the effects of proposed projects upon fish and wildlife. The Corps of Engineers participates on a number of engineering and control boards that study and control international streams mutually affecting the United States and Canada. Information about the flood hazard, advice, and assistance are furnished to the States and local governmental agencies, upon their request, and to other Federal agencies for guidance in the management of flood plain areas to assure the best and safest use of such areas.

Research and development: Coastal engineering research and development studies deal with physical phenomena, techniques, basic principles, and remedial or control measures related to shore protection and improvement. The results of these studies are disseminated to interested Federal, State, and local agencies and individuals.

Civil works investigations are conducted to improve procedures for analysis of engineering data; to conduct research and training activities; to refine design methods; to develop better materials and practices for the construction, operation, and maintenance of water resource facilities; to investigate rapid excavation techniques by use of explosives in the construction of civil works projects; and to improve procedures used in formulating plans for water resources development. A hydrologic engineering center embraces the functions of hydrological research, training, methods systemization, special projects assistance, and ground water hydrology. A scientific and technical information center acquires published and unpublished literature; prepares and distributes abstracts, technical review, and evaluations; and answers inquiries for information from scientists and engineers to improve their knowledge of new developments in their fields.

The Mississippi River Basin model is

being maintained pending completion of computer studies and reports, for demonstrations, and for viewing by the general public. Funds requested will be used for minimum necessary maintenance of the model and for public access.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Corps of Engineers—			
Civil—Construction, general: ¹			
Coordination act studies (Fish and Wildlife Service).....	\$592	\$624	\$660
Coordination act studies (Fish and Wildlife Service).....	592	623	625
Corps of Engineers—			
Civil—General expenses:			
Executive direction and management: Special studies not budgeted in 1972.....	55		
Coastal Engineering Research Center.....	255	263	266

¹ This program provides for detailed studies and reports by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to determine the effects on fish and wildlife resources of water-control projects of the Corps of Engineers.

Coastal Engineering Research Center: The Center plans and conducts research in the field of coastal engineering, develops standards, and reviews technical reports as directed by the Chief of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Food and Drug Administration: Buildings and facilities: FDA Research Laboratory No. 1.....		\$1,800	\$2,900
Health Services and Mental Health Administration: Mental health (Research):			
Grants.....	\$84,796	90,600	92,400
Direct operations.....	26,797	26,426	26,942
Total.....	111,593	117,026	119,342

Grants: Grants are awarded on a project basis for clinical, psychopharmacological, service developmental, and behavioral research in mental illness and health. Clinical research centers, research in special areas such as alcoholism, drug abuse, and violence, child mental health, and general research support grants are also supported. Hospital improvement projects which are awarded to State institutions for the mentally ill are also supported from this subactivity. These projects are designed to improve the quality of care, treatment, and rehabilitation in State institutions.

Direct operations: Laboratory and clinical research are supported in this subactivity in the behavioral and biological sciences; for example, psychiatry, socioeconomic studies, neurobiology, and neurochemistry and in special mental health problems of narcotic addiction, alcoholism, neuropharmacology, and clinical psychopharmacology.

This subactivity also supports Institute staff who are responsible for the plan-

ning, development, and administration of the grant and contract programs.

A limited amount of the funds is used to support research on a contract basis. One such activity is the marihuana contract program designed to determine the behavioral and biological effects of marihuana. Payments to the National Institutes of Health Management fund are also supported in this subactivity.

HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Studies, training, and systems development:			
Grants and contracts.....	\$30,123	\$51,712	\$55,218
Direct operations.....	2,400	3,514	3,782
Program direction and management services.....	1,850	2,400	2,484
Total program costs, funded.....	34,373	57,626	61,484
Change in selected resources.....	8,195		
Total obligations.....	42,568	57,626	61,484

The National Center for Health Services Research and Development has been established as the principal agency within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to improve the organization, delivery, and financing of health services by stimulating and supporting research, development, demonstrations, and related training. The National Center is focusing on national priority problems in health services such as rising costs, unequal distribution and utilization of health services, inadequate methods for planning and decisionmaking, and shortages of professional personnel.

In order to focus research and development efforts effectively, the critical areas which are most likely to yield results on a national scale are being identified. To date these are: Development of experimental community health services systems; new, nationally acceptable types of health services manpower to expand physician services; simplified financing arrangements and effective cost containment methods; improved integration among health services institutions and among programs for ambulatory and inpatient care; nationally applicable methods of performance accounting, including an acceptable and usable index of health status; application of cost-effective health services technology; and training in health services research and development and in creative management of health services innovations.

Studies, training, and systems development. Grants and contracts. Research and development: Grants and contracts are awarded to public or private agencies, academic and other research organizations to conduct analyses of economic, social, and technological factors which affect the organization, financing, and utilization of health services. Large-scale research and development projects are directed primarily at containing the rate of increase of medical care costs, and developing community-based sys-

tems for delivering health services and improving the availability and utilization of care. Contracts will be awarded for the development of a cooperative Federal-State-local health statistics system.

In 1972, the National Center will expand its research and development effort into health maintenance organization-like settings. Emphasis will be on the development of information necessary for sound guidelines with respect to enrollment, scope of benefits, and use of services, measures of health care effectiveness, financing alternatives, resource supply and use, legal and market factors, information systems, and eligibility requirements. The increase will support research and development and evaluation of up to 24 health maintenance organizations.

Research and development training: Grants and contracts are awarded to institutions and to qualified scholars for supporting research and managerial training in the health services field.

Direct operations: This activity supports the staff which designs and directs the strategic program of research and development. The staff obtains high-level evaluation of all proposals, closely monitors contracts, reviews results, informs the professional community of significant progress, and identifies the next steps in research and development.

Program direction and management services: This activity provides the leadership and direction for the operation of the National Center, including central management services.

In thousands of dollars

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
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Advances and reimbursements:

Health services research and development.....	\$30	\$35	\$31
Research grants.....	1,106	1,559	1,525

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

In 1972 the NIH research institutes will initiate or expand activities in several high-priority program areas. The National Cancer Institute will expand research on viruses as a cause of cancer, continuing efforts to develop a vaccine or other means for preventing virus-induced cancers. The National Heart and Lung Institute will expand research in the area of arteriosclerosis and pulmonary diseases in an effort to predict and control the relationship between risk factors and the incidence of diseases of the heart and lungs. The National Institute of Dental Research will expand the efforts of the national caries program dedicated to the prevention of dental caries. Expansion in the study of biological effects of environmental pollutants will be continued—the laboratory space available for this research will double, enabling the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to initiate new programs in this research area. A major increase is planned for the National Institute of Child Health and Hu-

man Development for research in the biological, behavioral, and social processes of reproduction and contraception; and the study of diseases and other factors affecting the child under the age of six. The National Eye Institute will continue its research efforts in the diseases and disorders of the eye. The National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases will continue its activities in artificial kidney/chronic uremia research, and expand its research efforts in collaboration with the Indian Health Service at the Phoenix, Ariz., Medical Center. The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke will maintain a substantial level of research in the diseases and disorders of the nervous and sensory systems. The National Institute of General Medical Sciences will support research in the basic medical sciences, as well as such specialized areas as anesthesiology, radiology, and trauma. The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases will continue to provide support for research in respiratory, viral, and allergic diseases, and transplantation immunology. The research training grant programs of all research institutes reflect a reduction representing a transfer of institutional support funds from the categorical institutes to the institutional support program administered by the Bureau of Health Manpower Education, giving the schools greater flexibility in the use of these funds. Research resources will provide additional funds for operating general clinical research centers and primate centers.

The missions of the research institutes and divisions are carried out through the following funding mechanisms: Research grants are awarded to individual researchers in support of projects which have been reviewed by study groups composed of accomplished scientists, recommended for their high scientific merit and approved by disease-oriented national advisory councils. Fellowships are awarded to promising individuals preparing for a research career in the biomedical sciences. Training grants are awarded to academic or research institutions which have demonstrated the ability to design and conduct successful training programs in one or more of the biomedical sciences.

In addition to grants, the research institutes and divisions of NIH support biomedical research through direct operations which can be categorized as follows: Laboratory and clinical research is conducted in the institutes' laboratory facilities and in a commonly shared clinical center facility. Collaborative research and development projects are conducted by NIH researchers in collaboration with other Federal and non-Federal institutions largely through contracts and thus are strongly oriented toward the solution of specific health problems in areas where the state of knowledge is sufficiently advanced to permit a more directed approach. Other activities under direct operations include biometry, epidemiology, and field studies, international research, and biologics standards. Funds are also included for

program direction, research support and service activities, and review and approval of grants.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$84,416	\$100,005	\$105,624
Fellowships.....	4,499	3,798	3,348
Training.....	13,066	10,774	8,358
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	18,383	21,272	18,698
Collaborative research and development.....	77,484	92,177	91,755
Review and approval.....	2,639	2,937	3,112
Program direction.....	1,086	1,271	1,339
Total program costs, funded.....	201,573	232,234	232,234
Change in selected resources.....	-20,228		
Total obligations.....	181,345	232,234	232,234

The National Cancer Institute conducts, fosters, and assists research and training directed toward preventing, diagnosing, treating, and controlling cancer in man. These objectives are pursued directly within Government laboratory and clinical facilities and through universities, nonprofit research organizations, and commercial concerns supported with grants and contracts and include both laboratory and clinical studies.

Grants: Research: Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants and specialized research centers.

Fellowships: Postdoctoral and special fellowships will be supported, as will also career award and career development fellowships.

Training: Grants are awarded to accredited schools for training in such fields as surgery, pathology, radiobiology, radiotherapy, and internal medicine; and grants are awarded to research training centers for individual traineeships.

Direct operations: Laboratory and clinical research: Research includes laboratory research in the fields of biology, biochemistry, and physiology; and clinical research in the fields of surgery, immunology, radiation, dermatology, pathology, and metabolism.

Collaborative research and development: Research is conducted in the areas of etiology and chemotherapy. This activity includes the breast cancer and lung cancer task forces. Research is conducted through targeted programs utilizing the contract mechanism as well as investigations carried on directly in Government laboratories and chemical facilities. The programs are focused on the causes of cancers and their occurrence patterns and prevention, as well as finding the best methods of treating cancer through the screening, testing, and clinical evaluation of drugs.

This is the first time in the budget schedules that the funding to the Veterans' Administration for cancer research is included under project contracts rather than by an allocation to the VA.

NATIONAL HEART AND LUNG INSTITUTE

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$96,490	\$116,774	\$126,031
Fellowships.....	6,904	6,871	6,195
Training.....	22,052	17,643	13,592
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	13,705	17,071	15,946
Collaborative research and development.....	25,701	30,556	26,591
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies.....	1,997	1,876	1,983
Review and approval of grants.....	2,478	2,818	2,673
Program direction.....	1,095	839	1,437
Total program costs, funded.....	170,422	194,448	194,448
Change in selected re- sources.....	-10,164		
Total obligations.....	160,258	194,448	194,448

The National Heart and Lung Institute conducts, fosters, and supports research, development, and training programs that are designed to produce, test, and apply new knowledge as to the cause, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases of the heart, lungs, and circulatory system. Research and training are fostered intramurally by scientists working in the Institute's laboratories and extramurally through grants and contracts to scientific institutions. Programs are designed to develop and to coordinate the useful application of both prevention and treatment of cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.

Grants, Research: Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants, specialized research centers, and the heart cooperative drug study.

Fellowships: Fellowship awards will be supported.

Training: For undergraduate cardiovascular training, funds in 1972 will provide assistance to schools of medicine, osteopathy, and public health. Funds will also provide grants for graduate cardiovascular and pulmonary research and clinical training.

Direct operations: Laboratory and clinical research: Research and encompasses work which aids in the understanding of the cardiovascular and pulmonary systems and their diseases, with emphasis in therapeutic agents, diagnostic instrumentation, surgery, and clinical medicine.

Collaborative research and development: Funds will support programs in the research and development of the application of medical devices, in myocardial infarction, drug studies, blood resources, clinical applications, and pulmonary diseases.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies: This activity conducts and supports therapeutic evaluations and epidemiological and biometrics research.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL RESEARCH

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$15,401	\$16,125	\$18,886
Fellowships.....	1,614	1,601	1,367
Training.....	5,355	5,206	4,285
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	5,034	6,095	6,265
Collaborative research and development.....	1,057	4,353	5,384
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies.....	472	700	909
Review and approval of grants.....	738	766	861
Program direction.....	367	396	443
Total program costs, funded.....	30,038	35,242	38,400
Change in selected resources.....	-1,322		
Total obligations.....	28,716	35,242	38,400

The National Institute of Dental Research conducts and supports basic, clinical, and applied research and research training, in the causes, diagnosis, prevention, and cure of oral diseases and disorders: (a) conducts intramural laboratory, clinical, and field research, (b) supports dental and medically related research and research training by assisting individuals, universities, and agencies through grants-in-aid for research projects, training, fellowships, and dental research institutes, and (c) conducts and supports collaborative and developmental research programs aimed at specific dental problems where major advance seems clearly possible.

Grants: Research: Research grants support fundamental, clinical, and applied research studies in such areas as dental caries, periodontal disease, oral-facial growth and development, and dental restorative materials. Support is furnished for studies designed to advance scientific frontiers and exploit emerging research opportunities, including: (a) investigation of the interplay of host, dietary, and microbiotic factors in dental caries; (b) development of more effective therapeutic and preventive measures in periodontal disease; (c) development of treatment procedures and determination of preventive measures for oral-facial anomalies; and (d) work on the immediate problems of dental treatment through development of new and improved restorative materials and clinical methods. In addition, support is furnished for clinical research centers, dental research institutes, and general research support grants.

Fellowships: Funds for fellowships are used for support of clinical and basic research training. Applications under this program are for special fellowships, postdoctoral fellowships, and career development and career awards.

Training: Training funds are the prin-

cipal means of meeting the need for dental research and academic personnel in the dental schools to teach clinical and basic sciences, and to conduct research.

Direct operations: Laboratory and clinical research: Laboratory and clinical research studies conducted in institute facilities are concerned with the causes, treatment, control, and prevention of such dental diseases and disorders as caries, periodontal disease, oral-facial anomalies, and oral cancer. Three primary approaches are used: First, basic research directed at the acquisition of new knowledge as a means of solving dental health problems; second, field studies and clinical trials of new therapeutic and prevention concepts coming out of basic research; and third, further studies on the definition and distribution of oral-facial diseases and disorders on an epidemiologic or geographic basis. Much of this research will make direct contributions to the recently initiated National Caries program.

Collaborative research and development: The programs in this activity involve contracts with public and private research and development organizations. Primary objectives include the development of new and improved dental restorative materials and support of the National Caries program.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies: These activities are concerned with the planning, conduct, and analysis of epidemiological and field investigations concerning such matters as prevalence of oral disease, and effectiveness of new or improved methods of diagnosis, control, and prevention. A number of the studies conducted will be integral parts of the National Caries program.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASES

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$88,717	\$88,858	\$92,091
Fellowships.....	6,757	5,740	5,094
Training.....	16,703	15,072	11,475
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	16,304	18,353	16,561
Collaborative research and development.....	7,783	5,936	5,453
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies.....	711	877	916
Review and approval of grants.....	2,225	2,278	2,414
Program direction.....	323	357	396
Total program costs, funded.....	139,523	137,471	134,400
Changes in selected resources.....	-8,070		
Total obligations.....	131,453	137,471	134,400

The responsibilities of the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases encompass an unusually diverse area, including the broad spectrum of

arthritic, rheumatic, and collagen (connective tissue) diseases, various metabolic disorders such as diabetes, and cystic fibrosis, gastrointestinal diseases such as peptic ulcer, endocrine malfunctions, dermatological conditions such as psoriasis, diseases of blood, bone, liver, and kidney, and research in urology, nutrition, and orthopedic surgery.

Grants: Research: Projects to be supported in 1972 include both basic investigations and clinical studies to apply knowledge developed in the laboratory. Funds are also provided for general research support grants and clinical research centers.

Fellowships: Fellowships are awarded to private postdoctoral research training and career development opportunities to individual investigators working in the diverse fields related to the mission of this Institute.

Training: Graduate training grants are awarded to academic institutions to establish or improve programs to prepare increased numbers of independent and competent clinical research investigators and teachers in research training.

Direct operations: Laboratory and clinical research. Research is conducted in the fields of arthritis, rheumatics, diabetes, and other metabolic disorders, as well as studies in the major disciplines including pharmacology, physiology, biochemistry, nutrition, chemistry, pathology, endocrinology, physical biology, molecular biology, chemical biology, gastroenterology, hematology, and biomathematics.

Collaborative research and development: Comprehensive research and development programs are conducted under contracts with individuals and institutions. These programs include projects leading to improved methods of hemodialysis and development of a smaller, simpler, and more economical artificial kidney, and to the preparation and distribution of hormonal substances. Support is also provided for scientific communication activities, such as the preparation and distribution of abstracts on specific areas of research interest.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies: Research and epidemiological studies are conducted on arthritis, diabetes, cholecystitis, iodine metabolism, and hyperuremia in special population groups, primarily long-range studies in the Southwestern United States.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES AND STROKE

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$54,710	\$58,802	\$58,092
Fellowships.....	2,713	2,782	2,595
Training.....	14,204	14,300	11,456
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	10,260	11,668	9,696
Collaborative research and development.....	9,100	9,440	7,451
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies.....	3,094	3,324	3,371
Review and approval of grants.....	2,268	2,194	2,265
Program direction.....	525	512	570
Total program costs, funded.....	96,814	103,022	95,496

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Change in selected resources.....	\$350		
Total obligations.....	97,164	\$103,022	\$95,496

The National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Stroke conducts and supports research and training programs to develop new knowledge on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases of the central nervous system. Research is carried out by scientists working in the laboratories of the Institute and through grants and contracts with academic institutions and other nonprofit and profit-making research organizations. Programs are planned and coordinated to wage a concerted, multidisciplinary attack against cerebrovascular disease, epilepsy, parkinsonism, multiple sclerosis, muscular disorders, head and spinal cord injury, and disorders of human communication.

Grants, Research: Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants; clinical research center grants; and specialized research center grants.

Fellowships: Fellowships will be supported.

Training: Graduate training grants are made to training institutions to establish and improve programs to train teachers and clinical investigators in neurology and otology. Traineeships will be awarded to individuals for specialized postgraduate training.

Direct operations, Laboratory and clinical research: Research is being conducted on disorders of the brain and spinal cord, and peripheral nerves, such as epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, apoplexy, and Parkinson's disease; on neuromuscular disorders, such as muscular dystrophy; hearing impairments; and the perinatal physiology studies using primates.

Collaborative research and development: These studies include the coordination and central service activities for the collaborative project on cerebral palsy, mental retardation, and other neurological and sensory disorders of childhood. Also included is the Institute's research programs on head injury and epilepsy.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies: These studies include epidemiological, biometric, and international studies relating to cerebrovascular disease, speech and hearing disorders, and research on viruses and their effect on the central nervous system.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$57,463	\$57,657	\$56,999
Fellowships.....	3,908	3,749	3,504
Training.....	11,413	8,972	7,330

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	\$16,236	\$17,842	\$16,732
Collaborative research and development.....	12,898	11,830	11,857
Review and approval.....	1,533	1,534	1,622
Program direction.....	326	346	387
Total program costs, funded.....	103,777	101,930	98,431
Change in selected resources.....	-6,722		
Total obligations.....	97,055	101,930	98,431

The mission of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases is to conduct research on the causes, characteristics, prevention, control, and treatment of diseases believed to be caused by infectious agents—including bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites—or by abnormalities in the body's immune mechanisms, such as allergies.

The research programs are comprised of three major problem areas, infectious diseases, allergic and immune disorders, and other disease related problems.

Grants, Research: Awards will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants, clinical research centers, and international centers for medical research and training.

Fellowships: Awards will be supported.

Training: Grants to train individuals will be supported.

Direct operations: Laboratory and clinical research: The institute research effort embraces both basic and applied research. Laboratory scientists and clinical investigators at the National Institutes of Health and field installations are directing their efforts to the discovery and exploitation of new knowledge leading to the eventual prevention and treatment of diseases caused by infection with micro-organisms or abnormal immunological mechanisms. The diseases under intensive study are those caused by viruses, bacteria, mycoplasma, fungi, protozoa, and helminths.

Collaborative research and development: Primary objectives include translation of significant basic research data into practical achievements of clinical applicability in immunologic and infectious diseases. The program also conducts and supports developmental research in the prevention, control, and treatment of diseases caused by infectious agents including bacteria, viruses, and parasites and abnormalities in the body's immune mechanism.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$67,140	\$85,321	\$87,772
Fellowships.....	18,836	18,454	15,142
Training.....	44,395	43,746	38,385
Direct operations:			
Collaborative research and development.....	4,167	7,667	3,548
Training activities.....	360	290	315
Review and approval of grants.....	3,158	3,381	3,611

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MED. SCIENCES—Con.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Program direction.....	\$1,158	\$1,207	\$1,318
Total program costs, funded.....	139,214	160,066	150,091
Change in selected resources.....	8,876		
Total obligations.....	148,090	160,066	150,091

The National Institute of General Medical Sciences is responsible for the support of research and training in the basic biomedical sciences and in certain clinical disciplines that are of central importance to a variety of medical problems. Within this framework it has also launched selected programs of training, research, and development which are of great importance to the expansion of our knowledge of life's processes and to the improvement of health care.

Grants. Research. Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants, research and training resources, and research centers in diagnostic radiology and anesthesiology.

Fellowships. Fellowship awards will be supported.

Training. Grants will be awarded.

Direct operations. Collaborative research and development in the biomedical sciences and supportive areas are conducted by contract with institutions.

Training activities. This activity supports a program for training pharmacologists and toxicologists.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$43,210	\$50,237	\$54,229
Fellowships.....	3,960	3,786	3,653
Training.....	12,283	10,142	9,085
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	7,032	9,104	11,171
Collaborative research and development.....	5,097	15,455	18,484
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies.....	2,032	2,187	2,200
Training activities.....	75	83	85
Review and approval.....	2,099	2,490	2,591
Program direction.....	776	1,001	1,034
Total program costs, funded.....	76,564	94,485	102,532
Change in selected resources.....	-602		
Total obligations.....	75,962	94,485	102,532

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development conducts and supports research and training programs spanning the entire life cycle from conception through old age. This approach cuts across disciplinary lines and covers both normal and abnormal development. Research is carried out by scientists working in the laboratories of the Institute and at the Gerontology Research Center and through grants and contracts with academic institutions and other nonprofit and profitmaking research organizations.

The Institute's primary areas of con-

centration relate to problems of both a scientific nature as well as social importance and urgency. These include family planning and the attendant consequences of overpopulation, the healthy development of the unborn and newborn, the intellectual and physical development of the young, the prevention and amelioration of mental retardation, and an understanding of the aging process.

Grants. Research: Grants will be supported. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants and mental retardation research centers.

Fellowships: Postdoctoral and special fellowships will be supported. Also, career awards and career development fellowships will be supported.

Training: Training grants will be supported.

Direct operations. Laboratory and clinical research: Laboratory and clinical research is conducted in five major program areas of child health and human development.

Population and reproduction research—reproductive biology, endocrinology, and ecology.

Perinatal biology and infant mortality—maternal-child interactions, maturation of motor and behavioral systems, nutrition, and development.

Growth and development—neurophysiology, neurochemistry, and nutrition.

Adult development and aging—cellular biology, biochemistry, physiology, and psychology.

Mental retardation—biochemistry, neurophysiology, and behavioral research.

Collaborative research and development: This supplements the Institute's five research programs primarily through the contract mechanism. The research conducted is usually Institute initiated and is directed toward gaps in existing research or to expand on current studies of either the intramural program or the research grant program. This activity provides one of the most effective ways for coordinating program development in the five program areas. The main thrust of the Institute's population research program is accomplished through contract efforts within this activity. In addition to the contract activities, program liaison is maintained and advanced through support of interdisciplinary research conferences and symposia and through scientific information centers.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies: Through contracted research this activity supports the Institute's scientific staff in planning and conducting studies dealing with the incidence, distribution, and control of health problems in certain populations. It supports development of more effective and reliable means for measuring health problems, collects and analyzes health data, and makes statistical studies for use in initiating and evaluating scientific programs.

Training activities: This activity represents the NICHD career development program designed to provide the necessary cross-disciplinary training required in the basic research programs of the Institute.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$16,807	\$20,754	\$24,525
Fellowships.....	865	1,676	876
Training.....	2,959	2,998	2,225
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	856	1,861	2,955
Collaborative research and development.....	359	1,332	332
Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies.....	250	341	368
Review and approval of grants.....	416	689	770
Program direction.....	152	326	373
Total program costs, funded.....	22,665	29,977	32,434
Change in selected resources.....	140		
Total obligations.....	22,805	29,977	32,434

The National Eye Institute conducts and supports research and training programs to develop new knowledge on the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases of the eye and visual system. Research is carried out by scientists working in the laboratories of the Institute and through grants and contracts with academic institutions and other nonprofit and profitmaking research organizations. Programs are planned and coordinated to wage a concerted, multidisciplinary attack against corneal and retinal disease, glaucoma, cataract, and other blinding or disabling visual disorders.

Grants: Research. Projects supported by grants range from basic investigations of the visual system to clinical applications of knowledge developed in the laboratory. Glaucoma, corneal disease, retinal disorders, uveitis, and infectious diseases are among the conditions under investigation. In addition, funds are provided for general research support grants and vision clinical research centers.

Fellowships: Fellowships are awarded to provide postdoctoral research training to individual investigators working in the field of vision research. Awardees are provided an opportunity for training in a wide variety of scientific disciplines related to research on the eye and visual system.

Training: Graduate training grants are awarded to academic institutions to establish or improve existing programs to prepare more advanced laboratory scientists for research careers in disorders of the visual system.

Direct operations: Laboratory and clinical research. Laboratory and clinical studies conducted by Institute staff are directed toward increasing our knowledge and understanding of specific vision disorders such as retinal disease, glaucoma, cataracts, and corneal disease. A close association between laboratory and clinic facilitates rapid and direct application of new knowledge to the treatment of eye patients.

Collaborative research and development: A small program of contract support to public and private research and development organizations has been started to exploit areas of outstanding promise for rapid advances in research

and to accelerate the application of new knowledge to the treatment of visual disorders.

Biometry, epidemiology, and field studies: This activity supports epidemiological investigations of the incidence and prevalence of eye disease, and assistance to in-house and extramural programs in the design of biostatistical studies of visual disorders.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$6,990	\$8,980	\$10,478
Fellowships.....	215	264	264
Training.....	3,622	3,117	3,283
Direct operations:			
Laboratory and clinical research.....	3,561	5,355	7,139
Collaborative research and development.....	1,005	1,484	2,995
Review and approval.....	344	477	488
Program direction.....	388	390	392
Total program costs, funded.....	16,125	20,067	25,039
Change in selected resources.....	1,129	—	—
Total obligations.....	17,254	20,067	25,039

The National Institutes of Environmental Health Sciences was established in response to the need to increase the store of fundamental knowledge and understanding of environmental agents as hazards immediately or ultimately affecting man's health. The results of this research are promptly made available to agencies having responsibility for the environmental monitoring, standards-setting, and control of all of its phases or compartments. The initial approach to determine the magnitude and significance of the hazard to man's health from long-term exposures to low-level concentrations of chemical, physical, and biological agents in the environment; and second, to elucidate the underlying mechanisms of adverse response with the hope that principles and generalizations will be identified to provide a scientific base for criteria upon which control agencies could set standards for protective and preventive measures.

Grants, Research: This activity supports research on the phenomena associated with the source, distribution, mode of entry, and effect of environmental agents on biological systems through grants to universities, research institutes, and other public or private nonprofit institutions.

Fellowships: Under the fellowship program, postdoctoral, special, and research career development awards are made to graduate students and scientists for training in the field of environmental health sciences.

Training: The graduate research training program supports the availability of high quality training opportunities in environmental health. The goal is to increase the number of highly qualified scientists primarily concerned with environmental health.

Direct operations: Laboratory and

clinical research. This activity supports the in-house research programs in environmental health sciences at the National Environmental Health Sciences Center. Included are research efforts in cell biology, pharmacology and toxicology, analytical and synthetic chemistry, biophysics and biomedical instrumentation, animal science and technology, pathologic physiology, epidemiology, biometry, epidemiologic pathology, and scientific information, as well as the supporting services for these laboratories and branches.

Collaborative research and development: This activity supplements and complements the Institute's intramural research program. Research in this activity is supported through contracts in collaboration with other Federal agencies, university research centers, and industrial research organizations.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Grants:			
Research.....	\$58,195	\$62,810	\$64,310
Fellowships.....	106	126	126
Training.....	317	352	352
Direct operations:			
Collaborative research and development.....	983	1,385	1,384
Review and approval.....	702	956	1,044
Program direction.....	514	647	700
Division of computer research and technology.....	4,240	—	—
Total program costs, funded.....	65,057	66,276	67,916
Change in selected resources.....	1,875	—	—
Total obligations.....	66,932	66,276	67,916

The program administered by the Division of Research Resources are oriented toward providing the resources necessary for the conduct of biomedical research, including support for general clinical research centers, primate centers, the maintenance of laboratory animals, and the provision of biotechnology resources, such as large scale equipment to improve multidisciplinary research capabilities of institutions. The Division also administers the general research support grants program.

Research resources: Grants: Research: Funds in 1972 will provide the following: General clinical research centers—approximately 80 centers will be supported with some diversification to facilitate research on ambulatory patients; biotechnology resources; animal resources and primate centers.

Fellowships: Fellowships will be supported.

Training: Grants are awarded to institutions for training laboratory animal medicine.

Direct operations: Collaborative research and development. This activity is carried out primarily through research contracts with industry, universities, and other Federal and non-Federal institutions. Included are the chemical/biological information handling program which is committed to developing a discipline-oriented information-handling system for the Nation's pharmacologists

and medicinal chemists, and the other research resource programs of the Division.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences: ¹ Grants—			
Research.....	\$20	\$520	\$520
Buildings and facilities: Research facilities.....	486	1,433	3,565
Scientific Activities Overseas (special foreign currency program): Foreign health research.....	4,002	29,235	25,545

¹ Funds will support the Gorgas Memorial Institute. In addition, funds are provided for scientific evaluation.

The scientific activities overseas program is supported by excess U.S.-owned foreign currencies derived from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities.

Activities are directed toward the prevention, control, and treatment of specific disease and health problems in the United States and abroad; improving the organization and delivery of health services; and the translation of research publications to encourage and enhance international communication in the health sciences. The program also supports the interchange of experts, training, and international health-related conferences. Projects funded under the program are collaborative in nature and are of mutual interest to the United States and the host country.

In 1972 new projects will be initiated and additional support will be provided for ongoing research in eight countries. New lines of investigation will be directed toward solutions to the domestic problems of environmental health, the supply and utilization of health manpower, mental health, nutrition, and consumer protection. Biomedical research and the program of selective critical review and translation of scientific health publications will continue to be major priority areas. Emphasis will be placed on institutional development in host countries through a coordinated multidisciplinary approach to specific program areas such as neurophysiology and family planning.

GENERAL RESEARCH SUPPORT GRANTS

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
General research support grants.....	\$57,677	\$60,700	\$49,200

Public Law 86-188 amends the Public Health Service Act to provide for grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit institutions for the general support of research and research training in sciences related to health. The act specifies that this program will be supported with funds provided for research grants through the appropriations for the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH MANAGEMENT FUND

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Research services.....	\$4,597	\$5,130	\$5,263

Research services provide the central administration and operation of services for the conduct of research activities such as providing laboratory animals, culture media, and glassware; design and fabrication of laboratory instrumentation; operating the NIH medical reference library including the translation of medical literature; scientific photography and medical arts; and environmental engineering services.

SERVICE AND SUPPLY FUND

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Research animals:			
Cost of goods sold.....	\$136	\$125	\$100
Other.....	1,433	1,491	1,652

The National Institutes of Health animal facilities provide small and large research animals to the research laboratories. The facilities include breeding, holding, and conditioning facilities for mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, hamsters, dogs, cats, primates, and ungulate animals.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Advances and reimbursements: Medical research.....	\$1,026	\$1,145	\$1,083

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Education for the handicapped: Research and innovation.....	\$21,860	\$30,350	\$31,805

Grants and contracts are awarded for the development of new curricular materials, teaching techniques, research and development centers, and other research and demonstration projects. In 1971 large programmatic efforts replaced many of the small awards of previous years. Intensive research in critical areas will be continued.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Vocational and adult education: Vocational research.....	\$10,135	\$59,489	\$36,000

Grants are made to colleges, universities, and other institutions to develop new models for upgrading vocational education programs and for stimulating new ways to create a bridge between school and earning a living for school

dropouts and youth who graduate from high school lacking employable skills. Grants are also made for the development of curriculums for new and changing occupations and to provide the information essential to make necessary improvements and changes for more effective vocational education programs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Educational research and development.....	\$60,397	\$60,577	\$62,000
Experimental schools.....		12,000	15,000
National achievement study.....	2,400	4,500	6,000
Demonstrations.....	1,000	2,250	2,250
Evaluations.....	2,580	4,000	4,000
Dissemination.....	6,672	8,500	8,500
Training.....	6,325	3,250	4,000
Statistics.....	1,729	3,000	3,250
Construction.....	11,291		
Total obligations.....	92,394	98,077	105,000

Educational research and development: These funds support a variety of research and development activities. In 1972, priority will be placed on early childhood education, reading, organization and administration, and higher education programs. Funds will also be directed to environmental education, drug abuse education, and nutrition programs for school-aged children. A total of \$5,000,000 will be used to continue support of the Sesame Street program.

Experimental schools: This program tests, develops, and demonstrates ways to improve the learning of children in actual school situations. Support will be provided to schools which will implement, in a comprehensive manner in one school setting, both ideas already verified as feasible by prior research as well as ideas yet to be evaluated. Over the next several years the program will generate a series of experimental school sites that will represent a full range of alternatives to current educational practice.

National achievement study: This national assessment provides information on the educational attainment of the population. The first nationwide results were published in 1970 in the fields of science and citizenship. During 1971-72, testing will continue in four more subject areas and the results will be published.

Demonstrations: The Anacostia community school project in the District of Columbia, a model approach to urban education, is supported from these funds. This project has emphasized community participation and a special reading program. In 1971-72 it will also stress adult basic education, early childhood education, staff development, vocational education for both in-school and dropout students, and outside evaluation. Ideas and practices initiated by the project will be disseminated nationally.

Evaluations. Funds are available for grants, contracts, or other payments for planning and evaluation studies. In 1970-71, studies focused on the disadvantaged, post-high school job and education experiences of students in large metropolitan areas and the role of private vocational schools in meeting the Nation's manpower requirements. In 1972

greater emphasis will be placed on continuing major ongoing studies, such as those on the disadvantaged, and initiating studies in higher education, the "right to read," and the dissemination process.

Dissemination. In 1970, local educators were encouraged to use exemplary programs for improving their systems. Two major dissemination methods which will be supported to achieve this goal are the installation of exemplary practices and products in "lighthouse" schools throughout the Nation, and the development of a delivery system which moves practices and products from research and development into the schools.

Training. Grants are awarded for training manpower to carry out educational research, development, dissemination, and evaluation activities. Awards are also made to develop materials for use in these programs. Most personnel are trained through a consortium of institutions to provide a broad spectrum of relevant experience; short-term programs will recruit members of minority groups for training in innovation and evaluation techniques.

Statistics. Contracted studies and related services are used to support the measurement of the progress and the status of education in the Nation. The work includes the collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of statistics; work on standard educational terminology; and continued research in statistical survey methods and sampling techniques.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Educational activities overseas (special foreign currency program): ¹ Grants to American institutions.....	\$1,170	\$3,144	\$3,000

¹ Foreign currencies which are in excess of the normal requirements of the United States are used to support research and training projects abroad sponsored by American institutions. The bulk of funding supports training abroad for American educators and prospective teachers of foreign language and area studies in order to provide them with essential study and experience in another culture.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Research and Training:			
Research:			
Research and demonstrations.....	\$22,640	\$24,817	\$23,125
Income maintenance.....	7,913	9,000	11,000
Special centers.....	11,491	14,918	12,375

Research and demonstrations: Projects will contribute to the solution of vocational rehabilitation problems of the disabled; adjustment of older persons through constructive community activities; rehabilitation of alcoholics and drug addicts; improvement of the administration of social services to the poor; improvement of the performance of State agencies in their own administration and service to the needy; improvement of child welfare services, especially in providing alternatives to institutional care; and the development of

better methods of delivering and financing health care services to low-income populations. The program will be shaped by a research strategy leading toward mutually supporting programs and better utilization of research findings.

Income maintenance: Projects will be continued to insure the availability of research-based information for guidance in developing, implementing, and analyzing welfare reform measures.

Special centers: The request will provide for continuation of the 19 special centers, each having comprehensive programs of research, training, and client services. These centers concentrate on the severely physically disabled, the mentally retarded, the deaf, and the vocationally handicapped. The request will also provide for the operation of a national center to conduct research and training and provide services needed to rehabilitate the deaf-blind; and for regional research institutes in social welfare and rehabilitation, to conduct programmatic research on means for alleviating poverty and improving employability.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Social and rehabilitation activities overseas (special foreign currency program): Social and rehabilitation research....	\$2,426	\$4,225	\$10,000

The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and the International Health Research Act of 1960 authorize the conduct of research and related activities abroad. Research, demonstration, and research training programs are supported primarily with foreign currencies accruing to the United States through the sale of surplus agricultural commodities and through other sources. The estimate for 1972 proposes an appropriation of \$10 million for the purchase of foreign currencies in eight excess currency countries.

Rehabilitation: Research and demonstration programs are directed to the solution of problems which hold promise of contributing knowledge to the advancement of rehabilitation both in the United States and in other countries. Research training and fellowships are provided and exchanges of rehabilitation experts are arranged between the United States and cooperating foreign countries to increase the rehabilitation research resources both here and abroad. U.S. consultants will visit international rehabilitation projects abroad. Fellowships will also be awarded to overseas researchers who will be invited to the United States to observe research activities in their field of interest.

Research utilization: Utilization of research findings will be stressed during 1972. A series of international seminars will be held on high priority programs to facilitate a people-to-people exchange of vital information that could be translated into action programs. New systems for disseminating useful research find-

ings will be developed and implemented on a multinational basis, but particularly for U.S. program professionals. Significant published materials in rehabilitation and other fields of interest to the Social and Rehabilitation Service will be identified for translation into English to supplement research reports and other publications prepared in connection with Public Law 83-480 research projects.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Social security activities overseas (special foreign currency program): Social security research.....			\$750

The Agricultural Trade and Development and Assistance Act of 1954 authorizes the use of excess foreign currencies to perform research projects abroad. Comparative research projects abroad will assist in the evaluation of the old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance provisions of the social security program.

OFFICE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Child development: Research and demonstration.....		\$5,500	\$13,500

Support is provided for research projects and grants designed to increase our knowledge of effective early childhood programs; to develop evaluative instruments and norms for young children; to improve foster care and adoption systems; and to develop better statistical reporting on current services provided for young children. Under this same activity, projects will be designed to carry out the child research and reporting mandates of the Children's Bureau Organization Act of 1912.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Departmental management: Advances and reimbursements: National goals research staff.....	\$21	\$210	
Office of Education: Research and development: National Institute of Education.....			\$3,000

Legislation will be proposed to establish the National Institute of Education as an agency in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The institute will be a national focus for educational research and experimentation in the United States. Working with researchers, school officials, teachers, scientists, humanists, and others, it will help identify educational problems, develop programs to alleviate these problems and assist school systems to put the

results of educational research and development into practice. The \$3,000,000 requested will be for planning and initial operating and staffing expenses.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Cancer research initiatives: ¹ Cancer research initiatives.....			\$100,000

¹ Budget amendments will be proposed for a major initiative in research on cancer. This initiative will involve all pertinent institutes and agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Community development planning and management: Comprehensive Planning Grants: ¹ Studies, research, and demonstrations.....	\$1,781	\$2,000	\$2,000
Federal Insurance Administration: National insurance development fund: Studies and surveys.....		151	100

¹ Studies, research, and demonstration projects are aimed at the development and improvement of techniques and methods used in comprehensive planning, and for advancing the purposes of the comprehensive planning assistance program.

This represents the costs of conducting a study of reinsurance and other means to help assure an adequate market for burglary and theft and other property insurance in urban areas and adequate availability of surety bonds for construction contractors in urban areas; the report on these studies was issued in July 1970. For 1971 and 1972, this item includes expenses incurred for continuing reviews of the crime insurance market availability situation in each State, as required by law.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Flood insurance—National Flood Insurance Fund: ¹ Studies and surveys.....	\$830	\$3,425	\$6,100
Research and technology: Operation Breakthrough. Other contracts, studies, and performance of research.....	1,311	36,900	16,896
Administrative expenses.....	5,681	12,041	25,024
Total program costs, funded.....	7,932	50,725	45,500
Change in selected resources.....	15,962	-4,000	2,000
Total obligations.....	23,894	46,725	47,500

¹ Studies to determine areas having special flood hazard and to determine appropriate actuarial premium rates are conducted by other Federal agencies under reimbursable agreements.

Title V of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 directs the Secretary to undertake programs of research, studies, testing, and demonstrations related to the missions and programs of the Department. These functions may be carried out both through contracts and grants. Additional authority for such a research program is

provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965.

Operation Breakthrough: Operation Breakthrough is a program designed to develop and test innovations in housing design, construction, land use, financing, management, and marketing. The objective of the program is to develop a self-sustained mechanism for providing volume production of marketable housing at stable or reduced costs for all income groups. In 1972 the construction, testing, and evaluation of Operation Breakthrough prototype projects will continue. During this period, increasing emphasis will be given to encouraging large volume production of the systems and methods developed in Operation Breakthrough.

Other contracts, studies, and performance of research: The activities in this category are carried out primarily through contracts and grants with industry, nonprofit research organizations, educational institutions, and agreements with other Federal agencies. In 1972, major emphasis will be given to developing ways to improve housing management and prevent the deterioration and abandonment of housing. Other program areas receiving continued emphasis include: Developing municipal and regional information systems, gathering and evaluating data on housing and mortgage markets, applying university resources to urban problems, improving the environment of communities, and strengthening State and local government capabilities to deal with urban problems. Further work will be pursued in areas designed to increase understanding of the processes of urban growth, development, and renewal.

Administrative expenses: This activity covers the cost of general planning, supervision, and direction of the research program in the central office and field. It also covers the cost of administering related research activities including urban planning research and demonstrations, and studies and publications under the open space land program.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Special studies and low-income housing demonstration programs:			
Low-income housing demonstration programs.....	\$1,275	\$1,500	\$2,404
Study of housing and building codes, zoning, tax policies, and development standards.....	11	17
Natural disaster study.....	21	1
Total program costs, funded.....	1,307	1,518	2,404
Change in selected resources.....	702	-1,518	-2,404
Total obligations.....	2,009

Low-income housing demonstration programs: The Housing Act of 1961, as amended, authorized \$15,000,000 in contract authority for grants to develop and demonstrate new or improved means of

providing homes for low-income persons and families, including handicapped families. The unobligated contract authority was rescinded by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970. The outlays for this program in 1971 and 1972 represent payments to liquidate prior year obligations for demonstration projects nearing completion.

Housing studies: Contract authority of \$2,500,000 for a program of housing studies was enacted in the Housing Act of 1956. The full authority was rescinded by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, since housing studies may be funded under the HUD research and technology program.

Study of housing and building codes, zoning, tax policies, and development standards: The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 required a study of housing and building codes and zoning and tax policies which was completed by a presidential commission.

Natural disaster study: Section 5 of the Southeast Hurricane Disaster Relief Act of 1965 authorized a study of alternative programs which might help provide financial assistance to those suffering property losses in flood and other natural disasters, including alternative insurance programs. These have been completed and an insurance program for flood hazards has been enacted by Congress.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Research, development, demonstrations, and technical studies.....	\$2,553	\$2,300	\$2,500
Change in selected resources.....	-1,729	1,316	-2,500
Total obligations.....	824	3,616

The Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, authorizes grants in support of research, development, and demonstration projects which focus on the relationship of urban transportation systems to the comprehensively planned development of urban areas. Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968 transferred all but sections 6, 9, and 11 of the 1964 act from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Department of Transportation. Subsequent to this, both agencies agreed that the latter shall have responsibility for administering sections 6, 9, and 11 as well.

	In thousands of dollars		
	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Salaries and expenses, model cities and governmental relations: ¹			
Special studies.....		\$443
Administrative operations fund: Research and technology.....	\$1,459	2,521	\$3,580

¹ The amount shown for 1971 is for the former model cities and governmental relations organization, the activities of which are included in the new organization for community development programs.

SUPPORT FOR TRAINING IN MENTAL HEALTH

HON. PAUL G. ROGERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, a matter of great concern to all of us has been brought to my attention by Dr. James Walker, secretary-treasurer of the Florida Medical Association. He writes that a reduction of Federal support for mental health, mental retardation, and related disciplines, and manpower training has been proposed.

The training of this manpower has been heavily supported by NIMH grants; recent announcements purport to cut \$6.7 million in financial support for these programs. Elimination or reduction of such support would seriously cripple and in many instances eliminate graduate education in psychiatry and other mental health and retardation related disciplines. It would also severely hamper efforts to improve the delivery of these services.

I insert, for the benefit of my colleagues, at this point in the RECORD a resolution passed by the Florida Medical Association urging action to restore these funds:

RESOLUTION 71-28—SUPPORT FOR TRAINING IN MENTAL HEALTH

Whereas, Mental illness, related problems of drug abuse and alcoholism and mental retardation continue to rank at the top of the nation's health problems—whether measured by numbers of patients, amount of suffering by patients and their families, cost of care or the loss of manpower to our society, and

Whereas, We are in the midst of a nationwide comprehensive community mental health and mental retardation program which was designed to attack the problem from all aspects ranging from prevention to rehabilitation with a major emphasis on developing an improved vehicle for delivery of comprehensive health services, and

Whereas, Special programs are being developed to combat the growing problem of drug abuse, alcoholism delinquency and crime, and

Whereas, Mental health manpower is the vital element necessary to insure the success of the programs mentioned above, and

Whereas, The educational training of this manpower has been heavily supported by NIMH training grants, and

Whereas, There have been recent announcements of the proposed elimination of trainee stipends and a serious (6.7 million dollar) cut in the financial support for training programs, and

Whereas, Elimination or reduction of such support would seriously cripple and in many instances eliminate graduate education in psychiatry and other mental health and retardation related disciplines, and

Whereas, The loss or reduction of support at this time will soon seriously hamper the efforts to improve delivery of services in the areas mentioned above; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this Association go on record to deplore the proposed reduction or elimination of federal support for mental health, mental retardation and related disciplines and manpower training and to express our grave concern for the consequences of such proposed cutbacks; and be it

Resolved, Further that the Association express its alarm and concern and the concern of medicine in general to the Florida congressional delegation, to the American Medical Association Council on Mental Health and to the appropriate committees of the Florida State Legislature; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge our representatives in Congress to do all they can to restore the cuts and exert all possible influence with the Executive Branch of the government to insure that the intent of Congress to continue to support education and training in mental health and mental retardation and related fields be supported and that a written statement containing the substance of this resolution be sent to the following members of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations and Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare: Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania, Chairman; William H. Natcher, Kentucky; Neal Smith, Iowa; W. R. Hull, Jr., Missouri; Bob Casey, Texas; Edward J. Patten, New Jersey; Robert H. Michel, Illinois; Garner E. Shriver, Kansas; Charlotte T. Reid, Illinois; Silvio O. Conte, Massachusetts.

INVITATION TO VISIT FLAG TOWN U.S.A.

HON. JOHN T. MYERS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, it will be my honor this Sunday to participate in American Flag Appreciation Day ceremonies at Mellott, Ind., known nationwide as Flag Town U.S.A. I would like to issue a personal invitation to each of my colleagues to attend this patriotic celebration.

Mellott is a small rural town with a population of approximately 325 but its reputation as a defender of America and the American way of life has spread from coast to coast and beyond to the Vietnam battlefields.

Much of the inspiration for promotion of the sale and display of the American flag must be credited to James L. Helgers who, when elected commander of Newton Quiggle-Palin Post No. 394 of the American Legion, decided on a "Fly Your Flag" project. Soon all business places and many residents of Mellott were flying the flag and in a short time the campaign extended to many nearby communities.

With the hope that other communities in our Nation might join Mellott in promoting display of our American flag on a regular basis, I would like to share with you a brief history of the project.

Helgers conceived the idea of "Fly Your Flag" project from a patriotic standpoint as well as securing money for the Legion to be used for rehabilitation, child welfare, community welfare, and other worthwhile causes. He appointed the following committee of Legionnaires to assist with the flag project: Don Palin, Al Hartman, Robert Kirkpatrick, Robert DeSutter, Harold Shultz, Omer Pevler, and William Helgers, honorary member.

Each resident on Indiana State highway No. 341 from Mellott south to State road No. 136 and Wicks Lumber Co., are now flying flags; also all residents north on Route No. 341 through Newtown to Indiana No. 28.

Those who are unable to display the flags on poles are using a holder on a porch or doorway.

It is believed that Mellott is one of the first, or maybe the very first, in the United States, enveloped in the flying of the American flag.

The first flag and pole sold in Mellott at the beginning of the project was to Russell Austin. According to neighbors, no one enjoys raising and lowering the flag more than the Austin's 15-year-old son, David.

There is no generation gap in patriotism shown in Mellott, Flag Town U.S.A. The young and old alike seem to enjoy raising and lowering the many flags in town.

One resident, Mrs. Ura Riley, age 81 years, lives alone and has been totally blind for the past 20 years. She had a flagpole installed between her residence and that of her neighbor, Paul C. Holden and wife. When the weather is favorable, Mr. Holden, age 87 years, raises and lowers this flag.

The Legion presented poles and flags to the churches in Mellott and Newtown. In Mellott, two girl scouts, Shirley, age 11 years, and her sister, Jeanette, age 9 years, showed their patriotism by raising and lowering the flag at the United Church of Christ in the north part of town, the flag of their neighbor, and the flag in their own yard, through the summer and fall. They, with the rest of their family are now in Germany where their father, M. Sgt. Clyde Baker is serving in the U.S. Army.

Boy Scouts, as well as the Girl Scouts, assist in caring for the flags for many citizens of the town. The Boy Scouts take turns raising and lowering the flag at the town hall and firehouse.

The "Fly Your Flag" project has promoted patriotism among children who are learning to take an active part in displaying and caring for their flags. American Legion members, aided by Boy Scouts, give instructions to children in proper ceremony and folding of the flag.

Mellott, Flag Town U.S.A. made a headline in Vietnam. The story appeared in the military newspaper, "Stars and Stripes." Sfc. Clyde Baker Mellott, and Sfc. Larry Scaggs of Wisconsin, who both recently served together for a year in Vietnam, stated they read the article which appeared in the military paper.

The ABC Network has covered the story of Flag Town U.S.A. over 700 radio stations. Through United Press International, America has read about Flag Town.

Flags and poles have been sold, not only in Indiana, but in other States and cities, including Tulsa, Okla.; Lima, Ohio; Memphis, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Fisher, Ill.; Rantoul, Ill.; Champaign and Danville, Ill.

Citizens of Mellott and community have received word, as well as clippings, from relatives and acquaintances from over the United States where the story of Flag Town U.S.A. has appeared in their local papers. Some of these notices were from Colorado Springs, Colo.; Houston, Tex.; St. George, Utah; Lima, Ohio; and Indianapolis. Also other Indiana towns and the States of Florida and New Mexico.

Persons who have purchased poles and flags will be happy to know that the small profit derived from the sales is being used in a worthwhile manner.

Recently an up-to-date wheel chair was purchased by the Post, and is now being used by a physically handicapped person, without charge. This is one project in which an effort is being made to help one's fellow man and to promote the community's welfare; just another reason why we should be proud of our American way of life and to be an American.

Plans are being formulated to complete the goal of selling 1,000 flags and poles by June 13, 1971, when Flag Day in Flag Town U.S.A. will be celebrated.

This celebration is being promoted to bring to the attention of all the importance of the privilege of being an American. It is believed that this will make the American people conscious and appreciate their American heritage.

It is hoped that this celebration will be an inspiration for each person to take time out of their daily routine to raise old glory to the top of the mast, where she may proudly wave before the world an emblem of freedom, justice, and peace.

RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE ON THE LIBERALIZATION OF TRADE WITH RED CHINA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

HON. JOHN R. RARICK

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, I recently reported to my people on the liberalization of trade with Red China and its consequences.

I insert my report in the RECORD at this point:

RARICK REPORTS TO HIS PEOPLE ON THE LIBERALIZATION OF TRADE WITH RED CHINA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

Making front page headlines recently were several items which at first glance might appear to be quite separate and unrelated. But are they? One headline read: "Restrictions Between U.S. and China Eased—Trade Plan Revealed by Nixon."

President Nixon announced on April 14, a five-point program to ease relations between U.S. and Communist China, largely through relaxation of the long-term embargo on trade between the two countries. The President said that he had decided on the following actions: The U.S. is prepared to give fast handling for visas, or entry permits, for visitors or groups of visitors from Red China. U.S. currency controls previously barring the use of American dollars in dealing with Red China will be dropped. American oil companies may now supply fuel to ships or planes going to and from Red China except in Chinese owned or Chinese chartered vessels sailing to or from North Vietnam, North Korea, or Cuba. U.S. ships and planes may now carry Chinese cargoes between non-Chinese ports, and U.S. owned foreign flag ships may call at Chinese ports. The U.S. Government will prepare a list of non-strategic goods which may be exported directly to Red China without a specific license. Direct imports of specified items from mainland China also will be authorized to enter the U.S.

President Nixon added that he would consider what additional steps to take at a later date.

Mr. Nixon's new China trade policy for his New American Revolution is a reversal of his campaign pledge when as a candidate for the Presidency he stated that he would not go along with those well-intentioned people who said, "Trade with them," because that may change them. Such trade according to Candidate Nixon would have an immense effect in discouraging great numbers of non-Communist elements in free Asia that were just beginning to develop their strength and their own confidence.

Despite Candidate Nixon's campaign pledge not to trade with Red China, his recent action was in line with his State of the World message of 1971 written in collaboration with Henry Kissinger when he stated: "We will be striving to establish a new and stable structure reflecting . . . the changing interests of the Soviet Union of the People's Republic of China."

An explanation is not given as to what are the changing interests of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China nor do we know of any. Since the leaders of both Russia and Red China by their words and actions have made and continue to make clear their intention of enslaving the world under a Communist collectivist system, we must assume that Messrs. Kissinger and Nixon are not letting the people in on their secret as to what, if any, are the changing interests of the Soviet Union and Red China.

The telltale statement of the new China policy of the New American Revolution is the following quote credited to President Nixon: "In the coming year I will carefully examine what further steps we might take to create broader opportunities for contacts between the Chinese and American peoples, and how we might remove needless obstacles to the realization of these opportunities. We hope for, but will not be deterred by a lack of reciprocity."

In effect, the President's statement says that we Americans will cooperate with and help Red China, the aggressor in Korea at the cost of thousands of U.S. men and supporting the killing of our fighting men in North Vietnam, even if they do not reciprocate.

I find more and more that Americans are fed up with our leaders who are more concerned about the interests of Communist nations than about the interests of America.

The United States has a challenge and an opportunity to contribute to world peace by standing up for America and telling the world that the experience of the past 50 years makes it crystal clear that there can be no "meaningful dialogue" with immoral bandits—organized international criminals—that their promise isn't worth the paper on which it is written—ping pong balls or not.

It would be far better to talk with someone respectable and responsible such as the Rhodesians, who have not only offered to help us in Vietnam but who is our sole free world source of chrome. Yet, we are not permitted to have trade relations with Rhodesia because of U.S. acceptance of U.N. discipline despite the fact that the U.S. Constitution says Congress shall regulate trade with foreign countries.

The other item making the headlines on April 19th was this: "Nixon makes Welfare Plan No. 1 Priority." Speaking before the spring conference of the Republican Governors' Association, Mr. Nixon said the welfare reform was even more urgent than revenue sharing.

Quite possibly the connection between these two ostensibly disparate news items is that more welfare funds will be urgently needed to take care of an increasing number of unemployed as a consequence of the new China trade policy. This soft on Communist China policy will lead to an increase of Red

Chinese imports. Along with the avalanche of cheap foreign merchandise already flooding our markets, more and more American companies will be driven out of business and more workers will be out of jobs. Are Americans without jobs expected to be pacified with welfare doles—or guaranteed incomes.

In the year 1970, for example, 100,000 textile jobs were lost in the United States.

At a meeting in February, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department urged protection against job destroying foreign imports which are costing millions of American jobs. The growing impact of foreign products on workers in American industries is documented in a 135-page report entitled "Foreign Imports: Their Impact on the Jobs of American workers." This report is the result of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department.

The report is keyed to the theme that "the economics of imports is the economics of people." Specifically it is the economics of millions of U.S. workers who are forced out of their jobs because of the overwhelming crush of imported goods produced with cheap labor that are flowing nearly unrestrained into the country daily. Clearly this is the prime cause of unemployment in the U.S.

The massive impact of imports on jobs is shown in the estimate by George Shultz, director of the federal Office of Management and Budget, that in 1969 some 215 million workers would have been needed to produce domestically the goods that were imported from foreign manufacturers.

It remains significant that 1969's unemployment stood at roughly the same figure—2.5 million, and that army of jobless Americans had risen to some 4.6 million by the end of 1970. (It is my opinion that the number of unemployed can be reduced if unemployed persons would make a greater effort to find work. I observed 14 pages of jobs available in the classified ads Help Wanted section of last Sunday's issue of a Washington, D.C. newspaper.)

The argument of "free traders" that the American consumer is entitled to the chance to buy cheap labor foreign-made goods because they cost less is fallacious. The American jobs lost because of imports results in American consumers being unable to buy let alone consume—and that goes for consumption of foreign imports as well as the goods produced by employed fellow Americans.

The report presents a documented portfolio of the jobs lost and industries shut down by the steady rise in foreign imports, which more than doubled in value—from \$15.1 billion to \$36.1 billion—in the last ten years.

The direct effect imports are having on workers in a variety of industries is examined in the AFL-CIO study—including leather, textile, stone, glass and clay, toys, electronics, rubber, beverage, shipbuilding, paper and wood, stone cutting, bookbinding, photoengraving, watches and jewelry. In nearly every case, members of the 42 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Maritime Trade Department have been directly affected.

Anyone who has the interest of American labor—the working man—cannot but feel outraged over the scab foreign trade policy of the Nixon Administration. The single most effective action that could improve the trade situation immediately is enactment of legislation to impose quota regulations or limits and tariffs on products brought into the United States to undersell American made goods.

According to a report of March 29, 1971, of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, over one half of all radios and tape recorders come from abroad. Two-thirds of the sewing machines sold in this country are manufactured in foreign countries and practically all portable transistor radios are imports. The color TV industry, pride and joy of American technology, has been taken over to the tune of

20% by imports and, if allowed to continue in its present course, will be lost to U.S. production within the next ten years.

G.E., Westinghouse, RCA, Sylvania, Zenith, Emerson, Philco, Admiral, Singer Sewing Machine, General Instrument are locating in such faraway places as Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, South Korea, Mexico, South America, etc. Wages in a number of these countries average 15c per hour. In Japan, where there are relatively ineffective labor unions, wages in the electronics industry have been brought up to a level of \$1.00 per hour. U.S. wages in the electronics industry average \$3.75 per hour, over 20 times that of the smaller Far Eastern Countries; over ten times that of Mexico and almost four times that of Japan.

Many American companies are locating in foreign countries where workers earn from 15c to \$1 per hour.

In the 1960's, when companies left this country to exploit cheap labor, there was a U.S. minimum wage, which guaranteed at least partially comparable wages. Now as U.S. labor seeks a \$2.00 minimum wage, there is no wage floor in the above mentioned foreign countries, so American manufacturers who decide to go to foreign countries can pick the country where wages are the lowest and government resistance to unionization is the greatest.

Is it not understandable why many college graduates are unable to find employment and why President Nixon has made welfare his number one domestic priority? What good is a guaranteed minimum wage without work or when most workers make over \$2.00 an hour anyway?

The number one domestic priority must be to do all possible to protect American jobs for Americans. This must involve quotas and compensating tariffs to protect local industries and jobs for local workers. The expression "Free trade" is a joke when there can be no competition because of the inequities of labor costs.

I have introduced three measures to protect our strawberry growers from cheap foreign competition and to regulate imports on milk and dairy products. I find similar wage scale discrepancies in cotton and in sugar production.

If my bills and similar measures to protect our industries as well as the jobs of workers in these industries were enacted into law, unemployment would be greatly reduced as would welfare rolls and payments.

REA PROGRAM DESERVES FULL CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 7, 1971

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable JAKE PICKLE, and the gentleman from Montana, the Honorable JOHN MELCHER, on taking the time today to present the case for better funding of our fine rural electrification program.

There is no question about the urgency of the need, nor is there any question about the national and regional benefits which have accrued from rural electrification. All America has benefited from this great program, and it is imperative that adequate funding be provided for the future. I have been doing all I can to support that level of funding in the Appropriations Committee,

and have been assured the REA's funding needs are under careful review.

In Oklahoma, rural electrification has done more to improve the way of life of our rural people than any other program and I am certain I speak for all members of the Oklahoma congressional delegation in urging the effective continuation of this program in the future, and the funds required to assure that continuation.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND
WORKS AGENCY—UNRWA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues to the following memorandum on the Near East Subcommittee's informal meeting with UNRWA officials on June 4, 1971:

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY

There was an informal meeting of the Near East Subcommittee with the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, Sir John Shaw Rennie, and the UNRWA Liaison Officer at the United Nations in New York, Jan van Wijk, to discuss UNRWA's current financial crisis and its educational and financial needs in the next few years. The following items were discussed:

STAFF

The current UNRWA staff numbers about 14,000; almost all are Palestinian and about half of the staff are teachers. This staff operates in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza. UNRWA does not exist in Egypt and Egypt's only real contribution to the refugees is in the form of university scholarships. On top of the entire staff are approximately 120 international civil servants.

FINANCIAL CRISIS

The financial situation of UNRWA is becoming progressively worse. Surpluses of the first years after 1949 have recently turned into large deficits and the estimated deficit for next year is between \$6 and \$7 million. Although the United States was contributing up to 70% of the UNRWA budget in the 1950's, it has been giving about 54% in the last couple of years (approximately \$23 million out of a budget of between \$45 and \$50 million). Recently, one bright feature of the financial picture has been that more countries are contributing, and there is an indication that some of the Communist countries might be willing for the first time to support UNRWA, either financially or in kind.

It was suggested that donations of basic commodities to UNRWA might alleviate part of the budget crisis. However, most basic commodities—rice, wheat, and flour—already come as donations from the United States and some West European countries. The only international commodity that UNRWA buys is sugar, and it was suggested that the Subcommittee might explore the possibility of adopting an amendment to the Sugar Quota Act providing for countries operating under the quota to give donations to UNRWA. For example, UNRWA buys 7,000 tons of sugar a year. A country that has 10% of the quota in the United States would donate 700 tons to UNRWA a year.

EDUCATION

The importance of education of Palestinian refugees increases each year, and this poses new burdens for UNRWA and UNESCO, who

coordinate educational activities. In last year's budget, education received the greatest portion of funds, 46% as compared to 42% for all relief activities. There are approximately 250,000 students in UNRWA schools receiving a basic 9-year education, and each year about 30,000 students end their formal UNRWA education. While some students (about 2,000) go on to high school and sometimes university in the Arab countries, only 3,500 receive any kind of vocational training. This means that for some 24,000-25,000 there is no real steady work after finishing schooling; it is in this large group sitting around in the camps that the guerrilla organizations have done most of their recruiting.

Of the 3500 receiving UNRWA vocational training, one-third are in two-year teacher training programs for elementary schools; some will teach in UNRWA schools. In recent years the demands for primary school teachers in the Arab world has been dropping while the need for teachers specializing in math and science is increasing. UNRWA is trying to reorient its teacher programs to meet this new demand.

The other two-thirds of the vocational training students are in two-year programs in high-level factory or industrial vocational work (electronics and mechanical work, etc.). A comparison was made to the Israeli vocational training schools in occupied territories which have trained some 16,000 semi-skilled workers in three-month programs. Sir John Rennie pointed out that, while such labor was needed for the Israeli construction industry, there was a glut of semi-skilled labor of this type in the Arab world, and thus UNRWA schools were trying to produce tradesmen on a more skilled level. (A detailed UNRWA memorandum will follow on how the \$2 million supplemental appropriation for vocational training in FY 1970 and FY 1971 was spent).

It was concluded that the greatest educational need was to produce meaningful work for a greater percentage of the 30,000 refugees who end their education each year. Some Members present thought that more emphasis should be placed on the vocational rather than general aspects of education and on the short, practical education rather than on a college preparatory curriculum.

TEXTBOOKS

Certain questions were raised about the textbooks provided in UNRWA schools. Before 1967 UNRWA did not evaluate books used in refugee schools. Books were merely supplied by the country in which the schools were located because, if refugee students continued their education after the 9-year UNRWA schooling, they would have to go to government schools. After the June war Israeli authorities found some books used on the West Bank and in Gaza inflammatory, and UNESCO set up a committee to examine educational material and approve all UNRWA textbooks. Several books were discontinued, and now 85% of UNRWA's books are allowed into the occupied territories with the approval of the Israeli authorities. Even Syria, who at first refused to recognize UNESCO's right to evaluate books used in refugee schools, is now discussing refugee education with UNESCO officials, and there is a possibility that Syria will cooperate.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE CAMPS

Today, only 40% of the refugees live in camps, and of the 1.5 million registered refugees, only 60% receive rations (about 830,000).

While in the period immediately following the 1967 war guerrilla groups recruited in the camps, no training or operation planning seems to have taken place in the camps themselves although because of the makeshift nature of many of the camps, it is hard to know precisely where a camp area starts and stops. Sir John Rennie argued that al-

most all guerrilla organizing activities took place outside camp areas. UNRWA, he says, in a difficult situation: UNRWA is in the Near East to provide services and the responsibility for refugee camp politics rests with the host governments.

The political situation has improved in the last year. Two years ago camps were very tense and foreigners would have a difficult time even entering the camp areas. Today, especially in Jordan, the situation is much calmer. There continues to be some recruitment, but UNRWA is in complete control of its educational and relief services. Groups like the paramilitary "Lion Cubs" for young teenagers do not, according to Sir John Rennie, operate in UNRWA schools although some students are members of such groups. He minimized the significance of these organizations and their ability to disrupt or influence UNRWA and UNESCO activities.

The general mood of the two UNRWA officials was that while the financial situation was very tense, they had overcome the worst of it. The improving political situation only increased their optimism.

SUPPORT OF H.R. 5741

HON. LOUISE DAY HICKS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share with my colleagues today, my support of H.R. 5741, which would transfer surplus liberty ships to States in order to create artificial reefs, thus enhancing the marine life conservation programs. This bill offers opportunity to coastal States seriously interested in enhancing commercial and sports fishing industries to use sunken ships as means of building reefs attractive to many varieties of fish.

It has long been known that old sunken ships provide habitat for marine fish, and more recently it has been observed that offshore drilling rigs enhance local sport fishing. This new program would represent a cooperative venture between the Federal Government, State government, and concerned private interest groups who are interested in improving fishing in areas now productively spotty or barren. Many millions of Americans would reap the benefits that such increased marine conservation activities would create. The building of artificial reefs by State conservation programs would not only increase commercial activity thus bringing new income and employment, but also increase recreation and tourism.

As we enter the decade of environmental consciousness it seems to me that cooperation of the Federal Government in this and similar small ways is in keeping with our goals set forth in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

In this connection, I believe the distribution and location of available liberty ships must be planned in such a way that they will not unduly interfere with other important activities including mineral exploration and development on the Outer Continental Shelf. Also, the placement of the ships should not be allowed to interfere with current wave actions along important beach lines where

there might be an import on shore recreational resources.

Assurances must be forthcoming that these factors are taken into account in order to make this program accomplish its prime goal—which is to concentrate fish and make them readily available for sport and commercial fishermen.

NEW PROGRAM FOR THE AGED

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, Hays County, in my district, has come up with a program for the elderly which is complete; in fact, I believe they have even added the love. The program is called Foster Homes for the Aged and, essentially, places elderly citizens with local families for housing, board, and a mutual dependency which is advantageous to all. I would like to submit to the RECORD at this time, an article from the San Marcos Record which describes this innovative and personalized system of helping citizens.

FOSTER HOMES FOR AGED PROGRAM FOR COUNTY

The Hays County Welfare Department is beginning a program, "Foster Homes for the Aged," for all persons over age 65 in Hays County. Coordinator of the program is Pat Hodges.

She says that there is an estimated number of 600 persons on the assistance rolls in Hays County who can qualify for this care. "Many of these persons," Mrs. Hodges stated, "can no longer function alone, but are capable of living in a family situation. We will try to match the person and the

family home as to background, interests, etc. and in this way there are many benefits, both for the individual and for the person who provides the home."

She cited an example of a couple who live elsewhere. The wife is a nurse and the husband has heart disease and is no longer able to work. This home took three men, and the ailing homeowner has company with him while the wife is working and all help with small tasks about the home. "They have even attended ball games together and have taken short trips together."

Welfare pays \$130 per month for each person for food and care. A stipend is also provided for the recipient for medicines and for pocket money. The limit to one home is three individuals, depending on the amount of space available and the number desired. The local Welfare Agency will also help the people adjust to living with a family and will keep in touch, just as agencies do with children, according to Mrs. Hodges.

NATIVE CLAIMS OF AFOGNAK ISLAND

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, the city council of the village of Old Harbor has forwarded to me a copy of a resolution that they had considered and approved in May of this year. The resolution states that the Native people of the Kodiak-Afognak area oppose timber cutting on Afognak Island in any way if they have no chance of control over the project or share the profits.

I am certain that these Alaskans feel strongly about this issue because Afognak Island was the home of the native people of Port Lion who lived on the island from time immemorial. These people

were forced to leave there because of the tidal wave of 1964 and they have virtually no land to call their own.

I am enclosing a copy of this resolution for insertion into the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION CONCERNING NATIVE CLAIMS OF AFOGNAK ISLAND

Whereas, Afognak Island was the home of the Native people of Port Lions, who lived on the island from time immemorial, and

Whereas, these, our people, were forced to leave our lands by the tidal wave of 1964 and we now have virtually no land to call our own because Afognak Island is a National Forest, and

Whereas, this loss of our land is a great wrong and injustice and some compensation is owing to us for this loss,

Therefore, be it resolved that the Native people of the Kodiak-Afognak area oppose timber cutting on Afognak Island in which they have no control or share of the profits, to be exercised by a governing body representative of the Kodiak Islands Native people.

PRESIDENT NIXON IS KEEPING HIS WORD

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 9, 1971

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, last week the President of the United States withdrew an additional 4,800 soldiers from Vietnam.

On January 20th, 1969, there were 532,500 Americans enduring the perils of an Asian war. Today, there are 250,900 Americans in Vietnam who are planning to come home.

Mr. Speaker, President Nixon is keeping his word.