MRS. BERTIE SEXTON, 100 YEARS OF AGE TODAY, HONORED BY NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS AT BIRTHDAY PARTY—PRESIDENT NIXON SENDS MESSAGE

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, Mrs. Bertie Sexton, 100 years of age today, was honored yesterday by her neighbors and friends at a birthday party attended by more than 150 admirers.

The happy occasion was brought into being by Mr. and Mrs. James H. Pipkin, who have enjoyed a cherished affection for this truly remarkable woman who has lived her happy life in Virginia and West Virginia, in the area of Harpers Ferry.

Bertie was laughing and alert as she greeted the guests, walking about the dining room of the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club.

President Richard Nixon sent a personal message to Mrs. Sexton. It was read to the group by Deena Clark, well-known to the neighborhood personality. The President said:

Warmest congratulations to you on your one hundredth birthday, Mrs. Nixon and I feel as though we would like to add our congratulations to your special occasion—and your contentment always—may reflect in full the joy you have brought to the lives of others throughout these years.

Congratulations to you on your one hundredth birthday. Mrs. Sexton said she used to be looked at with a mixture of curiosity and suspicion when she came to call again! Mrs. Sexton added that she hopes the time never comes when men start wearing dresses.

She declared that she is not pleased with taxes and expenses of today, adding that it doesn’t do too much lately. She remembers well baking an eight-pound cake and shingling it off for $31.

Looking back over the last century, Mrs. Sexton recalls the many picnics on the island at Harpers Ferry when there were no automobiles, just horse and buggy.

She says things are so different now, and while she welcomes many of the changes, she does not like the new fashions for women particularly the short dresses. She told her reporter to put a ruffle on her skirt and is still waiting for Spring to come to get back with her flowers and garden. She said she would like to raise chickens, but Mrs. Russell won’t let her have them.

A member of the Ebenezer Methodist Church, Mrs. Sexton used to be looked at as a “monk’s wife” but admits she doesn’t do too much lately. She remembers well baking an eight-pound cake and shingling it off for $31.

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THE 180TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

HON. HUGH SCOTT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, March 25, 1821, when rebellion swept across the Peloponnese, Macedonia, and Thrace. Although setbacks were many, the relentless efforts of the Greek people, along with such patriotic allies as Lord Byron, kept hope alive. The struggle for freedom officially ended in July 1832, when Turkey recognized Greece as an independent nation.

And since this period, the courageous and artistic people of Greece have struggled to maintain their independence and freedom.

Thomas Jefferson, who left so much to this great Nation of ours, echoed his feelings that have much meaning today. In a letter to M. Coray in 1832, he wrote:

No people sympathize more feelingly than ours with the sufferings of your countrymen, none offer more sincere and ardent prayers to Heaven for their success. And nothing indeed but the fundamental principles of our government, never to entangle us with the broils of Europe, could restrain our generous youth from taking some part in this holy cause. Commerce, the combined blessing of liberty and order, we wish the same to other countries, and to none more than that of Greece, peoples of civilized nations, presented examples of what man should be.

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LET’S BRING OUR MEN HOME

HON. WILLIAM R. ROY
OF KANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 29, 1971

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and proper that we observe a “National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action.” The plight of American families suffering the agony of uncertainty in regard to their sons, husbands, fathers, and brothers is one more tragic aspect of the dreadful conflict in Indochina.

Friday, March 26, marks the seventh anniversary of the capture of the first of our men still being held.

At the present time nearly 1,600 of our servicemen are either known to be prisoners of the Communists, or are listed as missing in action. We owe these men a tremendous debt.

Our Government sent them 12,000 miles to fight a war that was not of their making. It is our responsibility to secure their release and rapid return to their loved ones.

For although it is appropriate that we honor these men with special observances, it is not enough to make speeches and wring our hands over their fate. We must take positive action to secure their release.

There are heartfelt differences of opinion among those of us in and out of Congress as to the best means of achieving the end of the war in Indochina. Let us hope the policies decided upon are successful in rapidly securing this national goal.

Above all, however, our POW’s must not be used as an excuse for prolonging our involvement. Their plight, in fact,
March 29, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

8407

is a primary reason for speeding up our withdrawal, if this will result in their early release.

North Vietnam stands condemned for its violations of the Geneva Convention provisions in regard to prisoners of war. We should all join in writing letters and bringing pressure on the leaders of that country, so as to secure more humane treatment of our men.

Actually, our options are somewhat limited. We value our men highly and want them back, but it is not being realistic to expect Hanoi to separate the question of their release from the larger political issues involved.

Our men have languished in captivity for 7 years. It is time we seriously considered negotiations linking our withdrawal and their release.

The POW situation is a part of the larger tragedy of this war, which has killed 50,000 and wounded 300,000 Americans. A quarter of a million Americans are still in Southeast Asia, risking their lives daily.

In a sense, all of our servicemen in Indochina are prisoners of war. Let us bring them all home as soon as possible.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Monday, March 14, 1971, edition of the Charleston, S.C., News and Courier included an excellent editorial on the subject of economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "U.S.A. and Rhodesia," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks. The editor of the News and Courier is Thomas R. Waring.

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

USA AND RHODESIA

The longer the United States participates in the United Nations' economic sanctions against Rhodesia, the more foolish that participation appears. The USA's position is not only foolish but dangerous and could be a hazard to national security.

In a forceful attack on the Nixon administration policy on Rhodesia, Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Virginia recently warned the Senate that the USA is permitting the Soviet Union to maintain a stranglehold on supplies of chrome ore vital to national defense. Because the USA supports the U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia, which is the source of two-thirds of the world's supply of chrome ore, the U.S. had to turn to Russia for the ore. Taking advantage of the USA's predicament, Russia has boosted its asking price.

The Nixon administration has asked Congress to release chrome ore from the national raw materials stockpile to ease the shortage caused by the embargo on Rhodesia. Sen. Byrd said the Senate release "is not the appropriate remedy." The correct step, he said, "is for this nation...to end its foolish policy against Rhodesia and resume trade with that nation."

After Rhodesia in 1965 declared her independence from Britain, the U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution condemning Rhodesia as a "Denial of the right of the people of Rhodesia to self-government." As absurd as this resolution was, since Rhodesia is no more a threat to world security than is Switzerland, the USA endorsed it.

Sen. Byrd has deftly demolished the arguments in favor of sanctions presented by Arthur Goldberg, then U.S. ambassador to the U.N. Mr. Goldberg said: "What is happening now in Rhodesia is an effort to perpetuate the control of a 6 per cent of the population over the other 94 per cent..." Sen. Byrd observed that in the Soviet Union, members of the leadership are merely comprising about 1 per cent of the population control the other 99 per cent of the population. A handful of men control the destinies of all the people in Albania.

"Piedi Castro," said Sen. Byrd, "almost simultaneously, operating through a small communist cadre, controls the lives of nearly 7 million Cubans," and a small communist dictatorship controls the lives of about 700 million Chinese.

Yet the United Nations, said Sen. Byrd, has imposed sanctions on none of those nations—people who call on the U.N. to impose such sanctions. Besides that," said Sen. Byrd, "we are in the absurd position of imposing sanctions against a nation at peace with us and yet doing nothing about seeking economic sanctions against North Vietnam."

Economic sanctions against Rhodesia have failed. That country's export trade has increased. The USA has put itself in an exposed position. Rhodesia can divert shipments to the USA at any time. Rhodesia undoubtedly is finding other markets for chrome as long as the USA's business even if sanctions were lifted.

With logic that cannot be evaded, Sen. Byrd has urged the Nixon administration to reverse its policy on Rhodesia because "morally, it is wrong. Legally, it is dubious. Economically, it is costly. And it would jeopardize our position in the United States."

A policy riddled with so many faults should not be continued.

COMPARATIVE U.S./U.S.S.R. MANAGEMENT OF DEFENSE R. & D.

HON. CRAIG HOSMER
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the public, the press, and the Congress are interested in better management of our defense capability and in the development of new weapons to maintain an adequate capability for the future. We hear that the US. and the USSR are spending large amounts of resources in their weapons research and development; it would be interesting to compare how the two countries manage their programs to see what implications it may have on comparative technological posture.

All sectors of the Soviet national economy and all its resources are centrally regulated and allocated according to a fixed plan. Both 5-year and 7-year plans—and in the annual plans, resource allocation has been subject to stringent controls; unlike the USA's system which is directed to supply and demand, this method of resource allocation is not always as efficient for supplying consumer goods.

However, the system has certain strengths. The Soviet state, in its sole ownership of resources, is able to concentrate its resources on the whole to support their stated goal of achieving technology superiority. It is apparent that planning in the U.S.S.R. is directed toward utilizing all of the resources available. This is reflected in a comparatively large rate of new weapons development, by full employment of their scientists, engineers, and technicians and by continuous and full use of their factories and test facilities.

On the other hand, the USA's planning process can be called "needs" planning, that is, the United States identifies R. & D. needs and then seeks the resources from the Congress and indirectly from the public. While this process is more responsive to the will of the people, there is no assurance that R. & D. needs will be met—will be fully and continuously used.

One way that we seek to overcome the Soviet advantage of greater R. & D. resources is by the use of new management techniques. We have concentrated on the categories of comparable inputs, we looked at the budgets, manpower, research and development facilities, transfer of manpower between nations, and the R. & D. management process. On the output side, we have analyzed the technological progress of the United States and the Soviet Union in several key areas by examining the technical status of hundreds of particular research efforts—for example, research in fuels, engines, electronics, and materials—as they have related to improvements in weapon systems. We have compiled a U.S. weapon system which does a certain kind of job with a similar Soviet system, over a period of years, to determine which was better and how many years it would take the USA's system to produce one comparable to the other's.

Finally, we added up the total number of weapons systems produced by both sides over a number of years and ana- ized this gross output in relation to the input of R. & D. resources; the numbers of new weapons are about the same and the U.S. inputs for the period were slightly larger, probably because of the higher complexity and technology of our product.

By the use of this input-output analysis, we have found that our identification of research and development requirements and our allocation of priorities is made easier. This method promises a way to get more military capability for less R. & D. dollars and, even more important, will permit a better assessment of national defense needs.
ACCOUNTING FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS

HON. FRANK E. MOSS
OF UTAH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, David F. Linowes is a partner in a large accounting firm and has served as an adviser to the State Department and to the United Nations with the New York Times. On Sunday, March 14, 1971, Mr. Linowes published an article in the Point of View section entitled "Accounting for Social Progress." What he says in this article is most provocative and certainly is worthy of consideration.

At a time when the problem of social welfare is critical and much discussion is being had as to total Federal support of welfare, as contrasted with partial Federal support and partial local support, I believe that thought could be given to some of the ideas advanced by Mr. Linowes. I think individually or collectively, the nation's problems are not being solved.

What he says in this article is most provocative and certainly is worthy of consideration.

ACCOUNTING FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS; YARDSTICKS MUST BE FOUND FOR PUBLIC PROGRAMS

(By David Linowes)

The public sector has never been considered a major player in a way that permits a profit and loss statement. It can no longer afford the luxury of this "benign neglect." Those of us facing the prospects of bankruptcy; our largest states are being squeezed beyond their financial ability to respond; the Federal Government is increasing the national debt dangerously—and far worse, the nation's problems are not being solved.

It is the social and governmental institutions that deal with these problems can be made effective if we devise new approaches to the way they are run and their programs are set up, financed and run. Fortunately, it is not too late—and the tools are in our hands. The tools combine weekend up as several advanced business management principles to which must be added a number of critical new ideas.

To accomplish what must be done in the social sector—to produce the people-oriented individual-centered results urgently needed—we will have to create a totally new discipline; what I call Socio-Economic Management.

Before getting into the elements of this new concept, we should realize that when government applies standards in the public sector, that is by the least relevant ones. The accent is on the quantitative. The odd numbers game is being played. Consider, for example, welfare programs, where allocations are mostly based on the number of people fed, clothed and housed. Shouldn't the standards be concerned with making people sufficiently self-sufficient, self-respecting, employable?

There are as yet no existing case studies of how standards of qualitative results can be related to the funding of social programs. But here is a simple and hypothetical example of how standards for qualitative results can be developed.

Public School No. 2 in Progress City received an appropriation of $1,400 a student for fiscal 1971-72. Public School No. 3 was given $1,000 a student and Public School No. 1 was given $1,000. All three schools were in equivalent social and economic environments.

The council team would be assigned to one school and, working with the students, would develop a program which we can call "quality-oriented results." The program would be implemented by independent outsiders to study and experiment with our public school systems in order to obtain the desired solutions.

Socio-Economic Management is a logical extension of socio-economic accounting, which can be defined as the measurement and analysis of the social and economic consequences of governmental and business actions on the public sector.

In the United States we need the determination to stop the drain of our resources to governmental and business use of our resources to arrive at the best combination to give us the most numbers of self-sufficient people willing to live in the ghetto areas.

Rather our poverty programs should support the development of their input resources to set up trade training centers in conjunction with and joined to government-supported, ghetto-resident-owned small industry companies. Industries whose products have ready markets as components to be used by larger industries or as small consumer products. These products could be subsidized by a poverty program so that they can operate effectively in price with established, efficient plants. In time, these will also become efficient and be able to stand on their own, but of more importance, the people being helped will be working for themselves.

Our social problems have long outdistanced our ability to "buy" solutions. What's more, intense competition exists for what limited public dollars are available for social use.

The American accounting profession and business schools need to keep up with the times. I urge them for the first time with the social scientists—and all the know-how needed to begin a "turn-around" for the public sector. Together they can create social investments that can finally begin showing desperately needed profits: improving the quality of life in the United States.

SUPPORT OF INTERSTATE 75 ROUTE IN GEORGIA

HON. JOHN W. DAVIS
OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, for some 8 years I and other concerned citizens of the Seventh District of Georgia have been laboring on behalf of the construction of Interstate Highway 75 through the district. Five years ago, open hearings were conducted on the proposed route north of Marietta and the route was approved by the Department of Transportation after favorable recommendations were made by the State Highway Department of Georgia, the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, the Georgia Parks Department, and other interested agencies of the federal and State of Georgia.

At that time, I maintained, as I have throughout, that the most important factor in the selection of a route must necessarily be swiftness of construction to avoid the delay inherent in the existing primary thoroughfare, U.S. 41, a highway which cannot begin to serve the great traffic flow running north and south from Atlanta.

Additionallly, I supported the State highway department's proposed route because it offers the optimum resource utilization and cost effectiveness and is the most direct of all proposed routes.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, the routing of Interstate Highway 75 became a
political issue in my last campaign. The opponents of this route, which traverses Lake Allatoona, cited environmental and ecological considerations which they contended would come to pass were the highway to follow this particular longitude.

As a long-time member of the Committee on Science and Astronautics, no one is more aware than I of the dangers posed to our environment due to past excesses on the part of Government, industry, and all our citizenry. No one, Mr. Speaker, is more aware of our need to pursue a more deliberate and purposeful course that we may secure our environment from a disastrous end. But, I must contend that erring on one side of the issue can be nearly as calamitous as erring on the other side to wit, the contention by opponents of the proposed routing of Interstate 75 over Lake Allatoona, that such a route will pose a serious hazard to the lake community. Such a route, if approved, would come down to a question of human lives or the minor inconveniencing of a few recreational facilities, I look first to the security and welfare of those who must travel on an artificial stretch or road, and, also to the two State parks between which the road would run.

Two points must be made at this juncture, one that some of the best engineering minds in Georgia have repeatedly and vigorously asserted that routing of the highway over the lake will pose no serious environmental threat to the lake community. So, why does this come down to a question of human lives or the minor inconveniencing of a few recreational facilities presently enjoyed in large numbers by their own constituents. I might point out also that these facilities are themselves environmental pollution abatement. We must understand that this must be a consideration. However, I must reiterate my feelings that the safety of human lives can never be equaled with the preservation of recreational facilities, particularly when such facilities would be only minutely disturbed and could, within time, be properly restored.

I am pleased that the majority opinion rests with the public's point of view, not only in my own district but only with concerned State agencies—which have unanimously endorsed the lake route—but also in adjacent areas which have an interest in this project. All of my colleagues from Georgia in the House of Representatives—save one—have adopted my point of view, and I was delighted to learn this week that majority sentiment on the issue is not too dissimilar from my feelings. Toward that end, I commend to my colleagues the following resolution adopted by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners:

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF STATE HIGHWAY BOARD'S POSITIONS ON INTERSTATE 75

Whereas, it has been reported that the Federal Department of Transportation has determined to reject the Georgia State High-
Profits also provide the owners of the firm with an incentive to invest. The returns on this investment must be sufficiently high to warrant the risk; otherwise, it might be better to place the money in a bank account or some other place offering an assured return at little or no risk.

It must also be remembered that profits are required to insure the continuation and expansion of business. Only a few years ago, a distributor started business with an investment in inventory and equipment of only $40,000. The tobacco company at the firm’s headquarters, to work out enough changes in the manuscripts to make them suitable for publication.

The final versions of the papers appeared in print in December. Consequently, to the statement by the three doctors that “there was no change in the scientific content of the papers which would have differed in any way” from the initial version, there were, in fact, numerous and major changes.

One of these was deletion, in the December version, of a stated purpose of the experiment in the original abstract—to ascertain whether smoking cigarettes for two years or longer will produce lung cancer in dogs.

Contrary to the statement by the three doctors, the pathologists who the beagle researchers invited from the Council for Tobacco Research (a body that distributes money to medical schools) to review their work, at a time when he was in New Zealand, did not ignore the opportunity. A letter addressed to him, dated February 5, 1971, reads:

“Am informal of your invitation for me to review your beagle experimental material. I believe desirable also to permit me to see the slides and protocol since as research director CTR the review by me alone might be considered biased. On reflection I would appreciate further opportunity for discussion.”

NEVER RESPOND

The researchers never responded to him.

The three doctors say the authors “requested permission to retract the paper” from the Journal of the American Medical Association, so they could publish it elsewhere. This is certainly incorrect. The facts show the authors were attempting another publication with their manuscripts; refusing to accept and deal with the fundamental criticism of the three doctors. The three doctors, to whom JAMA had submitted the papers for review.

The three doctors stated correctly that the Tobacco Institute does not accept this experiment, as reported, as any proof that cigarette smoking causes people to become ill. As most experts in the field are aware, scientists have been attempting to produce illness in animals for three decades or more by smoking as ‘probable smoke’ in the canine species.

At this moment, the National Cancer Institute’s Tobacco Research Group is focusing on research with the beagle, and must now search for animal experimentation methods which can yield reliable answers to questions raised about smoking.

The three doctors have expressed their belief that smoking is associated “with other debilitating diseases,” and they speculate smoking is “the single greatest cause for emphysema.” With due respect to the gentleman’s profession, we note that this expression puts them at variance with the National Institutes of Health, which with the American Foundation for the Study of Emphysema: “We don’t know the cause.”

Despite the efforts of year to establish scientific facts about smoking and health, the debate is far from a quiescence of statistical mysteries. Oddly enough, those who oppose smoking have linked it with the causes of three of the largest voluntary fund raising associations in the country, in the areas of cancer, heart trouble and respiratory diseases.

The tobacco industry itself remains the largest single contributor to independent research in smoking and health—an expenditure by the industry which will exceed $40 million by the end of this year. The issue will be the subject of a symposium at the upcoming Conference of the American Medical Association, held in Chicago.

A SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HAROLD T. JOHNSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 23, 1971

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 8th year of peaceful movement for the ending of war captured by the Vietcong. This week has been appropriately designated by Congress as the National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War, Missing in Action. Accordingly, I have joined Congressmen, other Congressmen in cosponsoring House Concurrent Resolution 114, calling for the humane treatment and release of prisoners of war held by North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front.

The resolution calls on North Vietnam to abide by the Geneva Convention Articles for Prisoners of War, one of whom is from a prisoner held by the American POW’s and their allies in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. First, identify the prisoners they hold; second, permit impartial inspection of their treatment; third, release prisoners who are seriously ill or injured; and fourth, permit the free flow of mail between prisoners and their families.

I believe that American pressure for better treatment for the POW’s has brought some small improvements in their lot. Some increase in mail between the men and their families has been permitted and, more packages and cables can now be sent to the POW’s. Also, the weight limitations on Christmas parcels have been liberalized and families have been permitted to mail such previously forbidden items as small games, medicines, and vitamins.

Despite these improvements, conditions are still deplorable. Less than a dozen prisoners have been freed in the last 5 years.

We must continue our efforts to involve all Americans in showing their concern for the POW’s. It is becoming apparent to the North Vietnamese that the world looks harshly upon their refusal to abide by the Geneva POW Accord, which they signed in 1957.
**POLICE STATE IN PANAMA?**

**HON. JEROME R. WALDIE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**March 29, 1971**

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, I have previously expressed my concern over conditions in the Canal Zone regarding relations between the Panamanian Government and Americans within the Canal Zone.

Recently, the current situation within the Panamanian Government itself has been brought to my attention. Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed at these reports.

Apparently the present Government of Panama has embarked upon a policy of suppression designed to remove civil liberties and basic freedoms of the citizens of that nation.

Continued acts of suppression and other police state tactics will only serve to feed the frustrations and discontent of the people of Panama.

There is ample evidence that restoration of representative and democratic government in that troubled Republic is long overdue.

In order that this situation be given proper exposure before the Congress, Mr. Speaker, I insert in the Record a recent letter sent me by Mr. Phillip Harman of Los Angeles and an article from the Los Angeles Times:

**March 22, 1971.**

**HON. JEROME R. WALDIE.**

Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WALDIE: Thank you so very much for your letter of March 16th, 1971, pertaining to my concern of the military dictator of Panama, General Omar Torrijos.

The Panamanian is not a person of violence and that is why General Torrijos has stayed in power although the force and fear of General Torrijos is well known to the people of Panama. However, there is a limit as to how long they will tolerate this suppression of their human rights and this tolerance is coming to an end.

I am firmly convinced and sincerely believe that the only solution to stop the spreading of communism in the Canal Zone area and a possible building of a new Panama Canal by another country (as per General Torrijos’ statement in Feb. 23rd, 1971) would be the coming to an end.

The increased repression, arbitrary interrogations, changing their eating places beyond the government-administered by the guard commander—is probably as popular as the peasants and the lower working man as and as well, where a growing colony of Panamanian exiles lives.

Some of the Miami exiles are known to have received telephone calls from National Guard officials, threatening their families who still remain here and warning against any anti-government activity.

In fairness to the guard, the present government—administered by civilians under General Torrijos, the guard commander—is probably as popular as the peasants and the lower working man as and as well, where a growing colony of Panamanian exiles lives.

Yet, as the guard’s heavy-handedness increases, as many believe it is, a likely result is that a reaction born of frustration and resignation eventually will set in. The guard then could find itself in trouble.

The increased repression of recent weeks is partially attributed to a National Guard crackdown on an extremist group, apparently readying itself for a campaign of urban terrorism and partially to the appointment of Lt. Col. Manuel Antonio Noriega as the new head of G-2, or the guard intelligence section.

**GETS JOB DONE.**

Noriega has a reputation as a man who gets things done even if it means going beyond the government.

There seems little doubt that one thing he did was to effectively put out of business an extremist organization which posed a real problem for the guard.

The government announced recently that the group had been broken up with the arrest of 29 persons and the deaths of two others since late September.

Juan de Arco, the alleged leader and a representative of the entire guerrilla force of the National Liberation Movement was not mentioned in the guard announcement and apparently escaped.

The organization, however, has been completely smashed.

It was blamed for the $29,000 casino robbery at the Hotel Panama in late September—which was said to be an inside job—by the channel where a momeigraph machine was stolen.

The government announcement said it had routed the extremist group of Panama which was not entirely accurate.

In fact, the People’s Democratic Party—Panama’s pro-Moscow Communist group—continues to exist with the apparent approval of the government as long as it remains inactive.

**MAJOR OUTGROWTH.**

The extremist group shattered by the guard action called itself the Central Command of the National Liberation Movement—Feb. 23rd of November.

On Feb. 23,1971, marked the day that Frederico Britton’s brother Floyd died in the Colba Island prison of what the government claimed was a heart attack, a story given little credence by most Panamanians.

Daniel Zuniga, a member of the so-called liberation group, was the key to the guard success in wiping out the organization.

A story Oct. 17 in Matutino, a government-controlled newspaper, reported that Zuniga had given himself up, apparently sometime earlier.

Zuniga’s fate is uncertain but given the current repressive tactics in vogue, there is considerable skepticism that his “important information” came voluntarily.

**OFF THE FARM INCOME.**

**HON. JOHN M. ZWACH**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**March 29, 1971**

Mr. ZWACH. Mr. Speaker, parity today is at 70 percent. This means that our American farmers, if they are to maintain economic equality, must look other places than to their farm acres as a source of income.

Although this fact of substandard income seems to be universally known, we generally talk about it, but generate very little real action.

I always have been a strong supporter of 100 percent of parity for our food producers. Unless we can provide an adequate income for the products of their farms, they are forced to turn elsewhere for supplemental income, or move to the large centers.

Mr. Speaker, Editor Curtis Warnke of the Wood Lake News in our Minnesota Sixth Congessional District, touched on this problem recently in an editorial in his newspaper.

In order to bring this matter to the attention of my colleagues, with your permission, I hereby insert Mr. Warnke’s editorial in the Record:

**OFF THE FARM INCOME.**

A national publication recently pointed out that 92% or nearly a million American farm operators receive some of their income off-the-farm. The publication went on to exfoil the virtue of this arrangement, and spoke in glowing terms on how healthy this situation is for the American farmer—we beg to differ.

According to the most recent U.S. farm Census, off-the-farm jobs brought in income equal to 80 percent of the value of farm produce across the country, and averaged nearly $4800 per farm operation. In 1965, which is the most recent year that figures are available, the farm labor force (that is those working outside actual farming in addition to their normal pursuit) received a whopping $6.2 billion in wages and salaries. That's nothing to sneeze at! During the same year, on two out of every five farms in the corn belt, on-farm income was greater than the farm income.

We don't have figures available for later years, but in 1970 the net income of Amer-
FUTURE HOMEMAKERS' WEEK

HON. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY
OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. Speaker, this week has been set aside to pay special tribute to the more than 800,000 American teenagers who, as members of Future Homemakers of America, have devoted themselves to constructive work in helping solve many of the problems which confront today's society. In my own State of Maine alone there are 2,482 members who belong to 78 chapters from Madawaska, south to the Maine-New Hampshire line.

The motto of the Future Homemakers—"Toward New Horizons"—is evidence of the challenging role this impressive organization can provide to those who join its ranks. FHA activities center on individual growth, the family, education, development of occupational competencies, preparation for marriage and careers, and youth's role in society and the world.

The future of this Nation and our world rests on the shoulders of today's youth, and we should be grateful that we have organizations like Future Homemakers of America to train the leaders of tomorrow.

REFERENCES OF REMARKS

THE SELLING OF CBS NEWS

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST
OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, so much has been written recently about the CBS program, "The Selling of the Pentagon," with regard to the distortions and half-truths that contained, that Jack Kentner, military writer for the Norfolk, Va., Ledger-Star, did some background research.

The resulting article, "The Selling of CBS News," appeared in the Ledger-Star on the afternoon of March 24, 1971. I would call particular attention to the fact that in attempting to stage a shot of Adm. Ephram Holmes greeting a group of Boy Scouts, CBS implied to its public affairs officers that they were planning to do a "Naval community relations program." Mr. Kentner's conjecture concerning the use that would have been made of such a shot is also worthy of note.

I submit to you that the lack of good faith on the part of CBS did not begin with the actual showing of the program, but indeed was part of the "documentary" from its very conception.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Kentner's article to the attention of my colleagues:

THE SELLING OF CBS NEWS

(From Jack Kentner)

NORFOLK—News commentator Roger Mudd opened CBS's broadcast "The Selling of the Pentagon" with the following statement:

"Nothing is more essential to a democracy than the free flow of information. Misinformation, distortion, propaganda, all interrupt that flow. They make it impossible for people to know what their government is doing— which, in a democracy, is crucial.

"These words have a noble ring to them. One segment of the long "documentary" that followed Mudd's introduction was the revelation that the U.S. Department of Defense ignored a Viet Cong offensive in Vietnam to brighten the image of the South Vietnamese soldier.

"It appears that what is staging for the Defense Department is not necessarily staging for CBS.

"Last year, while CBS News was putting together its special broadcast, Cmdr. David M. Cooney received a telephone call. Cooney at that time was serving as Public Affairs Officer for Adm. Ralph P. Holmes, who as commander in chief U.S. Atlantic Fleet was the Navy's top admiral in the Atlantic.

"The man identified himself as an assistant producer for CBS," Cooney recalls. "He said CBS was working on a Navy community relations program and wondered if a camera crew could film Adm. Holmes greeting a group of Boy Scouts at the Naval Station gate.

"I told him CBS would be welcome to film civilians visiting the Naval Station as part of the 'Normal Tour'—which they do every day," Cooney continued.

"He asked me if I didn't think the admiral would cooperate in this Boy Scout idea in view of the fact he would receive national exposure on TV.

"I told him if he could arrange for Dr. Frank Salant (president of CBS) to start greeting tourists in the CBS building to call me back and I'd see what I could do with the admiral," Cooney concluded. "I never heard from him again."

GONZALEZ BILLS TO BENEFIT THE CIVIL SERVANTS

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I am reintroducing today an amendment that would ease tax burdens on retired Federal employees and allow early retirement for employees who have completed 30 years of Federal service.

My first bill calls for an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code to exclude the first $5,000 received in civil service annuities from gross income. This provision would make any Federal retirement benefits up to $5,000 tax exempt.

Presently, retired civil service employees are taxed on all benefits exceeding the amount they personally contributed. My bill would exempt retired Federal employees from this tax burden.

My bill changes this situation by extending the nontaxable status of social security and railroad retirement annuities to most civil service annuities. Passage of this measure is essential to equal treatment of all retired persons.

Fair treatment of Federal employees is also my motivation for reintroducing another amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act to permit civil servants with 30 years of service to retire with full annuities regardless of age.

Many Federal employees complete 20 years of service well before the presently stipulated 55-year-old minimum retirement age. There is no reason that
30-year employees should not be able to opt for early retirement.

The advantages of this proposal are twofold: It would reward a faithful civil servant and would place more employment opportunities in today's ever-lightening job market.

Retirement law has been amended to provide retirement with full annuities at 55 with 30 years service, 60 with 20 years service, or 62 with 5 years service, but this amendment has not really responded to the desires of Federal employees and to the need for Government leadership in the direction of a healthy public service.

My proposal recognizes both of these needs and I urge prompt and favorable action by Congress.

THE PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

HON. JOHN J. RHODES
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon is to be commended for focusing so much attention on the problems of government organization. He has presented us with a dynamic set of proposals for four new Departments centered around the major purposes of Government to substitute for the seven departments we now have—each of which may be thought of as a different drummer. Some Departments—Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor—were established as voices for specific constituencies. Interior was designed to preserve natural resources. At the same time, HEW has presented us with a dynamic set of initiatives very real human needs.

Less confusion will result during reorganization than as a conveyor of a different ecological monstrosity. There is nothing in this part of California to match the Valencia of river water diversion, including the Delta Peripheral Canal, the San Luis Drain and the East Side Canal. With this challenge of works as yet unconceived and unacknowledged. If we cannot survive legal tests they should either be revised or shelved.

We do, however, as a piece of sequela's blind-sighting the attempt to dry up thousands of West Side farming acres that grow food for people who live in cities. We do not believe for a moment that this irresponsible effort will be upheld. We wonder, however, why the plaintiffs did not go further up-stream to the Friant-Kern Canal that taps the San Joaquin River in their assault on diversions that might be harmful. Why such exclusive attention to the Tracy pumping plant and the Delta-Mendota Canal?

Meanwhile, we direct the Sierra Club's attention to another fruitful opportunity to apply hindsight in stopping the operating, ecological monstrosity. There is nothing in this part of California to match the Valencia of river water diversion, including the Central Valley project.

The plea for injunctive action in federal court takes in other aspects of river water diversion, including the Delta Peripheral Canal, the San Luis Drain and the East Side Canal. With this challenge of works as yet unconceived and unacknowledged. If we cannot survive legal tests they should either be revised or shelved.

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CVP WATER CHALLENGED

HON. JOHN J. MCFALL
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. MCFALL. Mr. Speaker, an interesting and enlightening expression of opinion on a subject of great interest in California which has national implications is contained in the March 18, 1971, editorial of the Stockton, Calif., Record. Entitled "CVP Water Challenged," the Record editorial comments upon issues raised by a recent suit to halt delivery of water to a key pumping station of the Central Valley project.

The article follows:

CVP WATER CHALLENGED

With a scrupulous disregard for any other region's welfare, the San Francisco Chronicle again has assumed its strident pose as defender of San Francisco Bay.

From its base in a city that historically has plundered bay waters, filling them and fouling them with garbage, and even now dumping sewage into San Francisco Bay, the Chronicle self-righteously exults in the suit of the Sierra Club and others that could stop the delivery of Central Valley Project waters to the Tracy pumping plant.

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unemployed aerospace personnel to take advantage of new business opportunities.

The first bill would encourage small business investment corporations to make loans to unemployed aerospace personnel interested in going into a new business. SBICs were created by the Small Business Act of 1958 and have provided $1.8 billion in loans to many small companies which would otherwise have been unable to start under ordinary circumstances.

The measure provides authority to the SBA Administrator to extend the 90-percent Federal guarantee to loans made by SBICs. The guarantee would only be extended to SBIC loans in areas where the Administrator determined that national policy goals are being advanced. The bill lists three goals: Aiding the unemployed, assisting rapid transit development, and solving pollution problems.

The language is open ended so that the Administrator may extend the guarantee to other areas of national concern. A written statement in this measure indicates that all Federal guarantee authority could be extended to SBIC loans to unemployed aerospace personnel.' Act of 1958 and have provided $1.8 billion to $3.1 billion.

Loans to unemployed aerospace personnel would help quite a few gain a new opportunity. I urge the House to take quick action on these two proposals. We have no counterpart for this huge and very accurate weapon of America has such service available.

ADM. U.S. GRANT SHARP

HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, the following article which deals with a recent speech made by retired Admiral U. S. Grant Sharp should be of great interest to all my colleagues. Admiral Sharp was commander in chief Pacific from 1964 to 1968 and speaks with a great deal of experience in matters pertaining to the military.

Particular attention should be paid to Admiral Sharp's assessment:

It seems clear that the Soviet Union is striving to achieve a first-strike capability which could be used to blackmail the United States.

It is our duty as Representatives to see that the Soviets do not achieve this capability which will give them the material requisite for achieving their stated goal of global conquest.

The article, which appeared in the Register, Santa Ana, Calif., on March 18, 1971, follows:

"INADEQUATE" DEFENSE BUDGET INVITES WAR—ES—PACIFIC CHIEF

(By Len Davis)

NEWPORT BEACH—Retired Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp, commander-in-chief Pacific (1954-1958), said here Wednesday that the 1972 defense budget submitted by President Richard M. Nixon for the security of the country "multiplies the chances not of peace, but of nuclear war."

The former five-star admiral, who commanded nearly one million Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force personnel in an 85 square mile area, said Russian over-confidence or miscalculation "may trigger such a war inadvertently, or place the United States in a posture from which there can be no retreat.

"There are perilous times ahead," the 64-year-old House Commerce Appropriations Aet 8414 planning session at the Shuff Stirt Restaurant.
force of missile-launching ships and is even closing in on the United States in the numbers of cruisers and destroyers," he said.  "The great majority of our fleet," he added, "consists of ships more than 20 years old, and equipment."

Sharp said Red China "will not be a threat during the course of our war policy, and falsification of records, Piracci has been permitted to increase his bid on the Hirshhorn project by $1,576. The GSA accepted Piracci's explanation that a " clerical error" had resulted in a lower bid than he intended. Piracci was still the low bidder, but by a narrow margin.

The GSA informed Representative Joe Broyhill (Rep., Va.) that it has "insufficient justification" for debarring Piracci's firm.

Here is the Piracci record.

In 1954, Piracci was convicted of fraud and obstructing justice in connection with an off-street parking scandal in Baltimore. Piracci paid a $4,000 fine on that conviction and was later pardoned by former Governor Theodore R. McKeldin.

In 1969, Piracci was convicted in the United States District Court in Baltimore on charges of having received a payoff from Guido Iozzi, jr., president of the Baltimore Building Trades Council, AFL-CIO. Piracci was sentenced to pay a $5,000 fine and to serve 183 days in federal prison.

Another indictment has been returned against Piracci for his receipt of payoffs from the assistant postmaster general in charge of post office facilities. Piracci was not a defendant in this case, but the indictment charged that Doherty took large sums of cash from Piracci to provide influence for Piracci Construction Company in dealing with the Post Office Department.

Doherty entered a "no contest" plea to the ninth count of the indictment on "conflicts of interest" the third knowingly act as "agent" of Piracci and the firm "in connection with applications, contracts, and other particular matters involving the leasing of various post office facilities." Action on the other counts in the indictment against Doherty is still pending.

In dealing with Piracci's record, the GSA, in its letter to Broyhill, dismissed the 1954 conviction as being far enough back that it cannot ordinarily be used to support a current debarment.

The GSA also noted the federal judge did not impose the maximum fine and did not impose any fine on the 1995 conviction and that the "six months" sentence presumably recognized the fact that Piracci had cooperated with the government.

But, the GSA overlooked the comments of United States District Judge Alexander Harvey II, who said as he sentenced Piracci: "You lied to the FBI, the United States attorney and the federal grand jury: A man who has a prior criminal involvement and who has lied ... can hardly expect leniency from the court."

The GSA also told Broyhill, "Finally, to the best of our knowledge, it has not been legally established whether Mr. Piracci or the firm made any illegal payments to a former employee or the former supervisor of a firm in Washington, D.C. and is to receive more than $1 million in profit.

Looking back on the background of Piracci, there would have been ample reason to debar the Piracci firm from ever bidding on the Hirshhorn project. In fact, the counsel for the law firm pointed to a 1971 document recommending debarments of the Piracci firm. The law authorizes suspension of "all known affiliates of the firm or individual who has been convicted."

The law further states: "The conduct, fraudulent or seriously improper conduct of any individual may be imputed to the business firm with which he is connected when the impropriety involved was performed within the course of his official duty, or with the knowledge or approval of the firm."

Apparent Piracci is receiving some unusual understanding at a high level in Washington.

His penalty for his problems with the previous convictions will be that he won't be permitted to pick up the profits on the Hirshhorn project until at least six months after it is completed.

STATEMENT AND RESOLUTION OF THE NEW ENGLAND LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I attach herewith a statement and a resolution of the New England Leadership Conference held on March 21, 1971, in Newton, Mass.

This resolution was drawn up by 500 leading men from all organized groups assembled in an emergency conference.

I commend this thoughtful presentation of issues in the Middle East at this time:

STATEMENT AND RESOLUTION OF THE NEW ENGLAND LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, MARCH 21, 1971

We, of the Jewish community of New England, gathered in emergency session, unequivocally reject current attempts to impose on the Middle East the futile and disastrous policies recently discussed. In October, 1938, Czechoslovakia, like Israel today, was pressured to exchange defensibility for "peace in our time" and "Big Power guarantees."

"Those who do not learn from history are condemned to relive it."

Twice in the last 22 years, Israel was compelled to surrender vital strategic areas in the Sinai to a defeated, but unrelenting Egyptian aggressor. Each forced withdrawal was followed inevitably by another round of Mid-East warfare, 1949 led to 1956, 1956 led to 1967. Today, Big Power pressure is to embark once more on this fatal path. It should be recalled that President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles later recognized and regretted the error of interposing the great powers between the parties in the Middle East, thus depriving them of the need to face Israel in direct negotiations.

President Nixon correctly underscored this lesson when he stated in his televised news conference of March 4, 1971:

"The question here is whether or not the U.S. will impose a settlement in the Middle East, and the answer is no. We will do everything that we can to urge the parties to talk; but we are going to have to depend upon just the parties concerned to reach an agreement..." (emphasis supplied).

The regrettable fact, however, is that the Great Powers and the UN Secretariat are obstructing any Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, direct or indirect. Not only are the representatives of Israel carefully kept from meeting their Egyptian counterparts—an unprecedented way of "negotiating"—but Israel may not even try to negotiate directly with the Egyptian government. Regarding substance, Israel has been told simply to sign documents under which all the relevant details—concessions and confessions—are already spelled out. When Israel questions this attempt to dictate to it on matters of its own vital security, the answer is that the so-called "talks under Dr. Jarring's auspices"
are no negotiations at all, but a mere cover for a Big Power dictate.

This posture is fundamentally inimical to the principles and purposes motivating our recent policy toward Egypt and the Arab countries, which have three times attempted to destroy Israel, are in the process of trying to bring about its destruction, and from the consequences of their own acts. The Great Powers, the UN Secretary-General, whose own precipitate action helped bring about the 1967 war, are apparently all ready at all times to bail out the Arab aggressors. It is significant that this lesson has already been learned by the Egyptian official Al-Ahram and its influential editor, Mr. Heykal, who have openly stated on February 26, 1971, the correctness of the current Big Power discussions and the willingness to accept a political settlement.

“There are only two specific Arab goals at this stage: 1) elimination of the consequences of the 1967 aggression through the total eradication of Israel... It is not likely this force would contain a Soviet contingent; in other words, Soviet soldiers and missiles, which Israel has successfully controlled by a factor of ten of the Soviet Union’s race... Can the Egyptian light artillery, or whether full-scale campaign before reaching any of her vital centers and communication lines... This is therefore, a difference in the character of any agreement or treaty that can be signed, and it is determined by the history of the negotiations leading to the final document. There is, therefore, a difference in the character of any agreement or treaty that can be signed, and it is determined by the history of the negotiations leading to the final document.

We therefore:
1. vigorously endorse and support the Middle East peace in the Middle East. Such a peace, we see, promises security and peace for Israel in the vital national interest of the U.S.
2. strongly urge that the Big Powers denuclearize the area, or at once, and needs even less land.
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March 29, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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We Americans have always been friendly to Greece and have helped the Greeks in their hour of need. We have aided them in defending their freedom against external foes both in the struggle for independence in the early 18th century and in the fight against first fascism and then communism in the 20th. We helped them from the very serious threat of a Communist takeover in the late 1940's. It was to enable Greece and Turkey, first of all, to defend themselves that the Truman doctrine was proclaimed and military and financial assistance given. We have felt that such aid would have a high pay-off. Help the Greek people, and we shall see an alliance in our struggle against East European Communist tyrannies.

On the observance of the 150th anniversary of Greek Independence Day I gladly join my Greek-American friends in wishing happiness to the Greeks in their homeland.

U.S. NAVY SPEEDS VIETNAMIZATION IN UNIQUE WAYS

HON. CRAIG HOSMER
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, turning the war in Southeast Asia over to those whose prime interests are there, the people who live there, involves a wide spectrum of unique effort. The men of the U.S. Navy have shown exceptional enterprise in this effort as witnessed by the following account written by PO 1/c Bob Lincoln, USN, which appeared in the February issue of the Naval Reservist:

SELF-HELP SMOOTH THE WAY TO VIETNAMIZATION

American Navymen in the Republic of Vietnam—both Regular and Reserve—are doing their best to work themselves out of a job.

Through such programs as ACTOV, "Helping Hand," "Buddy Base," and the colorfully named "Pigs and Chickens," they are helping to achieve Vietnamization and reduce the need for American forces in that country. Perhaps their most successful to date is ACTOV, through which the turnover of the U.S. Navy's river patrol boats has been completed.

Uncrambled, ACTOV means Accelerated Turnover to the Vietnamese. It was started just 3 years ago, with the assignment of Vietnamese sailors—one at a time—to the crews of American boats. But the program really began to roll on a large scale when both navies launched intensive operational management and maintenance programs in the U.S. and Vietnam to train complete crews for each vessel before delivery.

Operation Helping Hand, a relatively new venture, is designed to upgrade the standard of living for the Vietnamese villagers and dependents through low-cost family housing and food supplement plans.

The housing project is being carried on throughout the South Vietnam countryside by American Seabees. They are building the concrete units of materials produced in-country at a net cost of $600 each. Some 21,000 are planned.

The results of this self-help project can be seen in many villages where Vietnamese Navy
families, following the Seabees' lead, are building their own homes.

Pigs and Chickens is the U.S. Navy's broad-sides and rear of the Vietnamese equivalent of an American military commissary.

This food-on-the-table project began with an initial free stock of day-old chicks.

One U.S. Navy advisor has taken on the task of teaching the Vietnamese new ways to fish.

The collective aim is to make the Vietnamese Navy a porting.

CLERGYMEN GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON THE SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

HON. DAN KUYKENDALL
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

State of Oregon, March 29, 1971

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following statement:

STATEMENT ON SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

In the past, we have seen instances where programs were endorsed by the President only to see his party desert him—the SST, according to the Evans-Novak report, is a case in point. I would hope that Republicans, as well as Democrats, listen to the local officials and heed their warning on the financial plight of the localities. This program cannot serve the various strengths of the SST.

At this point, I include an article by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak that appeared in the Washington Post on March 28, 1971.

WHY SST LOST IN THE HOUSE

Shortly after the House voted down any more money for President Nixon's supersonic transport plane (SST), a Democratic SST supporter needed a high administration official about Republican congressional opposition to the project.

"I thought we had enough Democrats to save the SST, said the congressman, "and we did. But why did so many of your Republicans vote against SST?"

"They weren't voting against SST," the official replied. "They were voting against John Ehrlichman and the German Mafia in the White House.

Suffice it to say that SST's fate was partially true. The remarkable fact is that 85 House Republicans opposed the SST on March 18 (compared with 114 against on March 17, 1970) with the majority holding that the SST is not strong enough to be a success. But what is the broader meaning escaped the administration official.

The fact is that all the ecological, economic and Ehrlichman factors combined would not have impelled so many Republicans to defect if Richard M. Nixon's star were not in decline. Far more than the Senate (which has now also rejected the SST), the House is a barometer of national opinion.

Moreover, the SST vote was one of those rare occasions when the country reflects the current political climate and simultaneously influences the future. Spurred by the feeling of Republican congressmen that their President is not able to influence their vote, the defeat reinforces that mood and makes him still weaker. Caused partly by divisions among his White House leadership, the loss further divides that leadership.

All this is perceived but dimly by the White House senior staff, whose lack of rapport with Capitol Hill has become a truism. Indeed, a careful staff re-examination of the SST in January last year, against vital political questions. The certainty of a very close vote in the new, more liberal House was regraded by senior staffers as not relevant.

Just how relevant it would become was obvious when the new Congress convened. Scores of "undeclared" Republicans, the balance between victory and defeat, were impervious to lobbying—from labor, industry, even the White House. Unlike suburban ladies' clubs and college campuses, the House Republican cloakroom was not transfixed by ecological outrages over the SST.

Rather, the true source of this opposition became clear the day before the House voting. With the President away, going to the polls and folks back home talking about him as a loser in 1972, Republican congressmen wanted to embark with some anti-Nixon votes. What better issue than the SST, where grass roots supporters are hard to find?

The defections permeated even the nine-man House GOP leadership team, whose loyalty is normally beyond question. In a bitter closed-door session before the vote, Minority Leader Gerald Ford of Michigan and his lieutenants said that SST was a matter of personal loyalty, both to him and the President. It didn't work. Five of the nine voted against the President.

The result was another illustration of the hostilities among the House Republican leaders. More important will be the memory of those divisions among his party leadership in a common effort.

That split showed unprecedented political stridency. It was a night we have rarely witnessed.

In fact, it strikes to the heart of White House legislative strategy: a loyal House Republican minority becoming a floating majority with the addition of different combinations of relatively few Democrats. Nor can a revised coalition be built now with more Democrats. Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisi...
March 29, 1971

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, this poem, written by a young lady in my district, shows how deeply she feels about the inhumane treatment being given our POW's. I want to share her moving thoughts with my colleagues:

Is Anybody There? Does Anybody Care?

HON. ROGER H. ZION
OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. ZION. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to inform my colleagues of an editorial broadcast by WRAL-TV in Raleigh, N.C., on February 22, 1971.

On most Mondays for this station are voiced by Mr. Jesse Helms, executive vice president of the Raleigh station.

But this particular broadcast was mainly the work of a young man named David Webber, of Warren County, N.C. David is 17 years old, he is a student at San Diego State College, and he is black.

His words show, beyond his years and an objective viewpoint that few men, black or white, are able to express so precisely and effectively.

David's letter was written to the black students at John Graham High School, in North Carolina, which has recently been troubled by violence and disruption.

I am inserting Mr. Helms' editorial, including David Webber's letter, in the RECORD of today, and I urge my colleagues to read it carefully:

An Editorial Expression of the Voice of Free Enterprise in Raleigh-Durham

One of the more melancholy lamentations of our time is most frequently stated in the form of a rhetorical question: What has happened to reason? The answer, of course, is that there are still plenty of voices of reason; they just don't make the headlines or onto the newscasts.

Last week we received a copy of a letter written by a 17-year-old Negro boy, a native of Warren County, now a freshman at San Diego State College. David Webber has been reading in California newspapers about the violence and disruption taking place in the high school in my hometown— the school from which he himself was graduated just last year.

So David Webber wrote a letter which he asked to be placed in the hands of black students at Warrenton. David Webber is a voice of reason to learn and make something of yourselves. We take your attention to excerpts from his letter:

Dear Future Citizens: We as young people want the world to be better for ourselves, but we are selfish and narrow-minded toward creating a better world for others. We want things changed in an instant that have taken years to formulate... the combined efforts of black and white, and shades in between) who have worked together for a better world. I do not say "perfect" world, but a better one.

I must mention selfishness and nationalism again, for no greater example of their love for their own. And I found my fists against the color of their skin.

I feel God's gentle touch in the peace of my cell. His deliverance unto my soul

His son, you will one day be free

I tensor heart, a silent reassurance— Does anybody care?

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DAVID WEBBER OF WARREN COUNTY, N.C.

HON. WILMER MIZELL OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

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lem of major airports. Nevertheless, we find plans for future airports which will not come into being in less than a decade being made oblivious of and without regard to the current state of the art or its near future prospects. In order to justify carrying out airport plans initiated before STOL possibilities were considered, recent developments in the area are being ignored, for example, Mr. Arven H. Saunders, director of planning for a proposed new $500 million airport in Illinois to complement and ultimately supplant Lambert Field, has been quoted by the St. Louis Post Dispatch editorial of March 10, 1971, as saying that it would be a "tragedy" to risk the economic future of the bistate area on a theoretical airplane that "is not even off the drawing boards."

Mr. Speaker, the tragedy would be rather to go forward with such a huge investment-without at least examining the possibilities inherent in a number of STOL aircraft which have been off the drawing boards and up and away for some time. These would include McDonnell Douglas' 50-passenger experimental STOL, which has been quoted by Mr. Saunders, and St. Louis' own STOL plane, which claims to be a very quiet STOL plane.

There is no particular reason to believe that airport planners in other parts of the country have a greater awareness of the prospects of STOL. For this reason, Mr. Speaker, I would recommend a STOL symposium to catch the national attention and incorporate such practical demonstrations as can feasibly be made at this time. I would very much hope, since Speaker Filene's recent emergency symposium to catch the national attention and incorporate such practical demonstrations as can feasibly be made at this time when there are urgent needs for these resources in health, education, housing, crime, pollution, rural and urban development, to name a few.

I have serious reservations, too, about spending the tax resources of many Americans to provide a few Americans (about 3 percent) with prestige transportation over a few transcontinental routes which will serve only a small amount of travel time on a door-to-door basis.

The Economics

Continued development of the SST poses great uncertainty in the economics. My major concern is that the government is investing heavily in an aircraft which apparently lacks any market attraction.

A survey of the Nation's best-known economists—from Milton Friedman on the right to John Kenneth Galbraith on the left—rejected the marketability of the SST. If the market was really there, the economists argued, forced-feeding by the government would not be necessary. The cost of prototypes of the SST will cost the taxpayer $1½ billion, but that may only be the beginning. With the recent financial plight of the airline industries, it appears to me that they can only come to the government to finance the major developmental costs.

Put simply, why should the SST stand or fall in the competitive market?

Proponents argue that the SST will provide much-needed transport; it is an important source of employment. However, we should not be persuaded by a philosophy of make-work, in which employees are hired to do less important tasks. The argument of job creation assumes that nothing else will happen if the SST program is started. Surely, money not spent on the SST will flow into other job-creating investments.

The Environment

Much of the opposition to the SST has centered around its engine noise, the sonic boom it will create, air pollution and possible climatic effects. This argument has not carried decisive weight with me, but the environmentalists, largely unanswered, and must be taken into consideration. If the SST production does proceed, all of us, proponents and opponents, must make every effort to reduce the harmful environmental aspects of the aircraft.

Precedent

Probably the strongest argument against the SST is that it was essential to keep the U.S. in the forefront of aviation technology. The British-French SST (the Concord), which is currently consuming twice those of the 747, and a decision pending on whether or not to proceed with production. Moreover, I wonder if it is proper for the government to go ahead with the project on any generalized concept of the enhancement of American prestige. I question that international prestige is a valid argument since the SST already has more than one type of operational aircraft capable of Mach 3 flight.

Finally, I should say that all of us—opponents and proponents—believe that the SST should be built. The debate is on the rate of development and the extent of government financing.

MRS. B. J. BANDY: A $220,000 DEBT PAID FOR IN BEDSPREADS AND EVENTUALLY BUILT A CITY

HON. JOHN J. FLINT, JR. OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. FLINT. Mr. Speaker, in a recent issue of the Chattanooga, Tenn., News Free Press there appeared an article about Mrs. B. J. Bandy of Dalton, Ga. The article was written by Mrs. Helen M'Donald Exum and tells the story of how Mrs. Bandy and her late husband literally began what is now a major industry in the United States. Mrs. Bandy is a very modest beginning, which is described in this article, there developed the tufted chenille bedspreads industry which in turn became the carpet industry and Dalton, Ga., became the carpet capital of the world.

In a very interestingly written article Mrs. Exum tells the story of how Mrs. and Mrs. Bandy got into the bedspread business and later the carpet industry more or less by accident. When someone once described her as a pioneer in the industry, she replied:

Oh, I never think of myself as a pioneer. All I could think of back in the depression was how on earth my husband and I were going to get out of debt.

Mrs. Bandy is now nearing 80 and can look back on a life of service and enterprise, years of leadership in her own field, her talents and her material goods to her home and community. Her son, B. J. Bandy, Jr., put it this way:

The story portrays a lovely lady. Her interests have been many over her eighty years, but devotion to her family is the first. She has been a wonderful mother.

Mr. Speaker, it is with much pleasure that I include Mrs. Exum's article on Mrs. Bandy as a part of my remarks:

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press, Chattanooga, Tenn.

MAS. B. J. BANDY: A $220,000 DEBT PAID FOR IN BEDSPREADS AND EVENTUALLY BUILT A CITY

(By Helen M'Donald Exum)

Dalton, Ga., that pleasant town about 30 miles south of Chattanooga on the way to Atlanta and now the capital of the world. It is a boom town where fortunes are made and sometimes lost, and the carpets that come out of 15 or so mills there are shipped all over the world.

One of the pioneers in the industry is a woman, Mrs. B. J. Bandy, and she is undeniably the first woman ever to credit her with starting the whole thing.

"Oh I never think of myself as a pioneer, honey. All I could think of back in the depression was how on earth my husband and I were going to get out of debt. B. J. and I had a country store doing good but we hit the wall. We did a large credit business and many of our customers had to take bankruptcy, and didn't pay us. As a result our suppliers $22,000, and we were determined to pay them in full, but how?"
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Some of what has been said and written made sense and was accurate; some of it, unfortunately, bordered on the absurd and hysterical. In the cold light of day following the votes on the SST, the Washington Daily News published an editorial which I believe makes a great deal of sense and I commend it to my colleagues for their reading. Under the permission heretofore unanimously granted we reproduce this editorial which was published in the Washington Daily News of March 25, 1971:

NO OEM FOR THE SST

Backers of the supersonic transport plans are two of the most conservative groups that both houses of Congress have cut off federal aid.

The can quietly bury the SST project, leaving the supersonic field to the British, the French and the Russians.

Or they can try to revive the SST—either thru private financing, government-guaranteed loans or a combination of both.

The only responsible choice is to keep trying.

This wouldn’t be piffling stubbornness. It simply would reflect the conviction of most of the people concerned (including nearly half the members of Congress as well as this newspaper) that supersonic travel is too important to the future of aviation.

The 51-46 vote yesterday in the Senate and last week’s 215-204 vote in the House are not convincing enough to drop abruptly a project which so far has cost the taxpayer $604 million and could cost a billion dollars once contract cancellation penalties are computed.

As Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., said, this is too stiff a price to pay for unproven scare stories about sonic booms, skin cancer and air pollution.

"The SST program is a program to build two prototypes," he points out. "No one ever claimed this would have any adverse effect on the environment."

There is always the chance—however remote—that Congress will change its mind about the SST. Perhaps some kind of partial funding can be arranged for the fiscal year starting in July.

In the meantime, the Nixon administration should continue contesting in any possible way to keep this project alive—even if it means backing private loans with federal guarantees.

This is the wrong time to write an obituary for the SST. The stakes are too high. And the funeral would be far too expensive.

AMERICAN POW’S—WE DO CARE

HON. ROBERT H. STEELE
OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 23, 1971

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, it has been 7 years since the first U.S. serviceman, Capt. Lloyd J. Thompson, was imprisoned in Southeast Asia. Today he is among the almost 1,600 young men of our Armed Forces listed as missing in action or prisoners of war.

The North Vietnamese and Vietcong have claimed that they are treating American prisoners of war humanely, but there is clear evidence that this is not true. They have, in fact, consistently ignored the requirements of the Geneva Convention. They have never released

PROGRESS OR AN EXPENSIVE FUNERAL?

HON. JOHN J. ROONEY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, much has been said here, in the other body, and in the press on the fate of the supersonic transport project.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

necessary to insure that these items reach only those who have requested them and who are authorized to receive them. The transfers of valuable drugs must be handled with special and meticulous caution.

The amendment follows:

A bill to amend title 39, United States Codes, to authorize the Postal Reorganization Act, to prohibit the mailing of unsolicited merchandise for which a remittance is required and of unsolicited samples of cigarettes, tobacco and other controlled substances covered by title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5001 of title 39, United States Codes, as enacted by the Postal Reorganization Act (84 Stat. 746 and 746; Public Law 91-975) and amended by the Act of January 8, 1971 (84 Stat. 1974; Public Law 91-663), is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g); and

(2) by inserting immediately below subsection (f) the following new subsection:

"(f) Any sample of any cigarette mailed without the prior express written consent or request of the addressee must be handled with special and meticulous caution."

AN AMENDMENT TO IMPROVE THE POSTAL REFORM ACT

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE
CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I have been pleased with the progress we have made in providing the citizens of the United States with the best possible mail service. With the implementation of the Postal Reform Act this July, we will have produced a mail service that is convenient to the public as well as economical.

However, I feel that the Postal Reform Act would be greatly improved with the adoption of the amendment which I have just introduced. The amendment will prohibit the unsolicited mailing of cigarettes and the unsolicited mailing of merchandise for which payment is required or expected. The amendment would also restrict the mailing of drugs.

The unsolicited mailing of cigarettes and merchandise is necessary, because, unfortunately, there are some who would abuse the privilege of the mail by using the mail service for their own convenience. I include in this group those tobacco companies who send sample cigarettes to a random selection of the population. I also include those companies who send unsolicited samples of tobacco which are not provided by the Postal Service for mailing.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced this amendment to stop this harassment of the public.

Restrictions on the handling of drugs and other controlled substances covered by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 are
trolled substance is not delivered after such period of time as the Postal Service shall prescribe, and shall be fined not more than $1,000 for each offense, and indicates on its face, by such notice and address of the addressee.

"(b) The table of sections of chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, as enacted by the Postal Reorganization Act (84 Stat. 745; Public Law 91-285), is amended by inserting—

"3001A. Mailing of unsolicited merchandise for which payment is required or expected.

Immediately below—

"3009. Mailing of unordered merchandise.

Sec. 6. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective at the beginning of the third calendar month following the date of enactment of this Act or on such earlier date or dates, published in the Federal Register by the Board of Governors of the Postal Service, as the Board may prescribe.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—NARCOTICS EXHIBIT

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, each day three New Yorkers die, victims of the horror of drug abuse. Each day, drug abusers commit nearly one-half of all violent crimes in the New York City Police Department. Each day, the drug crisis, leaving no segment of this Nation untouched, becomes increasingly severe.

We in the Congress must do all possible to put an end to this spreading addiction and fatal abuse. A comprehensive, coordinated effort to direct all of the resources at our command toward this goal must be developed. The Congress, the Executive, and the citizens of this Nation must be made to realize that as long as hard drugs permeate our land, as long as our schools and communities come under the influence of the drug racketeers, we must all live with the horror of drug abuse.

Congressional and Executive action might well begin to bring us to a solution that will save our city, our educational and cultural institutions, and our people themselves, must act so as to influence and increase our commitment to the eradication of this growing crisis.

The Museum of the City of New York, through a $65,000 grant from the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, is now staging a timely exhibit entitled "Drug Scene." It is the first exhibit about drug abuse staged by a museum in this country and it has been a complete success. By taking this problem directly to the people of New York, the museum and the city have discovered new groups to examine the facts and the probabilities of drug abuse in a dramatic and effective manner.

The success of this kind of endeavor demands that there be more of the same, in museums, schools, and cities, all across the country.

A series of reviews which appeared upon the opening of this exhibit, unanimous in their praise and approval, follows:

[From the New York Post, Mar. 3, 1971]

A GRIM TRIP: Drug Scene

(By Jerry Tallinner)

They passed in through the coffins at the entrance to the show, 10 kids, mostly black, and their teacher, a white woman, who later stood contemplative beside a free-standing photo-figures each labeled: "I'm on drugs..."

A little boy about 7 stood himself next to one of the photo-figures. "She's about the same size as me," he remarked.

A little girl pointed to another of the figures. "What's that," she said. "a girl or boy?"

The teacher looked and said: "A girl. Do you think I'll live to be a grownup?"

"Nope," said her student, and the group moved on into the rest of the exhibit.

It is called "Drug Scene," and it opened last week for three months at the Museum of the City of New York, Fifth Av. and 105th-104th Sts., where it is already smashing attendance records.

All day long on weekdays the school buses pull up and the kids pour out. Sunday was even better, some 500 in a continually moving line, bringing the total by the end of that fifth day of the show to 17,500.

Normal Sunday attendance, says Joseph V. Noca, director of the museum, would be "2000 to 2500, tops." He recommends weekday lunch hours, 12-2, as the best time to avoid the crush.

The kids were looking at the blown up face of a man taking LSD, and the LSD side was taken, out the photo at the appropriate spot, was the real stuff.

"He takin' a drug pill, and he gives me the creeps at night," said one of the little girls of the fourth grade, PS 6, the Bronx.

"Don't worry about it, Annie," said her teacher. "Better he gives you the creeps now."

A new group came walking through.

"If you have a question," said their teacher, "go up to the 'Ask Me' man and ask."

The "Ask Me" men wear big buttons saying: "Ask Me," and they are reformed—or reforming—addicts. There were two of them on hand right then.

One of them made himself available to a little girl who was studying a bunch of mari­juaunas cigarettes.

"What do they put in there?" she asked, pointing to the reefers.

"This," said the "Ask Me" man, pointing to powdered marijuana and then to a mari­juana leaf. "You see, you dry it out, then crank it up."

He pointed high up to a window sill. "We have the plants growing up there," he said— and sure enough, they do. The little girl reached out to try and touch a marijuana leaf, but it and all the rest are securely bolted behind thick plastic shelving.

A little boy walked up and jabbed the "Ask Me" man in the elbow.

"Now do you feel when you take it?" he asked.

"How do you feel when you take mari­juaunas?" said the "Ask Me" man. "Well, kind of light. Must come greasing something kind of happy. It all depends on the setting you're in when you smoke it."

And then he informed the boy, and others listening what else might happen to people who start smoking marijuana.

The group moved along the "Ask Me" man moving with them.

"That there—that's methadone," he said. "Empowers to help you stop taking dope.

This here—this is an encounter session in group therapy. You see," he said to a Puerto Rican girl, "I run encounters."

And disappeared.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

[8423]
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS
March 29, 1971

“Anything taken in excess is dangerous,” said the teacher, doing the best he could to explain why.

You could see the light dawn.

“Oh, said a girl pointing to each item in turn, while they had their heads in agreement, ‘sleepies are bad for you, head­ache pills are bad for you, diet pills are bad for you . . .’

Out of the coffins at the entrance a little white boy of about 6 grasped: “Coffin! Is it real?”

By the coffins there is a sign that reads: “Three New Yorkers will die today from overdoses and diseases caused by drugs.”

[From the New York Sunday News, Feb. 14, 1971]

CITY MUSEUM SETS EXHIBIT ON NARCOTICS
(Edward Benes)

A trip through the world of narcotics, dramatically portrayed by life-size three-dimensional, free-standing, life-size, standing, museums, awaits visitors to the Museum of the City of New York when a special exhibition opens Feb. 24. Entitled “Drug Scene,” it will be the first major exhibit concerning with drug abuse ever presented by a museum in this country, Director Joseph Veach Noble said.

“This provocative exhibition was proposed as an attempt to show that not only is a museum a proper place to serve as a powerful visual educational medium to today’s problem, which will be to­morrows problem,” Noble said.

Noble called drug addiction today’s No. 1 problem in the city and said although the exhibition will not cure someone who is an addict, his hope is that it might put someone in the right direction to either experimenting with drugs or stop an experimenter from going deeper into habit.

Noble was convinced that the exhibit, funded at a cost of $65,000 by the State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission, would be watched carefully by other cultural organizations and museums throughout the country.

“If we seem to meet with any measure of suc­cess in attracting people, on what I con­sider to be neutral grounds, in a museum, to become more educated in all aspects of this terrible drug epidemic sweeping our country, I know it will be repeated in every big city nation­wide,” he said.

The exhibit will show a brief history of narcotics in this country since the Civil War, the causes of drug abuse, the treatment of addicts and a “first step” toward help.

Three guides, all former addicts, and iden­tified by buttons reading “Ask Me,” will be on duty to answer questions. The exhibition will be bilingual and is expected to run for three months, from Tuesday to Saturday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

Greeting visitors in the main rotunda of the museum will be a 15-foot three-dimen­sional mural of an addict about to mainline a shot of heroin. It will be captioned in both English and Spanish: “First Step,” which illustrates the routes by which drugs are administered to this city.

The exhibition is divided into five major areas: the first, general information, and “Why.” Here the viewer is shown the root causes of drug abuse in juxtaposition to the actual “hardware” of the drugs themselves, with details on the legal and illegal uses of the drugs and their effects on the human body. The second major area entitled “Con­sequences” is a multi-media visual and sound presentation to tell of the horrors and con­sequences of drug abuse. “Treatment” is the third part of Drug Scene where demo­therapy and psychotherapy as means of overcoming drug addiction are explained and illus­trated.

“Law Enforcement” is the fourth section, which illustrates the routes by which drugs reach New York City, and the attempts to control, the police, and the attempt to con­trolling the flow of drugs to this city. The “Ask Me” desk is in the fifth major area. It is attended by a former drug addict with a red “Hot Line” telephone for instant referral to any of the drug addiction agen­cies for anyone willing help for further in­formation. A free 8-page booklet containing the drug problem, in English or Spanish, will be given to every visitor.

The aim of the Drug Scene exhibition is involvement, and to achieve this an entirely new exhibition technique has been created whereby the visitors are confronted with life­size, free-standing figures and settings which serve as the medium for displaying the illus­tion that the viewer is actually part of the scene.

“At one point, in the treatment area, the viewer will be surrounded by about 12 figures engaged in various drug uses of the drug about drugs ,” he said. Two of the figures will emit voices from tape recordings, both in English and Spanish, to provide a factual dialogue in a rehabilitation center.

At the end of the exhibition, the phase called “Drug Scene has been made possible by a grant from the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. It will be shown for three months.

The Museum, located at Fifth Avenue and 100th Street in Manhattan, is open Tues­days to Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 5 P.M. and Sundays from 1 to 5 P.M. Drug Scene has been made possible by a group of physicians, the State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission.
March 29, 1971

[From the Long Island Newsday, Feb 28, 1971]

The building where came in from the rain
In the walkway of the housing project at 104th Street and Madison Avenue yesterday the rain was running gray rivulets around crushed beer cans, past empty wine bottles and brown paper bags in one hand and umbrellas in the other. Kids coming home from school pulled the raincoats up over their heads. There wasn't a dope user in sight, but Virgil Black, sitting in a building a block away, knew that there would be there later, in the hallway or in the playground or just standing on the street corner. Virgil shooting up, that neighborhood and hustling it to others.

"I was on skag for $200 a day," he said. (Skag is his word for heroin.) "I had a girl who was supposed to me. She'd bring me two bags in the morning. Then I'd be okay. I wasn't sick, as long as I had the stuff. But when she left, that's when it got bad. When you got to support yourself, you've got to be hustlin' all the time, hustlin' all day long. You have to hustle, and you could never hustle enough. Some days I'd hustle up $900, I'd go to an after-hours shoot-up and pay $200 to the guy to give me a whole $800. Next morning you got to start all over again.

"I got into skag when I was 27," he said. "That's pretty late. I came to New York from North Carolina when I was 26. Didn't know anything about skag back then. There wasn't all this publicity back home. I hung out with some fellas from North Carolina. They'd snortin' this white stuff and they say, 'Here try it, it'll make you feel good. It can't hurt you, we're takin' it.' So you snort the stuff a few times and before you know it you've got a habit."

"Ten years I was on skag. I guess I'm lucky. A lot of those guys I started out with are dead, ODd. There was never any trouble getting the stuff, it's all over the place. They can't stamp it out, it's too big. Cops are hustling stuff. Straight guys, you'd never guess, are shootin' up. You take a girl out, drinkin' and partyin', and you pull out some skag and snort it and say, 'Here try it, it won't hurt you.' Bigger girls get a little hooked. Then you dump her and move on to the next. That's the way these guys operate. I wouldn't do that, though. I wouldn't turn on anybody like that."

"But a guy on skag likes to get his friends skag too. That way they can shoot up together. And when one of them gets hooked, they'd all get hooked. Then you dump her and move on to the next. That's the way these guys operate. I wouldn't do that, though. I wouldn't turn on anybody like that."

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"It's the same way the pushers work. They steal your money. It's always the same."

"When I was young, I was a pusher. I used to sell drugs on the street corner. But when I got older, I stopped. I knew I was doing wrong."

"I used to sell drugs on the street corner. But when I got older, I stopped. I knew I was doing wrong."

CAVII–531–Part 7

EXTRANCTIONS OF REMARKS

While the exhibit gets this message across quite succinctly, none of the foundations of the museum that might take a chance on funding the project. It was too avant garde, which is a fancy way of saying that the museum might be used for fund-raisers or other such. But indeed, drug abuse is far from safe. The tab was picked up with a grant from the New York State Addic­tion Control Commission, which spent less than 24 hours to make its decision. Funny thing is that they used taxpayers money. It's a truth that the multimedia one, which is divided into five areas of concern. After walking through a short his­tory of the museum that Americ­a had an opiate problem after the Civil War, we were hit with the hows and whys of the drug problem.

VARIOUS DRUGS AND HOW THEY ARE MISUSED ARE SHOWN. SINCE THE INTENT OF THE EXHIBIT IS TO SHOW THE DRUGS ARE ALL REAL ONE. THE MUSEUM HAS FIVE DIFFERENT GOVERN­MENTAL LICENSES WHICH PERMIT IT TO SHOW THESE DRUGS. OTHERWISE, THE SCHOLARLY NOBLE MIGHT BE DOING TIME ON A DRUG BUS.

The reasons for drug use—the educated hunches—are dramatically spelled out; although the material is dry. It deals with social pressures and poverty. This is a long way of saying contemporary life.

Just about when you decide you've adjusted to the "粤美" and understood the "consequences." A multimedia scene reminds you not only of Janis Joplin but of Judy Garland as well. "Rainbow" is a fancy way of saying there are less voices to hear, scenes to see, and feelings to experience.

Two kinds of legal, physical and chemical are explained, as are the various facets of law enforcement. Most times an exhibit would end at this point, but this one didn't. As you almost walk out there is an "Ask Me" desk, attended by a "tell it like it is" ex-addict who not only displays free booklets in English and Spanish but mans a red "Hot Line" telephone. He an­swers questions and is able to make an immediate referral to many New York cen­ters, all of which are listed in the booklet.

The day that I was there two things hap­pened that got me use. A class of 10-year-olds who smoked marijuana and wanted to tell her folks but was afraid to. He offered to help her, but she was too anxious at the time to take him up on his offer. His comment was most appropriate. "When you're scared to talk to your folks, you have a problem—and that's marijuana."

All of this is going on in a museum with old furniture, old fire trucks and old models of ships. Youngsters were asked questions about the consequences of drug use and doziers were more often than not asking about why people begin to use drugs. Most often each group knew their answers before they entered the exhibit. By the time they left it, they were just beginning to ask them­selves the questions that must be asked.

And with all of this going on, museums from Milwaukee, Washington and San An­tonio, Texas, with the help of the Na­tion­al Association of Museums was closely observing what was going on. If this relatively small museum turned to public interest and take museums out of the mothballs of safety, to the excitement of to­day, others would follow suit. Press, TV and...
radio coverage was quite adequate. Funny thing though—the black and Spanish speaking section of the audience at the exhibit. It's hard to figure that one out.

The final statement in the exhibit was the real singer. Because after experiencing the many sections of the drug scene, the visitor must ask of himself what can I do? Obviously the first step is to attain knowledge, for the moment you lose it the exhibit is one excellent way of doing this. The exhibit is free and school buses have been scheduled to bring all over to a museum.

The next step is to figure out what your role in your community could be. Remember, if our educational efforts don't work out, the real battle is fought on our streets. The museum, that's the choice is ours to make. While you are choosing, take a chance and find out if there aren't others like you in your community to whom you can turn to for mutual aid. And while you are checking this out, take the time to consider whether your community needs a drug exhibit, and if so, what kind?

MUSEUM'S "DRUG SCENE" COCAINE, COPS, COFFINS: A PROGRAM OF DETECTION AND TREATMENT

March 29, 1971

Before his appointment to the Museum of the City of New York, Noble, who is also an authority on Addio, served as vice-director of the Metropolitan Museum. I ask him if this current show is in any way an extension of the "Harlem on My Mind" exhibit.

"No," he says emphatically, "neither in thought nor technique. This exhibit has been carefully planned for the Metropolitan. It's an educational endeavor, but follows an outline like a paper for college."

"It's not," she says. Mrs. Adams interjects, "although you were not aware of it, you were programmed as you passed through the exhibit."

Noble nods in agreement. "True art," he concludes, "conceals itself."

[From the New York Times, Mar. 18, 1971]

DANRE

In an extraordinary and regrettably pertinent exhibition, has just opened at the Museum of the City of New York, and on the first day we went up to see it and find out how we were being told a story. It is an audio-visual, multimedia one, entitled "Drug Scene," and it is believed to be the first of its kind. In fact, when we entered the museum, we saw a fifteen-foot-high photomural of a youth probing one for warm for a vein, and a large, modern, metal needle. Below it, three coffins stood, illustrating the fact that every day three New Yorkers die from drug abuse. We were the exhibition in the company of a few adults and several classes of schoolchildren, who had just arrived in a convoy of bright-yellow school buses.

"I thought I'd try drugs just once," a recorded voice was saying as we and the children entered the front lobby of the Museum, past a series of strikingly life-like three-dimensional photomurals of narcotic addicts of all races and ages.

"Yeah," one of the boys near us and in reply to the voice, "Wasn't it good?"

The recording went on, "And then, before I knew it, I was hooked."

Turning a corner, we and the children came into a section in which the hardware of drug abuse was laid out as a series of transparent recesses in additional photomurals. A boy began to cry, and was taken in by a woman teacher. Beside one of the drug exhibits, a girl was standing around a long-haired young male teacher, "Who knows what this is?" he was asking. "Is it real?"

"Can it be used for good?" he asked.

"Yes," the children said together.

Another voice said, "By a doctor or a nurse. They use needles, because they know how to use them."

The class rounded another corner and moved toward a screen on which were projected dozens of images, including headlines and a picture of John Garand smiling.

We paused for a minute to talk to the teacher, who told us that his name was Robert Eisner, and that he was escorting fourth graders from P.S. 17, in Brooklyn.

We asked Mr. Eisner if he thought his students were profiting from the realism of the exhibits.

"I've been asking myself the same question," he said. In the picture, at least, as Mrs. Janet Levy, a teacher at P.S. 182, also in Brooklyn, and went on, "These kids have al-
ready been exposed, you know. We've had highschool kids around our schoolyard try ing to sell drugs. And we'd do it to these kids. What was the safest, he said. "I tell them not to mess with any of them. They're all dangerous, and the use of one is worse than the other."

We took the elevator up to the Museum's administration office, on the third floor, where we found Joseph V. Noble, a gray-haired, gray-suit museum director of the city's museum. "In the end, after I got slapped with the fine and the man who conceived "Drug Scene" and commissioned the striking photographs, by Michael Morgan, which had to be executed, and we were paid. It would have been a lot easier for me to go on scheduling shows of antique furniture and historic objects," he said. "But when I came here from the Metropolitan, last September, I realized that this museum, which had been a museum of the City of New York, had to stop treating history as something that occurred in ancient times and begin treating it as something that was happening now and today. We have a diorama of the Blizzard of 1888. I told the board of trustees I didn't want to wait twenty years and then do a diorama on the city's great problem of today—narcotics. They told me to go ahead."

--by Richard Severo

The Museum of the City of New York—which must be more than "just a mirror to the past," according to its director—will soon enter an area normally avoided by museums: drug abuse education.

The museum will open an exhibit on drug abuse next Wednesday. The display has been put on at the cost of $80,000 to the New York State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission and is scheduled to run at least three months—more if it attracts the public.

But a look at some of the elements in the show and a talk with the museum's director, Joseph Veach Noble, a former New York City health commissioner, should give us all some idea of what to expect in this area of trying to put together any visual approach to drug education. For among psychologists and others who work with addicts, there are grave doubts that any visual approach is effective, and many are extremely skeptical of the "sober" techniques in visually trying to present the perils of drug abuse.

There is a lack of fully evaluated information as to what educational approach—visual or otherwise—is effective, and even worse, what might serve to spark interest in experimentation where none existed before.

MAY BE A 'FIRST'

A few days ago, as workmen were bringing huge, photo-mural displays into the museum at Fifth Avenue and 103d Street, Mr. Noble explained that this first exhibit of its kind, that this museum would mark the first time, to the best of his knowledge, that any museum in the nation had attempted to give some visual education in the field of the drug abuse. "No exhibit will cure a drug addict," he said, "but perhaps this will dissuade some from going into the drug abuse business."

He pointed out that the exhibit would not attempt to simulate that there are distinctions associated with the use of marijuana or LSD, would offer no strobe effects or perfume, or any kind of illumination of the beholder. "We are trying to tell it as cold turkey as we can," Mr. Noble said.

A PHOTO AT THE DOOR

Those who attend Mr. Noble's production will find a photo-mural of a young boy with a 15-foot-high photograph of a kneeling boy who is sticking a hypodermic needle into his arm. "This is an expression of the drug abuse. No one can look at this photo-mural and say, 'This is the kind of boy I can handle, this is the kind of boy I can't handle,'" Mr. Noble said. "I'm sure that if anyone looks at any one of these photos, and in fact, turn a few on."

Workers in the field of drug abuse remain undecided about the merits or demerits of portrayals of this type.

Following the kneeling boy, the visitor will see three coffins, placed at the entrance to a room filled with photo-murals. One coffin is bronze, one is white, the other pine.

"It symbolizes that drug abuse affects every facet of society," Mr. Noble explained. "Bronze for the wealthy, white for children and the pine box for potter's field."

THE CAUSES EXPLORED

In an effort to describe the root causes of addiction, Mr. Noble contends—using photographs of addicts, pushers, bored students and the grim aspects of life in New York—that the reasons lie in the nation's materialism, its poverty, its school system, in the decay of family life and in discrimination, among other things.

In one caption for a bigger-than-life photo-mural, Mr. Noble writes that the addicts are "dying for an illusion...a fleeting warmth, safety, euphoria...a permanent hell of a body that truly needs a mind going crazy...of sudden death."

The theory that the addict is largely the result of an ugly society has been widely
discussed. But the approach was probably relevant more heavily a decade or two ago, when drug researchers felt that addicts tended to be brighter and more sensitive than their peers, and less able to cope with harsh reality.

But more recently, other factors have come into play that suggest addiction is far more complex and capable of reaching more types of people than was originally imagined.

The factors include not only hypersensitivity and emotional problems, but self-indulgence in an affluent society and the willingness of some people—of high, low and average intelligence—to try any drug once, no matter what they've been told, and to matter how happy and content they may be.

The spread of drug use in black slums has surprised even some of the blacks who were worried about it years ago. For now, young men in some neighborhoods are under considerable peer group pressure to experiment with drugs.

In this type of situation, blacks who are well adjusted and have no desire, latent or otherwise, to try drugs, are usually deluged with a wide selection of drugs, of which heroin is but one.

LIMITATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED

Mr. Noble said he was aware of the variety of causes of drug addiction. But he explained that a visual presentation such as his could not deal with all the nuances in the same way that the footnoted chapter of a well-researched book could.

Anyone who starts a drug education program has the problem of measuring its effect. Although teachers, doctors, and other drug-delinquent drug-abusers in the United States are sometimes laughed at and sometimes glamorized by a few ex-addicts will be promptly approved and effective.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that continued bombing missions, secret raids and similar activities dreamed-up by Pentagon bureaucrats are fruitless and that they will not contribute to securing the release of American POW's. The only clear answer is our complete withdrawal from Vietnam with a simultaneous release of the prisoners. I am pleased to have joined in sponsoring a concurrent resolution calling for a proportional repatriation program. The wives, parents and children of our POW's are certainly tired of years of meaningless rhetoric and inaction and simply want to be reunited with their husbands, sons and fathers. I believe the proportional repatriation program could conceivably bring this about by Christmas and I urge that our resolution proposing such a plan be promptly approved and effective.

COURT DELAYS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, an editorial carried in the Wednesday, March 24, Tri-City Advertiser, serving Dutton, Riverdale, and South Holland, Ill., discussed some specific cases in Cook County involving delays in court decisions, which is a nationwide problem in our courts.

We recognize, Mr. Speaker, that "justice delayed is justice denied." Unnecessary delay, whether deliberate or otherwise, is a major problem the public faces when individuals involved in any situation under the jurisdiction of the judicial branch of our Government.

COURT DELAYS ARE COSTLY

All of us are constantly and urgently alerted to the problem of Court procedure in our country, not only nationally but locally.

Clearing the docket of the pile-up of unheard cases seems to be a major problem.

Any criticism of those in judicial authority, or those in the legal profession, is not presently within our province.

We always tried to understand that when a person is charged with a law violation, whether it be murder, robbery, arson or minor violations, the duty of the courts and attorneys is to proceed on the premise that he is really accused was entitled to a fair and impartial trial with his full legal rights to be protected.

I agree that the attitude to seek a mitigation of a just sentence is a serious deterrent to the suppression of crime as it is today known. The problem goes out of focus when we assume personal inclinations to influence decisions.

By violation of the principle of maturing the offender in endeavoring to reform him instead of maintaining the status of condemning him to a life in prison.

A visit to the Circuit Court held in the Riverdale Metropolitan Building would assure those who have never been there. Here are gathered hordes of people of all sorts and one could find it hard to believe that so many violators exist.

As an example of delays imposing strain on the public purse, by attorneys, who must surmise that a delay in imposing a sentence may result in a milder sentence, we quote a case typical of many others.

On July 8, 1970, a defendant was apprehended and charged a youth with disorderly conduct and possession of marijuana. Court records indicate that the defendant appeared in court on seven subsequent occasions and succeeded in obtaining delays from the judge. Finally, the defendant requested a jury trial and appeared in Harvey Police Court March 22, 1971, where such trials are held.

The expense of such delay procedure should be of interest to taxpayers as well as the expense of a jury trial.

When the date of the trial arrived, the defendant suddenly pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced.

If his final judgment was that he was guilty, as accused, we wonder why he didn't know that at the beginning.

We surmise that is how attorneys make money off their clients.

THE PRISONER OF WAR

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 23, 1971

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleagues in Congress in voting to observe a National Week of Concern to again draw the world's attention to the callous refusal of North Vietnam to abide by the Geneva Convention on the Treatment of Prisoners, which that nation signed in 1957. We must be relentless, I believe, in insisting that Hanoi's leaders comply with these most basic humanitarian principles. I believe that all nations must join in upholding the humane treatment of American prisoners of war in accordance with the Geneva Convention. In fact, I find it incredible that the nations would continue to tolerate any prisoner of war's command set by North Vietnam, the outlaw nation flaunting its contempt for decency and the rights established by international law.

We must rapidly end the war in Southeast Asia to free the American POW's. But I think our Nation's leaders should intensify their efforts to persuade other

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

HON. HERMAN BADILLO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 23, 1971

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I join with our colleagues in observing the National Week of Concern for our service-

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. HERMAN BADILLO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 23, 1971

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I join with our colleagues in observing the National Week of Concern for our service-

PRISONERS OF WAR

HON. HERMAN BADILLO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 23, 1971

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I join with our colleagues in observing the National Week of Concern for our service-
world leaders of their obligation, and it is no less than an obligation to condemn the criminal activities of North Vietnam. Would they not ask the same of us in similar circumstances?

Mr. Speaker, we should gratefully acknowledge the work of the National League of Families, as representatives of other concerned citizens, to publicize the POW/MIA issues. We are united in this great cause.

Let us dedicate ourselves to the effort to find a way to bring these men home.

ECONOMY OF TOTAL FORCE CONCEPT

HON. CRAIG HOSMER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, I am highly pleased by the portion of Secretary Laird's statement to the Congress on the defense posture in which he explains his new policy regarding greater reliance on the National Guard and Reserve. Recurring comments in his statement refer to the role of the Guard and Reserve in various contingencies. He went into great detail on current actions to improve and modernize the equipment of the units of these components so that they will be able to attain adequate levels of combat readiness.

This new policy and the efforts of Defense and the Military Departments to make it a reality are commendable. Bringing the Guard and Reserve to a state of preparedness at which they can perform the mission assigned them by law is something we can all applaud. The determination to use these forces as part of the in-being military force of the Nation and, by insuring their capability, to make possible reductions in the size of the active forces is even more deserving of our support.

Secretary Laird has pointed out that the lower sustaining costs of nonactive duty units will allow greater flexibility in U.S. force structure planning—that attainment of the proper balance between active duty and Reserve elements can produce "more bang for the buck" or the same amount of "bang" for a smaller investment in dollars. I am familiar with a cost study which shows that, deleting the costs of current operations and talking strictly about the maintenance of capability, an all-Draft-Pilot unit can be maintained at full readiness in the Air National Guard for about half what it would cost in the active Air Force. I am sure that savings in other mission areas and other components are equally impressive.

In this age of great emphasis on economy—I might say of great necessity for economy—the cost differential is a vital consideration. But the economic attractiveness goes further than mere base cost.

In the process of their training—and in many cases at no cost beyond that involved in training—the Guard and Reserve perform useful tasks for the military and for the entire society. As one example, Army Guard and Service engineers units have helped to improve living conditions on certain Indian reservations at the same time they were learning and practicing their military skills. Another case is the airlift provided by Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve units as a byproduct of training which had to be performed. Some of this effort provided needed supplies and equipment for our forces in Southeast Asia. In result, humanitarian missions to relieve disaster victims in the United States and elsewhere.

And throughout the Reserve components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force, countless units and individuals have been able to provide essential assistance in alleviating natural disasters as a result of their Reserve training.

Preparing the Guard and Reserve for their statutory role in national security is good insurance against potential enemies of the future. Using these forces thus prepared, as an integral part of our total military posture is good business.

COUNTRY GREEN FOR CITY LIVING

HON. J. FLYNT, JR.
OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, on March 18, 1971 the Research Center of the Department of Agriculture sponsored a program on the national Garden and Lawn Week with the theme "Country Green for City Living." Mr. Ray Shirley, director of the Georgia Forestry Commission, delivered a most informative talk on the metro forestry program in the Metropolitan Atlanta area. In 1967 the Georgia Forestry Commission, recognizing that 92 percent of the population lived in urban areas, became vitally interested in the environment, organized the metro forestry program to provide assistance and advice to homeowners who have problems relating to the care of their property. Trees and forest are the foundation of our economy, providing raw materials and jobs in great abundance for Georgia's economic well-being, providing raw material for processing into items for trade.

Trees, to the to forest landowner, a raw material to grow and sell to industry, hopefully for profit.

Trees, to industry, a raw material for processing into items for trade.

Trees, to the local government, a basis of tax revenue for government.

Trees, to the local and state governments, a basis of tax revenue for government.

Trees, to the local and state governments, are vital in preventing soil erosion, providing flood control and an income from an investment.

Trees, to the national government, are used as "surroundings" or "ecosystems." Trees, to the businessman, a basis for forest produce.

Trees, to the national government, are used as "surroundings" or "ecosystems." Trees, to the whole world, a foundation of our economy, providing raw materials and jobs in great abundance for Georgia's economic well-being, providing raw material for processing into items for trade.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am highly honored to be here today. In July 1967, the Georgia Forestry Commission began a Metro Forestry program for the Atlanta area. This area consists of one and one-half million acres on which one and one-half million people live or about one-fourth of the state population. Trees and forest occupy about 84% of the area.

Meto Forestry (By Ray Shirley)

Metro Forestry is the adaptation of sound forestry principles to urban areas. Metro forestry provides professional advice and assistance on problems relating to trees, and education of the urban populace on the role of trees in their environment.

How important are trees in the life of your community? On our farms and in the city? There are more concern and interest in trees and things around us than ever before. The average American is becoming increasingly interested in the things that are around him and have an effect on his well-being.

People living in the city and urban areas have now become vitally concerned with the words environment and ecology as well as the total environment. I think we should look at this word environment. Webster defines it as "surrounding conditions, influences, or forces, which influence or modify." It relates broadly to climate and soil; wild plants and animals; human behavior, customs, laws, and languages. Environment means many things.

The word is used by every group that you can conjure, and for each a different meaning is exploited.

Trees mean different things to people and as the population increases these differences become more pronounced and take on a new importance.

Trees, to the hunter, the habitat for game, providing cover and food.

Trees, to the fisherman, provide a basis for food in the streams and lakes, filter the water reduces water temperature in summer and helps maintain stream flow.

Trees, to the recreationist, are a place to hike on a scenic trail; to study plant life, bird life and animal life; a restful place to relax; shelter from the sun, the wind and temperature; and a place to camp.

Trees, to the city, a watershed insuring a continuous supply of good water and the basic requirement for a park or playground area.

Trees, to landowners and the public, are vital in preventing soil erosion, providing flood control and an income from an investment.

Trees, to the forest landowner, a raw material to grow and sell to industry, hopefully at a profit.

Trees, to industry, a raw material for processing into items for trade.

Trees, to the wage earner, a job to support himself and support his family.

Trees, to the local and state governments, a basis of tax revenue for government.

Trees, to the local and state governments, are vital in preventing soil erosion, providing flood control and an income from an investment.

Trees, to the national government, are used as "surroundings" or "ecosystems.

Trees, to the whole world, a foundation of our economy, providing raw materials and jobs in great abundance for Georgia's economic well-being, providing raw material for processing into items for trade.

Georgia is indeed rich in natural resources. Trees and forests are important to Georgia to meet all of these needs if we use the knowledge we possess toward meeting these needs.

It relates broadly to climate and soil; wild plants and animals; human behavior, customs, laws, and languages. Environment means many things.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

What would you think if I told you that a great, shared, and real inadequacy, a magnificent invention had been invented that would take carbon dioxide gas and convert it into pure oxygen, modified to suit the needs of the atmosphere, dirt, pollen, smoke, odors, and other air-borne particles, and in addition, act as an air conditioner. But that’s not all. The machine does more. It takes polluted water, purifies it, and then reconverts it back into the atmosphere.

You would immediately say that’s just what is needed today. If such a machine could be invented, everybody would want one or more. We could turn our atmosphere into a perfect ecological system, the inventor or creator of it. I believe all of our people should know about this and metro forestry program about it and what it means to all people.

In reverse to man, the tree breathes in man’s pollutants of carbon dioxide and mono-oxide and breathes out pure oxygen into the atmosphere. Along with the green vegetation, trees produce one-third of the planet’s oxygen.

Condition unfavorable to plant growth; asphalt and concrete instead of grass and trees; excessive rainfall and as much water as possible filtered out and directed to a purifying forest land, bringing pollutants of air, water, and other elements into the atmosphere.

The metropolitan forestry program is provided for their parks, streets, and other areas where trees are located. Requests are received from homeowners, schools, churches, and various areas, related to shade trees on subjects of insects and disease, pruning, fertilization, damages by animals, and stumps; cutters and arborists, and others. Often times one tree or only a few trees may be as valuable to urban or city home owners as a farm or fifty to one hundred trees. One tree or not more than a few trees do not do much damage in polluted water and purifies it and then reconverts it back into the atmosphere.

A forest education program is provided for tree owners; school, church and youth groups; civic organizations; garden and women’s clubs; and other groups of all phases of forest conservation.

A forest education program is provided for tree owners; school, church and youth groups; civic organizations; garden and women’s clubs; and other groups of all phases of forest conservation.

Floats are prepared for parades. Last year the national geographic carried the Georgia forest conservation float used in the Dogwood festival.

Exhibits are placed in various shopping centers in many areas on various forest and conservation subjects.

News articles and other ways of communication are given to informing the public about the values of trees to all people. The economic benefit of forests are made known.

Trees do not just sit on the ground. But must do something to grow. What is told about our forests. The metro program is trying to tell the true story to all people. This program is one of the greatest things happening for all of our needs. Boy Scout, Girl Scout, school, church and other youth groups are learning of the trees about them. However, it is up to each citizen to keep our metro forestry program was begun for the Atlanta area. Today, we have a technical forester on television and in radio and magazines, newspapers.

Today, the overwhelming majority of Georgia citizens live in an urban environment. Why shouldn’t they receive assistance with their tree needs? Numerous conservations organizations, civic groups, city and county officials and State legislature members have expressed support of this program.

In Georgia only the heat adds to and does not subtract from our natural resources. The metro forestry program is focused on trees and the part trees play in our daily lives. The average forest on Georgia metro forestry program means to Georgia.

We have a social system that puts a premium upon a high degree of physical comfort and decent surroundings for every person. Forests and trees can be the most useful of all raw materials toward this continued system. They can be used to make products for people while they also enhance their environment, recreation, and at the same time help create their own natural recycling system.

Citizens who glorify “environmental values” and actualize these values from vigorous public and private forests is absolutely essential for the production of more than two hundred tons of products, without wood there would be no lumber and plywood for housing; no pulp and paper for packaging, wrapping, writing, reading; no firewood for heating; no charcoal for cooking...the standard of living of all the people of the United States and Canada, and millions within with out the miracles of trees. The remarkable forest resources, in their natural state, are to be used to help all people of the all of the time.

The products of the forests and the resource itself contribute much to the quality of the environment and the least to ecological problems.

The basic wood products the forests provide such as lumber, plywood, particleboard, hardwoods, and other fine products of wood are made from a raw material that is created from the earth with only the heat and the light of the sun. These products are not only wood but water, wildlife, or a pleasant place to camp or walk or swim in a brook. While the steel mills...and the public’s automobiles, furnaces, and electric power plants...inhale vast quantities of oxygen and produce equal quantities of carbon dioxide and other pollutants, growing forests utilize that carbon dioxide to make new wood, and return oxygen to the air.

We have to tell this to the people.

We the people want to know that industry is aware of current environmental problems in water and air pollution.

For the $130 million current annual expenditure, the industry-wide figure may rise to a billion dollars by 1975. We want the people to know that skilled management can protect the forests against fires, pests, diseases, and the infirmities of old age.

We need the people to know that one of the Nation’s major social sins—inaugurate housing—requires the lumber and plywood that comes from scientific management of our forests for timber production.

Forests are a place for people to play and think. A source of food and shelter for wildlife. And best of all—forests are renewable! They can be harvested, reharvested indefinitely, all the while providing their many priceless benefits.

There are many things that must be told. And those of us in public and private life who are knowledgeable and concerned about our forests and trees are trying to assist and inform all Georgia citizens, urban and rural, of the facts about forestry and their environmental and materialistic value.

Forests are the greatest achievement of ecological evolution, the largest, most complex of all ecosystems. It is in forests that most of the scientific analysis. Producing the most stable of ecosystems. It is in forests that man has his best opportunity to become one with nature. If this opportunity is the major challenge for foresters in an increasingly crowded and demanding world.

ERRONEOUS REFERENCE TO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE FBI

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. WALDIE, on March 16, 1971 I inserted into the Record a term paper authored by a constituent of mine attending St. Mary’s College on the subject of civil disobedience. I included reference to an incident that allegedly occurred in Seattle, Wash., involving a raid on the local headquarters of the Black Panther Party.

I intended to refer to the effect that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had requested the chief of police of Seattle, Wash., to conduct that particular raid.
The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advises me that that reference is not correct, and I am inserting into the Record a letter from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, dated March 19, 1971, settling for a correction on what is apparently an erroneous reference to the activities of the FBI.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI, WASHINGTON, D.C.

My dear Congressman: The Congressional Record of March 15, 1971, on page 6679 contains a statement which was included in a paper you had inserted into the Congressional Record to the effect that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had requested the Chief of Police of Seattle, Washington, to conduct a raid on the local headquarters of the Black Panther Party.

You may be interested in knowing that I had previously checked the facts regarding this matter and I can say without qualifications that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was in no way involved in the situation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 19, 1971]

THE SST: A BLITZ THAT FAILS

We do not kid ourselves that there was only one lobby at work in the fight over the SST in the House; the environmentalists were in it as ferociously as the coalition of labor and business interests which has been adding momentum to the SST lobby's efforts to discredit the newspapers with full-page ads. What was destructive about the argument of the environmentalists, and the other SST opponents, however, was that the main they were fighting was not narrow self-interests or false national pride but by larger human concern, to which we come.

The majority in yesterday's vote for the right arguments. It was a narrow margin—by one only, and it was a margin that account, for the bills mounted by the well heeled outfit which called itself "American Industry and Labor for the SST" to mean effect. We will feel its heat again, no doubt, as the showdown approaches in the Senate, where again the margin will probably be a narrow one, and the pressure will be intense. But the argument, for the SST as it shifts to the Senate, is not likely to become easier—only more persuasive.

For what we are dealing with here is less a battle of facts than one of genuine anxieties, questions which are by their nature unresolved; that is what largely worries the environmentalists, together with the question of priorities, of where this country most needs the SST. Any attack which makes their lobbying efforts so patently spurious—the inflated claims of jobs at stake, the certainty with which they speak of Soviet or other foreign supremacy in the commercial airways, the absolute terms in which that supremacy is defined—does nothing to help the environmentalists. If they could convincingly be as sure about these matters as they are about the SST advocates first put private, free enterprise to the test? The answer, one would have to presume, is they are not sure at all; but whether or not, about the future demands for commercial air travel, about the impact of the boom and the SST on the environment. And they would have the government do the gambling at the taxpayers' expense.

Well, we can think of better ways to spend federal funds right out of the air. On several occasions, we do not see the need to hurry—either across the oceans or into the building of an aircraft which will convince only a tiny fraction of the population at a time when great numbers of our people have more urgent needs. Some would be that we can have the SST and everything else at the same time, and perhaps we can. But we are asking for something phenomena, which is precisely why the SST has become a very meaningful symbol of misplaced values and discarded priorities.

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

WILLIAM R. ROY
OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. ROY, Mr. Speaker, as a freshman Member of Congress, I was swept into the debate surrounding the future of the U.S. supersonic transport program. I attempted to obtain a balanced presentation from supporters and opponents of the project, and cast my vote against further funding only after serious consideration.

As I finally saw it, I could not in good conscience support further use of our taxpayers' dollars for the SST. The needs are too great in other areas. Our resources are limited and must be applied to the solution of human problems. We cannot afford to squander our National Treasury on luxuries which would benefit only the privileged few.

The Federal Government has already put up $334 million for the SST. That is enough, as far as I am concerned. If private industry cannot even take it from here, then I can only conclude that the SST does not meet the test of the market. This is a failure of our free enterprise system.

In this Congress I will support redirec tion of the public funds proposed for the SST to smaller projects to higher priority uses. These should include constructive programs to help Wichita, Seattle, and other aerospace centers redirect their technological and managerial genius to higher-need fields.

Their expertise could be used for the revitalization of our rural areas and cities, control of air and water pollution, provision of adequate housing and health care, and development of improved mass transportation.

Two editorials which appeared the day after the climatic vote in this Chamber summarizes well, in my opinion, the arguments of those of us who voted against continued federal funding of the SST.

I insert them in the Record.

[From the Evening Star, Mar. 19, 1971]

DOWNING THE SST

It would be premature to write an obituary for the Supersonic Transport, on the basis of yesterday's House vote. True, the decision to cut off funds—a reversal of last year's House vote—puts the project on the critical list. But now it's up to the Senate, and no one should underestimate the pressure that the SST lobby will apply to rescue their crippled billion-dollar baby.

The economic argument, to the effect that America can no longer compete without an SST, is not necessarily progress; that the SST will create fear about something that is not a fact. The spokesman added that, of course, if the skin cancer and radiation, expressed serious concern that the introduction of water vapor in the upper atmosphere might reduce the protective layer of ozone, increasing exposure to cancer-provoking ultraviolet rays. So the tactic shifted. From the President's press secretary came the charge that Proxime, in bringing up the cancer issue, had indulged in an "inexcusable and shocking attempt to create fear about something that is simply not a fact." The spokesman added that, of course, if the skin cancer theory should turn out to be correct, the SST project would be dropped.

Very reassuring.

The rest of us have opposed the SST because there have come in for our lumps, too. The trade association, an irrational and irrational environmentalist, an irrational, fudgy-duddy—or an irrational combination of all three.

The political-industrial complex has aimed some of its most barbed wit at William Proxime, the leader of the SST lobby, in the Senate. The senator, they said, had been sucked in by the outlandish claim that the SST might cause cancer. The opposition is not that of the proponents of the SST, who have more urgent needs. They could convincingly be as sure about these matters as they are about the SST advocates first put private, free enterprise to the test?

The answer, one would have to presume, is they are not sure at all; but whether or not, about the future demands for commercial air travel, about the impact of the boom and the SST on the environment. And they would have the government do the gambling at the taxpayers' expense.

Well, we can think of better ways to spend federal funds right out of the air. On several occasions, we do not see the need to hurry—either across the oceans or into the building of an aircraft which will convince only a tiny fraction of the population at a time when great numbers of our people have more urgent needs. Some would be that we can have the SST and everything else at the same time, and perhaps we can. But we are asking for something phenomena, which is precisely why the SST has become a very meaningful symbol of misplaced values and discarded priorities.

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This weekend finds Miss Knight down in Florida with her millionaire husband, publisher Wayne Parrish, putting around the retirement home they call Hobe Sound. The problem is that the lady may even be contemplating retirement will gladden a few hearts in the State Department and on the Left as the United States begins to reemploy Miss Knight’s admirers. One is inclined to encourage an outpouring of letters to Frances: “Say it isn’t so.”

She was in a low when I luncheoned with her a few days ago, and this was sadly out of place. Her heart was high as a flag on a windy day. An attack in The New York Times had her spirits drooping, but her foes should not be too encouraged. By the time she got back to her office, she was in full fighting form.

The Times was giving her a hard time for its belated discovery last month that “Passport Office Has Secret File.” The gist of the story was that Miss Knight’s office maintains a unit of the names in the lookout file, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation also maintains a lookout file, that the Department of Justice maintains no lookout file, and that the system is “obviously deficient.” In the maintenance of this common-sense lookout, the Passport Office functions in an administrative capacity only; it places a flag on names sent to it by the courts, the FBI, the Post Office, and when one of the names turns up on a passport application, that fact is reported to the Secret Service. The Passport Office contains no dossiers, undertakes no surveillance, and routinely issues passports unless it finds compelling reason to do otherwise.

Many of the names in the lookout file have been inserted by the FBI as “known or suspected Communists or subversives.” This troubles the New York Times, which cherishes the breathless illusion that all men must be considered innocent until proved guilty. Of course law enforcement agencies must keep an eye on suspects; they would be derelict if they didn’t.

The lookout file is a hobby of persons whose U.S. citizenship is doubtful. The list embraces fugitives from justice, draft dodgers, deserters, men on trial for desertion or failure to maintain child custo­dy. Still another category takes in persons who have been charged with the crime of espionage by the President. Miss Knight sees nothing wrong in the service her office renders to law enforcement. I am as apprehensive as any man at computerized invasions of privacy, but I see nothing wrong in this either.

The Times and the lookout file are the least of Miss Knight’s worries. She is strug­gling to maintain its outstanding performance record against a formidable increase in forensics as the millions of new passports issued; the number will be much larger this year. Instead of increasing efficiency, a new system under which certain passport-like documents is to be issued has produced additional paperwork.

But it is the sheer obdurate nature of bureaucracy that is holding up her plans. To get to her office, Miss Knight finds herself arrayed, much of the time, against her superiors in the State Department. The newspaperman will not find the proper application on his desk, by the time he arrives from her boss. She has proposed some bold innovations in the whole business of issuing passports, but her foes have seen themselves with them. A deserved raise in grade and pay, long overdue, still is denied her. But quid? Not yet. Over her desk is a familiar Latin motto. Loosely translated it reads: “Don’t let the bastards grind you down.” It’s great advice for a doughy Knight whose armor gets more battered all the time.

THE PENTAGON SOLD SHORT

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, the reaction of the news media to the CBS documentary of the Pentagon this week seems to have consisted largely of knee-jerk tributes to the doctrine of TV network infallibility. In view of this, it is both refreshing and heart­ening to find that there are local television stations and newspapers that have maintained their objectivity and honesty.

The Norfolk, Va., Ledger-Star is one of them. It does not hesitate to criticize when criticism is due, but its stuff does not leap blindly to the conclusion that because a great network has said something it must be true. This article, which I cannot read in its entirety, is evidence of this: the editorial from the March 25 issue which I now submit is further proof.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent a district which is represented by a politician to whose staff truth, accuracy, and fairness are so important.

The article follows:

From the Washington Star, Mar. 21, 1971

THE FLAP OVER MISS KNIGHT’S “LOOKOUTS” FILE

By James J. Kilpatrick

The best-known Knight in Washington, unlike the paragon of Chaucer’s tale, may be “verray parfit” but she is not the least bit “sweete.” And, as has been told of a character of the U.S. Passport Office for the past 16 years, is a hard-boiled egg, well seasoned with salt and pepper, and she is an absolute delight.

In the maintenance of this common-sens­e lookout, the Passport Office functions in an administrative capacity only: it places a flag on names sent to it by the courts, the FBI, the Post Office, and if at any time a name turns up on a passport application, that fact is reported to the Secret Service. The Passport Office contains no dossiers, undertakes no surveillance, and routinely issues passports unless it finds compelling reason to do otherwise.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INCREASE IN PAY FOR ARMED SERVICES

HON. WILLIAM A. STEIGER
OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues the following amendment which I may offer for consideration during the debate on the draft. Please see pages 30 to 33 of House Report 92-82 for comparison of H.R. 4450 to other proposals.

The amendment follows:

H.R. 6581 is hereby amended by striking lines 11 through 15 on page 12, along with the following tables on pages 12, 13, and 14, and by striking lines 10 through 23 on page 16 and lines 1 through 16 on page 17, and substituting in their place the following:

Section 203 (a) of title 87, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"INCREASE IN PAY RATES FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES"

"The Secretary of Defense shall formulate not later than the first day of the first calendar month after which this Act is enacted a revised basic pay schedule for members of the uniformed services incorporating the increases in the basic pay of enlisted personnel and officers listed in the table below and such adjustments in the basic pay of other personnel of the Secretary deems necessary and appropriate to insure equitable pay differences between grades. The revised basic pay schedule formulated by the Secretary pursuant to this section shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month after which this Act is enacted."

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

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COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WITH OVER 4 YEARS' ACTIVE SERVICE AS AN ENLISTED MEMBER

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WARRANT OFFICERS

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REMARKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. HOWARD W. ROBISON
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 25, 1971

Mr. ROBISON of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to join my colleagues in the observance of Greek Independence Day, the 150th anniversary of the Greek struggle for freedom from Turkish domination. The spark of freedom ignited on this day in 1821 characterizes the history of this nation and its people. It is the Greeks who gave the West both the definition of freedom and the earliest demonstration of its practice. So great and so encompassing has been their heritage that we in the United States are—at least in a sense—all Greeks; for the freedom that we now exercise and the ideal of human dignity upon which we have built our political system are the heritages of the Greek nation.

When Homer sang of the anger of Achilles in the Iliad, man still fought the caprice of the gods; yet as Odysseus made the tortuous journey back to his homeland, the gods became an equal foe, and the Greeks yelled at them in jest and derision. It was in Solon’s code that the West found its own destiny to order and rule through law. It was through the thought of men like Plato and Aristotle that the Greek nation provided the concepts and vocabulary of freedom. This was not only the freedom of a people to govern itself, but the freedom to create beauty for its own enjoyment and the freedom of man to laugh and cry at himself in the comedies of Aristophanes and the tragedies of Aeschylus.

The hunger for this freedom has lived in Greece throughout its history, so that to be free, a small nation would fight an Empire in 1821. The same nation would resolve all its problems for freedom as it withstood the devastation of fascism and communism only to arise again as an independent state. This is the spirit that has made us all Greeks and that must continue to remind us of the paramount value of human dignity. In the person of Mr. Speaker, Greek society celebrates this heritage of the Greek nation on the occasion of Greek Independence Day.

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

HON. JAMES A. BURKE
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 25, 1971

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Greek independence, the celebration of which commenced on March 25 and will continue throughout the year. I rise to add my remarks because I am firmly convinced that what we are commemorating here in Congress under special orders granted last Thursday is not something which is or should be limited to the Greek-American community. I refer to the gentlemen who observed many years ago that in a real sense we are all Greeks—not just today, this week or this year, but always have been and always will be. For at the very root of our civilization—and I would go further and argue that providing the impetus and logical framework for all of the advances in knowledge and science by Western man-lies in the logic of their own observations of the natural world around them—not just in scientific observations of the natural world around them, but to observe, study and reorder the social world around them. It is the ancient Greeks who, after studying man’s relation to his fellow man were led by the logic of their own observations to conclude that the ideal form of government was democracy. The Greek political state was to be the earliest example of a democratic experiment. In a real sense, not much new has been done or thought about civic politics since the time of the ancient Greeks. And I do not think it can be doubted whether any group of people developed a finer sense of loyalty and devotion to their community than the ancient Greeks. Greek patriotism in its purest and most uplifting form was practiced in a way which has inspired generations of citizens ever since. A devotion to liberty and freedom from foreign oppression has received few more exciting approximations in history than the field of human endeavor. While it is true that this country is usually referred to as part of the Judeo-Christian tradition, insofar as we are members in good standing in what is known as Western civilization and the Western world, our identity is, in fact, traceable to the superior achievements of those philosophers-kings, scientists, writers, and immortals who lived and dwelled in the scattering of islands and rocky peninsula washed by the waters of the Ionian and Aegean. If any people can be credited with realizing man’s full potential, with discovering his faculties for reason and logic, with disciplining the arts and exalting the intellect over his emotions, then it was the ancient Greeks that discovered in man qualities which set him apart from the rest of the animal kingdom and set man, for good or for bad, on the road to progress which changed the very horizons of the then known world.

Greek Independence Day is the American celebration of a tradition of freedom and the earliest demonstration of the concept of freedom. For this reason, I believe the annual message to Congress in this year’s message of President Carter paid a fitting tribute to the heritage of the Greek nation on the occasion of Greek Independence Day.
are associated with our recollection of ancient Greece.

But the unfortunate thing is that for most of the modern history of the world, Greece did not know independence. The modern Greeks knew only one form or another of foreign domination ever since the Romans. The sad fact is that Greece has been more a state of mind for much of its history than a state in the accepted political sense. It really has only been for the relatively short period of 160 years that Greece has been more than a name on the map, a period in ancient history, an inspiration to succeeding generations of students. For hundreds of years the survival of the Greek culture and tradition depended very much on the efforts of men outside of Greece to keep it alive. The world had to look outside of Greece to find examples of democracy in action, of liberty and freedom from foreign domination. As President Monroe observed:

This is a country that should have been overwhelmed and so long hidden, as it were, from the world under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of uneasing and deep regret to good will the world over.

When the Greeks finally could stand it no longer and made their glorious final push for freedom from the ruthless Ottoman empire, the word spread throughout the civilized world. Greece, which in a real sense had given birth to the very idea of liberty and home rule was at last to enjoy the fruits of its own creation. It is hardly surprising that the Greek adventure captured the imagination of the most sensitive souls in the capitals of Europe and in our own yellow country. Jefferson, Adams, Monroe, Webster all cheered and gave moral support to the Greeks in their efforts. Some joined the battle not content to cheer from the sidelines. Samuel Gridley Howe of Boston and George Jarvis of New York fought in Greece, the latter losing his life, as did Lord Byron, probably the single most heroic and romantic figure in the Western world of his time. The Greeks became at one and the same time the newest nation ever since the Romans. The Greeks were destined to play another epoch-making role in history.

There is also another reason for commemorating Greek independence which has nothing directly to do with Greece itself, and which is contained in Greek history for other small down-trodden peoples who find themselves for foreign domination. If the Greeks could nourish and nurture the idea of freedom and nationhood, after centuries of foreign domination, then there is hope, indeed, that the idea will live and grow stronger in those nations which have lost their freedom this century. Just as Greece inspired nations yet unborn in the 19th century, I firmly believe it will continue to inspire nations temporarily submerged in the 20th century. This message of hope should emerge from this year of commemoration.

I cannot conclude without admitting that recent events in Greece have been a cause of deep concern and distress to men of good will the world over, but nowhere more than in these United States. The Greek American community finds itself mirroring the profound distress in Greece itself. For me, or any other American, to pretend to be in a position to judge on the basis of fact, rather than emotion, the relative merits or demerits of the present government in Greece would be the height of arrogance and interference in the internal affairs of our allies. As in all cases of civil disagreement in a nation with friends and supporters on both sides, the best thing that the American people can do today is to hope and pray that Greece will soon be at peace with itself, that its traditions once again be resumed, and that Justice will prevail and national spirit become whole again. Only then will the air of domination be lifted from this 150th anniversary of the Greek independence of 1821.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Many times since the Greeks have had to struggle for their national identity. Their success in the 1820's was not to go unchallenged. Practically every succeeding generation of Greek people have had to assert their freedom from foreign domination. The war of 1940-1944. Through all of this, I am happy to say, the United States has found itself in its best interests to be on the side of the Greeks. I firmly believe that this way is always will be. This alliance, proven tried and true as it has been over the years, has more going for it today than it did in 1921. Then, as I have said, Greece was not to lose its independence. After that anything else. Yet men of good will the world over found Greek independence a common cause. Today, however, the United States is the adopted homeland of thousands of Greeks, who have brought to this country their great heritage and character, the infusion of which into our national bloodstream has made this country and the world a better place.

The FY 72 overall Manpower Administration budget is also to appear to be on the down-turn. For example, budget requests for those manpower programs slated for conversion into special revenue sharing funds (see table) show an absolute decrease of $21.5 million from the level of obligations for this fiscal year. From Administration requests to reduce the number of programs and funds available for the manpower delivery system.

The FY 72 funds available for locally administered manpower programs reflect the trend established in the overall Manpower Administration budget. Here, the Administration's budget also appears to be on the down-turn. For example, budget requests for those manpower programs slated for conversion into special revenue sharing funds (see table) show an absolute decrease of $21.5 million from the level of obligations for this fiscal year. From Administration requests to reduce the number of programs and funds available for the manpower delivery system.

Furthermore, the Administration views the special revenue sharing programs, in which a new PSE program is to be incorporated under the Administration's Family Assistance Program, is one of the major increases in the overall Manpower Administration budget in the programs that would encourage a city manpower delivery system.

Before leaving the Administration's plans for special revenue sharing, special consideration should be given to the idea of local governments being encouraged to spend the funds available for the revenue sharing program. If this can be seen in the FY 72 budget for summer youth programs, then it is clear that the Administration's plans to raise the local share of the funds for this urban program from 10 percent to 70 percent. By doing so, it hopes to extend the program coverage in the same time, it has sharply curtailed the funds available for this program by $83.2 million. In effect, this is an example of the Administration's efforts to encourage local governments to use the funds available for the program, and thereby lessen the Federal government's commitment to the priority national program.
ENVIROMENT

The Administration is seeking some in­
creases in environmental programs impact­
ing on the cities.

Most noticeable is a substantial increase in
requested budget authority for waste water

treatment facilities. The new Environmen­
tal Protection Agency is requesting $2 bil­
lion—$1 billion more than this year’s ap­
propriation. It plans to obligate $1,905 mil­
lion—$270 million more than this year.

For other water quality programs, $197.5
million requested budget authority repre­
sents an increase of $50.3 million over this
year’s appropriation of $117.3 million. These
funds will be used for accelerating river
basin planning, research and development, and
manpower training to improve the ef­
ficacy of local waste treatment plant
operators.

Requested budget authority for solid waste
programs is $184.4 million—up only about
$1.3 million over this year’s level. This is a
major disappointment because Congress au­
thorized more than eight times as much—
$152 million—for FY 72 in the Resource
Recovery Act of 1970. The Administration
plans to use these monies for continued
research and development of resource recov­
ery and solid waste disposal rather than un­
tertaking a large construction and demon­
stration program.

Budget authority requested for air pol­
tution control programs is up $14.9 million
from $101.9 million in FY 71 to $116.8 in FY

72. Much of this increase will be used to
strengthen state air pollution control agen­
cies. In addition, it is expected that a large
portion of the $65 million supplementary
request for FY 72 will be used for clean air
programs.

The Interior Department’s budget in­
cludes a major increase of $65 million in requested
budget authority for state and local Out­
door Recreation programs: from the $185.4
million appropriated in FY 71 to $290 mil­
lion in FY 72. However, the gap between ap­
propriations and obligations is increasing.

The budget indicates that FY 72 obligations
will total only about $125 million. While
higher than this year’s obligations, it is less
than half the FY 72 appropriation request.
This year’s obligations are also less than
half the FY 71 appropriations.

SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

($dollars in millions)

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<td>Grants for development and implementation of comprehensive plans</td>
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<td>Obligations for construction grants</td>
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<td>Technical assistance and training</td>
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<td>Transferred to other agencies</td>
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LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

($dollars in thousands)

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1 Includes funds appropriated to OEO.

1 Obligations for construction grants were: $425,000,000 fiscal year 1970; $1,185,000,000 fiscal year 1971; $1,905,000,000 fiscal year 1972 (estimated).
2 Funds for implementing the 1970 Clean Air Act, 1970 Re­
sources Recovery Act and overall organization and management of EPA programs and new proposals, with most to go for air pol­
inon.
3 Obligations for Land and Water Conservation—All to States
were $49.4 fiscal year 1970 (estimated); $85 fiscal year (esti­
nated); $156.0 fiscal year 1972 (estimated).
Note: Operations, Facilities, Research Includes: Abatement and Control; Manpower Development; Research Development and Demoniclization; Facilities.

The levels of authorization and appropri­
a tion have risen rapidly since 1968 when the
Law Enforcement Assistance Administra­
tion began to administer its new programs
to improve the criminal justice systems
through grants to states and cities.

Appropriations have jumped from $63 mil­
lion in FY 69 to a proposed level of $696
million for FY 72 reflecting the growing
capacities of the states and cities to gear
into the new program.

The 1972 budget proposes a $218 million
increase over FY 71 and a supplemental FY
71 request of $52 million for grants for cor­
rections programs. The 1972 program will in­
clude $584 million for various grants in aid
to state and local law enforcement improve­
ment programs and for correctional insti­
tutions; and $55 million for comprehensive
planning.

It is expected that two of these grant in
aid programs, discretionary grants and block
grants, totaling $496 million for each author­
ity, will be included in the special revenue sharing program.

TRANSPORTATION

The 1970 Amendments to the Mass Trans­
portation Act provided five-year authority
of 83.1 billion for capital facilities, relo­
cation and technical studies, research, demon­
stration, and university training.

In assessing the program from the jumble
of budget figures, there are four stages to
keep in mind: authorization of a portion of
the $63.1 billion for use during a single year—
"reservations" set aside for new project ap­
provals; "obligations" made as projects get
under way; and "outlays" of cash during
construction. The activity in the Mass Trans­
portation program can be judged by how
much is reserved for new projects and by
the level of obligations as projects reach
construction, but outlays are not a good

March 29, 1971
measure of progress for this program. The additional obligatory authority proposed for FY 72 is $600 million. This is the same as granted by Congress for FY 71. New approval reservations for FY 72 will be $227 million higher than FY 71. There will be a substantial increase ($35 million) in Research and Demonstration grants. By the end of FY 72 it is estimated that $3,462 million will remain unobligated from the original $3.1 billion. Thus it appears that most new authority requested for FY 72 will not be used. This rate of utilization of funds, $640 million by June 30, 1972, must be doubled if we are to reach the level authorized by Congress for the five year period.

The mass transit capital facilities program will be included in the transportation special revenue sharing group starting January 1, 1972. Research, development and demonstrations will remain to be administered at the Federal level.

The Interstate Highway System program has been operating at a level of $3 billion in obligations against authorizations of $4 billion for several years.

The Federal aid program for urban extension of state highways will increase from $265 million in FY 71 to $275 million in FY 72. A new urban high program will be funded at $50 million, half its authorized level for FY 72.

The Traffic Operations in Urban Areas (TOPICS) program obligated only $97 million during FY 1970 and FY 1971 leaving a balance of authority of $365 million. The FY 1972 authorization is $100 million while obligations are expected to reach $200 million because of carryovers from the current fiscal year.

By the end of FY 72 there will be an unobligated balance available in the trust fund of $46,005 million.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Grants to public agencies under the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 are for planning, development and improvement of public airports. Planning grants support the development of construction plans for regional systems of airports and for individual airports. Financing of this program was shifted to a trust fund partially supported by airline user charges. As the trust fund was established in 1970, comparisons are only clear between FY 71 and FY 72. They reveal a moderate increase in grants for planning and construction, however these commitments are well below the legislative authorization of $280 million per year.

EDUCATION

While the FY '72 Budget proposes an overall increase of $800 million (from $4.4 to $4.7 billion), most of the increases go to higher education for proposed reform of college grants and loans which expire this June 30.

Only $1.85 billion is requested for elementary and secondary education—a drop of $50 million from FY 1971 appropriations. There were sharp budget cuts for individual programs such as libraries and educational communications, down $85 million; vocational education, down $25 million; and impact aid to federally affected schools, down $110 million. No money is requested for school equipment and minor remodeling, nor for construction of public libraries. Decreases in vocational education reflect the Administration’s intent to consolidate existing programs into four broad categories: Basic grants to states, research and special projects, adult education and planning and evaluation. The low request for impact aid also reflects a renewed Administration effort to pass the Impact Aid Reform Act reducing assistance to several thousand districts.

The Administration plans to ask Congress for $1 billion in fiscal 1972 for emergency school desegregation funds not shown in the budget. The President also requested money to fund the new Environmental Education Act and Drug Abuse Education Act at their fiscal 1971 levels, $2.5 billion and $80 million respectively.

The Office of Management and Budget estimates that education would receive $3 billion in special revenue sharing during the first full year. All titles of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act would go into the proposed revenue sharing funds for education. Even if revenue sharing were enacted quickly—an unlikely possibility—elementary and secondary education would receive only $92 million more than it did in fiscal 1971.

EDUCATION

Program (Dollars in thousands)

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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>1970 actual</th>
<th>1971 estimated</th>
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<td>Elementary and Secondary (DEA)</td>
<td>1,239,044</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library resources (DESI)</td>
<td>42,500</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary Services (DESA)</td>
<td>130,810</td>
<td>143,383</td>
<td>143,393</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Fiscal year 1971</th>
<th>Fiscal year 1972</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>Obligation</td>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>Obligation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>4,265</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$275</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>$275</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+272</td>
<td>+285</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Fiscal year 1970</th>
<th>Fiscal year 1971</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorization</td>
<td>Obligation</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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<td>3,080</td>
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<td>$275</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>$200</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+227</td>
<td>+252</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Fiscal year 1971</th>
<th>Fiscal year 1972</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and re-modeling (NDEA II)</td>
<td>36,854</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilingual education (ESEA VII)</td>
<td>21,250</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>13,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropout prevention (ESEA VIII)</td>
<td>94,981</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>5,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federally affected areas</td>
<td>20,488</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>4,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning and evaluation</td>
<td>8,025</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>2,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicapped</td>
<td>84,485</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>25,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational and adult education</td>
<td>371,245</td>
<td>505,000</td>
<td>133,755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries and Ed. communications</td>
<td>126,713</td>
<td>85,289</td>
<td>41,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and development</td>
<td>82,325</td>
<td>98,077</td>
<td>15,752</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>1970 actual</th>
<th>1971 estimated</th>
<th>1972 request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary and Secondary (DEA I)</td>
<td>1,239,044</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library resources (DESI)</td>
<td>42,500</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary Services (DESA)</td>
<td>130,810</td>
<td>143,383</td>
<td>143,393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
review procedures and other management improvements in the Medicaid programs.

The estimates of Federal payments for maintenance assistance administration, social services, and State and local training have been limited to 110 percent of each State's estimated payment for FY 1971. The administration believes that appropriations for the needs unrelated to coverage limits of the Medicaid programs. The existing legislation for juvenile delinquency programs expires on June 30, 1971, and will be followed by a basic revision in legislation and substantial changes in the focus of the program. The FY 1972 Budget shows an increase in technical assistance and a decrease in program development resulting in a net reduction of $85 million in program funding.

The social security payments shown above are those not funded by payroll taxes from workers and employers. The decrease of $184.6 million reflects adjustments for prior years for which the amounts appropriated were higher than presently estimated costs.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

Amendments in 1969 increased the funding for the Food Stamp Program. Purchase requirements were placed as a result. By June 1970 participation climbed to 6.5 million persons, and by October it reached 8.8 million persons. The appropriation for 1972 is 8000 million higher than that for FY 1971.

The existing legislation for juvenile delinquency programs expires on June 30, 1971, and will be followed by a basic revision in the legislation and substantial changes in the focus of the program. The FY 1972 Budget shows an increase in technical assistance and a decrease in program development resulting in a net reduction of $85 million in program funding.

The social security payments shown above are those not funded by payroll taxes from workers and employers. The decrease of $184.6 million reflects adjustments for prior years for which the amounts appropriated were higher than presently estimated costs.

**WELFARE**

([in millions of dollars])

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Budget request</th>
<th>1971-72 change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public assistance grants to States</td>
<td>$7,636.9</td>
<td>$12,411.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Administration</td>
<td>$1,548.3</td>
<td>$1,460.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food stamp</td>
<td>$1,786.9</td>
<td>$1,416.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job training</td>
<td>$63.8</td>
<td>$15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural economic opportunity loans</td>
<td>$18.0</td>
<td>$18.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A supplemental request will be submitted for $1,047.8 million to meet increased needs by States as both numbers of recipients and average monthly payments rose sharply.

**HEALTH**

Federal appropriations for construction of health facilities will decline to $108.9 million in 1972, 8.6% million less than in 1971, reflecting changes in the Hill-Burton program. Emphasis will be on encouraging construction of facilities which offer lower cost alternatives to hospitalisation such as ambulatory care, rehabilitation, and mental health facilities. In addition, $20 million in interest subsidies will be made available to support the new program of guaranteed and direct loans for construction and modernization of hospitals and other health facilities.

There will be a substantial increase in the appropriation for maternal and child health programs. A major portion of these programs assists States and localities in providing comprehensive health services for low-income mothers and children. Emphasis will be placed on broadening the range of services available, including the number of Budget provides a substantial increase, both in appropriations and in outlay for these services.

Legislation is being proposed again in early beneficiaries receiving comprehensive medical care, and expanding training for pediatric nurses and physicians assisting serving mothers and children.

The President's message to Congress in July, 1969, set a goal of providing family planning services by 1975 to all women who face barriers to receiving them. The 1972 Budget is to modify Medicare to stem sharply rising costs.

**OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY**

The 1972 budget for OEO reflects the Administration's intent to limit OEO activity to poverty research. The agency will administer a research, development, and evaluation program, barriers to helping them. The 1972 Budget provides a substantial increase, both in the budget for 1972.

**OEO PROGRAMS**

([in millions of dollars])

**SPIN-OFF PROGRAMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations</td>
<td>Obligations</td>
<td>Obligations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and development and evaluation</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>114.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community development:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive</td>
<td>371.2</td>
<td>388.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and nutrition</td>
<td>157.2</td>
<td>195.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special impact</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special migrant and Indian</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Services</td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>61.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VISTA</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural economic opportunity loans</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>708.6</td>
<td>763.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Support</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>724.6</td>
<td>781.8</td>
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</table>

**BUDGET REQUEST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obligations</td>
<td>Obligations</td>
<td>Obligations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child development:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Headstart</td>
<td>325.3</td>
<td>360.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Follow-thru</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>420.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work and training:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Private sector OIT</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public sector OIT</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Corps</td>
<td>130.0</td>
<td>130.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-school work support</td>
<td>183.3</td>
<td>183.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-school work support</td>
<td>183.0</td>
<td>183.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special targeting</td>
<td>189.0</td>
<td>189.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program support</td>
<td>189.0</td>
<td>189.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>752.6</td>
<td>752.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unobligated balance lapse</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interfund other accounts</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$1,846.1</td>
<td>$1,323.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HON. RICHARD G. SHOUP
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971
Mr. SHOUP. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation to bring wilderness designation to 240,500 acres of western Montana known as the Lincoln Back Country. This is montana recreation land at its best. Its lakes and streams are home to the native cutthroat trout and its forests are home to elk and grizzlies.

This is a textbook example of a "best use" for land. Many individuals and agencies have studied this area for years. The consensus says that this fragile alpine country, without minerals or timber of commercial value, would best serve man in its natural wilderness state.

I would enter into the Record a joint resolution of the Montana Senate and the Montana House of Representatives as an example of the general and bipartisan support for this wilderness proposal:

REJECTION No. 23
A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of Montanas to the Honorable Mike Mansfield and the Honorable Lee Metcalf, Senators from the State of Montana; and the Honorable Richard H. Shoup, and the Honorable John Melcher, Representatives from the State of Montana, urging that part of the Lincoln Back Country and the Lincoln Back Mountain Area be joined with the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Whereas, parts of the Lincoln back country and Scapegoat Mountain area lie within the national forest system and are in a natural wilderness condition at the present time; and

Whereas, the area is presently being heavily utilized as a natural recreation area for hunting, fishing, camping, photography, and observation of wildlife; and

Whereas, there is a growing population of Americans seeking high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities; and

Whereas, the Lincoln back country and Scapegoat Mountain area contain some of the most spectacular scenic and recreational opportunities to be found in the United States; and

Whereas, these outstanding recreational areas, and the wildlife and scenic opportunities therein are of the highest value in attracting people to Montana for the enjoyment of these areas; and

Whereas, Montana is one of the few states where the highest quality outdoor recreation containing a complete wildlife community in its natural environment can still be enjoyed; and

Whereas, the grizzly bear, the majestic elk, the native cutthroat trout, the Rocky Mountain sheep, the golden eagle, some of them endangered, abound in this area; and

Whereas, these areas should be preserved and protected in their natural environment and enjoyed by future generations.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana:

That the forty-second legislative assembly of the State of Montana urges the Congress of the United States to take the appropriate action necessary to identify those parts of the Lincoln back country/Scapegoat area best suited to optimum recreational purposes and include them in the National Wilderness System.

H.R. 6325, LEGISLATION TO LIMIT THE PRODUCTION OF AMPHETAMINES
HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971
Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in the past, Congress has admirably noted the serious and critical abuse and effects of narcotics and dangerous substances. Experience has made the effects of such dangerous substances as amphetamines common knowledge among my colleagues, the public, and the medical profession.

Direct evidence has shown amphetamines to be physically addicting. Dr. Sidney Cohen of the Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse, National Institute of Mental Health, affirms the possibility of a panic and paranoid state, malnutrition, prolonged nervous breakdowns, and infections as a result of such addiction. Also, a newly developed possibility is the very high doses of amphetamines over a long period of time may lead in brain cell changes. In addition to the dangers of physical addiction, "speed" can also cause a potent psychological addiction. Many doctors have made connection between the amphetamine usage and paranoid psychosis.

The dangerous and harmful effects of amphetamine research extends further than just to the individual user. Just recently, the Select Committee on Crime, January 2, 1971—attested to the relationship between the abuse of amphetamines and crime. Dr. Joel Fort, professor at the School of Social Welfare, University of California at Berkeley, testified before the committee that on:

A typical run of speed, there develops severe paranoia, a marked tendency to violence and sometimes tragically leading to murder, and serious physical deterioration.

From all the evidence, amphetamines do tend to set up conditions and a situation in which violent behavior is more likely to occur than would be the case had the individual not used it.

Congressional response to this evidence of the dangerous nature of amphetamines has been limited basically to the amendments to the Drug Abuse Control Act in 1965 and the enactment of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. Such bills were designed to increase controls over the distribution of amphetamines, barbiturates and other drugs affecting the central nervous system. The 1970 Act placed amphetamines under Schedule III substances which inadequately limits the drug through annual registration, periodic reports, and registries.

The effect of these laws on the amphetamine problem has been like applying a bandaid where a tourniquet is needed. Our laws have not been adequate to deal with this fantastic problem, nor have they kept pace with it.

The results of this near void has been prodigious. First of all, there has been an incredible overproduction of "speed" (amphetamine) by legitimate manufacturers. Eight billion "speed" pills are being spewed out every year. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, the total legitimate medical need of amphetamines in this country can be measured "in the thousands of pills rather than the billions." Physicians by and large agree, that if amphetamines were to disappear from the market tomorrow, almost all patients would benefit except children with narcolepsy and hyperkinetic behavior. Secondly, there has been no meaningful or adequate controls on the exportation of such dangerous drugs. Also, there has been no adequate Federal or State control over the purchase of the immediate chemical ingredients needed to manufacture such drugs. And, finally, there has been no adequate Federal or State control on the overprescription and the mail order purchase of "speed.

Mr. Speaker, the importance of controlling these dangerous substances cannot be overemphasized. The overproduction of "speed," far in excess of any legitimate need, no longer can be tolerated. Consequently, I am introducing a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to move amphetamines and certain other stimulant substances from Schedule II of the Controlled Substances Act to Schedule III of such Act to Schedule II by movement from Schedule III to Schedule II, the Attorney General will be required to fix a manufacturing quota for each of the basic classes of amphetamines and amphetamine-like substances based upon the estimated medical, scientific, research and industrial needs of the United States, plus lawful export requirements and a sufficient quantity for reserve stocks.

Under current law, only liquid injectable methamphetamine are included in Schedule II. This constitutes less than 1 percent of the "speed" being marketed in the United States. In order to achieve any rational control, it is necessary for the Federal Government to control the quantity of all speed-type drugs; no matter in what form they are manufactured.

I introduce this bill today as the necessary tourniquet for the overproduction of the danger drug—amphetamine.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—HOW LONG?
HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 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 sadisti-
cally practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,600 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

CONGRESSMAN WENDELL WYATT REPORTS

HON. WENDELL WYATT OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, for the 7th year in a row I am mailing out a questionnaire polling the residents of my First Congressional District on some of the major issues we as a Nation face today.

Because of the diversity of my district, which takes in the northwest corner of the State of Oregon and the 1st Congressional District which I am privileged to represent the thinking of a wide social and economic spectrum. The questionnaire goes to urban residents in Portland, suburbanites in Washington, Clackamas, and other counties, to rural residents, university communities, mill towns, fishing ports—just to cite a few.

In the past I have received a good response, and many who return the questionnaire add additional remarks. I read these very carefully and when respondents include a name and address I try to answer them individually. Because of space limitations, and the time element in getting a questionnaire drafted and printed some vital areas are omitted. But I believe the basic areas of national concern are included in the questionnaire, which I would like to share with my colleagues.

CONGRESSMAN WENDELL WYATT REPORTS

DEAR FRIEND: Once again I am seeking your opinions on the many issues facing the nation, the State of Oregon, and the 1st Congressional District which I am privileged to represent in the U.S. Congress. In the past your views have been of great value to me in guiding my voting in the House of Representatives.

A simple yes or no answer may not fully express your views on some of the issues. If such is the case, any additional comments you may wish to make will be most welcome.

This is the seventh consecutive year that I have sent out a questionnaire. I hope you will take the few minutes required to fill it out and return it to my Washington office. Simply fold the questionnaire over and affix a six cent stamp. Please do not seal it with staples or tape. Thank you.

Sincerely,

WENDELL WYATT,
Member of Congress, First District, Oregon.

1. To get families off welfare, President Nixon has proposed a work incentive and job training program while guaranteeing a basic level of financial assistance. Do you favor this alternative to the present welfare system?

Yes
No
No opinion

2. Do you approve of the way the Nixon Administration is handling the conduct of the Vietnam war?

Yes
No
No opinion

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

3. Would you favor a federal program which would actively provide information on ways to control the size of families?

Yes
No
No opinion

4. Do you favor federal legislation to legalize abortions nationwide?

Yes
No
No opinion

5. Would you favor stringent federal controls on air, water and land pollution by industry even though this may result in higher taxes for you?

Yes
No
No opinion

6. Should the federal government impose wage controls in order to slow inflation?

Yes
No
No opinion

7. Should the federal government impose price controls in order to slow inflation?

Yes
No
No opinion

8. President Nixon has proposed a program of revenue sharing with state and local governments. Would you favor returning a share of federal taxes to the states and local governments, with no restrictions on how the funds are to be spent?

Yes
No
No opinion

9. Do you think the federal government should provide a medical insurance program to everyone, even if it meant higher taxes to you?

Yes
No
No opinion

10. The construction of the Supersonic Transport (SST) passenger plane has created controversy because of the noise problem and the possibility of increased air pollution. On the other hand, it will provide new jobs and advocates argue that it will help the balance of trade problems of the United States. Do you favor using federal money to support the construction of the SST?

Yes
No
No opinion

11. In general, (a) How would you rate the performance of President Nixon:

Excellent
Good
Fair
Poor

(b) How would you rate the performance of Vice-President Agnew:

Excellent
Good
Fair
Poor

12. What, in your opinion, are the top domestic issues confronting the United States today? Please list first, second, third.

(a) Inflation
(b) Law and Order
(c) Environment
(d) Campus Disorders
(e) Drug Abuse
(f) Civil Rights
(g) Housing
(h) Other (specify)

March 29, 1971

The following questions are completely optional. However, you would assist me in knowing about the people answering the above questions if you felt you could respond to them.

13. Your sex

Male
Female

14. Your age

Under 21
21-30
31-40
41-60
61 and over

15. Is the head of your house now employed or unemployed?

Employed
Unemployed

16. How many family members in your home, counting yourself?

One
Two
Three
Four
Five
Six or more

My sincere thanks for taking this time to answer my questionnaire.

WENDELL WYATT,
Member of Congress.

UNDERGRADUATE DRAFT DEFERMENTS

HON. JONATHAN B. BINGHAM OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, when H.R. 6531, to amend the Military Selective Service Act of 1967, reaches the floor for amendments, I plan to offer an amendment to section 1 to insure that, if the President exercises the authority given him in the bill to abolish college deferments, anyone now having a deferment will be permitted to retain that deferment until he completes college, drops out, or reaches age 24.

This amendment is necessary because the President has indicated that if given the authority, he will do away with undergraduate deferments retroactive to April 23, 1970. To change the law now for undergraduates who entered college last fall under a law which provided them with a 4-year deferment does not seem just.

Mr. Speaker, for the convenience of Members, I include herewith the text of the amendment:

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 6531

Page 4, line 6, strike out the period and insert the following: "except that any deferment which was granted to an individual under such section 8(b)(1) (as in effect before the effective date of this paragraph (12)) before such effective date and not terminated as of the day before such effective date shall continue until such individual completes the requirements for his baccalaureate degree, fails to pursue satisfactorily a full-time course of instruction, or attains the 24th anniversary of the date of his birth, whichever first occurs."
Mr. Hoover, now 76, became a target because of his age and because of his eminence as a symbol of law, order and old-fashioned Americanism. The latter was anathema for the liberals. A critical pronouncement about the former naturally required a strong act of faith for them in the 1968 campaign. It was a phoney and illegitimate issue then and it remains so now that McGovern has resurrected it.

What is tragic about the situation is that the world-famous FBI—severely built by Mr. Hoover during the terms of eight Presidents—faces a new barrage of the scurrilous partisan attacks which have done so much serious and possibly irreparable damage.

It is doubly tragic that this damage to its prestige has been especially noteworthy among the young people of our nation—the generation which will be influencing Congress and paying the nation’s bills before long.

For the benefit of those coming in late or who may not have been paying close attention to Mr. Hoover, has succeeded in re-establishing Mr. Hoover and the FBI as prime targets for forthcoming Democratic campaign criticism.

He started out by demanding a Senate inquiry into the resignation under pressure of John F. Shaw, an FBI agent, who wrote a letter that included some criticism of Mr. Hoover. Subsequently, on March 1, the Senator made headlines by inserting in The Congressional Record an anonymous letter he said came from 10 unhappy agents of the bureau.

Like the Shaw letter, the anonymous communication charged that the FBI director is a sullenly demanding boss who tolerates no disobedience or criticism from his agents—a charge that certainly is true enough.

Throughout his long and distinguished career, J. Edgar Hoover has been rigid discipline on his men. The total lack of any scandal in the ranks—ever—is a measure of his success in keeping unsullied FBI motto: “Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity.”

Over the years—as today—there, of course, always have been some agents unable to adjust to the very high standards. Yet the level of morale generally remains as high as the standards. Some 62 per cent of the special agents on the rolls as of April 1, 1969, had been with the FBI for 10 years or longer.

This fact speaks loudly and clearly to any impartial observer. Yet it obviously was no concern of Sen. McGovern when he inserted the anonymous letter of criticism into the Record—along with his own comment that Mr. Hoover has “an overbearing concern for the FBI’s public image.”

As might be expected, responsible FBI officials were outraged by the publicity the Senator got through his act and comment. A total of 21 senior FBI officers subsequently wrote to him, denouncing him as an irresponsible, reprehensible opportunist.

The strongest came from Clyde Tolson, the bureau’s veteran associate director. It said, in part:

“you are not the first person I have en- countered during 30 years in Washington who has been duped by the old political football, and I cannot help wonder how many other esteemed career public servants will be malign- ed and abused before your political bal- loon runs out of hot air.”

The Tolson letter, as Sen. McGovern de- clared later, may well have “exceeded the bounds of any reasonable comment by a high government official.”

Considering the provocation, however—and particularly the iron-club stuff—J. Edgar Hoover in publicizing an unsigned communication throwing mud on a monument of integrity—I think it has been a small coincidence that the only language I had before Mr. Tolson.

It is impossible in this space even to sum- marize adequately the tremendous, 45-year record of Mr. Hoover and the FBI. It covers too varied a field of successful investigations of gangsters and kidnapings in the 30s through Nazi espionage in World War II, and up to the present through Communist sub- version, civil rights strife, civic rotting and the plot of anarchism.

Headlines aside, the best proof of FBI ef- fectiveness is the extremely high percentage of convictions it marks up in cases based in investigations by other agencies.

According to the Congressional Quarterly, in fiscal 1968 such convictions were obtained in 32 per cent of FBI cases drawn for trial during that year. And of the 13,059 convictions that year, 11,190 (or 85.5 per cent) were guilty pleas, the rest the following trials before judge or jury.

“These percentages,” notes the eminently reliable Congressional Quarterly, “were typi- cal of other years.”

It is not the FBI and its director who need any justification. What cries out for any kind of justification are the shockingly unfair attacks of such short-sighted, self-serving politicians as George McGovern.

The only possibly valid criticism that could be directed at J. Edgar Hoover would have to be based on his advanced age. And so far as anyone knows he is remarkably sound in both mind and body.

In a word, there is no justification what- ever for the mud slinging—either in or out of a political campaign.

J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI have done nothing to deserve castigation. The exact opposite is true.

Politicians who go around seeking votes by knocking honorable men and their accom­ plishments make mistakes which are shock- ingly unfair. 

It is small wonder that so many of our youngsters are growing up with the idea that the whole establishment of our society is no good.

Mr. Hoover, now 76, became a target because of his age and because of his eminence as a symbol of law, order and old-fashioned Americanism. The latter was anathema for the liberals. A critical pronouncement about the former naturally required a strong act of faith for them in the 1968 campaign. It was a phony and illegitimate issue then and it remains so now that McGovern has resurrected it.
the FBI's secret files to be used for other purposes than chasing on crime or in tracking down criminals. I know that Mr. Hoover has consistently refused to open the files to the public. I have contacted the office of the candidate who made this statement. I was answered in an attempt to make the FBI file open, I would have to explore these hints, they evaporated in further evasions.

Every one of us, senator or citizen, has the right to criticize Mr. Hoover or any other government official, and to differ with the way the FBI or any other government agency operates. That is the way things go in the truth.

Consider the awful situation in this nation if the FBI files were ever used by the government in power to ruin the members of the political opposition.

I sometime stay awake at night worrying who Mr. Hoover's successor will be, and whether that man, whatever his virtues and his faults, will have the guts Mr. Hoover has shown—to resist all pressures aimed at opening his files for political use.

If we did have as head of the FBI a man who would let those files be used for political reasons, we could indeed very quickly have a police state.

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**DADE COUNTY SCHOOLCHILDREN BELIEVE IN POSITIVE ACTION**

**HON. DANTE B. FASCCELL**

**OF FLORIDA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, March 29, 1971**

Mr. FASCCELL. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing exciting happening in my district, and I am proud to call our colleagues' attention to it. Hundreds of young people from Kinloch Junior High School in Miami have been spending their free time turning the school grounds into a showplace.

This beautification project has brought students, faculty, administrators, and the community together in a common effort to "put the park back into Kinloch Park." Especially significant is the fact that most of the students are of Latin American heritage—many are Cuban refugees.

I want to particularly commend the leadership roles played by Principal Harold Bush and faculty member Harry Hewitt. They have been the moving force behind the students' enthusiasm and work. That work includes planting trees, shrubs, and flower beds, and surrounding them with walls, terraces, fountains, covered walkways, and benches for resting and studying.

The Kinloch Park story is certainly worthy of attention in other schools and communities in our Nation. It not only improves and upgrades our environment, but also brings school communities together and bridges generational and cultural differences.

Miami has been called the Magic City. Once again its residents have shown the spirit which makes the city a thriving crossroad of the Americas. The Kinloch Park experience is one of the most dramatic demonstrations of that spirit.

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**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

I know our colleagues join in wishing continued success to the boys and girls of Kinloch Park School. Their positive action to beautify their school is an example from which we can all benefit.

**PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN ACTION GRAVE CONCERN TO AMERICANS**

**HON. NICK BEGICH**

**OF ALASKA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, March 29, 1971**

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, the fate of our soldiers who are prisoners of war and missing in action is of grave concern to all Americans. I have expressed my views on this subject just last week when I said I supported any action that would bring our soldiers home quickly and safely.

The Alaska State Legislature has always been concerned with the vital issues that shape our future and well-being. I know that every member of the State legislature in Alaska shares the concern of the family, and friends of these men who are serving so valiantly in Indochina. At this time, I wish to insert into the Record a resolution adopted by the Alaska State Senate in which they express their deep concern for our men who are prisoners of war or missing in action.

**SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 14**

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Alaska

Whereas the Alaska Legislature in 1970 passed a Resolution urging the Congress of the United States to enact legislation for the protection of American personnel captured in military operations in Southeast Asia; and

Whereas, despite continued and repeated appeals by private individuals, the names of American prisoners of war largely remain unknown; and

Whereas the United States government has an obligation to the families being affected to record the right of humane treatment; and

Whereas impartial inspections of prisoner-of-war facilities have not been permitted nor even the regular flow of mail facilitated:

Be it resolved by the Alaska State Legislature that it renews its concern regarding prisoners of war in Southeast Asia and urgently requests the Congress of the United States and other government officials to do everything possible to obtain a complete listing of all American and other prisoners, effect the release and freedom from captivity of those men now, and at the very least, assure the humane treatment of all prisoners taken captive in these hostilities.

Copies of this Resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States; the Honorable William P. Rogers, Secretary of the Department of State; the Honorable W. F. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; the Honorable Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; the Honorable Henry T. Long, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations; the Honorable Mike Gravel, U.S. Senator, and the Honorable Nick Begich, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

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**ANTI-SEMITISM IN ARGENTINA**

**HON. JOSHUA EILBERG**

**OF PENNSYLVANIA**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, March 29, 1971**

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, the ancient problem of anti-Semitism persists in modern dress despite the lessons of history and the efforts of concerned humanity.

Last November, I visited South America at the request of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Judiciary. The committee's concern was principally focused on the impact that B'nai B'rith, that most prominent of the U.S. immigration policies.

Argentina was among the countries I visited. It was obvious to me, despite attempts by some members of the committee to convince me otherwise, that anti-Semitism continues, sometimes in a most virulent form.

Events of the last week have seen the rise of another military junta to power in Argentina and its designation of Army Commander Alejandro A. Lanusse as President. One would hope that General Lanusse will quickly bring to halt open terrorism against the Jewish community in Argentina by extreme nationalist groups.

However, a careful reading of Rabbi Morton M. Rosenthal's assessment of the Argentine situation does not encourage optimism along these lines. It is the contention of Rabbi Rosenthal, director of the department of Latin American affairs for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, that the rise of the anti-Semitic terrorist activity goes on with the unspoken consent of Argentina's establishment, including, of course, the army.

With the unanimous consent of my colleagues, I enter in the Record Rabbi Rosenthal's article "The Threatened Jews of Argentina," from the March edition of the ADL Bulletin, the national publication of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith:

**THE THREATENED JEWS OF ARGENTINA**

**EXTREMIST NATIONALIST GROUPS AND ARAB PROPAGANDISTS ARE NATURAL ALLIES IN AN ORGANIZED ANTI-SEMITIC CAMPAIGN**

(By Rabbi Morton M. Rosenthal, director, ADL's Department of Latin American Affairs)

The legacy of Hitler is alive in the forces and virulence of Nazi organizations and in the action of Arab terrorism. We testify with anguish to the incredible anti-Semitic hatred of a neo-Fascist left that fought with us against Nazism, but that today raises anti-Jewish banners under the pretext of anti-Zionism."

The speaker was Dr. Nehemias, president of the Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations (DAIA), which represents the Jewish community before the Argentine Government. He warned of the potential overflow crowd in the auditorium of the La Plata Jewish Community Center at a meeting called to protest the denunciation explosion which destroyed a portion of the
March 29, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Community building. La Plata is the capital of Buenos Aires province.

... the nation's history." Dr. Resnick said. "Attacks on the Jews are the first step to liquidating democracy. The Jewish community is not only an economic force, but also a public authority in the country. The press and the public opinion must not only check the attacks, but also make clear that the Jewish community is a valuable asset of the country."

In recent years, the Arabs have penetrated into large circles, trading on the fact that both the Arab and Latin American countries are part of the "Third World." Arab propagandists have played a significant role in shaping public opinion and have used their influence to gain support for their cause. They have accused Argentine Jews with financing various factors which pose a serious threat to the Jews of Argentina.

While the government of Argentina has been criticized for its passive attitude towards the attacks on Jewish institutions, there have been instances where government officials have intervened to stop the violence. One such incident occurred in La Plata, where the Jewish community was targeted.

The failure of Argentine government officials to apprehend and punish those responsible for the bombings contributed to the terrorist incidents. The Buenos Aires daily La Presa editorialized that the government's attitude, discussing a rash of anti-Semitic bombings in January and February, 1970, the paper noted that the attacks were not spontaneous acts of isolated individuals, but were well-planned efforts of anti-Semitic groups which were able to commit these attacks with impunity. The fact that those responsible do not appear to be an extremely difficult task.

The DAIA, in messages to the Minister of Internal Affairs, pointed out that government action be taken to halt the attacks and bring those responsible to justice. When a DAIA delegation met with the Minister of Interior, he said the government regretted the attacks but reportedly suggested that Jewish leaders protect the institutions themselves because the government could not grant special attention.

It was not until three months after the bombing, when a soldier at the army base near La Plata volume, it disclosed the comments of military personnel who were members of a right-wing extremist organization. The army began to probe the information and formed a commando and well known civilian nationalist personalities. Although the commander of the garrison was replaced and army officials and 85 non-commissioned officers and soldiers were arrested, military authorities have not reacted to this information.

The relative immunity enjoyed by ultra-nationalist hooligans is not a new phenomenon in Argentina. In the country, the situation has been so desperate in 1982, in the wake of Eichmann's capture in Argentina, that the DAIA called a general strike to back up its demands for "immediate action against Nazi-Fascist bands." The Argentine press has also frequently commented on the special protection the terrorist groups receive in the country.

When the neo-Nazi terrorist group Tauc­ aura was responsible for a bomb that sent a blast at the Argentine Catholic University, the newspaper La Nacion editorialized: "No one explains how bands organized to bring off crude attacks can get away with impunity. It is well-known that the acknowl­ edged sagacity and diligence of the police are not capable of stemming such excesses which reduce our community to the level of a primitive people."

Another explanation for the freedom granted nationalist groups such as Guardia Restauradora Nacionalista, which claimed responsibility for some attacks by scrawling its initials on walls and leaving leaflets at the scene, is that members of the group who left men from some of the country's "best" families, the sons and grandsons of Argentine aristocracy, supported and protected by influential person­ alities in the government, church and armed forces.

A second major cause for concern is the close cooperation between the ultra­ extreme right and the extreme right. In an analysis of the situation Jews in Latin America written several years ago, Prof. Leon Peroz of Argentina said that a convergence of the anti-Semitic left and the frequently anti-Semitic national­ ist right was "sinister." He warned that if the right-wing extremist groups were left to overthrow the existing government and nationalize the country, open anti-Jewish aggression could result. It seems to be happening in Argentina.

According to a New York Times story (February 29, 1971) on the dramatic increase in anti-Semitic activity in Argentina, the groups support both the Castroite radical left and the radical right. "The radical left and radical right fuse," the Times correspondent declared.

As a result of the attacks, Argentina has been in a state of emergency. The government has imposed strict controls on the immigration, and the military has been called in to maintain order.

Another significant role in the extremist movement in Argentina is played by the Arab League. The League has worked for two decades fomenting anti­ Semitism under the guise of anti-Zionism.

In the game, they found that anti­ Semitic Argentine nationalist groups were natural allies and cultivated their relationship with large amounts of cash. As early as 1962, an Argentine weekly said that police authorities had proof that the Arab League representative was covering most of the expenses of Taucaura. The League was most apparent at a mass rally organized by the Arab League that year.

Posters were plastered over the event and denouncing "Zionist lies" appeared on Buenos Aires buildings prior to the rally. At the rally itself, people from Guardia Restauradora Nacionalista and Tacuara members greeted the mostly Arab crowd with the message. "We want to unleash an anti-Catholic persecution." Dr. Venturini warned that "any other despotic might receive greater support if Jews were involved."

LINDA DEATON, ALABAMA'S MAID OF COTTON

HON. JACK EDWARDS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, when people think of Mobile County, Ala., they usually conjure up thoughts of beautiful, blossoming azaleas growing in profusion across the landscape. They also think of Mobile County as the home of the annual Senior Bowl football classic, the Miss Mobile County Fair, Alabama's Maid of Cotton, and as a landmark for some of the most succulent seafood to be found anywhere in the United States.

For many years now, Mobile County has received recognition for turning out some of the South's, and the Nation's most beautiful and intelligent young women. The most recent testimonial to this claim occurred when Miss Linda Deaton, a 20-year-old green-eyed beauty from Chickasaw in Mobile County, was named Alabama's Maid of Cotton for 1971.

A graduate honor student in mathematics at the University of Southern Mississippi, Linda was described by a number of beauty pageant officials as possessing more poise and character than most people develop in a lifetime.

No newcomer to the world of winning beauty contests, Linda has also been chosen Posture Queen of Mobile County, Miss County Fair Queen, Miss Vigor High School, and last year, was first runner-up as Freshwater Fishing Rodeo Queen.

In the First District of Alabama, we are all proud of Linda Deaton.
BYELORUSSIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOHN E. HUNT
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, March 25, 1971, marks the 53d anniversary of Byelorussian Independence Day.

Emerging initially as a cultural manifestation of the Byelorussian nationality in time acquired a distinct political relevance.

Based at first on the ironies of war, German occupation of Byelorussia during World War I set the stage for throwing off the yoke of oppression and slavery under Russian czarism. Despite the occupation, accompanied by certain restrictions, German permissiveness in the territories of the Byelorussians enabled their leaders to carry on their political activities.

These activities found their opportunity for open expression in the growing disorganization of the Russian Army subsequent to the Russian March Revolution of 1917. Over Bolshevik resistance, the Great Byelorussian Rada declared itself the national representative of the Byelorussians. Hence, from December 19, 1917, the first All-Byelorussian Congress, comprised of democratically chosen delegates from all Byelorussian organizations and political parties, met to determine the future political and form of the new Byelorussian state. Although temporarily interrupted in this move by the Bolsheviks, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on February 17, 1918, between the Germans and Bolsheviks gave the Byelorussians sufficient relief that on March 19, 1918, the executive committee of the Rada, representing the first All-Byelorussian Congress, declared:

During the World War I which has overthrown some governments and weakened others, Byelorussia has awakened to its own life. After 300 years of slavery the Byelorussian people proclaim to the entire world that they are living and will live.

Shortly thereafter, on March 25th, the Rada of the new Byelorussian National Republic rendered the official declaration of independence, proclaiming in part:

From now on, the Byelorussian National Republic is to be a free and independent power. The peoples of Byelorussia themselves, through their own Constituent Assembly, will decide upon the future relations of Byelorussia with other states.

Byelorussian independence, ironically owing itself to the permissiveness under German occupation, began to wane as the German armed forces dissolved following the Armistice in November 1918. On their heels came the Red army and the beginning of the end for the fledgling Byelorussian state. Officially, by the Treaty of Riga in 1921 between Poland and Bolshevik Russia, Byelorussia was divided.

Mr. Speaker, Byelorussians throughout the world, while this date is a symbol of their national aspirations, they, I am sure, look to the United States for the hope that those aspirations will again one day be realized. I am equally certain that they are painfully aware of the hopeless hope that has not been taken for granted. It can be lost, whether by defeat or default.

As I take the occasion from time to time to reflect upon the Independence Days of this and other former independent nations that have succumbed to the tyranny of communism, I would hope to impart that while the peoples of those nations may find and hope and inspiration in the free world leadership of the United States, we have not earned that position of confidence without great sacrifice. In practical terms, that position today is contingent upon our understanding of the people of our country.

The DEATH OF WHITNEY YOUNG, JR., IS A LOSS TO THE NATION

HON. CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR.
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. WHALEN. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply shocked over the untimely death of Mr. Whitney Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

On March 17, 1971, I expressed my sentiments in a column written for weekly newspapers in my District. I thought it would be appropriate to include those remarks at this point in the RECORD:

The DEATH OF WHITNEY YOUNG, JR., IS A LOSS TO THE NATION

Mr. Whitney Young, Jr., was 49 years of age and declared one of the most effective black men in this era. He was a new breed of black leader and his untimely death is a tragic loss to the movement that he graced with his leadership.

Mr. Young was one of the most capable men to lead the fight for racial equality in the United States.

His untimely death at the age of 49 is as tragic as Dr. King's assassination. It removes one of the most effective black leaders of the civil rights revolution and some young men and women who have reached a new maturity. They are always communicating well with each other; they rarely had trouble talking with Whitney Young.

I first met him as a meeting in New York City in 1968 although I already knew of him. I did not see him again until I had the privilege of introducing him at the annual National Urban League dinner in 1970.

Mr. Young was one of the most capable men to lead the fight for racial equality in the United States.

The DEATH OF WHITNEY YOUNG, JR., IS A LOSS TO THE NATION

BERNADETTE DEVLIN

HON. JOHN E. HUNT
OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1971

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Speaker, on March 9, 1971, I addressed the House in regard to the so-called cultural speaking tour of Deutsche Eisezeitung of the United States. I am happy to tell you now that Miss Devlin departed the shores of the United States on the J. F. Kennedy Airport in New York City on March 10, 1971, at 8 a.m. and is en route to England.
March 29, 1971

When she advocated the overthrow of the government by revolution through the American Program Bureau, a U.S. corporation, located in Boston, Mass. I have inquired as to what has been done with the money she has collected and whether or not it is subject to the scrutiny of the Internal Revenue Service.

I am now advised by the Internal Revenue that they have instructed the American Program Bureau to withhold 30 percent of Miss Devlin’s fees to be paid to this country the same as any American citizen would be required to do who receives honorariums for speaking.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to follow this up, and it will be quite revealing to ascertain just exactly how much money Miss Devlin will collect for the purpose of advocating the overthrow of governments in the entire world.

INEQUITIES OF OUR TAX LAWS

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. WALDIE, Mr. Speaker, a constituent of mine, Mr. Cyril Bell, has recently written me concerning retirement income credit features of our tax laws. Mr. Bell points out that inequities of this law, as in the case for four-tax breaks are available for the productive, it is that one can sit at home and receive honorariums for speaking.

Mr. Speaker, I intend to follow this up, and it will be quite revealing to ascertain just exactly how much money Miss Devlin will collect for the purpose of advocating the overthrow of governments in the entire world.

I have two widow clients whose income tax returns (Forms 1040 and Sch. R) for imaginary taxpayers who do not represent any of my clients. The figures on the forms are collected from imaginary sources. It is that one can sit at home and receive honorariums for speaking.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SUGAR BEET GROWERS IN TROUBLE

HON. ANCHER NEELSEN
MINNESOTA IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. NELSON, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5981, which authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish feed grain bases for a small number of sugar beet growers, is of particular concern to me. One of these three sugar beet factories being closed down is located in my district in the community of Chaska, Minn. Only about 30,000 acres of sugar beets were grown for processing at the Chaska plant. But the closing represents an enormous blow to the family farmers affected. They have invested thousands of dollars in expensive equipment to tend and harvest the beets, and now they are left without a market for what they grow. Some, of course, may be able to ship their production to other sugar beet plants in the Red River Valley. But for at least some of the beet growers, long-distance shipping will be so uneconomic as to be out of the question.

I am sure the same situation applies with respect to the beet growers affected by the closing of processing facilities in West Jordan, Utah, and Hardin, Mont. Uniquely, most of these growers and their families may well suffer extreme hardship.

That is why this legislation is before us today, and I urge your affirmative support. As pointed out in the Agriculture Committee report which accompanies this legislation to the floor, the bill would authorize the establishment of feed grain bases for sugar beet producers who had processed their beets at a processing plant which ceased operations after December 31, 1989. It would further provide that the establishment of such feed grain base be conditional upon the production of the commodity on the base. The Secretary would be precluded from providing any farm with a feed grain base larger than the number of acres on that farm devoted to sugar beets in 1959-60.

Provision is made to protect against any possibility of dual benefits to eligible farmers. The report also makes plain that such a farm would not continue sugar beet production with respect to the number of acres for which a farmer receives a feed grain base under the legislation.

The feed grain base acreage would remain in effect in subsequent years. The Department of Agriculture estimates that if new feed grain bases are established from these acres previously in sugar beets, the additional set-aside payments would amount to about $700,000 in fiscal year 1972.

Now I recognize that a few of my colleagues object to this legislation on grounds it may unfairly benefit sugar beet growers because they are not grain producers. But this is simply not accurate. In years past, it is fair to say that nearly all these growers did grow feed grains, switching more heavily to beets as that industry grew. Furthermore, by using the 1959-60 period of sugar beet history, it is likely that these growers stand to receive a more limited base than is enjoyed by numerous feed grain producers.

It has been suggested that a more reasonable way to help growers is to amend the sugar act so that they may receive "abandonment" or "discovery" payments to compensate them, in the same manner as if they had experienced a natural disaster. But this remedy could only be temporary in nature, and hardly meets the long-range problem of helping to secure a reasonable livelihood for them and their families. Additionally, the sugar act does not expire until this December 31, and it is unrealistic to expect action to help these growers until such time as the entire sugar law is revised. This would accordingly leave them without any opportunity to make sensible crop planning decisions in advance.

I would like to point out that the 30,000 acres of sugar beets that have been produced for processing at the Chaska plant is only an insignificant fraction of the total Minnesota feed grain base of 7,471,956 acres. What we are talking about, insofar as Minnesota is concerned, is only a possible four-thousandths of 1 percent of Minnesota's total feed grain base.

The Agriculture Committee, which has studied the problem carefully, is of the opinion that this legislation will not adversely affect the feed grain program. I share this view, and hope that the Committee will act quickly to remedy the plight of these beet growers who have been thrown out of business through no fault of their own.

SPEECH OF F. F. WOLFF

HON. HASTINGS KEITH
MASSACHUSETTS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, last month, F. F. Wolff, chairman of the Committee of the London Metal Exchange, delivered a penetrating and incisive address to the Copper Club Dinner in New York. In his relatively brief remarks, Mr. Wolff provided a tour d'horizon of the present state of the copper market worldwide. He also gave some of us on this side of the Atlantic a unique insight into the workings of the London Metal Exchange.

Because of the timeliness and value of Mr. Wolff's speech, I am inserting it at this point in the Record under unanimous consent. And since Freddy Wolff is a close friend as well as a distant relative, it is a particular pleasure to bring his speech to the attention of my colleagues:
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

SPEECH TO BE GIVEN BY F. F. WOLFF, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, TO THE COPPER CLUB DINNER IN NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD.

As a "Timey" I feel particularly privileged to have been asked to address this most distinguished gathering, all of whom are prominent people in the copper world. But finally, let me thank you for your most generous hospitality. A certain eastern bloc president was heard on the telephone saying, "Da da da tet tet da da da." When asked by those listening at the other end why he should be doing that, he replied, "No" even once to the Kremlin he replied, "Well, they asked me if I always had to say yes." For my pars, I could not even say, "No" once to your kind invitation.

I also take it as a great honour to the London Metal Exchange that I, as chairman of the committee, should be invited to speak tonight, especially as there are bound to be people here this evening, despite this enlightening age in which we live, who are critical of our market. I hope perhaps that after tonight some of the critics will have a fuller appreciation of the function, the L.M.E. Metal Exchange to the copper trade throughout the world and that, as a pricing medium, our market is going to have the opportunity you have given me in speaking to you on your home ground and being able, so to speak, to play in both home and away matches.

It is my invariable custom to say something flattering to begin with so that I shall be excused if by any chance I put my foot out of the world and that, especially as there are bound to be people here this evening, despite this enlightening age in which we live, who are critical of our market. I hope perhaps that after tonight some of the critics will have a fuller appreciation of the function, the L.M.E. Metal Exchange to the copper trade throughout the world and that, as a pricing medium, our market is going to have the opportunity you have given me in speaking to you on your home ground and being able, so to speak, to play in both home and away matches.

The whole philosophy of our exchange is based on assailing the metal trade, and an intelligent and professional use of our market is of immense value to everyone concerned in any way with the mining, smelting, refining, or fabricating of metals. An example of the way the copper trade throughout the world is becoming more directly involved in our activities is the interest displayed by Japan—a country which is fast becoming the largest consumer of copper in the world. In the workings of the L.M.E. active in the purchase of raw materials to feed their expanding smelter and refinery works, the Japanses have made good use of the L.M.E. and it is interesting to note their statesmanlike approach in doing so, the aim of these orders result from the need for hedging operations by those fabricators and producers who wish to avoid the risks associated with those wishing to establish definite prices on purchases or sales sooner than they might otherwise have been able to do. Moreover, by adopting the use of the market, a fabricator can lessen the cost of his purchases, while a producer selling his output on long-term contracts at open pricing terms may be able to effect worthwhile and sometimes substantial savings in freight costs by arranging to ship any surplus tonnage of L.M.E. copper and so divert a part of his own production to more accessible areas.

In mentioning orders pouring into the market from all over the globe, I can quote a recent example with our own firm, the American Metal Company. The immediate result of this was to increase the number of new potential dealers in the market. It is likely that these orders were the cause of this growth in the number of new potential dealers. The new dealers are likely to be buyers or sellers at a time of rapidly rising prices. Moreover, if we were to use the L.M.E. more imaginatively, it would also help to level out violent fluctuations and if they would only allow consumers to sell their copper or lend their copper to the L.M.E. it might have prevented those large and sudden backwardations for limited periods which have occurred in the past and which are intensely disliked by all members of the L.M.E. as well as by all members of the copper market.

Why is the London Metal Exchange being used as the world's pricing medium for copper? The main reason is that it is an international market used by organisations, including governments, throughout the globe from north to south, and east to west. In the Eastern Bloc countries, Orders pour in daily from the four corners of the earth through members of the London Metal Exchange. A large part of these orders result from the need for hedging operations by those fabricators and producers who wish to protect themselves against the risk of price risk which changes daily. My knowledge of European consumers leads me to believe that the fact that they prefer to pay a floating price rather than they pay with continuity of supply. As Michel Peron said in his speech at the American Metal market forum in London last autumn, "dealing is less acceptable to consumers than price instability, and the lack of price stability makes the question of price stability almost theoretical.

Since the re-opening of the London metal exchange copper market in 1953, there have been attempts at controlling prices; however, free market influences have ultimately prevailed as they always will do and the result is that the U.S. has adjusted the attempt at control produces a multi price system which is detrimental to all concerned. I am only too conscious that in America the prevailing prices level is raising concern and that a further fall of any magnitude could well mean hardship for the people of the U.S. countries. However, I still feel strongly that they should continue to base their sales on the L.M.E. Any contrary action could only be done against the wishes of the market, and it must be considered failure.

In the opinion of the London Metal Exchange, control of the rate of production on a worldwide basis has the international tin council scheme, working through a buffer pool supported directly or indirectly by most of the world, really been successful? It has kept the price of the tin within the agreed limits, but at moments of extreme stress it has failed both upwards and downwards, and surely it is at these moments when the tin market should be considered. Otherwise it must be considered a failure.

Look at the recent example of nickel prices, when their ability to supply or even sufficient metal made the producer price almost meaningless, and in the absence of any organised body to control the rate of production on a worldwide basis, has the international tin council scheme, working through a buffer pool and falling by approximately $12,500 per ton within less than one year: leaving in its wake numerous consolidations of contracts and a market that is not yet settled, but which is still rising. The whole plan has failed.

But then it must be remembered that some circumstances in the U.S.A.—such as the de-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

ing is that between now and the middle 1970's supply is expected to fall in inverse

demand but that this situation could be

reversed during the second half of this deca
dade. There is a lot of new production of
copper coming on stream but with the

implementation of which could shortly make

inevitably rise within the next few years,

of the market.

consideration the importance of the inbuilt

all could be stronger than the experts

reason that other consumers have kept out

recent months, no doubt partly for the same

for any significant rise in prices. But, of

in the past.

direct links with producing countries, is their

Simon

Will there be any curtailment of production

do I for that matter, I cannot personally look

assumed that I am biased in favour of the

aso;

interna
tional basis of our market.

From what I have said, you may well have

unex-

tended changes in values is

 driven all buyers to the same level. This

a price outside your control is surely

myths. Nevertheless, the L.M.E. has shown

use market expertise to derive additional

TWA, SURGEON GENERAL SUPPORT NONSMOKERS RELIEF ACT

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker,

letters from across America continue to

flood into my office in support of the

Nonsmokers Relief Act I introduced on

February 22.

In addition to encouragement from

thousands of nonsmoking citizens who

have been campaigning for a protected

program to prevent all smoke from other

people's smoking should seek to accomplish this and I applaud

this I am certain, that it continues to operate

in a responsible and flexible manner.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

and other leaders and peoples of the world to obtain humane treatment and release of American prisoners of war.

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION: TOUGH GOING

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

MR. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Shopper, the Wall Street Journal recently carried on an article which provides vivid illus-

tration of the ineffectiveness and waste that can result from the current scramble and diffuse organizational structure of the Federal departments. In his message on departmental reorganization, the President listed the possibility that uncoordinated agencies may work across purposes as one of the important undesirable consequences of the current system. This article by Burt Schorr of the Journal’s Washington Bureau concerns just such an instance; in this case, the efforts of the Government to delay the construction of the water reservoir system that was rendered impor-

tative by projects of the Soil Conservation Service further upstream.

The point of this episode is not that certain individuals or agencies are de-

serving of blame; as President Nixon said in his message: “the ineffectiveness of government is the concern of everyone in the Nation. It is principally a matter of ma-

chinery.” I believe that the President’s reorganization plan could provide for the needed restructuring of the govern-

mental machinery that will make it possi-

ble for us to avoid further develop-

ments like that of the Foss Reservoir. By plac-

ing all water resource functions within one agency of a single department, the President has taken a major step toward ending the all-to-

of our Constitution. We have to work at cross

frequent situations in which one arm of the Government is doing precisely the opposite of what another arm is doing. I commend this article to all of my colleagues and include it at this point in the Record:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 25, 1971.]

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION: TOUGH GOING

(By Burt Schorr)

WASHINGTON.—If President Nixon needs to dramatize the Cabinet reorganization this yea – a pho-

tograph of western Oklahoma’s Foss Reser-

vior would serve perfectly.

A decade ago the Interior Department’s Bureau of Reclamation formed the reser-

voir by throwing an earthen dam across the upper Washita River. To evoke the wa-

ter to a four-thirtys’ Oklahomas towns, the bureau also constructed a 55-mile under-

ground aqueduct and pumping system. Overall, Washington’s investment totals more than $20 million (although a bit more than a third of this was to be recovered through water purchases).

Today, Foss Dam stands sturdy, the distri-

bution system is being maintained in tip-

top condition, and all of the problems smaller than anticipated, sparks neverthe-

less amid the gently rolling hills. All is se-

rene—except that Foss Reservoir water is undrinkable.

The lake, it seems, is loaded with minerals, and conventional filtering and softening methods can overcome neither the “dis-

solved solids—or the obvious taste or the undesirable ciftrite taste,” as an official of the local agency that was supposed to market the water complained to a recent social. Several million desalination plant has been proposed as a solution. Meanwhile, the aqueduct remain-

ds dry. I beyond solving the problem, the lake’s chief value has been to migrating waterfowl.

BUNGLED PLANNING

Laying out $20 million for a drink of Epso-

salts is sad enough. But Foss Reser-

vior is an especially galling example of Planning. Since the 1940’s, efforts of two fed-

eral agencies at cross-purposes.

In the early 1950’s, while the Bureau of Reclamation was still studying the project’s feasibility (urged on by Oklahoma’s late Sen. Robert Kerr, a powerful friend of big dams), the Agriculture Department’s Soil Conservation Service was already building small flood-control dams on Washita tribu-

nary streams upriver. Ultimately, 204 of these works were built for a total cost of $6 million. And nobody can say they haven’t worked.

Through the reclamation people believe, the small dams are the major reason that the river’s annual flow to Foss Reservoir has been only a fifth of what projected (for other reason.) The water blocked by the up-

stream dams, moreover, is of a higher quality that is available further downstream in the reservoir watershed. This aggravates the taste and purification problem.

Clearly, Foss Reservoir is the kind of thing the President’s Council on Executive Reor-

ganization, headed by Roy L. Ash, chairman of Litton Industries Inc., had in mind when he said federal water resources development had suffered from “interagency rivalry, duplica-

tion planning and conflicting policies.” The council’s proposed remedy: Gather water responsibilities now vested in three tradi-

tion-encrusted departments—Agriculture,

Interior and the Army (Corps of Engineers)—into a new Department of Natural Resources.

This and other recommendations contained in the 160-page Ash Council report, com-

pleted last fall, have become the founda-

tion for the government-wide reform en-

visioned by Mr. Nixon last year. Under Mr.

Nixon would forge four super departments from the present Departments of Agricultu-

re, Commerce, Interior, Transporta-

tion, Housing and Home Finance, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, plus lesser

assorted pieces of the federal bureaucracy.

The years of separate depart-

ments and created agencies at the federal level, each to serve a new constituency, to handle a particular task—and these have grown and multiplied in what has become a hopeless confusion of form and function.” Mr. Nixon said in his State of the Union

message. “The time has come to match our structure to our purpose—to look with a fresh eye, to organize the government by con-

scious, comprehensive design to meet the new needs of a new era.”

But Congress, however, hasn’t been the one Mr. Nixon was looking for. At this point, it can be described as over-

whelmingly negative, if not actively hostile. “Our handling in a concept scanners the "im-

possible of achievement,” is the way one senior House Democrat whose support the council’s proposal described the proposal to a White House staffer.

Another Capitol Hill heavyweight, Sen. John Stennis, dodged Congress’ new duties of the new Department of Natural Resources either. He sternly warned the other day that trans-

formation of agencies or all of the responsibilities from the Department of Defense to the in-

terested DNR “strikes at the vital of our na-

tonal security.” He even went so far as to say, “I hope not.”

Mr. Stennis’ words
aren't to be taken lightly; the Mississippi Delta is one of the most environmentally sensitive areas in the country. The Hill has its hands full with the Army Corps of Engineers, the Corps of Engineers, the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Department of the Interior, all of which have a stake in the outcome of the Delta debate.

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

March 29, 1971

**HON. WILLIAM D. FORD**

*OF MICHIGAN*

In the House of Representatives

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. Speaker, Mayor John Canfield, the distinguished mayor of Dearborn Heights, Mich., has recently indicated that he is beginning to see through the Nixon administration's revenue-sharing smoke screen. As more information on this plan becomes available, I am confident that more local officials will reach similar conclusions.

In his comments before the delegates to the Legislative Conference of the National League of Cities and the United Council of Mayors, Mayor Canfield points out some of the more apparent inequities which appear when this illogical scheme is applied to communities located in Wayne County, the largest county in Michigan. A careful appraisal of this analysis indicates that the true Republican philosophy is inherent in the Nixon revenue-sharing proposal—the rich get richer and the poor remain poor.

I am inserting a copy of this statement in the Record, and I would urge all my colleagues to study carefully the excellent analysis which is included at the conclusion of Mayor Canfield's remarks.

The statement and analysis follow:

**STATEMENT BY MAYOR JOHN L. CANFIELD**

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The prime purpose of the cuts this Congress is making in Federal aid to the States, and the cuts Mayor Ford has just made in his Budget, is to discuss the question of Revenue Sharing at the Federal level with local Communities throughout the United States. With this issue now before the Congress, it is impossible for me to know what is happening in all parts of the country but based on newspaper accounts, it seems logical that if this is true in Wayne County, Michigan, it is probably true in Cook County, Illinois, and in all of the other suburbs of major cities.

As you can see by the table in Wayne County, the range is from $1.20 per capita in Sumpter Township, which is one of the poorest communities in the County, to a high of $40.15 per capita in Highland Park, Michigan. In the case of the City of Dearborn, the per capita would be $30.38, and in the City of Dearborn Heights, which is my home base, it would be $46.68 per capita.
March 29, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

8451

funds step up their search for vote-getting issues and campaign cash.

To determine the compelling reasons of strategy, the hottest and most extreme blasts have emanated from Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., and the American Civil Liberties Union. The League of Women Voters and the American Civil Liberties Union have taken strong positions against the political parties of the American people unless it is the case of the Farm Aid Plan where millionaire farmers are made millionaires.

I have attended most of the Conferences of this two great Organisations in recent years as well as several that have been attended by the League of Women Voters and the American Civil Liberties Union. Taking credit for the President's proposal, I urge the Delegate to Conference to continue to press for Revenue Sharing but to absolutely insist that the inequities in this law are not put into effect.

Ten, Dearborn Heights needs the $371,005 that we would get under this plan. We are in dire need of money with a population of 80,000 and a low tax base, but I cannot sit idly by and receive this $371,005 while our sister City of Dearborn with a population of 104,213, gets $812,708 when they are now trying to figure out how to spend their money.

Again, I urge that we oppose this plan as it stands.

CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN WAYNE COUNTY, MICH.

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<th>Cities</th>
<th>Federal revenue sharing</th>
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MUD FOR A MONUMENT

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. HOGAN, Mr. Speaker, the attacks against law enforcement in general and the FBI and its Director, J. Edgar Hoover, in particular, continue to be heard from various sources. The distinguished editor in chief of the Hearst newspapers, William Randolph Hearst, Jr., in a recent column entitled "Mud for a Monument," very effectively summarized and put into proper perspective some of these charges. His column appeared in the March 14, 1971, issue of the Hearst newspapers and I think it would be beneficial for all of my colleagues to read this column. Therefore, I insert Mr. Hearst's column in the Record at this point:

MUD FOR A MONUMENT

New York.—Although the 1972 presidential-election is a long 20 months ahead, hot political winds are already gusting across the land as Democratic White House hop-
THE COST OF VIETNAM—920,028 DEATHS; $115 BILLION TO AMERICAN TAXPAYERS

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, William McGaffin, of the Chicago Daily News Washington bureau, has performed a noble public service by compiling for his readers a tabulation of what the Vietnam conflict has cost.

Mr. McGaffin's report is journalism at its finest, and deserves the careful attention of every Member of Congress as well as every American. I am placing Mr. McGaffin's report in the Record today, and at the same time renewing my plea to President Nixon to impose a moratorium on any further shipment of American replacement troops to Vietnam.

Under my proposal, the United States would not replace American troops being withdrawn from Vietnam in the conclusion of their 1-year tour of duty. In 1 year, there would be no American troops in Vietnam.

I believe the Chicago Daily News article prepared by Mr. McGaffin provides the best argument for my proposal.

There are a number of proposals being discussed among House Members for American troop withdrawal from Vietnam, but none of these proposals addresses itself to the fact that regardless of which formula we use, we will continue sending to Vietnam more than 20,000 troops a month.

After we complete the present reduction phase on May 1 of this year, we will still have 285,000 troops left in Vietnam. After that date, through the normal DOD rotation policy, we will be bringing back home 24,000 troops every month and replacing them with 24,000 being sent to Vietnam.

There are reports that President Nixon plans to announce on April 15 that we will be reducing our troop commitment to Vietnam by 16,000 a month beginning May 1.

At this rate, even with the stopped-up rate of reductions, we will still continue to send 8,000 troops to Vietnam a month or 100,000 a year for an indefinite period. I have introduced House Joint Resolution 258 which I hope we will give careful consideration to my proposal in the wake of Mr. McGaffin's startling disclosure.

The articles follow:

[Chicago Daily News, Mar. 27, 1971]

THE COST OF VIETNAM: 920,028 DEATHS; $115 BILLION TO UNITED STATES

83,771 TANKS HAVE BEEN KILLED

(By William McGaffin)

WASHINGTON.—The Vietnam War has resulted in the deaths of more than 900,000 persons and has cost the American taxpayer $115 billion.

It has, in addition, disrupted the lives of 2,855,700 young Americans who have served in Vietnam. Indirectly since 1965, the year that Vietnam became an American war, Vietnam has consumed $115 billion of the American budget.

These are some of the figures made available by the Department of Defense in response to a request by Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.), McGovern's request was prompted by a series of questions sent to him by Harry H. Booth, a prominent Chicago attorney.

In what is believed to be the most comprehensive accounting ever provided by the Pentagon about the magnitude of the war, it is acknowledged that the death toll from the start in 1965 has reached 920,028.

This breaks down as follows:

American soldiers, 83,771.
South Vietnamese soldiers, 131,065.
South Vietnamese civilians, 26,700.
Allied and neutral personnel, 305,000.
Enemy soldiers, 700,280.

Of the 83,771 American deaths, 44,518 were killed or died from wounds resulting from enemy action. The other 28,253 were soldiers who died in airplane and helicopter accidents and from other causes that were not the result of enemy action.

In addition, the war has resulted in the wounding of nearly 900,000 persons, the Pentagon said. No figures were made available on the number of U.S. personnel on duty.

The South Vietnamese civilian figures probably are on the conservative side. Those figures were supplied by the South Vietnam government.

The 26,700 civilian deaths reported by Saigon were those caused by enemy terrorist attacks. No figures were made available on the number of civilians killed by American forces. The 260,000 wounded were only those admitted to hospitals from 1967 through 1970.

The number of American servicemen in Vietnam at any one time has never been more than about 500,000. By May 1 of this year, the American strength is scheduled to be down to 284,000.

But each draftee and many regular soldiers have been sent to Vietnam, not to fight but to send back home upon completion of their 1-year tour of duty, they would not be replaced and troops in Vietnam would be replaced by troops in new units as they are now being consolidated under the present monthly reduction policy.

Under my proposal, the attrition provided by rotation would lead to a total removal of our American troops within 12 months.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

Mr. McGaffin's excellent article follows. I am also including a copy of House Joint Resolution 258 following the article. I hope the House will give careful consideration to my proposal in the wake of Mr. McGaffin's startling disclosure.

Mr. McGaffin's report is journalism at its finest, and deserves the careful attention of every Member of Congress as well as every American. I am placing Mr. McGaffin's report in the Record today, and at the same time renewing my plea to President Nixon to impose a moratorium on any further shipment of American replacement troops to Vietnam.

Under my proposal, the United States would not replace American troops being withdrawn from Vietnam in the conclusion of their 1-year tour of duty. In 1 year, there would be no American troops in Vietnam.

I believe the Chicago Daily News article prepared by Mr. McGaffin provides the best argument for my proposal.

There are a number of proposals being discussed among House Members for American troop withdrawal from Vietnam, but none of these proposals addresses itself to the fact that regardless of which formula we use, we will continue sending to Vietnam more than 20,000 troops a month.

After we complete the present reduction phase on May 1 of this year, we will still have 285,000 troops left in Vietnam. After that date, through the normal DOD rotation policy, we will be bringing back home 24,000 troops every month and replacing them with 24,000 being sent to Vietnam.

There are reports that President Nixon plans to announce on April 15 that we will be reducing our troop commitment to Vietnam by 16,000 a month beginning May 1.

At this rate, even with the stopped-up rate of reductions, we will still continue to send 8,000 troops to Vietnam a month or 100,000 a year for an indefinite period. I have introduced House Joint Resolution 258 which I hope we will give careful consideration to my proposal in the wake of Mr. McGaffin's startling disclosure.

The articles follow:

[Chicago Daily News, Mar. 27, 1971]

THE COST OF VIETNAM: 920,028 DEATHS; $115 BILLION TO UNITED STATES

83,771 TANKS HAVE BEEN KILLED

(By William McGaffin)

WASHINGTON.—The Vietnam War has resulted in the deaths of more than 900,000 persons and has cost the American taxpayer $115 billion.

It has, in addition, disrupted the lives of 2,855,700 young Americans who have served in Vietnam. Indirectly since 1965, the year that Vietnam became an American war, Vietnam has consumed $115 billion of the American budget.

These are some of the figures made available by the Department of Defense in response to a request by Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.). McGovern's request was prompted by a series of questions sent to him by Harry H. Booth, a prominent Chicago attorney.

In what is believed to be the most comprehensive accounting ever provided by the Pentagon about the magnitude of the war, it is acknowledged that the death toll from the start in 1965 has reached 920,028.

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The number of American servicemen in Vietnam at any one time has never been more than about 500,000. By May 1 of this year, the American strength is scheduled to be down to 284,000.

But each draftee and many regular soldiers have been sent to Vietnam, not to fight but to send back home upon completion of their 1-year tour of duty, they would not be replaced and troops in Vietnam would be replaced by troops in new units as they are now being consolidated under the present monthly reduction policy.

Under my proposal, the attrition provided by rotation would lead to a total removal of our American troops within 12 months.

EXTENSIONS OF WAGE AND PRICE CONTROL AUTHORITY

HON. HERMAN BADILLO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. BADILLO. Mr. Speaker, I was unfortunately delayed in New York by urgent business involving the welfare of my constituents and did not arrive in Washington in time for today's vote on Senate Joint Resolution 55, authorizing a temporary extension of the President's authority to set wage and price controls, stabilize interest rates, and expand credit controls. Had I been here, I would have voted for this legislation.

The fact that this legislation is needed is spelled out daily by statistics which tell the story of our continued economic distress. It is tragic that the President did not use the authority granted him under legislation originally passed by the 91st Congress. Even now, his reluctance to establish wage and price controls is damaging the economic well-being of our Nation and contributing to rising unemployment.

The overwhelming margin by which this authority is being renewed should be ample evidence of the seriousness with which Congress views our economic situation, and that the President's reluctance is clearly against the public interest.
IMPACT OF BRUSSELS ON U.S.S.R. AND WORLD

HON. ROBERT F. DRinan
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. DRinan. Mr. Speaker, I include herewith an excellent article by a distinguished jurist entitled "Impact of Brussels on U.S.S.R." by Rabbi Meir Kahane. This article is written by a widely admired Boston attorney, Lewis H. Weinstein. Mr. Weinstein has held national leadership posts in Jewish organizations including the American Conference on Soviet Jewry. Mr. Weinstein was a central figure at the recently concluded Brussels Conference on Soviet Jewry on which his excellent and comprehensive article reports.

This article is reprinted from the Jewish Advocate of March 11, 1971. It follows:

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMPACT OF BRUSSELS ON U.S.S.R.

(By Lewis H. Weinstein)

"Brussels on March 25 turned over to the United Nations the document it had endorsed on March 23, the declaration of solidarity with the Soviet people. The response by the Soviet authorities to that declaration of solidarity was the reply by a Jewish leader who was not a Jew. That reply was given by a Jewish leader who was not a Jew. That reply was given by Grisha Fegin, a Russian Jew, and it was delivered in a Jewish language, Yiddish."

"Fegin's reply is not a statement of the Soviet government. It is not a declaration from the Soviet government. It is a personal declaration from an individual. It is a statement from a man who is not a Jew."
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

What the Soviet Union will do at any time may be stupid, subtle, skillful, brutal or even humane. The answer is interwoven with the broad political goals of the USSR, its international rivalries with Jews, its Arab's sensitivity to criticism, its adherence to certain slogans, all in the context of a small but determined group of internal forces struggling against one another—and all against a background of a long-standing, deeply-rooted anti-Semitism.

Security officials of the Soviet Union, like the Nobel Laureates in Literature, Solzhenitsyn, or the poet Yevtushenkov, or pianist Shnekov or the composer Schnittke or the daughter, Svetlana, once told me that changes in Soviet policies on treatment of Jews would only come after the present Soviet leadership changes. Is the right? Kremlinologists in the State Department and elsewhere have emphasized to use the unpredictability of Soviet responses.

Our appeal to the conscience of the world must be continuous, fervent, at every level and into every corner. And our allies are many; among the strongest are the Soviet Jews of courage. Even the non-Jews of the Soviet Union, whether they now live abroad like Kutsenzerov, or who remain within the Soviet Union, like the Nobel Laureates in Literature, Solzhenitsyn, or the poet Yevtushenkov, or pianist Shnekov or the composer Schnittke or our allies. And for a message of hope, listen to the first movement of Shostakovich's 13th Symphony, in Purim, Festival of the Victory of Queen Esther and Mordecaie over Haman in Persia, and a poem from the Jews of Egypt, from Slavery, is a good time to reflect and to commit one's energy and to act. If not now, when?

GREEK INDEPENDENCE

HON. WILLIAM J. GREEN
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, March 25, 1971

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is the custom of the House to commemorate the national holidays and other dates of significance of those countries that have provided the United States with much of its sense of history and democratic and fundamental social outlook. Certainly, Greece is such a country.

The 150th anniversary of Greek independence was celebrated on March 25, 1971. Traditionally, this day is regarded as the first blow struck for Greek liberty. In We in America owe the Greek nation a large debt of gratitude. They have provided much of the philosophic underpinnings of our Declaration of Independence, the outlines of our basic structure of government, and the thrust of our heritage.

The contribution of Greece to civilization is difficult, not impossible, to measure. The number of ideas, the objects of art, the governmental principles, the literature, the great thinkers—all are part of a culture that cannot and will not disappear. Unfortunately, a police state now exists in Greece. The philosophy of this Government runs counter to the entire heritage. It is repressive. It is tyrannical. Curiously, the State Department of the United States has maintained an icy silence as to its posture on the present rulers of Greece. It has been said that the military junta is making progress, for they have been left to their own devices; yet two Senate investigators have just filed a report that challenges this view.

I believe it is time that the United States Institute of International Affairs, which has the control of the junta; we should demand free elections and we should cut off military aid until reforms are made.

I am proud to honor the people of Greece. The Greek and General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This statement memorializes the President of the United States to prevail upon the Soviet Union to allow Jewish people to freely practice their religion, maintain their culture, and to leave the Soviet Union on their own free will. This resolution was unanimously adopted by all of the members of the Legislature of Massachusetts and was given to me by the Honorable Theodore D. Mann, a member of that great body, on the occasion of a rally attended by 2,000 people at the Newton, Mass., City Hall on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

The resolution follows:

Resolution Memorizing the President of the United States to prevail upon the Soviet Union to allow Jewish people to freely practice their Religion, maintain their Culture and to leave the Soviet Union on their own free will.

Whereas, Reports from Russia of the refusal of the Soviet government to permit Jews to leave the country and of the political and racial repression of these people is of great concern to all free men; and

Whereas, The General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948 adopted a resolution entitled "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights" and in 1968 adopted the recommendations of the International Convention on the elimination of Racial Discrimination which further defined these human rights, condemned racial discrimination, and guaranteed equal protection before the law; and

Whereas, The Soviet Union subscribed to the Declaration of Rights of 1948 and voted in favor of the recommendations of the Convention of 1968; and

Whereas, Although the fate of an individual may still be at the mercy of his government, it is a matter of continuing and increasing international concern whenever such a fate is given to the Jews of the Soviet Union and other victims of racial discrimination and of repression against any segment of its citizens; therefore be it

RESOLUTION ON SOVIET JEWRY

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I attach herewith an important statement issued by the great and General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This statement memorializes the President of the United States to prevail upon the Soviet Union to allow Jewish people to freely practice their religion, maintain their culture, and to leave the Soviet Union on their own free will. This resolution was unanimously adopted by all of the members of the Legislature of Massachusetts and was given to me by the Honorable Theodore D. Mann, a member of that great body, on the occasion of a rally attended by 2,000 people at the Newton, Mass., City Hall on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

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POTHOLES—TOP MAINTENANCE PROBLEM

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, streets commissioner Leo Goldstein announced today that since the city of Philadelphia began its "pothole reporter" campaign on February 16, some 50,000 pothole conditions have been reported by city forces at a cost of almost $300,000.

Commissioner Goldstein stated that over 1,500 tons of bituminous materials have been used to plug the potholes, which are conditions that occur when moisture seeps into roadway cracks, expands when it freezes, and cracks the concrete.

He added that the pothole is one of Philadelphia's top maintenance problems and said that it requires fixing during the period of spring to early summer when the city spends $11,000 a day for pothole repairs.

Goldstein urged Philadelphians to continue sending post cards identifying pothole locations to him in room 840, Municipal Services Building, Philadelphia, Pa., or calling MU 6-5569.

With the aid of "pothole reporters," he pointed out, the city can more quickly schedule repairs of these roadway hazards, thus saving the taxpayers' money and minimizing possible damage to automobiles.

LUMBER PRICES ARE RISING

HON. JAMES A. MCCCLURE
OF IDAHO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. McCCLURE. Mr. Speaker, lumber prices are rising as the housing industry moves out of a slump, so the Nixon administration has indicated it will investigate the lumber industry.

The Government's understanding and support of the forest industry is not exactly outstanding so I guess this latest is about par for the course.

The industry is accused of "stalling" on its Government timber contracts to wait higher prices. If waiting for market conditions to improve can be called "stalling," then that is exactly what they are doing. But why should they not? Their timber contracts were signed 2 years ago on the basis of high stumpage prices prevailing at that time. Recently as demand has increased, the Government has sold less and less timber. If you cannot increase production, you have not got much to go on. Who is to blame here— the industry or the Government?

The administration will also investigate the trading of wood products on the futures market in Chicago and study the availability of boxcars for forest products. Both are welcome, but why did it take so long? The administration seems to have taken stalling as a sign of weakness and moved to take action.

If you are stalling, why wait until the Government is after you? Why not try to be politically effective in the democratic tradition (if you will pardon that adjective, Gene). And any woman who neglects to check the "No" answers is disloyal to the Women's Lib.

The results of the questionnaire are as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No opinion</th>
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<tr>
<td>7. Should the United States give arms and advisory support to Cambodia?</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. If prices could be stabilized, would you be willing to have your pay or annuity level frozen?</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Do you feel the investigation of the Supreme Court justices is more important than the peace of Cambodia?</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Do you believe the United States has a global responsibility to prevent the spread of communism, or should we try to get along?</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Do you favor the admission of Red China into the U.N.?</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Do you believe that the income tax is to be increased?</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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</table>

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

Resolved, That the Massachusetts House of Representatives do request the President of the United States to bring to the attention of the political and racist discrimination for the repression of the Soviet Jews by the Soviet Union before the United Nations and to the use of the good offices of the United States government in urging the Soviet Union to allow Soviet Jews to leave the Soviet Union on their own free will; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States and to the presiding officer of each branch of Congress and to each member thereof from this commonwealth.

INFLUENCING A CONGRESSMAN

HON. M. C. (GENE) SNYDER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I have enjoyed a healthy return on my annual questionnaire mailed out in the district in February. I received more than 8,600 questionnaires with about 14,400 individual respondents participating in the poll.

Right after the questionnaire was distributed in the district, the Kentucky Post and Times-Star commented editorially on it. The text follows:

The Kentucky Post and Times-Star commented editorially on it. The text follows:

"Your answers," the newsletter concludes, "will be most helpful to me in performing my duties as your congressman." They should be so indeed. We like to see members of Congress as sensitive to the views of their constituents as this suggests. Snyder has just become the ranking minority member of the Rivers and Harbors subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee and, his congressional star is much in the ascendency.

Yet no mere weathertock is this forthright Kentucky Republican. He assumes, and rightly, we believe, that most Kentuckians would approve a massive crash program in cancer research—even if it meant abandoning the lunar wilderness and the SST. And he voices his own strong disappointment in Nixon's astronomical and inflationary budget.

We hope every couple who receives one of these questionnaires sits right down and fills it out, then invests six cents in good government. Any man who fails to do so overlooks an opportunity to be politically effective in the democratic tradition (if you'll pardon that adjective, Gene).

And any woman who neglects to check the "No" answers is disloyal to the Women's Lib.

The results of the questionnaire are as follows:

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<td>6.6</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Do you believe the Federal budget should be balanced under President Nixon's conditions?</td>
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<td>3. Do you favor tax-supported expansion of basic medical care for every needy family?</td>
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<td>4. Do you favor returning a part of Federal revenues to State and local governments to spend as they please without Federal stipulation?</td>
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<td>5. Do you favor new and additional government spending to restore and enhance our natural environment?</td>
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<td>32.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<td>6. Do you favor a plan to reorganize 7 cabinet departments into 4 new agencies?</td>
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My bill would bring the Soviet policy of persecution into the open by eliminating the technicality: Soviet officials would know beforehand that a large number of Jews are entirely welcome in the United States.

This bill sets no precedent. Similar acts were taken in the past. Hundreds of Hungarian and 10,000 Czechoslovakian refugees to settle here after their 1956 and 1968 national conflicts. Moreover, 585,000 Cubans have made the United States their home through exemptions from the immigration laws. There is no reason why we should not extend this same privilege to the downtrodden Jews of the Soviet Union.

My second measure is a resolution calling upon the President to take appropriate action to reaffirm this Nation’s commitment to basic human rights. He is directed to take steps to persuade the Soviet Union to grant religious and cultural freedom to its Jewish minority and to guarantee the rights of those wishing to emigrate. The President has already acted firmly in this regard through the United Nations. I ask only that the emphasis be spread to other diplomatic channels.

Mr. Speaker, our past efforts to relieve the plight of the Soviet Jew have already proven helpful. But much more remains to be done, if he is ever to be granted the rights we, as free men, so greatly appreciate.

PRISONER TREATMENT MUST CONCERN US ALL

HON. JOHN MELCHER
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 23, 1971

Mr. MELCHER, Mr. Speaker, now, on the occasion of this “National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action,” is the time to look hard at the dilemmas faced by Americans held in North Vietnam with little or no communication with their families, contrary to the spirit and the rules of humanity and decency recognized by the world’s nations.

I have joined in the introduction of House Concurrent Resolution 115 in the belief that it will demonstrate the deep commitment of the House of Representatives that North Vietnam must comply with the accords of the Geneva Convention.

On behalf of the people of Montana, and all Americans, I ask the leaders of North Vietnam and the Viet- cong—

One, to identify prisoners whom they hold;

Two, to treat prisoners humanely;

Three, to release the seriously sick or injured prisoners—at least to a neutral nation;

Fourth, to permit impartial international inspection of all prisoner of war facilities;

Fifth, to allow more frequent and meaningful mail contact between prisoners and their families, and

Sixth, to negotiate in good faith for the exchange and release of all prisoners.

I stand in quiet awe of the courage of the devoted wives and families of these imprisoned men. It is to the tireless efforts of family members like Mrs. Arvin Knutson of Billings, Mont., who is Montanan, I extend the thanks of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, that we owe the international focus on the plight of our men. Their frustrations are too great to imagine, yet their will is marvelous. Every man, woman, and child in this Nation must share their personal burdens. There can be no rest in America, while this national grief hangs over the land, until our imprisoned Americans are freed from the prisons of North Vietnam.

EULOGY TO HERBERT KEALOHA KEPEPELAR—OUTSTANDING CITIZEN OF HAWAI

HON. SPARK M. MATSU NAGA
OF HAWAI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. MATSU NAGA, Mr. Speaker, the period from March 1903 to March 1971 has been for Hawaii, as it has for the entire Nation, an eventful one. This period also marks the lifespan of Herbert Kealoha Keppeler, an outstanding citizen of Hawaii who passed away on March 18, 1971, just a few days short of what would have been his 66th birthday. Mr. Keppeler was for many years closely connected with the growth of Hawaii. As a friend I mourn over his death and send my heartfelt sympathy and condolences.

Herb Keppeler was a native son in every fine sense of the term. He was born in Pearl City, immediately north of Pearl Harbor, on March 26, 1903. He attended a Honolulu high school, and was graduated from the University of Hawaii in 1924 with a degree in civil engineering. He joined the Bishop Estate as surveyor and civil engineer upon his graduation from college, and began an association which, except for a period of 10 years, was to last a lifetime. The Bishop Estate was established under the will of Princess Bernice Pauahi Bishop, founder of the Kamehameha Schools, maintained and operated by the estate trustees. Mr. Keppeler was promoted to the position of office manager in 1936 and to chief engineer in 1946. He also served in managerial capacity with a private firm in Honolulu from 1951 to 1962, he returned to Bishop Estate as a trustee and served in such capacity from 1962 to the time of his death.

From 1938 to 1945, Mr. Keppeler served on the board of regents of the University of Hawaii.

Following a period of service as a lieutenant in civil engineering in the U.S. Naval Reserve and as captain with the Businessmen’s Military Training Corps, he served with the Army during World War II.

After the war, he found time to serve
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

This legislative information bulletin issued by the Housing Conference follows:

**A NOTE TO THE ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES WHO COOPERATE IN THE HOUSING LEGISLATION INFORMATION SERVICE AND TO NHC'S FRIENDS IN THE LEGISLATURE**

March 24, 1971.

The hearings before the Ervin (D., N.C.) Subcommittee on the Separation of Powers of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary have closed. The Subcommittee reports that all statements will be welcomed within that time limit.

We recognize that a statement of Congressman Joe L. Evins (D., Tenn.) enclosed, which was presented to the Ervin Subcommittee, you recall that in the last session of Congress, Congressman Evins chaired the Subcommittee on Independent Offices-Housing-Space-Science of the House Committee on Appropriations which handled the moneys for HUD. Twice, he had to take the measure to the House floor, the first bill in 1969 and the second in 1971. As floor manager of such a measure, he is without peer.

Although Congressman Evins has now moved over to the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Public Works of the House Appropriations Committee, he retains his seat as ranking majority Member on the Independent Offices-Housing—et al. Subcommittee under the chairmanship of Congressman Edward F. Boland (D., Mass.). From a long experience, we will find in Congressman Boland a brilliant, able and eloquent champion of housing and its allied programs in the public interest.

From the attached, you will observe that Congressman Evins is interested in the separation of powers, which has been brought before the Subcommittee in the past several years. He recognizes that there is an uneasiness in Congress last year, I received letters from constituents almost every day protesting the emasculation of some important project or program authorized by Congress.

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The precedents which this reorganized Budget Bureau has established for itself, however, if left uncheck'd, effect a shift in the balance of power: power, which can con- negate the appropriations process and the will of the people, expressed by their elected Representatives.

It is well to note that one of the keystones of the check and balance system is the power of the purse possessed by the Congress. From this power flow many corollary powers of the Executive, totaling $91 million in public works projects for the Nation-funded projects, released. Funds for these projects have been withheld and is withholding substantial funds approved by Congress last year.

The OMB has impounded $1 billion 325 million from the HUD Appropriations Bill—short-changing the urban renewal program $200 million—the sewer and water grant program $345 million—the Mutual Housing Act program $727 million—and the public housing program by $195 million.

In the Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations, OMB has impounded funds totaling $91 million 700 thousand for 145 public works projects nationwide last year. Funds for all projects initiated by the Congress last year were impounded. Many of the Administration budget cuts were included in the impoundment have been released.

In this bill Congress exercised its authority to withhold substantial sums of government funds for programs over which it has jurisdiction—indeed, several of these funds are said to be surplus, and all of these funds are being withheld for the conveniences of reduced administration costs. The Administration is withholding substantial funds approved by Congress last year.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

DRAMATIC GROWTH SEEN

But by far the greatest concern is over "high-level" wastes, which account for more than 99% of all the radioactivity in materials on hand, and which consequently account for a relatively small percentage of volume.

The exact volume of high-level wastes is classified. But there is a widely held belief that the Department of Energy has at least 70,000,000 gallons of AEC plutonium for nuclear weapons. The DOE put the total at more than 80 million gallons in August of 1971. About 10 million gallons are the result of commercial operations.

Yet this ratio is going to change dramatically as the U.S. nuclear power industry grows. Today that industry provides roughly 1% of all U.S. electric power; by 1980 the AEC estimates it could provide 25%. By the year 2000, the industry is expected to generate some 60 million gallons of "high-level" waste or its solidified equivalents, which will be from 10 to 30 times as radioactive as the weapons-related waste now on hand.

Nuclear reactors' uranium fuel elements, whether used to generate electricity or to produce plutonium for weapons, eventually become radioactive fragments of split atoms. When this happens the fuel must be taken to a reprocessing plant. There, the fuel rods are dissolved in a mixture of lithium oxide and plutonium and uranium oxide are separated out.

What's left, in AEC jargon, is the "soup": A brown, highly radioactive liquid. That makes it one of the deadliest substances on earth.

Any of the radioisotopes decay to harmless levels in relatively short order. (An example is strontium-90, with a half-life of 25 years; this means half of a given amount will decay in the first 25 years, half of the remaining half in the next 50, and so on.) At the other extreme is plutonium—one of which even trace amounts with a half-life of 24,000 years.

Despite its extreme longevity, plutonium isn't considered the most dangerous component of the liquid waste. Its radiation is incapable of penetrating even a thin shield (a steel barrel, for example) and most plutonium compounds aren't readily soluble in water. Thus plutonium is considered highly dangerous, particularly if inhaled into the lungs.

The really troublesome radioisotopes are strontium-90 (half-life: 25 years) and cesium-137 (half-life: 30 years). They are both fission products which can readily penetrate thick shields. In addition, both give off great amounts of heat as they decay, enough to make "the soup" boil furiously for years.

The waste liquid goes into enormous concrete-encased steel tanks, some more than a million gallons in capacity. Depending on the tank design, the liquid is either cooled for years or simply allowed to boil (with its steamiphing any present tank rupture.) Either way, the liquid loses much of its heat and radioactivity within a few years.

The liquid is then put into cement tanks without saying anything of their vulnerability to accidents—while some radioisotopes within these tanks may still be hazardous almost forever. (Strontium-90 and cesium-137 are considered hazardous for 600 years and 30,000 years, respectively.) There have been 15 recorded cases of tank failure, the 11 at Hanford and four at Savannah River. In one mishap at Savannah River, about 2.5 million dollars of specially radioisotopes waste overwhelmed safety devices and soaked into the ground.

LONGER THAN HISTORY

Clearly, the critics agree, a more permanent solution is needed. "We really can't talk about this in terms of 'waste disposal' for another 10,000 years or so. We need a real guardianship,"... Somebody is going to have to watch this stuff... for longer than the history of our country and, in the case of plutonium, longer than the recorded history of man.

The AEC has yet to decide upon a "final" solution to its weapons-related wastes. In the interim, they have been trying to make them safe in the tanks they now occupy. But the agency does have a plan for the growing volume of commercial wastes: Solidification and shipment to salt mines at Lyons.

Many scientists, inside and outside the AEC, endorse this plan as the safest, surest available. Salt beds are dry and extremely stable geologic formations. Rock salt approximately equals concrete as a gamma ray shield and is proof against heat and stress that make it self-healing.

Beginning in 1975, if AEC plans hold, ordinary railroad cars would start hauling in barrels and containers of "low-level" wastes for burial here. At full-scale operation, 200 to 400 carloads might be coming each year.

DEFYING THE IMAGINATION

The "high-level" wastes would start arriving about 1976. After being solidified, they might take the form of a greenish-black glassy substance, a ceramic-like material or even as a "cask" of graphite or iron canisters. Inside steel cylinders, each containing wastes so enormously radioactive as to almost defy imagination.

The standard unit of measurement for radioactivity is the curie. One AEC official calculates it would take 10 billion gallons of water to dilute one curie of strontium-90, the deadliest of all the radioisotopes in high-level waste, to the level that current guidelines would consider it harmless. By comparison, the strontium-90 in high-level wastes may run at 50 to 100 curies per gallon. Solids and unsolid wastes shipped here would concentrate them sixfold or more.

Altogether, including curies of other radioisotopes as well as strontium-90, each cylinder to be buried here would contain a million or more curies. By 1980, when the disposal operation would be in full swing, some 1,200 or more cylinders would be arriving here each year—shipped in enormous 50 or 100-ton lead "casks" to contain their gamma radiation.

Once here, the casks would be unloaded by remote control behind heavy shielding. The solidified wastes would be hauled to the underground caverns below and transported by a remote-controlled vehicle to their burial tunnels, which, it is expected, will be 1,200 feet deep. Down the entire tunnel would be filled with crushed salt.

TAKING THE LONG VIEW

The strontium and cesium within the cylinders would make them hot enough eventually to raise the temperature within the underground caverns to 200 degrees or more. This impresses laymen, but AEC engineers seem to take it in stride. Conducting a group of Lyons townsmen through the mine, AEC officials asserted that "the heat drops off very rapidly. It would be essentially done... in a couple of hundred years." Some of the radioisotopes in one of the caverns in this town of about 4,800, who see a potential boom in the disposal project. "This is great," says Jack McClain, a local electrician. "This is the industry's answer to our problem. We don't know, he says. "One could speculate on all kinds of horrible things." An extreme possibility: An explosive underground detonation that might release high-level liquid radioactivity into the world above.

Mr. Hambleton has another worry. "As far as we can tell, the AEC has no contingency plans for retrieval of this stuff should something go wrong."

In reply, an AEC official cites specific studies that "have virtually ruled out" the possibility of an underground explosion. "The walls of rock salt with intense radiation, catalytic energy to be stored in the salt. Under certain conditions, unstable waste might be released in a sudden burst of heat, perhaps shooting temperatures in the underground storage caverns to 800 degrees centigrade. What would happen then?" "I don't know," he says. "One could speculate on all kinds of horrible things." An extreme possibility: An explosive underground detonation that could release radioactivity to the world above.

ECONOMY GETS PRIORITY

The project here at Lyons is only for commercially related wastes, the AEC's enormous "high-level" waste problem still remains. It seems generally agreed—even among AEC officials—that the safest answer to these wastes is, in the order of priority, solidification and salt mine burial. Nevertheless, the AEC is seriously considering the bedrock plan, which another of its own scientific advisory committees not only described as "in its essence dangerous," but predicted would be sure to "lead to public controversy.

A chairman of the AEC advisory committee at one of those meetings is the foremost consideration. AEC officials say admittedly exact estimates indicate it might cost 10 times as much to ship the waste to Lyons as to bury them in salt mines as to dump them into bedrock caverns. Another consideration: Project Bedrock would be as near as possible to storage in a salt mine, he says Earl Cook, a scientist of the state commission has expressed concern about detailing when the big shipping casks start arriving in Lyons. "Business as usual," he has said he wants more facts. But perhaps the most influential skeptic is William H. Hambleton, director of the state geological survey.

Mr. Hambleton was a member of an AEC advisory committee that was impressed by three qualifications; "the safest choice now available." Nevertheless, he's worried about the potential for an underground explosion. "I am."
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS  

March 29, 1971

The Northern States Power Company and AEC prefer to state the question. Does the benefit outweigh what they insist will be enormous condemnations?  

An AEC spokesman said in 1969 that state ceilings above the AEC floor for rules would produce "total and utter chaos." And Earl J. Seaborg, chairman, warned that building approved inmates in the state program would be used "for the development of a tenfold increase in leukemia and a significant increase in genetic mutations in the Twin Cities.

JUDGE DEVITTContinued

But the director ignored the state's contention that the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution carved out a state's police power to protect its citizens against pollution. The final result will shape the future of an electricity source of great potential.

The AEC's quest for a nuclear power plant in Minnesota has not immediately announce a precise date for full-power start-up. AEC's Licensing has granted NSF a tenfold increase in leukemia and a significant increase in genetic mutations in the Twin Cities.

M A R Y L A N D P A C I N G T H E I S S U E

The controversy has turned into a "states' rights" battle with Minnesota authorities and the federal Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) as the main adversaries. The issue: Does a state have constitutional authority, regardless of federal statutes, to set protection limits tougher than the AEC's? In this instance, 50 times more stringent?

MARYLAND FACING THE ISSUE

Minnesota says it does have this right and it has been joined in court by eight other states—Oregon, Washington, Maine, Vermont, Missouri, Virginia, Illinois, and Maryland—as well as attorneys for some members of the Southern Governors Conference.

Maryland faces the same issue, having set preliminary limits on 100 times the credit for the $387-million nuclear plant the Baltimore Gas & Electric Company is building at Gaithersburg, near Marriottsville.  

According to the AEC, Vermont is considering regulations exceeding the AEC's; Michigan has held infeasible because of apparent less restrictive standards; and Oregon wants equal authority with the AEC.

Minnesota's stored road signs summarize the state's case: In their "thinking, the state contends, indeed "possible atomic radiation ahead" from normal operations under the AEC's emission standards:

There are now 20 operable nuclear power plants in the U.S., 53 under construction, and 44 planned, AEC Commissioner James T. Barden, head of the AEC, admitted the criticism as "hogwash" and the product of "sensationalism and misrepresentation," has contended that the need for electricity will rise 2% per year and that the nation will require 350 nuclear plants or more, representing 25 percent of electrical generating capacity, and 90 percent by the year 2000, creating 40 percent of the nation's electricity.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, AEC chairman, says the nuclear power plants "will far outnumber the risks of the potential hazards.

But a growing body of critics contend that AEC's secrecy concerning nuclear hazards, actual accidents, and incidents of leukemia they believe were caused by atomic energy activities casts serious doubt on AEC data and theories.

With the experts divided and the technical data being buffeted by the wishes of a congressman, the ultimate question will be whether the nation is willing to take the gamble of meeting the growing power and during the next 10 years.

Republican Bob Talkington of Idaho, who sponsored the resolution saying there are too many unanswered questions as to the safety of Kansas citizens.

The Kansas Senate federal and state affairs committee has approved several antipollution bills. One of the measures would prohibit publicly owned vehicles from using leaded gasoline after next Jan. 1. Another would prohibit the discharge of mercury into waterways.

The Kansas House has approved and sent to the Senate a bill to set up a program in which approved inmates in the state penitentiary could donate blood for removal of a growing body of critics contend that

The Kansas Legislature has approved a resolution opposing the proposed Atomic Energy Commission authorization to establish a permanent nuclear waste repository in New Mexico.

The vote was 116 to nothing. Funds from the program would be used for prison improvement.

A resolution introduced Thursday seeks congress to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to make available to the states a portion of the federal income taxes.

The house also passed and sent to the senate a bill to set up a program in which approved inmates in the state penitentiary could donate blood for removal of a growing body of critics contend that
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Wesley Sowers, who was presiding over the senate session.

The bill’s sponsor, Democrat Harold Herd of Greensburg, said he had provided half the homes in Kansas with a reduction of one third or more in the amount of property taxes the owners are paying.

[From the Hutchinson (Kans.) News, Mar. 10, 1971]

The war Rep., Joe Skubitz of the Kansas Fifth, is waging with the Atomic Energy Commission and its chairman, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, is over the disposal of atomic wastes in Kansas.[From the Kansas City (Kans.) Times, Apr. 4, 1971]

Skubitz Unhappy over AEC Waste Project "Double Talk"

WASHINGTON—Rep. Joe Skubitz (R-Kas.) yesterday accused the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, of "double talk." In the answers he gave Skubitz about the proposal to store nuclear wastes in Lyons, Kans., salt mines.

Skubitz protested again in a 10-page letter to Seaborg that the AEC eved his questions, which originated from Kansas scientists and others, and conducted a "big daddy knows best campaign."

Noting he began a series of inquiries in April into a bill that the AEC first AEC reply was "one of those pat me on the head type of bureaucratic letters." That was followed by a release of a statement of Menlo Park and vicinity, a letter full of assurances, but no reports, a letter saying safety studies were still being conducted, a letter indicating that the AEC had been selected to carry out the design work and another that core drilling had disclosed no geological problems.

Skubitz complained he had not received answers on safety, management of and transportation of nuclear wastes and other pertinent matters. He insisted work should not begin on the depository site until additional research proves the site safe for present and future generations. He pointed out the final report of the Kansas State Geological survey, conducted under contract with the AEC, was completed but under wraps. He asked the AEC to make it public.

Even since he got into the matter Skubitz has had problems. Some Kansas editors have denounced him as "hysterical." Others have praised him. Gov. Robert Docking has not paid much attention to Skubitz and his concern about AEC operations.

Some Kansas editors have denounced him as "hysterical." Others have praised him. Gov. Robert Docking has not paid much attention to Skubitz and his concern about AEC operations.

The congressman thinks higher technical safeguards ought to be assured before the plan is accepted. "Since we are dealing here with wastes that will remain dangerous for half a million years, a little more than underground water sources in adjacent Kan­ساس, indeed the entire Midwest lower river basins, will not eventually become radiation contaminated?" he asks.

The technical questions are certainly pertinent ones. There is also the question as to why Senate Pro Tem, the Speaker of the House and the Republican and Democratic state political leaders.

The complaint involves an appearance by Skubitz before that committee in opposition to a proposed cable television bill introduced by a group of the house delegation from Shawnee county.

The complaint says statements made by Hiatt during his testimony were totally untrue.

It says he also questioned the motivation and the qualifications of the house delegation members on the ad valorem tax assessed valuation.

A 17 to 17 tie vote this afternoon on the measure was broken by Wichita Republican
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

In an interview, Skubitz claimed widespread public opposition to the facility, which would begin operation in 1974 and hand two additional facilities, powered by commercial nuclear reactors through the year 2000.

The congressman said he does not know the number of persons who have complained to his office, and an aide, Mike Marden, said the congressman was not sure he knew.

"We haven't had just one or two people disagree with us," said Marden.

Meanwhile, Jim Fairchild, an assistant to Rep. Rice, said the congressman's district includes Lyons, said, "We have had very little correspondence from the people in that area."

"There has been no great outpouring of concern."

Skubitz hoped to block the AEC appropriation for the project in the House, next week, to hearings prior to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Copies of his 11-page letter to Febsberg went to each member of the committee.

Beyond the question of whether the project was safe, said Skubitz, "the people of Kansas have the right to at least have a part of their state to be made a dump for any garbage, not just radioactive nuclear garbage."

He said also the AEC had failed to satisfy fears that earthquakes or other disasters might release radioactive materials. And he said the problem of transporting radioactive garbage means "every damned state is going to be invaded."

"I can't see where Kansas owes any private enterprise anything in order to take care of waste."

An AEC spokesman, Temple, said the agency has received no protests over the plan except those from Skubitz and Ronald Brown, chairman of the Topeka chapter of the Sierra Club.

Temple noted that AEC had experimented with radioactive storage in salt from 1963 to 1967, and the results were "very carefully analyzed." He said the Lyons mine was chosen "because of the great geologic stability of the area."

The salt deposit, said Temple, dates back 260 million years, providing "a pretty good basis for our judgment" over the possibility of geologic disturbances in the future.

Temple said the project had been endorsed by Jerry Allen, radiologist for the Kansas Department of Mental Health. Herron Cherns and Prof. R. W. Kieck of the Kansas State University nuclear engineering department.

[Letter to the editor, Wichita (Kans.) Eagle, Mar. 3, 1971]

READER NEEDS A REASON FOR AN ATOMIC DUMP ANYWHERE IN UNITED STATES

I have been impressed by several stories in other papers that quote more extensively than did your paper the questions raised by Congressman Skubitz about the safety and wisdom of the Lyons atomic waste site. Now your Feb. 21 column published by a congressman in one breath for raising the issue and in the next breath the governor's office, the State Department, was not telling you about their own study.

As a long-time Kansas resident, it seems to me that you miss the basic point—even if the whole project were to go, is it going to do Kansas and Kansas people? Frankly, you haven't come up with a reason why the AEC should dump any place to put their wastes? Why should the taxpayers shell out for a facility for the benefit of all big, rich, out-of-state utility companies to dump their wastes? It would be just as logical to agree to let them pipe their smoke-stack gases and truck the ashes from their coal furnaces to Kansas to pollute our air and our ground.

RONALD G. ALDERMAN.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

In Hutchinson, members of the Reno County Environmental Action Committee; Thursday night to discuss the petition and methods for circulating the statement, which calls for the state suspension of the AEC project. "Until clarification on this issue is possible for the people of Kansas," in Topeka, 46 members have proposed a statewide petition to the Atomic Energy Commission at Lawrence.

The Hearings Before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which has given most of the space to discredit the AEC and establish rigorous safety standards that would be enforced by properly trained state health authorities. The Kansas City Environmental group, however, may not be isolated to the town of Lyons or even Kansas, because the meager benefits accruing from a few local jobs would never be worth even a single undetected accident.

The greatest accident potential, however, may not be isolated in the town of Lyons or even Kansas, because the meager benefits accruing from a few local jobs would never be worth even a single undetected accident.

The AEC with its vested interests in promoting atomic power should at some time be sufficiently seriously questioned to determine that the salt vault method of dumping waste is adequate enough for public safety. The citizens of this state should take upon themselves the cradle-to-grave responsibility of considering the safety of the storage of nuclear waste. For this reason, the average citizen of this state should take it upon himself to test the project.

Questions concerning safety inspection of railroad operations and roadbeds remain unanswered, yet no one can reasonably advocate that the railroad's current accident record indicates its ability to operate in the future without incident. Surely the public must demand that the railroad's current accident record indicates its interest in operating in the future without incident.

What do the people of Kansas want to read regarding the storage of nuclear waste near Lyons? Waste that has thus far been accepted for thousands of years? Waste that has been accepted because a project was proposed for $3.5 million in fiscal 1972 for site acquisition and planning on the Lyons project. "Adequate funds should be provided for research to answer many questions associated with the Lyons site," said Docking said, adding the AEC appears to be "more interested in convincing the public of the safety of the Lyons site rather than using these funds to carry needed studies that are authorized.

The AEC has proposed using abandoned salt mines near Lyons for storing nuclear wastes from all across the nation. The Kansas Geological Survey, represented the state at a Congressional hearing in Washington.

The hearing before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which has received a request for $3.5 million in fiscal 1972 for site acquisition and planning on the Lyons project. "Adequate funds should be provided for research to answer many questions associated with the Lyons site," said Docking said, adding the AEC appears to be "more interested in convincing the public of the safety of the Lyons site rather than using these funds to carry needed studies that are authorized."

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Docking said Hambleton was instructed to ask the Congress for funds for the proposed radioisotope repository "until scientific tests determining the site's safety are completed."

Docking said the Commission has "exhibited remarkably little interest" in certain studies and "has not demonstrated a capability of handling other problems the repository presents."

The governor accused the AEC of being slow in responding to requested reports, saying Docking "has failed to inform the state of other investigations and 'treated our concerns as negligible and trivial in public statements.'

“Kansas officials must have complete confidence that the Atomic Energy Commission's scientific judgment of safety regarding of safety of this project," Pearson said.

Sen. Joe Dole (R-Kan.) said regardless of how very small the risks, a detailed analysis of them must be given to satisfy not only the federal government, but Kansans. He said that "if we believe that radioactive emissions from any proposed repository not be allowed to exceed those limits required for nuclear power plants and said there must be continuous monitoring.

[From the Coffeyville (Kans.) Journal, March 29, 1971]

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

"Kansans who oppose the project. The opponents contend that the wastes to the mines or storage once the wastes are encased deep in the mines."

"We're handling the project, with 3.5 million requested dollars."

"Kansans feel there are too many unanswered questions involved in the safety of Kansas citizens."

"If in the future the questions are answered to the satisfaction of the people of Kansas, it's too late." The Congressman is instructed: "If the project is found to be unsafe."

"If our state is to be lightly treated with doubletalk in a report today."

"The wisdom of the project, which he said would be 'handling highly radioactive wastes that will remain dangerous for a half-million years.'"

In an interview, Skubitz claimed widespread public opposition to the feasibility which would begin operating 1974 and produce by commercial nuclear reactors through the year 2,000.

"We haven't had just one or two people disagree with us," said Marden. Meanwhile, Jim Fairfield, an assistant to Gardner Shriver, R-Kan., whose district includes Lyons, said, "We have had very little correspondence from the people in this area."

"There has been no great outpouring of concern," said Marden."

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[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Mar. 17, 1971]

**INSIGHT ON SAFETY AT LYONS**

(Washington)—Kansans worried about using the salt mines at Lyons, Kan., to dispose of nuclear waste materials told the joint congressional committee on atomic energy yesterday they would insist that the project be safe.

The safety factor was the predominant theme at a hearing yesterday and will continue today. The Atomic Energy Commission has asked for $35 million dollars for the first year and $140 million for the fiscal year that begins in July to buy land and begin developing the site.

"If the site belongs property to the people of Kansas," Rep. Joe Skubitz (R-Kan.) told the committee. "They are entitled to have the answers and that decision is reached."

Skubitz has accused the AEC of being slow in responding to requested reports, saying Docking should have been instructed to inform the state of other investigations and "treated our concerns as negligible and trivial in public statements."
March 29, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

8465

20 million years, providing a 'pretty good basis for our judgment' over the possibility of geologic disturbances in the future. Temple said the project has been endorsed by the Kansas Department of Health, and Dr. Curtis Glezen and Prof. R. W. Klack of the Kansas State University engineering department.

[From the Hutchinson (Kans.) News, Mar. 12, 1971]

PRESSURE MOUNTS AGAINST LYONS AEC PROJECT

(By Roy Miller)

Lyons—With congressional hearings only four days away, pressure is intensifying against the establishment of a nuclear waste storage facility at Lyons.

The Atomic Energy Commission proposal will be the subject of a hearing before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy beginning Tuesday at Washington.

The News learned Thursday night that a Pittsburg environmental group has started a petition-signing campaign it hopes will become a statewide effort.

In Hutchinson, members of the Reno Community Action Coalition met Thursday night to discuss the petition and methods for circulating the statement, which is virtually identical to the immediate acceptance plan for Lyons. The survey also raises questions about transportation of the materials, a point emphasized by the AEC in the survey's report states. "We conclude that these two elements are critical and crucial to the safe storage of radioactive materials at the Lyons site."

The petition being circulated by the Pittsburg ecologists also raises questions about transportation. "Not to be overlooked, psychotick bombing on terrorism activity in Kansas and across America further complicates the risk factor involved in the transportation," the petition states.

Bill Summers, a high school counselor and Environmentalist committee chairman, said the petition campaign is being undertaken with the "hope to make known in Topeka as well as in Washington how the people of Kansas feel."

The people have a right to have a say-so in this," Summers said. "We have called for responsible public opinion sampling throughout the state on the part of media sources.

KEVIN CHALLENGE

I challenge you to a sample opinion outside of Rice County, I don't think the people of Kansas are in favor of it."

Inside Rice County and Lyons leaders have endorsed the project, pointing to the new jobs (about 200) it will create. "I personally think it is a tremendous opportunity for the state of Kansas, the city of Lyons and Rice County, John Johannes, then president of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, who has headed the Kansas Power and Light Co., said last summer. "Not only from the economic standpoint, but with the radiation on the environment, we know that it can be stored safely here without dumping it in the ocean or where it is stored now."

While most reaction here has been favorable to the nuclear garbage dump, the feeling is universal. Residents whose land will be affected by the layout of the about 1,000 acres in an uneasy position as the issue is battled.

The property owners would admit to being worried, however, Rice County. They don't want to lose their property.

While a Washington public information spokesman for the AEC said the only contact with property owners has been to seek information for core drillings by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, persons owning land adjacent to the salt mine once operated by the Carey Salt Co. of Hutchinson say appraisers have inspected their property.

Jack Docking, spokesman for the Lyons, said the AEC will want 20 acres if Congress approves the project. "I don't think they have said what we should do with the salt mine, says the AEC will want 20 acres if Congress approves the project. "I don't think they have said what we should do with the salt mine," Stewart said of the proposal. "I think they're more concerned about the economic part of it than the health part of it."

"To proceed, I don't think the businessmen down here can't sleep until they can get it in here. It seems to me that they've talked only to the businessmen and not the landowners."

If the disposal project is approved and business leaders said they would remain on their land adjacent to the facility. "I'm not that much afraid of it," he said. "As far as that is concerned, (the AEC) actually know, I don't know if it amounts to much or not. As far as misleading people, the government's always been pretty good at that."

Another landowner, Roy Dressler, said the government wants all of his 160 acres—"improvements and all." Docking answered questions mostly in abrupt sentences.

Q. Has the land been appraised?
A. "Yes, but they wouldn't tell me what it is."
Q. Is it hard to find other land?
A. "Especially when you've been here 35 years."
Q. Are you in favor of the project?
A. "I'm hoping it won't but I don't know."
Q. What about the safety?
A. "I don't know."
Q. Do you think the project will become a reality?
A. "I did, they're getting a little static now hoping it won't but I don't know."
Q. Are you afraid of some stand taken by the business community?
A. "They're forgetting that we've done business here all this time. I just don't understand it. Everybody seemed to know about it before I did."

[From the Parsons (Kans.) Sun, Parsons, Kans., Mar. 20, 1971]

FROM THE BENCH

Look, if you will, at the ball carrier who rushed from the bench and picked up the ball. The atomic weapons guys, Joe Docking had cleared the field by mowing down the defense as a super-blocker. Docking who was making like a fleet-footed halfback after the Kansas congressional delegation, spurred by Skubitz, in the first instance, united to bring the Kansas Atomic Energy Committee to time on the question of making this state a dumping ground for atomic garbage.

The governor hardly had been as daring in the game's opening quarters. Indeed he glued himself to the bench, waiting to see what turn the combat would take.

His statements were reserved and cautiously phrased, as if there was great reluctance to make an open issue. Skubitz came on like a bastion of gangbusts. He spoke his mind first, placing the safety of Kansas first, and left his own flanks exposed while political opinion caught up with him. He was, to return to jargon of the gridiron for the moment, a lonely end for many months.

The cause became so popular, though, that Docking not only entered the fray but enlisted the advice and possible services of Fred Quirk, the former Senate general, on suing the federal government.

In the fashion of one who has just filled his mouth with sour grapes, Docking suggests that only action of the state may save the situation from a calculated assault of the Atomic Energy Commission.

More effective, in reality, will be the
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I know that many of my colleagues have been proud and pleased with the outstanding achievements of certain of our fine young constituents. I believe that when a young man does well, is a success in his endeavors, and demonstrates his devotion to the principals of trust and morality, we should take note of this individual.

Therefore, I want to call to the attention of my colleagues an article about Jones Hooks from Metter, Ga., which appeared recently in the Atlanta Journal and Constitution Magazine.

Jones Hooks in my opinion typifies the all American boy spirit which has become a rarity in our modern times and I hope that his good qualities will serve as an inspiration to other youth of America:

[From the Atlanta Journal & Constitution magazine, Mar. 21, 1971]

TEEN WHO HEADS AMERICA'S FUTURE BUSINESS LEADERS

by Mary Anne Jones Hooks of Metter, Ga., Is His Southern Drawl

(by Margaret- Shannon)

"You should have seen those Yankee girls. They were just standing around and saying, 'Jones, say mayonnaise,' or 'Jones, say so and so.' They just went wild over this."

And so, for once anyway, a Southern drawl was an asset in a presidential campaign. Jones Hooks, a 6-foot, 18-year-old Metter High School senior with a true south Georgia accent, was elected president of the Future Business Leaders of America out of all the convention at the national convention in Philadelphia.

FBLA is an organization for high school students taking business and office training. The competition among 5,000 students took place last year in Orlando, Fla.

"The fee1ing of people involved is that surely nobody from the South could ever win," Jones says—and laughs. But win he did, and he has been busy ever since, with conferences and conventions and speeches and meetings, traveling to places like Washington and New Orleans and Chicago.

Mrs. Bland said surely nobody from the South could ever win," Jones says—and laughs. But win he did, and he has been busy ever since, with conferences and conventions and speeches and meetings, traveling to places like Washington and New Orleans and Chicago.

What goes into the making of the president of a major national organization? More, of course, than a Southern accent or a name that catches on.

"I think one thing that sold me at the national convention was my name," says Jones Hooks. "It's so unusual that it seemed like whenever you told it to anybody, they would remember it and remember them. They asked me about it.

Carson Jones Hooks, second son of Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Hooks, Jr., is named for his maternal grandfather. Their older son and only other child, Vende, is a first year student in the Medical College of Georgia at Augusta. Mr. Hooks is a mortician.

As part of his vocational office training (VOT) course in high school, Jones works at the funeral home as his father does. "Everybody says, 'Surely you're going to be a mortician,"' Jones said. "I say, 'Surely I'm not, either."

"He's a good employe,' his father says. "He's just about been running the office, except for the accounting; the bookkeeper does that. Jones sends out statements. He helps with the insurance business, keeping up with premiums and the like. He answers the mail and takes phone calls."

"I don't know any other employer that would have been as understanding about me being a high school student," Jones added. "The way it is, I can make up hours by working in the office late in the afternoon or if we have a Sunday afternoon funeral."

Mr. Hooks has been in the funeral home business for 25 years. "I guess you might say Jones has been working around the funeral home all of his life—and his brother both," Mr. Hooks said. "When they were little, they'd play hide-and-seek among the caskets in the storage room and this sort of thing.

"In the last four years Jones has gradually become an efficient worker in the business. He will not take any part in preparation of the deceased, but he does help with the flowers at funerals."

"I mainly helped park cars for a while," Jones said, "but then I would leave with mother and her helpers if it was a church funeral and help place the flowers—place the racks and all and move furniture if necessary.

"I've had several summers at a tobacco warehouse, too, but he skipped that job last year after his election as national president of the Future Business Leaders of America."

He is local chapter president and state president—also—a triple-threat man, you might say.

"FBLA is not as old or as big as the 4-H organization or even the Future Homemakers of America, of which a Metter girl, Luck Pearson, was national president in 1969-70."

Down there in the small town of Metter in south Georgia, Vende Hooks was an outstanding student and state typing champion and a top student and state FBLA chapter president who sold some 18 acres of her family's tobacco last year.

"I don't know but what there might have been a little bit of brother competition there," Mr. Hooks said.

"We just have the boys that have always wanted to do their best," Mrs. Hooks said.

"I don't know if Jones has told you, but he was elected state president in 1969, 1970—""

The making of the president had begun. Then the teacher, Mrs. Bernice Bland is a third grade and sixth grade teacher whose students have included a number of the former Metter FBLA presidents. She has been teaching business courses at Metter High for 36 years, and she is known at the high school as the man who makes the typing champions. Mr. Hooks has set over state titles in Class B school competition for the last 10 years. Three have set national records.

"I really wanted to run Jones for state FBLA president since he was in the ninth grade, because I knew he had the ability and the get-up-and-go to be a leader," she said.

Another of her students, Gull Robinson, was elected state president in 1969, a year before Jones was eligible. "I thought, 'That let Jones out,' but they told me at the State Convention that surely everybody doesn't. We want you to try again next year."

"Then when we went up to the state convention, they said, 'We want to run him for national president, too.' That is, if he wasn't doing it," Mrs. Bland remarked that surely nobody from the South could ever win.

In the business education department of Metter High School, however, no one would have guessed that Jones Hooks' chances were remote. "We earnet them with people," Mr. Hooks said.

"The group that helped most was the VOT students," Jones said. "The whole last year of school, we had a complete campaign and the FBLA. We just had so many handouts and so many campaign posters posted around the town, that we converted the whole business department into campaign headquarters."

"VOT—vocation office training—is a high
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL WEEK OF CONCERN FOR PRISONERS OF WAR/MISSING IN ACTION

HON. JOHN W. WYDLER OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, March 23, 1971

Mr. WYDLER. Mr. Speaker, the first American still being held by the enemy was captured in South Vietnam on March 26, 1964. Now, with the seventh anniversary of that event approaching, we have found, as past American leaders and we must not fail them.

In doing so we would be breaking faith with ourselves.

HON. WILLIAM R. ANDERSON OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, many of us are hoping that the United States will, in the immediate future, withdraw our troops from Indochina. We have found, as past American leaders had warned, that U.S. troops cannot be conclusive over the Asian mainland. The American people have grown increasingly apprehensive about using our young soldiers, our infantry, as the point of America's security sword. We do not read of many illusions of prisoners of war and to allow them to send and receive mail.

The North Vietnamese should be exposed and condemned for such action and this process has been started. The North Vietnamese show their callous disregard not only for the Geneva Convention but for elementary humanitarian rights in even refusing to give lists of the prisoners of war and to allow them to send and receive mail.

The families of these men are suffering more with each passing day. Most Congressmen are united in their effort to supply hope, pressure, and action. The comments of men, such as Senator Hatfield, who was asked whether we could leave our prisoners of war in prison replied, "why not?" are atypical and reprehensible.

The President has stated his determination of free prisoners, and words are matched by his deeds, not only in sending missions into North Vietnam to try to free them but in making their release a prime point of negotiation with the North Vietnamese.

This week it would be well for every American to consider what it would be to have a member of his family held captive. We are all responsible for this situation and we must not fail them.
I request permission to enter it in the Record as a matter of interest to the Congress.

The article follows:

**ANZUS PERIMETER**

I propose that the U.S., Great Britain and Australia, and with the consent of New Zealand, the nations that are a part of the ANZUS Treaty—Australia, New Zealand and the United States itself. I propose also that it shine up this position by incorporating the islands of the Western Pacific, including Guam, into the State of Hawaii.

The United States would then maintain its security in the Asia-Pacific area by means of regional alliances.

Peace in Asia, as I see it, means an Asian balance of power which is entirely Asian. Peace at home means a stable western flank. The latter is a job, not for the Army but for the Navy—not for the infantryman on the Asian continent but the Pacific sailor.

Six months notice can be given at any time.

David Yurahs.

**THE NEW MISSISSIPPI**

**HON. CHARLES H. GRIFFIN**

**OF MISSISSIPPI**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Anthony H. Harrigan, executive vice president of the Southern States Industrial Council, and author of the syndicated column Sensing the News which appears in more than 200 newspapers across the country, reports on progress made by Mississippi in his column of March 18, 1971.

Mississippi is meeting her problems head on, both economic and otherwise, and with much success. Unlike some cynical visiting journalists, Mr. Harrigan's comments on Mississippi are objective, informative, and timely. I recommend these observations for the consideration of every Member, as follows:

**The New Mississippi**

(By Anthony Harrigan)

**JACKSON,** Miss.—Though this state has had many difficulties in modern times, its people are doing a remarkable job of creating new opportunities and building a bright future. The progress Mississippians have achieved in the last decade certainly deserves to be better known.

One of the most meaningful symbols of Mississippi today is the state's Research and Development Center, a handsome multi-story building set in rolling pineeland east of the capital city. This center provides the state with a wide variety of research capabilities, including industrial planning, water resources studies and community development plans—the know-how essential to those prospects of economic and cultural needs of a modern industrial society.

For anyone unaware that Mississippi is parochial, he should visit with industrial and banking leaders in the state. One company in Jackson—to give an example of the state's outward-looking attitude—has had contracts in more than 40 states and overseas as well.

The visitor who comes to the state with stereotyped views of Mississippi is bound to be surprised. Driving south of Jack-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

only. For the same reasons of time, not all members of our governing board have had time to review it, in draft, as carefully as they otherwise have. But the policy conclusions it reaches, which I shall now summarize, are explicitly endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Federation. The larger document has been approved, as well, by the Strategic Weapons Committee of the Federation, which has special responsibility for these questions.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

In all of the questions discussed here—ABM, MIRV, and B-1 Bombers—find, in particular, that we are facing problems that are being proposed to provide marginal improvements in strategic forces that are secondary to our primary defense posture and hence unrealistic. The whole concept of strategic forces is not a sensible approach to national security.

In proposing ABM for our primary deterrent, Polaris, the Administration is acting prematurely. Since our answer (ABM) to the threat of a Soviet ABM is now ready for deployment, the necessity for its immediate deployment has disappeared. Compulsive over-reaction can be just as dangerous as complacency. Bolting in response to yesterday's fear, we are, at the same time, setting in motion a new and destructive arms race. Two huge systems of cost billions. Containing, limiting, and ending the arms race will require a more realistic and reasonable approach.

1. ABM: We believe that all deployment funds for the SAFEGUARD ABM should be directed to SAMs.

The proposed system simply is ineffective in defending Minuteman, even if it works perfectly. The protection offered by SAFEGUARD for the Minuteman forces is negligible. Even if SAFEGUARD functions perfectly, it offers significant protection to Minuteman ICBMs, but it does not provide protection against threats. If the threat grows rapidly, SAFEGUARD will be useless before deployed. If the threat levels off, SAFEGUARD will not be needed. Nor is it a sensible assumption that SAFEGUARD will work perfectly—it might well fail catastrophically. In fact, information on its vulnerabilities might become known to the Soviet Union. Alternatively, neutralizing methods might develop or in any event, the geography of the area over which the SAFEGUARD system is to be deployed is such that it would be impossible to deploy all the SAFEGUARD equipment in it. If the threat grows rapidly, SAFEGUARD will be useless before deployed. If the threat levels off, SAFEGUARD will not be needed. Nor is it a sensible assumption that SAFEGUARD will work perfectly—it might well fail catastrophically. In fact, information on its vulnerabilities might become known to the Soviet Union. Alternatively, neutralizing methods might develop or in any event, the geography of the area over which the SAFEGUARD system is to be deployed is such that it would be impossible to deploy all the SAFEGUARD equipment in it.

As a proposed first step toward other defenses—against China or the Soviet Union—the SAFEGUARD concept of an ABM system which happens to be proposed by the Defense Department is put forward as the only live choice. Reasons are then adduced to justify that single possibility. Indeed, with the ABM, with MIRV, and with the B-1 bomber, it is a cliché that the purposes change while the systems remain the same. One too often sees shifting rationales and weapons in an arms race.

Practicing what we preach, we have listed alternative purposes for each weapon system discussed. We note, in passing, that we shall turn our attention in this study to assessing the problem of Bomber Defenses before the Senate Special Subcommittee on Bomber Defenses chaired by the Hon. C. Stennis. The material from that extended hearing will be put in the public record by the Senate Armed Services Committee and is, therefore, included here.

We propose to discuss three parts of the strategic budget treated in H.R. 5813: the anti-ballistic missile program—SAFEGUARD—the funds for development and deployment of MIRV (Multiple Independently Targeted Reentry Vehicles); and the funds for research and development of the B-1 Bomber. But in order to discuss these matters, it is necessary to review our present strategic forces.

II. BACKGROUND

The primary United States deterrent force is the fleet of 41 Polaris nuclear submarines with sixteen missiles each. Thirty-one of these submarines are now gradually being retro-fitted to carry the Poseidon missile with sixteen heavy ICBMs in each missile. The number of independently targetable warheads on this force is thus rising from 656 to over 5,000 as the force is reconstituted.

The smaller warheads being employed are larger in yield than the Hiroshima bomb. At the same time, the B-1 Bomber, with several MIRVs now and, if retrofitting is completed, 2,500 separately targetable warheads later can be expected to be on station at all times. Virtually none of this force can be neutralized. As Secretary Laird observed in his Fiscal 1971 Posture Statement:

"According to our best current estimates, we believe that our POLARIS and POSEIDON submarines at sea can be considered virtually invulnerable to a highly concentrated effort. The Soviet Navy today might be able to localize and destroy at sea one or two of these submarines. But the time and expensive undertaking that would be required to extend such a capability using any currently known technology would take time that would certainly be evident."

Nor is neutralization of these missiles now possible with a Soviet missile defense even if the United States ever deploys one because that system has only about 64 interceptors and limited radar coverage as well.

For the foreseeable future, these missile-carrying submarines could deter the Soviet Union from surprise attack by themselves. In 1969, Secretary of Defense S. R. McNamara testified that eight on-station Polaris submarines could destroy 28 to 35 million
people and most of the war-making potential of the Soviet Union urban industrial complex. Under normal circumstances, we might have been able to destroy a number of submarines on station (i.e., 24).

Thus, each submarine is itself a very sizable weapon, able to initiate a nuclear attack. It is hard to believe that any Soviet planner— with any now imaginable technology or tactics—could have had any illusions of destroying simultaneously a few tons of such submarines. As Admiral Galantin has testified, each can travel in an area of 50,000 square miles (about the area of the United States) and still cover its important targets.

The sea-based nuclear force for the Polaris submarine was not then available, the United States relied in the 1960's upon strategic bombers: first, B-52's, then B-47's, and, finally, B-50's and about 80 B-58's. It early became evident that bombers were exceedingly vulnerable to Soviet missile attack. At first, the bombers were pulled back from overseas bases lest they be destroyed by intermediate-range missiles.

In the early sixties, that increasing accuracy of missiles, and it was impractical to keep more than \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( \frac{1}{4} \) of the force in the air even in prolonged crisis, the technique of the time was to base a fixed force upon which we can rely to deter the Soviet Union. The question is how much money, if any, should be devoted to improving the strategic deterrent—forces that were once our primary deterrent but which are now only supplementary strategic forces.

III. ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILES

Purpose I: Defend Minuteman Land-Based Missiles

The present rationale for the SAFEGUARD missile system is to defend a fraction of the 1,000 Minuteman land-based force. The previous discussion shows there is no more to be saved. Americans have, for perpetuity, 1,000 survivable Minutemen. Whether or not there is an alternative for protecting Minuteman, the question of whether the SAFEGUARD ABM adds sufficiently to the necessary reliability of our strategic deterrent to be worth the cost is raised.

It seems that the political history of SAFEGUARD, without which no explanation of its function is intelligible. It began with a discovery over the "bombs in the backyard" of early 1969 forced Administration reconsideration of the Johnson Administration ABM program. As an outgrowth of that reconsideration, President Nixon made an unprecedented announcement. He noted that there was "a way" in which the United States could protect itself against a major Soviet attack and said that to try to do so with a heavy ABM system was "a political proposition". There was little political support for an ABM to defend against Chinese missiles. Reserving the answer to the question of whether the policy was "a political proposition for the future", the Administration shifted the basic rationale of the Sentinel program to defense of Minuteman missiles and renamed it "SAFEGUARD".

While the desirability of protecting our deterrent was strategically unquestionable, it had the unfortunate political effect of requiring the Administration to justify its decision by emphasizing—if not vastly exaggerating—the threat to that deterrent. And it led the Administration to propose, as a way of improving confidence in Minuteman, the use of a weapon system (ABM) in which the cost of technical confidence is not needed. For the Minuteman force, the cost of the threat continues to grow as rapidly as it is at present, SAFEGUARD is obsolete before deployed; if the threat levels off, SAFEGUARD is not needed. For SAFEGUARD to have any significant effectiveness at all in protecting Minuteman, the Soviets would have to have 750 or more Minutemen, an absurd notion.

As is evident in this statement, the views expressed have nothing whatsoever to do with the number of Minutemen, but it is necessary to save—whether 300, 100, or 50, of the threatened Minutemen, or all of them. The number 300 (circled in the graph above was simply illustrative).

The Senate Armed Services Committee report on this subject adopted a view championed by Albert Wohlstetter that is, in our view, irrelevant and incorrect. It said:

"The Committee accepts the view that the relevant question is whether the system of active defense is that the cost defense of Minuteman silo saved, or the relationship between the cost of the defense and the cost of the offense to offset that defense."

This point of view is irrelevant because the Soviets weapons that may penetrate SAFEGUARD would be built only in direct response to it. But if part, or all, of the Soviet interest in building Soviet ICBM's, and Soviet MIRV, is based, for example, on a desire to have what the United States has, then it is not necessary to correspond to it. Ask how much it will cost the Soviets to overwhelm our defense. They might simply overwhelm our defense without the SAFEGUARD program and then we catch up. Also, an easily overwhelmed active defense that the Soviets have no particular interest in overwhelming may be more cost-effective than a defense that we can overwhelm defense, which, for doctrinal, tit for tat, or political reasons, the Soviets are willing to pay a premium for. This is no idle observation. Many analysts believe the gross size of the Soviet missile force is motivated by Soviet interest in maintaining a deterrent and by an urge to match us. Our own development of MIRV encourages the Soviet Union to build more land-based missiles and to build MIRV. It is therefore nonsense to talk of measuring the effectiveness of SAFEGUARD as if the only Soviet purpose were to build more land-based missiles and to build MIRV. SAFEGUARD is impossible, so will they.

But even by offense-defense criteria SAFEGUARD is simply bodily. For one thing, they are substantial and cost-effective, and they demonstrate the capability that SAFEGUARD might fail catastrophically. And, if the SAFEGUARD program worked perfectly, cost-effectiveness calculations showed that it saved a single Minuteman missile only at a cost that would have taken the entire MIRV development effort—say, $250 to $100 million per Minuteman saved.

The graph of Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky made it clear. If the Soviet Union did not build accurate MIRV warheads and placed them on its SS-9, and did not sharpen the accuracy of the MIRV warheads, the United States would rise. But if the Soviet Union did make these improvements, SAFEGUARD was either unnecessary or inadequate. In 1970 four senior members of the Strategic Defense Initiativeowered in the Administrator of the Department of Defense, had been approved by the President's State of the World Address this year says:

Footnotes at end of article.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971
March 29, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The three threat is now necessary to discredit attack.

The obvious corollary is to expect larger numbers of smaller warheads per Soviet: SS-9, each warhead still capable of destroying a Minuteman missile through use of that higher accuracy. Indeed the SOF estimate is that the USA has few as 50 of them.

"Nor is it clear that even at present levels of Soviet forces, future qualitative improvements will endanger our ICBM forces." (Italics added.)

Evidently, no further numerical growth in theaters is now necessary to discredit Minuteman.

Nevertheless, the Administration wants $1.278 billion for SAFEGUARD. It indicates in the Posture Statement that if SAFEGUARD is insufficient in itself, it can still "serve as a core for growth options" to defend Minuteman by meeting the Soviet threat ahead eventually with what is called the "dedicated" or hard-site defense, which W. W. Panama (and others) from the beginning was the only defense worth buying in any case—if any was to be procured. Last year's Posture Statement expanded on the notion of a "core" by discussing, explicitly, Panama's approach of "new and smaller additional radars" that would have to be developed to make SAFEGUARD less dependent on its present smaller number of easily bladed 150 million radars originally designed for BMD.

This Committee should at least delete the deployment funds for SAFEGUARD and those R. & D. funds for "improvement" and "modifications." This Committee should go further. ABM defense of Minuteman should be discarded. The entire idea of defending Minuteman has a serious legal flaw. No reliable, or long-standing, public confidence can be generated in any strategic weapon system whose defense relies upon the effective working of an antiballistic missile. The protection will always be wide open, politically, to charges that it contains serious vulnerabilities. No weapon system is more discredited in the public mind. No weapon system is thought to be more complex or expensive.

The political confidence in our deterrent which earlier came from putting our weapon on the sky, which made it impossible from putting them under water, cannot be re-achieved by putting our weapons under an antiballistic missile system. And since a deterrent should be as far above question as possible, methods should not be used that lend themselves even to politically motivated attacks.

Underlying these political problems are serious technical ones. The system may indeed be limited, as its limits have become known—vulnerabilities of electronic equipment, shortcomings of the program, firing doctrines of the interceptors. A dedicated defense is a defense in part on secrecy—this would be unfortunate. Methods of circumventing the defense may be developed. For example, non-ballistic missiles that are hard to detect or were designed to attack radars. A year after SAFEGUARD was put forward, DOD was already hard at work developing an anti-ballistic system, with vast defensive systems has been of this kind. In 1960, shortly after the Sage air defense was in operation, this was realize; "One way not to make a reputation as an analyst in the last few or ten years would be to have been an air defense ...; people mostly think of it as being full of holes".

Safeguard is repeatedly referred to in official documents as a system "designed to achieve several objectives." It is not necessary to question the alternative objectives to move now to SAFEGUARD because, for these other objectives, Safeguard is basically research and development that could be carried out at a test site in the Pacific. Since we do oppose the procurement of Safeguard for these alternative objectives, however, we oppose the use and the writing Safeguard arguments—arguments against its other purposes.

Purpose II: China and accidents

As the President's State of the World Message indicated, he continues to see Safeguard as the related threat is being "the Chinese development of strategic forces" and to "the disturbing possibility of accident". Mr. Panama's Committee report on Its Posture hearings last year said that "no compelling need to move now to SAFEGUARD" and added that the wisdom of such a defense remained to be "demonstrated."22

In fact, the argument for defense against "the Chinese" is incorporeal here. Mr. Chairman, an excerpt from an A. D. monograph of my own entitled: "The China Alternative" in an Institute for Strategy Studies Chinese book. If the word Safeguard is substituted for the word Sentinel, this excerpt precisely indicates my present view:

"Does China Warrant a Missile Defense?"

"Virtually all China experts deny the image of a Communist China that 'seeks' nuclear weapons. It is widely agreed that China is seeking a defensive posture to enhance its relative military standing..."

"In the United States it is far from clear that China's military capabilities are more effective in neutralizing the threat from China than those of the United States. In peace, China has never been a threat to the United States. In war, China is far more vulnerable to strategic attack. In the event of a nuclear exchange, the Chinese are more vulnerable to nuclear weapons..."

"Do we need a defense against China's conventional forces...?"

"This Committee should at least delete the deployment funds for SAFEGUARD..."

Footnotes at end of article.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

Purpose I: Increasing the number of survivable warheads

This year, for the first time, the Defense Department gave greater emphasis to the importance of increasing the number of survivable warheads than it did to penetrating ABMs. President Nixon selects the strength of the arguments against Purpose I. The Posture Statement said:

"A small part of the ABMs may be unexpectedly and severely degraded by Soviet preemptive actions, the increased number of warheads provided by a secure system of ABMs will insures that we have enough warheads to attack the essential soft urban/industrial targets."

Even if all of our bombers, and all of our Minuteman missiles, were lost, we do not lack for survivable warheads with our Polaris A-3 submarines..." (Footnotes at end of article.)
that are not similar cities. General Curtis LeMay, then Chief of Staff, prophesied before Congress that it would be "unnecessary to answer the House in terms that the President's remarks indicated. "Mr. Nixon said: the House Foreign Affairs Committee that, if MRV is "reasonably certain and flexible," it might easily provide the U.S. with an "inhibitive first strike capability against even one or two thousand warheads."

The Chairman of our Committee, Mr. Herbert F. York, said much the same thing when he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1969 that an improvement of "somewhat less" than a factor of 2 in guidance accuracy would "almost cer­tainly" be the size of the forces the capability of destroy "virtually all" Soviet ICBM missiles in a surprise attack. 

In answer to the Kennedy interest in the question developed during the Minuteman Committee in 1969, a recent report to the President's Committee on Science, confirmed that "a single strike" would produce accuracies in the neighborhood of 50-100 feet."

The current question at issue in the defense community is the question of maintaining a strategic bomber as a supplement to our submarine-based missile force. It is not clear whether and when to replace the B-52 bomber with a strategic bomber B-1. For the reason, we will not, at this time, analyze the utility of our second most valuable strategic bomber. We can and should stop in our strategic posture.

The double standard that compares what we are now doing with what they might do: far more effective and more flexible deterrents, than what is or what should be our deterrence. We can and should expand or reduce the number of our deterrents. The response to technological change, scientific evidence, and international agreements.

Finally, the Administration has a program, ARIES, designed to improve the maneuverability of ICBM reentry vehicles, and the effectiveness of penetration aids. Under this program, the individual warhead may be placed on each reentry warhead in such a way as to provide terminal guidance with an associated increase in terminal accuracy. It is possible that the Soviets must see this program as a threat to their land-based missiles. So long as this program is seen by the Soviets as a measure of improvement in guidance accuracy for MRV, it must be assumed that the accuracy of MRV is being increased, and the Soviets will certainly reach that conclusion.

**MIRV and SALT**

Still other facts militate against developing MIRV, in the Soviet Union's particular interest in an agreement on ABM. The possibility of imminent agreements makes it especially peculiar to be deploying a premature, and possibly unnecessary, U.S. defense.

If the United States achieves some kind of agreement on MIRV, Minuteman will be far more secure than Minuteman, and Minuteman will be far more secure than Minuteman. We can and should stop it now and make every effort to negotiate a solution. As S h a s态势, that in its view, there is no necessary and therefore necessary part of our strategic posture.

As Senator Warren G. Magnuson noted in his statement, it is not magic to be having the three numbers "three" when speaking of determents. We can and should expand or reduce the number of our determents. The response to technological change, scientific evidence, and international agreements.

**V-1 BOMBER**

The current question at issue in the defense community is the question of maintaining a strategic bomber as a supplement to our submarine-based missile force. It is not clear whether and when to replace the B-52 bomber with a new strategic bomber B-1. For the reason, we will not, at this time, analyze the utility of our second most valuable strategic bomber. We can and should stop it now and make every effort to negotiate a solution. As S h a s态势, that in its view, there is no necessary and therefore necessary part of our strategic posture.

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**B-52's are maintained?**

Is it possible to maintain our strategic bomber force of 255 B-52G's and 125 B-47's, along with our newer force of 75 FB-111's, for a considerably longer time? The B-52's were built in the 1950-60 period, and they are about nine to eleven years old now. (So-called "new" bombers are now more nearly 15 years old).

Historically, estimates of the further life-span expected of the B-52 have increased as the time increases. The United States Air Force's former 11-leap Investigating Subcommittee concluded, in an investigation chaired by Lyn­don B. Johnson, that the B-52-22 would be built last the B-52-22 have eight to nine years left when, in 1966, the Secretary of the Air Force, Dr. Harold...
Soviet defense, and no one knows what effect this will have. In other words, surprise attack planners will not find the “radar cross section” of the B-1 inviting to their calculations to strike or hold fire.

Even before missiles had entered the picture, in a statement Senator Stuart Symington, the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Air Defense Command, General Partridge, said:

“Bombers, for a long time, much more than an off-load weapon. If a new bomber is required, the cost of the B-52 would be at least the cost of the B-1 itself, when comparing its cost with the cost of maintaining B-52’s. A new bomber might cost $7 billion, adding enormously to the missile war."
March 29, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

All in all, we ought not encourage the Soviets to imitate us in buying a new bomber, or new bomber defenses. This will, in turn, hold down our expenditures on bombers and bomber defenses — of which we ought not to buy in any case.

(Note:—Dr. Jerome J. Stone received his Ph.D. in Psychology from Harvard University. He is a Research Associate at the Harvard Center for International Affairs, a Social Science Research Council Post-Doctoral Fellow in Economics, and a Fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations and is now Director of the Federation of American Scientists. Dr. Stone is an International member of the Air Force. He is the author of "Containing the Arms Race" (MIT, 1966), and "Strategic Persuasion" (Columbia University Press, 1967). His articles have appeared in, among others, Foreign Affairs, The New Republic, Commonwealth, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Survival, The Washington Post, Boston Globe, and Los Angeles Times.)

FOOTNOTES

1 The Federation of American Scientists is a 25-year-old organization of nuclear scientists and social scientists and engineers concerned with problems of science and society. For those Committee members who may be curiously inclined, we have appended a copy of our brochure to this testimony.


4 Statement of Dr. John S. Foster, Jr., Director of Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense, before the Joint Committee on Armed Services of the Appropriations Committee, Feb. 26, 1970, pg. 10.

5 To tank the B-1 we could keep 1/4 of our strategic bombers in the air at all times. This would clearly improve their chances for survival but the cost would be enormous in enemy missile attack.

6 See Testimony of Dr. George W. Rathjens, Before Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Foreign Policyhearings before the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, Second Session, April 1968.

7 Senate Hearings on Defense, 1963 (87th Congress, 1st Session), testimony of Harold Brown, pg. 977. The second estimate was reported by Senator Carl T. Curtis.


9 See the speech of Senator McIntyre, op. cit.


11 See the Senate Hearings on Department of Defense Procurement, Number 2, op. cit., January-February, 1966. Among the specific advantages were: superior survivability; a typical refueled nuclear mission employing extended low-level flight, high-speed penetration, more modern avionics, and electronics that make dispersed operations feasible.


14 Status of U.S. Strategic Power, op. cit., p. 66.


PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO H.R. 6531

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the Legislative Reorganization Act, Public Law 91-510, I am herewith insert-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

The 1821 Greek War of Independence: March 25, 1821, to March 25, 1971

(Note.—Since the year 1971 marks the 150th anniversary of the 1821 Greek War of Independence, the Honorable Roman C. Pucinski, of Illinois, has prepared a fairly comprehensive historical booklet covering the events of the war for independence, the American contributions to the Greek cause. This history of the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821 is now available from Ahepa Headquarters, 1423 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005 at a cost of $1.00 per copy. Please forward check or money order with your request."

"(We feel that this booklet will be of great value not only to the Ahepa Family as source material for our 150th Cells and celebrations in your community, but also of great interest to the younger generation, whose knowledge of the War of Independence may be limited. We suggest that this booklet will make a fine gift to your friends who may be interested in this subject.

"(The following abbreviated history of the Greek War of Independence is limited due to lack of space, however, it does touch upon most important aspects. For a more comprehensive history, we recommend that you obtain copies of the longer history from Headquarters.)"

(Hon. George J. Leber, Executive Secretary)

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 25, 1971

Mr. PUCKINSKI. Mr. Speaker, this month commemorates the 150th anniversary of the 7-year battle for the independence of Greece.

As the most hallowed of the nations of the ancient world for its development of democracy and self-determination, it was natural for our own earliest patriots to revere the traditions of Greek civilization.

In 1821, under the leadership of Theodoros Kolokotronis, Petrompes Mavromichalis, Andreas Zaimis, Andreas Lontos, Gregorios Papaflkas, the Greek people joined once more to become a nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is my understanding that Mr. Ryan: In page 16, immediately after "strength," insert the following: "no part of which may be used for assignment to South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and North Vietnam, and the waters immediately adjacent thereto, after December 31, 1971." Amendment to H.R. 6531, as reported. Offered by Mr. Ryan:

On page 20, line 3, immediately before the period, insert the following: "but no part of any such active duty personnel strengths, whether or not increased by the President, may be assigned for use in South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and North Vietnam, and the waters immediately adjacent thereto, after December 31, 1971."
Rhodes, the revolutionaries among the islands, since they was the official beginning of the Revolution. With the official beginning of the Revolution, the Greek state, or Pelaoronesia, because of his aggressiveness and rebellious spirit.

They were the first to engage in fighting, and they were the first to be besieged by the Turks. The Turks had already taken the town of Kalyvia, and in five days had taken the town. On the 3rd, they were the first to meet with the Turks, and they were the first to take their men under arms. The fight was between the Turks and the Greeks, who were the first to engage in fighting for their liberty.

The revolution opened on May 20 in northern Greece. Because of the heavy Turkish forces in that section, the struggle did not meet with much success. In Thessaly, the uprising was quickly downed by the Turks who massed and destroyed them as they went through the countryside. In Macedonia, the heavy Turkish forces spelled defeat for the Greeks there, also. In Crete, in the south of Greece, the revolution was not as successful as it was in other parts of the country, and the revolutionaries had to flee to the hills for safety where they remained for the duration of the struggle, fighting for their liberty.

In the islands, lay the greatest wealth of Greece, because of trading and commerce which they carried on. The islands joined with the内地in the revolution, and on April 3, the Sepoyeles revolted, sending 58 ships to besiege Nauplion from the sea. Hydari was the first to take to the sea, and the revolutionaries soon took the slope, broken on the rocks. The mystery of his death was never solved. At this point, the Greeks were saved from their own folly and led to avenge their losses by fighting the Turks abroad.

Rhodes, after the revolutionaries were defeated at Epidauros, a committee was selected to rule, with Alexadros Mavros as president, and leader. From this seat, the revolution was directed, and the revolutionaries were victorious. He lived only a short time before his death. The Turks, who were in control of the island, were defeated and taken to Athiens, where he lies today.

In the spring of 1821, the government seeing disaster before it freed Kolokotronis, still in prison. The government freed Kolokotronis, still in prison, and led him to Delphi to offer his services.

When news of the Greek Revolution spread throughout Europe, the European powers were attracted to the scene and offered their aid. European European philhellenism.

Kolokotronis was faced with the problem of meeting the Turks with a superior force of their own. He decided to lead an army into the hills. The Turks, who were in control of the island, were defeated and taken to Athens, where they were imprisoned.

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through, to safety. However, almost to safety, fear overtook them, and they turned back to the city, while the other half continued on to freedom in the hills. Those who had turned back, relying on the help of Turks, who were friendly to them, went into the city, and began the massacre that alarmed all of Europe. When they had finished, Missolonghi was captured by the French, and began to be a center of French government and a base of attack on the Turks. The French landed in the Peleponnesus, and Ibrahim was forced to flee the country with his Egyptians, back to Egypt. Of course, all of central Greece and the Peleponnesus had been cleared of Turkish forces.

**Recognition and freedom**

John Capo D'Istrias was elected as governor of Greece by the revolutionaries. He was described as having the qualities of a leader and a strong personality. He was given control of the Turks in the Peleponnesus, and he brought reinforcements from the Balkans to support the revolutionaries. In July, 1826 he arrived in Greece. It was decided by the three powers, England, France, and Russia, that Leopold of Coburg should become ruler of Greece. It was their wish to establish a monarchy in Greece. Capo D'Istrias also had the same desire, and he was responsible for the decision. From there, he dissolved the legislative chamber of the revolutionary government, and took over positions, and unrecognized, in a sense, as though they had appointed him. Capo D'Istrias became something of an official, and was able to make arrangements for the revolutionaries. He believed his action the best in the whole situation. Finally, things became so bitter that on September 27, 1821, Capo D'Istrias was assassinated.

Immediately following the assassination, civil war broke out in Greece, and the three European powers looked on with alarm. Leopold refused to accept the throne of king, because he was opposed to the despotism of the Greeks. The Greeks closed in, scoring a decisive victory—only 300 of the Egyptians escaped their fate. The first act of the revolution was the election of Alexander Ypsilantis in November, 1822. After this, the revolutionaries scored other victories and took control of the country. The Greeks closed in, scoring a decisive victory. This movement eventually led to the establishment of the Kingdom of Greece. The Greeks emerged victorious, and the revolutionaries were victorious.

**The beginning of America's interest in Greece**

On May 25, 1821, Petros Mavromichalas, a director of the Messenian Congress at Corinth, and the last of the Greek people of the United States, in which he asked for America's help.

This letter reached the attention of American Ambassador Albert Gallatin, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, and Dr. Edward Everett of Harvard University. A letter was written to Capo D'Istrias, asking for assistance from America. Dr. Everett's letter was published in the North American Review, and through his personal efforts, the Greek War of Independence received widespread support from the American people.

Adanatious Karaiskakis wrote to Thomas Jefferson from Paris, on July 10, 1829, asking for America's help, and support, and Jefferson replied with a lengthy reply, expressing his success, and his support, and with suggestions. In addition, there was correspondence from Lafayette to Jefferson urging American support of the Greek stand for independence.

**American Philhellenes in the Greek War of Independence**

Although this letter to Jefferson re-examined the story of the American Philhellenes who assisted Greece during her War of Independence, tribute must first be paid to the great number of American men and women who were called the attention of the world to Greece's desperate struggle for freedom and existence.

Byron arrived in Greece on December 23, 1824, where he was warmly welcomed by the Hellenes. He delighted in wearing the Greek foustanella. With his own money, he supported 500 Soulotes soldiers, and gave greatly of his own wealth for the cause of Greece. However, illness struck on April 6, 1824, and on April 7, 1824, he died, at 37 years of age, with these words on his lips: "Greece, I gave you everything that any one man can give every hour—my health, and now—my very life. My sacrifice is for your salvation."

SONS OF PERICLES MEMORIAL

These monuments include a memorial erected by the Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa, in 1939, and placed there in memory of the American Philhellenes. This 10-foot-high monument erected by the Sons of Pericles was dedicated and unveiled in the Garden of Heroes at Missolonghi on June 26, 1939. In the presence of representatives of the Sons, Ahepa, and the American and Greek governments, the Congress of the Sons of Pericles passed a joint resolution that read: "The President be authorized and requested on behalf of the Order of Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa, a national fraternity of youthful Americans of Hellenic descent, to provide through the American Minister to Greece for the presentation to the people of Greece of the monument recently erected in the Garden of Heroes at Missolonghi, Greece, to commemorate contributions to the struggle of the Greek people against the Turkish oppressors by the American people, their fortunes, and their lives to the cause of Greece's freedom during the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821."

**YPALLANT, MICHIGAN**

Ahepa Erected Statue of Demetrius Ypsilantis in Ypsilanti, Michigan on August 23, 1928.

Harvey G. Colburn in his book "The Story of Ypsilanti, Michigan" says: Among the notable world events of the time was the Greek struggle. The splendid spirit of the Greek people against Turkish tyranny, appeared an outstanding heroism, "Captain America." "Judge Woodward proposed that the name of the new city be Ypsilanti—and Ypsilanti it was. (1829)."

This was wise provisone that guided the good judge in his remarkable suggestion. "In the city hall hangs a fitting portrait of the great Greek general. American freedom is largely indebted to him, and besides, he left us a good name."

**President James Monroe**

On December 15, 1823 President James Monroe included the following words in his Message to Congress: "The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HENRY W. DIGHT (Member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts)

No, sir, throughout the Americas, did Greece appeal from the Senate of Calamity, in language which we cannot refuse to hear, "That the Congress of the United States, as the guardian of liberty, the keepers of her sacred trusts, and the custodians of the blood and gore that have been profusely poured for their blood."

PATRICK FARRRELY (Member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania)

On these principles (of the Declaration of Independence) Greece has dared to act; she has broken her chains, and set up for herself an independent Government; in recognition of this Government, we break no international law.

SUPPORT FROM CITY COMMITTEES

Sentiment was expressed in popular assemblies which drew up resolutions of sympathy for Greece and urged Congress to act; likewise, Philadelphia was among the leading cities to champion the Greek cause.

Upon January 18, 1824, in Philadelphia, the Reverend Gregory T. Bedell of St. Andrew's Church, appealing to his congregation for aid to Greece, said:

"Of the resolution to the Congress of the United States urging it to recognize Greek independence in the following words:

"Having read the appeal of the Mississan Congress to the United States, can we any longer shut our hearts to such an appeal? NO! NO!

"On January 18, 1824, in Philadelphia, the Reverend Gregory T. Bedell of Saint Andrew's Church, appealing to his congregation for aid to Greece, said:

"The struggle of the Greeks finds a defender in our hearts, since it is connected with reminiscences of our own history."

The resolution from Washington City, typical of the rest, is:

"Praying Congress to assure the people of Greece of the deep interest felt by the people of the United States in their contest of emancipation and freedom, and of the sincere good wishes of the Congress of the United States for the ultimate success and triumph of their cause."

DR. SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE (Member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts)

He was the author of a book, "An Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution," which was published upon his return to America, and which received wide readership. He was a recipient of the degree of Doctor of Law from Harvard University, C. Araniks of the Center for Neo-Heilene Studies, of Austin, Texas, and the University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

While in America between the trips to Greece, he spent almost all of his time campaigning for Greek independence, and was one of the founders and chairmen of the various Greek committees in the United States, and working on his book for publication.

During his first years in Greece he was a surgeon in the Greek armed forces and was given the title of "Surgeon-in-Chief" by the Greek government. Dr. Howe also took part in several engagements, wore the four American Pulaski occasions, and gave invaluable service to the Greek forces.

On his second trip to Greece in 1828 he escorted a large supply of American aid materials, which he distributed to the Greek war refugees, with the assistance of Jonathan P. Miller and George Jarvis.

Howe went again to Greece in 1844 for a brief time, and in 1867 he returned to Greece with his family, at a time when the Greeks were fighting for freedom from Turkey.

The following excerpt is taken from one of Dr. Howe's letters:

"The Turk that is my lord, and the sufferings and privations I have endured in her cause have rendered her fate and her future to be more interesting to me than any other kingdom. I have found the Turks kindly, inoffensive, helpful, and honest. There is a spark left in the spirit of ancient Greece which four hundred years of slavery has not been able to blot out."

In 1839, the Order of Ahepa dedicated the Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe Hall of Greek History at the campus of Brown University, Providence, R.I., as a memorial to the contributions of this American Philhellene to the Greek War of Independence.

COL. JONATHAN P. MILLER

In 1834, Colonel Jonathan P. Miller of Vermont was sent to Greece by the Greek Congress to study the course of the war, and he made the long voyage which took 45 days.

One of Colonel Miller, Dr. Howe says in a letter to his father, dated March, 1825:

"Captain Miller you have seen, he is as brave a man as ever stepped foot in Greece; has the most steady and wiry shot in the state, an entire devotion to the cause of liberty. You would laugh to see him; he has his head shaved, has on the Greek forehead, and petticoat trousers, and with his pistols and daggar stuck in his belt, and his musquet on his shoulder, cuts a most curious figure. He serves as a captain, and if his life is spared, he will be of the greatest use to the cause."

Upon his return to America, Colonel Miller fell in love with his guide—a boy and a girl. He adopted the boy, whom he named Lucas Mittalder Miller. Lucas Miller became the first congressman of Greek descent, when elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1831. He was a resident of Oshkosh, Wis., at the time of his election.

WAR ORPHANS FROM GREECE

Under the auspices of the various Greek Committees in the United States, and in direct personal correspondence with the Greek War of Independence were brought to the United States.

Four brothers, Stephanos and Pantelis Galatis, 10 and 12 years of age, arrived here in March 1871.
In October, 1829, and were sent to the United States by a theologian named John Miller. The son, William Miller, was 16 and 14 years of age, arrived here in May, 1834. Nicholas Petrokokkinos came to America also in 1834--at 16 years of age, according to the census. Alexander Papant Panagias arrived here in 1824 at age 12.

Greek young Greeks, Nicholas Prassas, age 16, Nicholas Vlassopoulos, age 22, and Gregorios Perdicaris, age 22, arrived in Boston in June 1824 on the ship Romulus, under shipmaster John M. Allen.

Other young Greek orphans who came to the United States were: Konstantinos Pantazis, Stratis Epaminondas, Stratis, Christos Vangeli (Vangale), and Ioannis Zachos.

Athanasios Kolevelonis was born in 1815 in Missolonghi, and was brought to New York sometime in the latter part of the war by shipmaster John M. Allen.

George Mounsalas Corvorescos was brought to Baltimore, Maryland, with other Greek orphans on board the ship Marguerita. Ioannis K. Zachos was brought to America by Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe in about 1836.

Konstantinos Kastanis also arrived in the United States at the same time as John Zachos. He wrote in the book, "The Greek Exiles," by Kastanis, that about forty (40) Greek orphans were brought to the United States by American orphans at the University of Yale, Amherst, Princeton, Hartford, Athens, Ga., Kenyon College of Ohio, Boston College, Pa., and at the University of Toronto. He states that 40 young Greek lads were from Chios, Epiros, Athens, Macedonia, and Asia Minor, and that many of them returned to Greece after completing their studies in the United States. He also says that in 1839 three young students from Epiros to study at Princeton University.

Another young Greek who studied at Yale College in 1840 was Vanilos Argyros.

Evangelos Apostolidis Sophocles came to America in 1826, at 24 years of age, at the invitation of theologian Josiah Brewer.

LUCAS MITTADIS MILLER

When Colonel Jonathan P. Miller of Vermont returned to America after serving so courageously with the Greek forces, he brought with him two orphan aged 17 and 21. They were adopted by the Winthrop family of Massachusetts (and we assumed this was Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts who adopted the boy, and giving him the name Lucas Mittyadis Miller.

The boy was born in Levidia in 1824. He was brought to America, and at 21 years of age became an attorney. Lucas Mittyadis Miller moved to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in 1846, and in 1851 he elected to the U.S. Congress as a U.S. Representative from Wisconsin. Insofar as we know, Lucas Mittyadis Miller was the first member of the U.S. Congress of Greek descent.

LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE JARVIS

George Jarvis, an American from Massachusetts, was the first American to join the Greeks in their struggle for freedom.

He went to Denmark, where he was born, and from there to Greece in early 1822. Along with Jonathan P. Miller, Jarvis fought with the Greeks to the death of Napoleon. Jarvis and the Egyptians (who were allies of the Turkish forces) in 1825, as well as in other battles.

Also with Miller, Jarvis helped Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe in the distribution of American and medical medicines, which were sent to Greece from the United States, and also helped in the establishment of a hospital, where the captured Greeks veterans. Jarvis also originated the idea of a model agricultural settlement for the war refugees, which Howe established at Holmamia, and which was named "Washington." Jarvis family were established at this settlement.

Lieutenant General George Jarvis was the son of an American diplomat stationed in Greece for many years. He was a veteran of the Turkish for almost seven years. He died of illness at Argos, Greece, on August 11, 1828.

Speaking of Lieutenant General Jarvis in a letter written to his father in March, 1825, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe says: "General Jarvis has been in Greece three years, has been in many engagements, has become a complete Greek in dress, manners, and language; the only foreigner who has uniformly conducted himself with prudence and correctness; and he has reaped his reward. He has gained the confidence of the people, and is rendered great service to their cause and now made Lieutenant General. He is a man I am proud to own to a countryman."

OTHER AMERICAN PhilHELLENES

Among other American Philellenes in Greece were:

George Wilson, from Providence, Rhode Island, who served with the Greek naval forces.

James Williams, from Baltimore, a Negro who also served with the Greek forces.

Estwick Evans, from New Hampshire.

John M. Allen, shipmaster, who had previously served in the American naval forces.

Ross, John Villen.

Jarvis also originated the idea that refugees, which Howe established in 1840 was "Washing­ton." There were 300 families established at this settlement.

Mr. Speaker, I include the entire arti­cle in the Record at this point.

RETURN OF AN OUTCAST

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in the last year or so, leading members of the business and academic communities have expressed deepening concern over the direction in which the American economy will progress during the decade of the 1970's.

With greater and greater repetition, critical comments are surfacing as to the benefits of economic competition, and recently several proposals have been introduced in this body to examine and evaluate the effectiveness of our Federal antitrust enforcement. This country has been built upon the economic concept of free enterprise and vigorous competition. This country has reaped its reward. He Jarvis insisted that since business is neither free nor enterprising, "he Jarvis argued that greater freedom for inter-airline discussions could "minimize the wasteful byproducts of excessive competition." Mr. Gymes, in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, called for "both business and govern­ment to face up to the existence of a new world economy that is developing in a truly free enterprise system—and to begin performing as "partners" trying to reach the same goal.

Well, businessmen undoubtedly get tired of the rigors of competition, and the interaction of government, business and labor as adversaries creates an atmosphere of contentious­ness and struggle. There certainly is no harm in intelligent executives occasionally stepping back from the fray and asking whether competition is not a better way. But from our vantage point, any argument that important problems which solved through competition will not make much of an impression. We've heard it all before.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I recognize that since business is heavily regulated and taxed by government, "free enterprise" died ages ago, and that the present system isn't working. "Our economy is neither free nor enterprising," he declared.

Of course, the term "free enterprise" is always a good target because it is not very descriptive; freedom is relative, not absolute. Business enterprise probably has never been totally free, here or anywhere else. Our modern economic system is based on private, competitive enterprise—subject to government regulation. Yet to argue that it isn't working isn't a statement of the outcome of our system. It is a statement of the outcome of the policies of the government.

Mr. DINGELL. The American system of government and is so close that business is allowed to form exporting cartels. We don't accept the assumption that Ger­
Mr. Oganovic is one of the most able, competent, and effective career executives in the Federal Government today. As Executive Director of the Civil Service Commission, he has contributed greatly to the growth and progress of the Federal career system.

As Mr. Oganovic takes his leave of absence from a long and distinguished career of public service his friends wish for him the very best of good luck and success and happiness as he enjoys a richly deserved retirement.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. HUGH L. CAREY
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CAREY of New York. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Louis Stulberg, recently appointed general secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, is an admirable and respected American whose family's name is famous. He is among those historical labor leaders who have worked their way up in the ranks in a gruelling, demanding, trade—from a fabric cutter to a leader of one of the finest labor organizations in the world.

From this part of the House of Labor, I have seen Lou Stulberg educate children of families with modest means and education. Mr. Stulberg, however, has never forgotten that at the heart of the American system, there must be a dignified employment situation that can only be achieved through collective bargaining and a private enterprise system, parallel in all respects with any in the world. The article I wish to now submit to the record points out, however, that this system of ours is under serious stress and is being threatened.

As a result, the idea of a wage creeping back after they have been decimated. One of the most persistent is the idea that we can have a vigorous and fruitful market economy and at the same time preserve our traditions. The simple answer is that we can't.

A DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVANT—NICHOLAS OGANOVIC RETIRES AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

HON. JOE L. EVINS
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, one of the most outstanding career executives in the U.S. Government—Nicholas Oganovic, executive director of the Civil Service Commission—has announced plans for his retirement, June 1.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, one of the most outstanding career executives in the U.S. Government—Nicholas Oganovic, executive director of the Civil Service Commission—has announced plans for his retirement, June 1.
the industry and acquire old-established apparel companies are "worrisome." The union head is especially concerned when such out-and-medium-sized companies that have liabilities are usually avoided by the downturn in the economy and the skirt-length confusion? Mr. Stulberg said he wasn't particularly worried by it inasmuch as "workers go out of business because of the surrounding circumstances, but as many give up because there is no one else for them to listen to over to." But often when a son does take over, he proves that will eliminate the industry tradition of having foreign workers.

"What's the walls going to be? Just con

With only a tiny fraction of its expenses coming from endowment funds, the university, heavily dependent upon tuition. Like suburban shopping center magnates, university officials see more parking places as more cash in the bank.

Although the District's wrath didn't "encourage" parking, it charges its 7,193 part-time and 7,995 full-time students about $7.50 a week to park in the existing 3,000-car open lots.

Ironically, GW can be reached by some of the bus service in the District and someday it will have its own subway stop. The trouble is, few college students these days want to ride the bus. How they will feel about the subway is a question still years away.

Of course, the city could step in. In cases, it's probable that several of its automobiles were of the best employer of the city outside of the federal government.

But the District's wrath is strangely missing, possibly because GW has become the biggest employer of the city outside of the federal government.

But the call to stop the automobile was strongly made. But because GW has become the biggest employer of the city outside of the federal government.

"What are the walls going to be? Just con..." asked a colleague. And so, GW will get its garage. It is hoped that at least it will contain a place for Dr. Frederic Gerard Burke, the university pediatrician professor who found he had to build an air fleet to get a pollution-free room for children suffering from such common illnesses as hay fever, eczema and asthma.

ALTERNATIVE TO ABORTION

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN
OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, as an alternative to abortion, a new organization has appeared on the scene. Aptly named "Birthright", the group offers a telephone counseling service to those in search of help and information.

The Evening Star on March 3, 1971, carried an article by Ruth Dean on "Birthright". Because of the hope this group offers to people in need of and women, I call this article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the Washington Evening Star, Mar. 3, 1971]

ALTERNATIVE TO ABORTION

(By Ruth Dean)
March 29, 1971

L. Connelly, its Washington founder, said last night:

"Can you believe there were 70 pregnant women whom volunteers were able to refer to agencies that could help them, and "all but two, who were angioplasty patients," said Connelly, and it is that is despite the long, bitter battle—first for freedom from French colonial rule after World War II, then the continuing struggle with the Communists, the land, its institutions and the faces of its people. South Vietnam is no exception.

JIM WIEGHAFT OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS REPORTS ON INDOCHINA WAR—II

HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, today commercial the last of a series of articles on the Indochina war. A few second, many might say, would be to say, it is that is despite the long, bitter battle—first for freedom from French colonial rule after World War II, then the continuing struggle with the Communists, the land, its institutions and the faces of its people. South Vietnam is no exception.

I consider abortion infanticide: there is no other name for it, don't think the chances at Buchenwald and Auschwitz burned so brightly as they're burning now in these hospitals in New York.

Mrs. Berry said that as a pre-med student at the University of Houston she'd seen films showing the aftermath of abortion, such as were shown by Dr. Edward J. Connolly, chairman of the department of obstetrics at Cafrisi Memorial Hospital.

She said her reaction was anger "that the rights of the children, and yes, of the father whether married or unmarried, are being denied. Really, I get incensed over the fact people glibly go about saying abortion is so easy, abortion is nothing," she said.

Lt. Comdr. Elizabeth McCormick, a retired Navy nurse, who headed the blood bank at Bethesda Naval Hospital several years, said the hearings on legislation to repeal the Maryland abortion law prompted her to join Birthright.

"It seems to me that in a country where we make much objection to Vietnam war deaths which are now approaching 45,000," she said, "it is ironic we let go by the loss in life of thousands (through abortion) in our own state.

In her hospital work, Comdr. McCormick said she'd assisted with transfusions to those women who had died from abortions due to blood poisoning "from improper methods being used." She added that the death toll to those who have had the procedure are used to destroy life when I've worked 30 years as a technician in keeping life.

COED HELPS

The Annapolis hearings on Maryland's abortion law last May also moved 19-year-old Kathy Goldbeck, a University of Maryland sophomore, to join last night's group.

Kathy learned about it through her mother whom she said "works for a Catholic organization called CANA." She said she wanted to assist with the right calls "because I feel abortion is really killing a person, and to me life is very important.

Mrs. Connelly emphasized to the volunteers that their telephone role will involve "no religious or moral brain washing.

"The actual fact of abortion is a very human problem, which as far as Birthright is concerned is the right for every baby to be born, if at all possible."

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

8483

WHY THEY JOINED

Most of the women at last night's meeting were new volunteers. They came, they said, in response to publicity in county newspapers and radio spots or contact through a friend.

Mrs. Benjamin Carroll, choir director at the Emory Methodist Church, said she joined "because I have two daughters in Women's Lib who are very proabortion. We've had some hot family discussions on the subject." she said.

"I'm antiabortion, with reservations, naturally," she said. "I am for medical abortion when it is the life of the child who will be born a monster, or if a woman is raped. But I believe in the sanctity of life. And if you're 40 and faced with an unwanted pregnancy, let's face it—you've known about birth control all the time, and if you didn't have enough money to buy a pair of cheap jeans, you better take the pregnancy.

Mrs. Lewis E. Berry Jr., member of the McLean Baptist Church, wife of a lawyer and mother of nine children, said she volunteered to help Birthright because "I'd been quite disturbed the last year about the lowering of our national values, and I didn't know what to do about it by myself.

"I consider abortion infanticide: there is no other name for it, don't think the chances
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

But the government's count does not include the enormous flow of refugees from the North to the South for the past few years. As a result of that flow, the populations of the two countries have doubled, tripled and even quadrupled over the last decade while the nation's population increased by about 10%.

Per inch, Saigon's population, estimated at the end of 1962, is approaching the three million mark. During the same period, Da Nang's population soared from 120,000 to 415,000, while Hie grew from 194,000 to 170,000.

Having been victimized by the war, many of the nation's cities are new depending on the war's economic dislocations to save them. Many who are able find work, primarily in the vast number of service industries that handle the millions of tons of medical supplies.

ECONOMY GED TO WAR

But military fortifications don't end at the border. In fact, so pervasive are such accoutrements in the civilian sector that they now also exist in the form of sandbagged bunkers and guard posts, ring government buildings, police stations and the homes of important local and national officials.

In every hamlet, village and city in the country, barbed wire, machine-gun emplacements, sandbagged bunkers and guard outposts ring government buildings, police stations and the homes of important local and national officials.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Their men are better equipped and better trained. It is a formidable military force—a fine military organization, tactically and logistically. But American commanders are growing in maturity and have gained the confidence that they can, in fact, handle their problems.

Still, despite Abrams' caution, there was strong circumstantial evidence to support the viewpoint that the North Vietnamese were seeking to build up their forces, strengthening their supply and infiltration routes and waiting to wait until the bulk of U.S. combat troops are withdrawn before launching any major attack.

HEAVY TOLL OF COPPERS

It was precisely this conviction that prompted Abrams in last month to seek White House approval for the invasion by 20,000 Vietnamese troops, backed by 9,000 American troops used to support the vital Highway 9 supply route from Quang Tri through Khe Sanh and up to the Laotian border.

And so the U.S. stepped up its operations, and by motion three weeks ago, the first stages went on smoothly as a textbook military exercise. In a single enemy resistance, making the initial optimism seem justified.

But the enemy reaction since then has been intense and costly to the allies. Unexpectedly heavy and accurate fire has been concentrated there. And so far, the evidence suggests that the enemy's willingness to continue in the war, and his ability to do so have been underestimated by U.S. planners. It also seems likely that the effectiveness of American forces has been overestimated, largely obscured by triple canopy jungle, has been overestimated by the Allied command.

It is also possible, though the evidence on this is not yet in, that the South Vietnamese—while admittedly improved—are still no match for the North Vietnamese regulars when not accompanied by U.S. advisors.

Abrams hotly disputes this contention, adding that, in his opinion, many of the South Vietnamese have grown in maturity and have gained the confidence that they can, in fact, handle their problems.

Belief in its Vitality

Abrams also denied that the operation was running out of steam. He insisted the intention never was to "cut or block" the Ho Chi Minh Trail permanently and said it should not be measured in terms of such an objective.

But whatever the outcome of Lamson 719, whether it meets the objectives originally assigned to it by Laird and Abrams, a bigger question seems to be a matter of controversy in the South Vietnamese as to whether the operation was justified at all.

Abrams believes the Laotian incursion was absolutely vital, before American withdrawals can be made after U.S. troop strength dips to the 284,000 level May 1. The U.S. commander said the enemy supply built up in the towns, facilities, and roads that the Communists planned an offensive this summer in the northern provinces of South Vietnam that would have made further American withdrawals from that area hazardous.

He said that the Cambodian incursion last year not only thwarted a planned Communist offensive in southern South Vietnam but weakened the Communist forces cut off in Cambodia. And he added that if there was sharply curtailed and the entire region is now considered secure by the Saigon government.

A successful Laotian incursion, he said, could achieve the same beneficial effect for the northern provinces.

Naturally, Abrams' view is shared by most in the upper echelons of the U.S. military and diplomatic establishment here, including U.S. officials.

But there are some high-ranking officers in his command who privately disagree. One ranking Air Force officer told me that he felt the South Vietnamese had effectively met the challenge in their own country and should now give their forces a chance to consolidate their gains by attacking the social and economic problems at home.

An Army Colonel with wide experience as an adviser to South Vietnamese troops agreed with Abrams' assessment that they have improved markedly, but strongly disagreed with the decision to withdraw.

Colonel Takes Different View

"They (the South Vietnamese now have a million-man army, well armed and most of them well-trained," the Colonel said, "that can air power in rugged mountain areas, can fire has taken the initial optimism seem justified."

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But there are some high-ranking officers in his command who privately disagree. One ranking Air Force officer told me that he felt the South Vietnamese had effectively met the challenge in their own country and should now give their forces a chance to consolidate their gains by attacking the social and economic problems at home.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

Both the U.S. Government and people expressed a warm and sympathetic feeling toward the Greeks during their period of struggle for freedom from the Turks and extended to the Greeks at that time moral and financial help. Today, voices are heard in our Government for the Greek Government for its implacable and oppressive opposition to Communist totalitarianism.

Today Greece stands as the greatest bulwark against Communist tyranny in all Europe. Were it not for the present Greek Government the U.S. Sixth Fleet might well have been excluded from the Mediterranean. Our Greek friends, despite the few American antagonists, remain freedom's strongest bastion on the Mediterranean.

Americans have good reason for being grateful to the Greeks for manning the ramparts of freedom in 1971 as they have done throughout the ages.

I insert at this point in my remarks a leading article from the Busia, "Justice for Greece Committee, Greek Proclamation Committee, and Greek Evzones of America; a newsclipping from "Hellenic News," a letter from his Excellency Archdiocese of North and South America, a reprint entitled "How Americans Responded to the Greek Revolution of 1821-30," and an American opinion article by Thomas J. Haas entitled "George Papadopoulos and the Greeks."
has been translated into English at the request of the undersigned. It reflects, not only the majority view of the populace in Greece, but the majority view of Hellenes throughout the world.

It would be greatly appreciated by the undersigned if the article were turned to democratic life, “protecting” thus in his opinion, the liberties of the Greek people. Mr. Blank presumably seeks to safeguard or to remove all political and moral issues against the Greek Government and the National Revolution of April 21, 1967, as well as the National Government, in order to suspend the American aid until Greece pulls back to the parliamentary “normal.

Besides Mr. Blank, there are some other Senators and Members of the House, as well as some American newspapers—with “The New York Times” first in line—who insistently charge against the Greek Government the National Revolution of April 21, 1967, while allowing them to perform the essential function of the Government that act ... “in the name of Democracy.”

It is indeed, very ... touching to see these distinguished American politicians and journalists being concerned about Greece, her Democracy, the freedoms of the Greek people, however distant they may be from the fact that the National Revolution of April 21, 1967, averted the threat of a new Vietnam in Europe, and that without the present Greek Government the Americans and their 6th Fleet would have been thrown onto the shores of Turkey.

It is a happy coincidence that the bitter polarizations in Europe and the presence of the Greek people, the Revolution’s constant fight and the national responsibility of the present Greek Government did not allow an explosion of the Greek temper to happen as a result of these unjustified insults, and cause an anti-American feeling as exists presently in Turkey.

That is also because the Greeks are still teaching Democracy; because they know better than anyone else what freedom means throughout centuries of innumerable historical examples with their struggle, sacrifice and bloodstream to preserve their freedom and Democracy.

The Greeks have never asked from friendly nations or allies any protection or assistance to overthrow the present Government, if they had not been convinced about its national necessity.

The Greeks are not naïve nor cowardly people who seek the protection of forces interfere, in protecting and restoring their institutions, with no sign of protest. It is simply because under constant jeopardy and their very existence was threatened by ambitious and ruthless politicians who pursued personal and partisan gains at the expense of national interest. Above any other political, economic, military or social issues there is the national freedom, which they value as the dearest of all freedoms.

Obviously, there are foreign zealots who supposedly “defend” freedom and democracy—and particularly the Americans, whose national freedom was never threatened—ignore this fact, and look as if the Revolution’s Democracy and Civil Rights in their own Country are protected by the Greek Armed Forces which have been in action ever since the new Greek State was constituted after 1821’s Revolution.

The Greek Armed Forces, acting within the spirit of preserving Democracy in the Country, often obliged in the past the Crown, bad political leaders or worse politicians to accept the Constitutions on which the Country relied until April 21, 1967, when the National Revolution took over and with the people’s consent voted the new Constitution of 1968. Mr. Blank and the others—the few or many American politicians who want to restore in Greece the same political chaos with such leaders as Kanellopoulos, Mavrakis, K. Andreadis, Bellos, Glezos, Kafalinos and others, and return to the same era, with the Lambraki’s gauge and the red, shrill planks of democracy, they should know that millions will consider the Greek people accept such “restoration.”

In the Greek conscience, the Revolution and the Papadopoulos’ Government are comparatively speaking, a thousands times better than the corrupted prerevolutionary political establishment, even more so, because during this Administration no one was hurt or abused.

These gentlemen should also know that Greek people have never forgotten the Bloody December of 1944, the nightmarish days of mass executions by the communists, the communist guerrilla war—the so called civil war—and the turbulent era of 1953-1967.

However, Mr. Blank and the other American politicians and journalists—who appear to be fighting a good-intentioned battle for a so-called “democratic restoration” in Greece—must know, for if they don’t know we are telling them now, that their political tactics and their assaults against the National Government do not promote the cause of Democracy, but rather help and directly support the communists, the so-called “gangsters” which for many years have been working to create anti-Americanism in Greece. Where then the So-called “European Coffee-Shop,” and the anti-Greek propaganda, foreigners, especially those who are getting increasingly narrower, because the Senator’s rhetoric on a non-existent for the Greek-American relations, with possible international consequences threatening seizing.

In spite of malicious propaganda, there is no such thing as Fascism, Nazism or Dictatorship in Greece. What we have there is a revolutionary government—peaceful and support, not only of the Greek people in the Motherland, but of all around the world, because today’s Greek Government is building the future Greek Democracy totally freed from the perils it experienced in the past.

Four million tourists who visited Greece during the last 3 years is very impressive a number to provide the factual evidence and the basis of the Greek people who support the National Revolution, even though Mr. Blank’s special envoys may probably ignore the facts that tourists who visited Greece are getting increasingly narrower, because the Senator’s rhetoric on a non-existent for the Greek-American relations, with possible international consequences threatening seizing.

It is a really happy coincidence, for the United States and the Free World, the fact that the U.S. Government and the great majority of the American people look at the so called “Greek issue”—which in essence does not exist—“in its real dimensions and not from a prejudicial position which characterizes the demagogic attitudes and sophistries of the suspicious “protectors” of democracy in Greece.
We esteem you nearer than the nations on our frontiers; and we possess, in you, friends, fellow-citizens, and brethren, because you have done so much for our country. That Greece is free, generous and liberal because Christian. Your liberty is not propped on the slavery of other nations, but on the rights of man, in the eternal democratic principles for which Greece had always stood.

This fervidness of the Americans is strikingly demonstrated by the population directly associated with Greek Independence—like Ypsilanti (in Michigan) and Navarino (in New York) given to American towns and cities; while older Greek names like Troy, Syracuse, Thessaloniki, Solon, Ulysses, Hector, Corinth—to take only a few of many examples from the New York State alone—had already been bestowed in appreciation of the Hellenism for which they stood.

The Greeks had thus long and successfully championed the causes of freedom, justice and equality for all nations and peoples, and it is our prayers and our efforts that the annual commemoration of the Anniversary of Greek Independence, will strike responsive chords in the minds and hearts of our Americans of today.

Yours most sincerely,

ARCHONPHILCOUS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1917

We have been overwhelmed and so long hidden, as it were, from the world under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause for uneasiness and desertion. It was natural, therefore, that the reappearance of these people in their original character, would in all civilized countries, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favor, which have been so signalized throughout the United States, and the other countries of Europe.

And that these people will receive their independence and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

Excerpts from James Monroe's annual Message to Congress, December 2, 1822:

Reaction to the Greek Revolution of 1821

We esteem you nearer than the nations on our frontiers; and we possess, in you, friends, fellow-citizens, and brethren, because you have done so much for our country. That Greece is free, generous and liberal because Christian. Your liberty is not propped on the slavery of other nations, but on the rights of man, in the eternal democratic principles for which Greece had always stood.

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How Americans Responded to the Greek Revolution of 1821

Reaction to the Greek Revolution of 1821

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Yours most sincerely,

ARCHONPHILCOUS.
EXCERPTS OF REMARKS

8489

March 29, 1791

their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnishes the prototype of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for the greater part of which the French flag flies. It is true, the letter of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by the States, and have given me, in the letter which I have received from their Illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the representation that the nation which you have described as amongst the most atrocious, unparalleled Tartarian barbarism that ever oppressed the human race, and which have furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have possessed themselves of the open country of the Morea, and forced the Turks to flee for refuge into the cities. Of these, Tripolitza soon fell into their hands; and then they began to contemplate a government. They assembled a Congress (the name is hallowed on every feeling heart) in the same deal of freedom, and began to organize a system of laws.

Talking about the slaughter and burning of Chios, he remarked,

And, Sir, on the wharves of Boston did I see the utensils from the Mediterranean, destined for old copper. Numbers of children, all whose relations had been slaughtered, were picked up by the merchants in the Mediterranean, and some of them are now among us...

Mr. Chairman, here are some things which, in his own defence, must be promptly done. If we even determine to do the thing that is now proposed, we may do it too late, and for what? I ask, who, holding aid when it is most urgently needed, and when the stress is past, and the aid no longer necessary, overwhelming the sufferers with caresses. I will not stand by and see my fellow man drowning without stretching out a hand to help him, till he has by his own exertions reached the shore in safety, and then encourage him with aid. With suffering Greece now in the most needful moment, the attention of the world may be, her last struggle, Sir, while we sit here deliberating, her destiny may be decided. Whether her oppressors, turn their eyes to us, and invoke us by their ancestors, slaughtered wives and children, and their bones thrown out like water, by the hecatombs of dead they have heaps up, as it were to heaven. It they invoke, they implore us for some cheering sound, some look of sympathy, some token of compassionate regard. They look to us, for the great Republic of the earth—and they ask us by our common faith, whether we can forget that they are suffering, as we once suffered, for what we now so confidently hope, that they will succeed; this rests with heaven. But for myself, sir, if I should to-morrow hear that this calamity had sunk beneath the Turkish cimeter, that the flames of their last city had sunk in its ashes, and that all the wide melancholy waste where Greece once was, I should still reflect, with the most heartfelt thanksgiving, the name of seven millions of freemen, that you would give them at least the cheering of one friendly voice...

Excerpts from an Appeal by American students resolved in Andover, Mass., Dec. 13, 1823:

To Americans, any brave and generous nation, struggling for civil and religious freedom, is a spectacle never to be regarded with indifference. Great as the sufferings of the Greeks have been, they are but a spirit which ages of suffering have not subdued, and professing the same Christian faith with ourselves, depending on our power to aid, may call on us to aid, to the chosen people of freedom, gathering strength from our example, and hope from our history. It is, in truth, a task, a spirit to which we are bound to answer. We are Christians to aid them in their hour of peril;—if we should turn away from that appeal, and refuse to hear their cry, we should prove ourselves unworthy of the name in which we glory. ...

Resolved: That the members of this Seminary deeply sympathize with the Greeks in their present struggle.

At a Committee, consisting of one from every college and state, represented here to appoint conversation with our Professors on the subject; to take up the subject from the professors, not only long to use as the chosen people of freedom, gathering strength from our example, and hope from our history. It is, in truth, a task, a spirit to which we are bound to answer. We are Christians to aid them in their hour of peril;—if we should turn away from that appeal, and refuse to hear their cry, we should prove ourselves unworthy of the name in which we glory. ...

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GREEK SONG OF LIBERTY

Greeks!—the battle pean of sounding,
Our bosoms are the measure of the bounding,
Then may their arms to frame or death;
Greeks!—can History show a story,
Like thine so fraught with stars of glory,
A page so bright, a page so gay?
No, no, the one, the other, in every breath,
Belief in Spartai's crumbling pile,
Our country's wrongs,—her trodden name.
See Athens hurled in bondage vile,
In this serene environ—men,
Wholly, with our banner proudly streaming,
Sink blood-red on our brave inferno.
To arms,—we brave, the great decree
Is breathed from heav'n—then wake to frame.
Per, O, one breath of liberty
Is worth an age in chains of shame!
Greeks! let our inmost cares inherit
He died to guard his oountry's laws;
Ariete—and shield
Rem~k~able
for.

day
tem~t~ment, he probably never thought of
the other in Greece: Thomas Jefferson and
tranquil pursuits of
whom he had met thirty-five years earlier
made
had become international. Not only did he
publish many learned translations of the an­
smarting
modern Greek, but he also became the
him to the status of . . .

Behold in Athens hurled in bondage vile,
Swift as a tempest
let them live and die like slaves:
worth an
anns

In this context and at this time of the
"teacher" of
Leonidas' patriot spirit;
as
in
the
story,
as

"America
in

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

was two years old in 1823 and destined to continue to five more years, filled with vic­
tories as well as indomitable determination. Theodoros Kolokotronis had emerged as the top military commander. Mavrocordato, whom he had already made his mark as the foremost

stateman among the war leadership. Mavroc­
ordato is a Dutch family, and served the revolution primarily as the head of the executive branch of the provisional government. After the war, he seemed to be amiable to Constantinople and Paris. Seven of his ancestors between 1670 and 1786 had been governors of the province of the Ottoman Empire that is now Romania.

By 1823, the Peloponnese, the southernmost province of the Greek mainland, had already been cleared of the Turks. Outside of it, most all other Greek territories were still under too well the nature of the embrace of your
bloody reprisals, with the exception of the
Ionian Islands, which were a British pro­
tective

In this setting that Coras, then seventy-five years of age, wrote his appeal to Jefferson from Paris. Here it is transcribed from the Philadelphia Young Lady, Niki, the
linguist of the family:

MONSIEUR: Perhaps you remember a Greek who was living in Smyrna some years ago by the late Mr. Paradise, and who even had the pleasure of dining at your house at Chailiot.
It is this same distinguished Englishman in age, who takes the liberty of writing this letter to you at a moment when his country is about to be reborn.
It is not the hour of our tyrants to pre­
vent this renaissance. However, it is pri­
marily because our liberty is still only a child that its education, that its care, that its education, that its care, that its care, for it not to perish in its cradle. And one can
hope for such help only from men who are truly free.

It is unfortunate for us that we revolt at a time when the public instruction has barely started. We come from a very bad school, a
teaching

It is true that modern Greece has unex­
pectedly produced some Leonidas and Miltiades, but, in emerging from a long oppression, she was unable to produce all of a sudden a legion of legislators such as the ones who appeared in ancient Greek times, or the one seen in you in the form of the letter,

It is also unfortunate for us to be neigh­
bors of the so-called enlightened European powers, who, under the guise of science,
tranquil pursuits of science for which nature hand intended him. In this serene environ­
ment he probably never thought of Coras,
whom he had met thirty-five years earlier
while minister to France.
Coras, on the other hand, born in Smyrna to a family of rich merchants, abandoned the mercantile pursuits, and in 1785 settled as a doctor in Paris. His love for the classics and his insatiable urge for literary research
made him one of the most renowned Hellen­ists of his time and one whose reputation has been preserved. Not only did he publish many learned translations of the ancient Greek writers in French as well as in modern Greek, but also became the valu­table "teacher" of the Greek nation then
smarting under the Turkish yoke for more than three hundred years. As a matter of fact, he is the father of... (purist)
version of modern Greek that links our language to its classical roots. It is a language that he had evolved during the Hellenistic period, about the time of Christ. Because of all this, contemporary history has elevated him to the status of...

In July of 1823, the learned teacher sent a letter to the sage of Monticello written in French that would come to be very close to his heart. The Greek War of Independence
strange sounding Greek name “Ypsilanti”, then in the news, was given to a town on the American frontier in the territory of Michi­ gan.

Two weeks later the New York Commercial Advertiser editorially commented on the American people’s support of Greek freedom. "This portion of the Globe, always intensely interesting to the scholar, the artist and the antiquarian, becomes stranger and more thrilling as it absorbs the mind . . . The Greeks have the strongest and tenderest claims upon our sympathies."

Interest heightened, however, when the New York press in February, 1822, reported that "the Greeks of Monroe's order published a Paris paper to that of the United States, and have elected their president, sen­ tors and representatives." This was impor­ tant news at a time when the government in Washington was hastening to recognize the South American Republics, for fear the Holy Alliance of Europe would interfere in Latin America and extend its doctrines and despotic system to the New World.

WASHINGTON VOICES AMERICAN EXCITEMENT

Canarsie attacked and defended the Ottoman fleet at Chios. This naval exploit was the first spectacular news that reached the shores of America in June 1822. And subsequent news directed the American public to seek ways and means to support the cause of Greek freedom. Voicing popular American sentiment feeling in 1822, President James Monroe registered in the U.S. Congress the first official expression "in favor of Greek liberties", passed by a majority of a sov­ ereign state. The President of the United States stressed: Superior skill and re­ finement in arts, heroic gaiety in action, disinter­ ested patriotism and devotion in favor of public liberty . . ., these examples could not have left the American people indifferent to the fate of a people, who, numbering less than a million souls were fighting not only against the superior forces of the Ottoman Empire but also had faced the opposition of the despotic powers in Europe." In this same message to Congress, Monroe concluded his reference to Greece saying: "A nation with such a history, such a struggle, such a cause, is diameter to us, the Americans of Greek descent, have indeed the best of two very worthwhile worlds.

NEW YORK STATE AND THE WAR OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE: 1821 to 1830

(Prof. Charilaos Lagoudakis)

The 150th anniversary of Greek independ­ ence includes among its illustrious volun­ teers the "Greek fever" that spread throughout the United States during the decade from 1821 to 1830. And it was led by those who themselves fled from Ottoman rule. The State of New York is foremost in the Union that can tell the story of the reaction of the American people, who, numbering less than a million souls were fighting not only against the superior forces of the Ottoman Empire but also had faced the opposition of the despotic powers in Europe."

NEW YORK'S CAPITAL UNFURLS THE BANNER

The capital of New York is on record as the first city to translate American sympathy for Greece into practical assistance. In 1823, when the Greek exiles were still New York's merchant John Kane, wrote to his friend, "we are all imbued with the patriotic address to your country."

NEW YORK TOWNS NAMED "GREEK" AND "NAVARINO"

American concern for Greece was carved on the American frontier. In 1822, the New York legislature gave the name "Greece" to a township as a token of American hope for an independent Greece. Three years later New Yorkers were jubilant over the Battle of Navarino, which brought victory to the Greeks on October 2, 1827. The news of Nav­ arino's victory made Manhattan and other smaller towns like Hudson, Sag Harbor, Monticello, Ludlowsville, Blaefield, Victor, Gallipolis and others

The New York Commercial Advertiser re­ ported that "we cannot keep record of the number of towns on this side of the country; it is sufficient to say that the feeling for Greece is universal." Even the town Bainsford, Niagara, which was at the time needed relief, joined the Greek cause. The Albany Argus wrote: "Our hearts are sensitive to the sufferings of the Greeks at 6,000 miles distance.

FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK'S FRONTIER

The philhellenic activity in New York's frontier towns spread the "Greek fever" spread. Rochester was a little frontier town of the Empire State. Its chief citizen, James K. Guernsey, with his fellow townsman the signal on Greece with these prophetic words: "It is not visionary cour­ age to give aid to Greece; the war of the United States may terminate the con­ test, and that we shall soon hail the Greeks as an emancipated, independent and happy people . . ." And reminded them that Greece "is the seat of Science and of Arts."

The response was prompt. A large meeting was held at Christopher's Mansion, on the corner lot on New Main and Ohio streets for $200, and offered this proceed for the in­ habitants of Chios. This gesture was carried a step further. In recognition of the "un­ daunted spirit with which the people of the Island of Chios withstood the massacres that
shocked the town. Rochester named one of its streets CHIOS. This little frontier town then had problems of its own. The people were so taken aback by the news of the Greek revolution that they had no way of getting the needed money, but within a short three months the Rochester Greek Fund had a round figure of $3,500—a considerable amount for a little American town 157 years ago.

How did Rochester raise its Greek Fund? Daniel Penfield can tell the whole story of the development of the "fine fat ox," which was offered to the Greek cause. He proclaimed that his ox "would be sold for $5,000" and given not a morsel to the "choicest portions." Penfield garlanded his ox with evergreens and decorated its flesh with ribbons and led it through the streets of Rochester, preceded by a band of music. He carved the "illustrious ox" that was slaughtered for Greece. (Jenny March Parker, who wrote the History of Rochester, doubts if the beast would go down to posterity!)

NEW YORK TOPS ALL AMERICAN CITIES IN THE GREEK CAUSE.

No other American city did as much as New York City for Greek independence, although Boston and Philadelphia could also show a plan to send aid. New York would be the match in any European city. Seventy distinguished Americans were elected to form the Greek Union, New York. They held a meeting on December 3, 1823, at the Totline Coffee House corner of Wall and Water Streets. Under the chairmanship of William Bayard, whose family produced public leaders, statesmen and jurists, during the 18th and 19th centuries. The purpose of the meeting was to adopt resolutions to render every possible aid toward the promotion of their (Greek) emancipation. The meeting was to adopt resolutions "to render every possible aid toward the promotion of their (Greek) emancipation. The resolution said: "It is the will of Almighty God that one of the West Statesmen, Washington to recognize the independence of Greece amid the glory, and if we did not sympathize in her misfortunes and rejoice that she is at length free, as we have done in American manifestations favoring the cause of Greece. They organized a young men's ball and a petition to Congress to recognize the independence of Greece and armed New Yorkers were ready to march in defense of the Greeks."

The first acts of the New York Greek Committee in the Greek cause were their men's ball and a petition to Congress to render every possible aid to the promotion of the (Greek) emancipation. The petition was signed by 414 persons, and the resolution said: "That the Greeks, mother of our country, should be strangers to those generous and liberal and magnanimous sentiments which are the characteristic of the American republic."

The wealthy youth of New York had their own way of raising funds for the liberation of Greece. They organized a young men's ball for $10,000 in aid of the Greeks. It was held at the elegant room of Washington Hall, which was decorated with American and Greek banners in memory of the American victory at New Orleans. The proceeds from the fifty dollars ticket went to the New York Greek Committee.

MARKO BOZZARIS, AND NEW YORK'S POETS

When New York poet James Gates Fernald published his "Ode on the Emancipation of Greece" on July 25, 1821, the youth of America had a slogan: "Greeks arise, be free. Arma for Liberty..." This poem was inspired by Rigas Ferere of Greece, and the word "Greece" became a popular name in America, but Marko Bozzaris was made prominent in American literature by New York's poet John Henry Hobart, the Bishop of the Episcopal Church. This poem was first published in the New York Review and Athenaeum Magazine in June 1825. Hobart's "Marko Bozzaris" was one of the best American poems in the 18th century—"Near the site of the battle of Platea (479 B.C.) where the Greeks under Pausanias defeated the great Persian army (not far from Marathon), exclaiming to his small band, fell in the Ottoman's camp (August 20, 1823) Here Bozzaris died. Hobart met him in an inscribed monument to victory: 'To die for liberty is a pleasure, not a pain', were his last words.
March 29, 1971

a poem that the next two generations of American boys and girls learnt by heart at school. Theodore Roosevelt had to recite the poem at a reception in the White House. Halleck may not have known Greece.

Farmer for his poem concerning for serve as the Captain's clerk. Several to sail for Greece with the frigate. Four of the voyage to Greece. "Hope", the Greek frigate, as we hope, good service to the cause, the so-called "Magdalen" may reflect also the desire of Edgar Allen Poe who had an, how far will be for Greece but in any case the poem portrays the first American who went to fight and die in Greece. "Magdalen", a child of a New York family, George Jarvis, who left for Greece on March 12, 1822, long before Lord Byron, to fight in freedom and in Greece on August 11, 1821. Halleck may have not known of George Jarvis when he wrote this poem:

In Greece, the brave heart's Holy Land
Its soldier-song the biple songs;
And pays the loss of the land;
And wafted by the sea wind's wings.
To bear me where, or lost or won
Or in life or death, a glorious home.

And find in Valor's tent or tomb,
In the conclusion of the late Professor Edward Said, "In the end, the Greeks to attain independence. The New York Greek Committee, which read: 

For, popular feeling in America was on the side of Daniel Webster, who most eloquently voiced this sentiment, when he declared in the U.S. Congress: "We must avail ourselves of the Greek Revolution to make our protest against the doctrines of the Allied Powers, both as they are laid down in principle and as they are applied in practice."

Therefore, a grand reason in the conclusion of the late Professor Edward Said, Mead Earle of Columbia University, who wrote: "American sympathy with the cause of Greece did not die with the birth of the Greek Kingdom...Philippines has come to stay...For over a century it has colors and theme in public opinion concerning the Near East."

[From American Opinion, July-August 1970]

GEORGE PAPADOPOULOS AND THE GREEKS

To understand Greek Premier George Papadopoulos—one of the men that his and our fathers fought and died for. He was born on March 12, 1822, long before Lord Byron, to fight in freedom and in Greece on August 11, 1821. "Hope", the Greek frigate, as we hope, good service to the cause, the so-called "Magdalen" may reflect also the desire of Edgar Allen Poe who had an, how far will be for Greece but in any case the poem portrays the first American who went to fight and die in Greece. "Magdalen", a child of a New York family, George Jarvis, who left for Greece on March 12, 1822, long before Lord Byron, to fight in freedom and in Greece on August 11, 1821. Halleck may have not known of George Jarvis when he wrote this poem:

In Greece, the brave heart's Holy Land
Its soldier-song the biple songs;
And pays the loss of the land;
And wafted by the sea wind's wings.
To bear me where, or lost or won
Or in life or death, a glorious home.

And find in Valor's tent or tomb,

American concern for HOPE and the LIBERATOR became the subject for poetry. 4 "Hope" reached

4 Halleck asked that the "reader will have the kindness to press that he died there"—that is, in Greece, as did George Patrick.

5 In a poetry competition, Grenville Mellen won first prize for his poem Our Chronicle of '38 and the second prize went to Dr. Henry T. Pardee for his poem The Wars of Modern Greece. The competition was held in Boston in 1827.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

Mr. Sheehan closes his article with a call for a congressional inquiry into the war crimes question. Twenty-one Members of Congress have already cospon­
dored House Joint Resolution 383, which calls for just such an investigation. I urge the Rules Committee to take speedy and favorable action on that resolution.

In the meantime, I commend Mr. Sheehan's article which follows to the attention of all those in the Congress who are considering our Nation's policies abroad, both past and future:

SHOULD WE HAVE WAR CRIME TRIALS?

"The tragic story of Vietnam is not, in truth, a tale of malevolent men bent upon conquest for personal gain or imperial glory. It is the story of our own behavior; our big money-to hell with the people.

... '"The question, 'Is the accusation glib?'... "4. What has Papadopoulos done? First, and perhaps most important, he has saved Greece from a Communist takeover in 1967. In the six months, a month, it might have been too late. But he did not wait. And, after becom­
ing Prime Minister, he rounds up Communist leaders,.pretty much along with the rest. These were no idealists or parlor pinks—they were hard-core Reds, hardened by murder and prison terms for mass murder and atrocities before being released by Papandreou, Premier Papadopoulos, and the Free World. And, since the April 21 Revolution, and contrary to Communist propaganda, not one drop of blood has been shed by the Government.

In the meantime, I commend Mr. Sheehan's article which follows to the attention of all those in the Congress who are considering our Nation's policies abroad, both past and future:

WAR CRIMES IN VIETNAM

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, the March 28, 1971 New York Times Book Review carried as its lead article a lengthy analysis by Neil Sheehan on the question of war crimes in Vietnam and the responsibility to it. The article is based on 33 books published in this country in the recent past, including sev­

eral reports and hearings from various U.S. Senate committees. Mr. Sheehan is representative of the growing body of liter­

erature on the causes and consequences of our involvement in the bitter, unend­

ning conflict in Indochina. It is a disturbing and highly significant work. It comes at a time when people all over the coun­

try are beginning to pay increasingly close attention to a problem which here­

tofore seemed too awful and too far from the American scene.

Mr. Speaker, this question can no longer be ignored. Our perceptions of the Indochina war have changed rad­

ically since the early 1960's, and we must continue to evolve until we face squarely the full implications of our na­

tional war policy. As Mr. Sheehan says:

The more perspective we gain on our be­

havior, the uglier our conduct appears. As Mr. Sheehan says:

first it had seemed unfortunate and sad; we were caught in the quicksand of Indochina. They conduct had appeared stupid and cruel, and the quagmire was of our own mak­

ing, the Vietnamese were the victims and we were the executioners. Now we're finding out that we may have had more to do as cruel and stubborn warriors, but as criminals. We are conditioned as a nation to believe that our enemies are criminals. Certainly the enemy in Indochina has per­

petrated crimes. The enemy's war crimes, however, will not wash us clean if we too are war criminals.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

8495

presently, a lot of the men in Saigon and Washington who were directing the war didn’t read those laws either or if they did, they interpreted them rather loosely. We are now examining our behavior in Vietnam in the light of these laws. Mark Sacharoff, an assistant professor of law at George Washington University, collected our work together into this bibliographic. By this simple act he has significantly weaked the moral and legal precept. If you look at the) factual only a fraction of the information assembled here about what happened in Vietn­an amidce of the war, in particular the supposed crimes made by The American Air Force. Although, I have known his Air Force and respect them. There are thus grounds for believing him or through other means,” and he fails to take action to stop them. President John­ f, and other military officials, have been advertising made by the Nuremberg and Tokyo war crimes Tribunal. These laws say that all is not fair in war, that there are limits to what bellic­some and quagmire was of our own making, the Viet­namese were the victims and we were the aggressors, with his life. The war crimes being the victims and the criminal civilians ordered or condoned by American leaders during the Vietnam War. Many of my generation were not aware of the evidence presented in this bibliography, and compare that evidence to the laws of war, the probable answer is, No. And Presid­ent Richard Milhous Nixon, may well be guilty of a war crime.”

One saw the substance all the time in Vietnam in the bombing and shelling of the peasant hamlets. In November, 1965, I found five fishing hamlets on the coast of Quang­nai Province in central Vietnam, not far from Mylai, which had been ravaged over the previous two months by the five-inch guns of United States Navy destroyers and by American and South Vietnamese fighter-bombers. The local Vietnamese officials told me that at least 184 civilians had been killed. After hearing me among the ruins, I concluded that a reason­able estimate might run as high as 600 dead. American Army officers working in the prov­inces would not acknowledge resistance to the Vietcong guerrillas in the hamlets had offered was suiper fire. The hamlets and all the villagers inhabiting had been destroyed just because the Vietcong were present. I dis­covered that another 10 hamlets in the prov­inces, a day of interrogating the suriving 28 others severely damaged, all for like reasons.

Making the peasants pay so dearly for the presence of guerrillas in their hamlets, re­fraining from giving the hamlet a better life, in the Vietcong, seemed unnecessarily brutal and politically counter-productive to me, alienating the peasants from their government, and breaking their will. At the same time, more soldiers were being drafted and the peasants were.”

March 29, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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tary attrition, the body count, and by population.

altering their peasantry in which the guerrillas swam.

can military headquarters in the peasantry provide; you reversed Mao protecting the livestock and the homes of the peasantry, were the sort of pharisaic prattle you hear from many American institutions.

must be mistaken. (General Electric had fixing.) No one was fooling himself when he heard from many American institutions.

were stratagems to avoid responsibility, humanized into grid coordinates on a map. Those other formalities, like “pre-planned airstrikes” and elaborate restrictions that surrounded the occupation. The intervention was, rather, under­taken for reasons of domestic politics and foreign policy, to avoid the repercussions at home and to achieve a position of power and influence for the United States in Southeast Asia.

Moreover, as the literature in Sacharoff’s bibliography amply documents, the use of the aerial war was a radical and important change in South Vietnam from the previous two wars. Air power, and artillery as a corollary weapon, were directed by an occupying power, the United States, at the civilian population in the rural areas of the country under occupation. The targets of the bombs and shells were the combatants themselves, because it was believed that their existence was important to the enemy. Air Power became an essential instrument of war to empty the countryside.

I asked, “Because it’s not healthy out there. We’re shelling the hell out of them,” he said.

By 1967, this policy of unrestricted air and artillery bombardments had been orchestrated with search and destroy operations by ground troops, B-52 strikes, and crop destruction with chemical herbicides into a strategy that was progressively laying waste much of the countryside. The question of whether herbicides were dumped on the landscape to avoid responsibility that modernization is not minimized by “military necessity.” In short, if you can demonstrate that a de­struction wrought by American air raids was not specifically forbidden by the laws of war, you em­ploy them.

Although the North Vietnamese may not have made the war a sensible enterprise, I am suggesting that the war’s impact upon the Vietnamese might have been more merciful.

In Vietnam, however, the most advanced authority on military tactics and the law of war is not minimized by “military necessity.” In short, if you can demonstrate that a destruction wrought by American air raids was not specifically forbidden by the laws of war, you employ them.

Although the mere act of war-power in South Vietnam is to compare the unrestricted bombing in the south with the elaborate restrictions that surrounded the air campaign against North Vietnam.

Extensive bombing of North Vietnam was to be surgical and involved small and im­portant change in South Vietnam from the previous two wars. Air power, and artillery as a corollary weapon, were directed by an occupying power, the United States, at the civilian population in the rural areas of the country under occupation. The targets of the bombs and shells were the combatants themselves, because it was believed that their existence was important to the enemy. Air Power became an essential instrument of war to empty the countryside. One key to understanding this use of air-power in South Vietnam is to compare the unrestricted bombing in the south with the elaborately restricted that surrounded the air campaign against North Vietnam.

Although the North Vietnamese may not have believed it, in the North a conscious effort was made to bomb only military, and what limited industrial targets that were available to weigh probable civilian casualties against the military advantages to be gained from a particular objective. Much of the air campaign against the North was to be sure, political rather than military. It sought to intimidate the North Vietnamese population into submission from the South and taking the Vietcong guerrillas along with them. And undoubtedly the re­sistance to this concept was the source of the unfavorable publicity that would result from severe civilian casualties in the North.

One important measure taken was made to avoid them through sharp understanding the very different motives that lay be­hind the bombing in South Vietnam and the thinner acceptance of great civilian suffering. When Harrison Salisbury, an assistant man­aging editor of The New Yorker, visited North Vietnam in December, 1969, to write
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

hands. This prohibition applies not only to murder, torture, corporal punishment, mutilation and medical or scientific experimentation on the body of a protected person, but also to any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents.

"Pillage is prohibited. "The measure of permissible devastation is found in the strict necessities of war," it says. "Devastation as an end in itself or as a separate measure of war [italics added] is not sanctioned by the law of war."

The adoption of devastation as a basic element of war can only be attributed to American leaders into which may be related war crimes against South Vietnamese civilians. A collection of evidence received at the time the Vietcong was freed to evacuate the cities indicates that a belligerent power has, in so far as it is able, to care for the victims of war.

"The wounded and the sick, as well as the infirm, and expectant mothers, shall be the object of particular protection and respect. As far as military considerations allow, each party to the conflict shall facilitate the steps taken to search for the killed and wounded, to assist the shipwrecked and other persons exposed to grave danger, and to protect them against pillage and murder."

The consignment of Vietnamese civilians wounded to provincial hospitals that were little better than charnel houses has been a national scandal for the United States. The reports of the Kennedy Subcommittee describe the scenes of two wounded to a bed, no sheets or mattresses, no showers, filthy toilets, open sewers and swarms of flies spreading infection. In contrast the United States military hospitals are models of medical science. Given the wide publicity the deplorable conditions in these Vietnamese hospitals, the United States Army has been for three years from 1965 through 1967. You will think this is a lot of money, until he tells you the cost of the air operations over the same period.

What about a relationship between the use of airpower and artillery in South Vietnam and the garden variety war crimes that many of the books in this bibliography attribute to "military acts"? The Vietnamese are under the impression that a belligerent power has a duty, in so far as it is able, to care for the victims of war.

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cannot be held responsible as a body, because many Congressmen voted funds merely to ensure that American soldiers have an adequate diet, as did Telford Taylor, a muckruck Democrat, remarks that though good intentions may be mitigating circumstances, they do not negate the fact of a crime, if one occurred.

Taken to its logical end, the Hoopes argument also means that the Americans were responsible for the actual conduct of the war, if so, then the adult majorities of Japan and Germany are responsible for the war crimes. They applauded the beginning of World War II. And if everyone is responsible, of course no one is responsible for the war crimes in which some pro­claimed statesmen did not exhibit. If the generals did commit war crimes in Vietnam, they did so with the knowledge and consent of the civilians. If seeking to pacify with the fire and the sword of the 20th-century, airplanes and howitzers, constituted a war crime, then the civilians helped to induce this crime by denying the generals sufficient troops to garrison the countryside.

President Johnson and his closest advisers, Robert S. McNamara, Walt W. Rostow, and Dean Rusk, directed the unfolding of the conflict. Just as President Johnson and his secre­tary of defense and others now do. The military actions almost always played a subordinate role. Mr. McNam­ara, for example, supervised the planning and the implementation of the President's policies as the chief of a European General Staff, would have done. In 1965 he often said, "Whoever the military can do, we cannot do." He had no criminal intent, of course. What he meant was that he planned to expend ten billion dollars or more on nonmilitary means instead of trading the lives of five American infantrymen for the same job. But when the bombs were targeted on civilians, Mr. McNa­mara had not to say that the generals would be absolved of re­ponsibility, only that the highest, and therefore the latest, responsibility does not rest with them.

For precisely this reason, one cannot ex­pect the Nixon Administration, of its own accord, to institute any meaningful inquiry into war crimes. Mr. Nixon is using the same airpower tactics in Laos and Cambodia that his predecessors employed in Vietnam. His strategy of Vietnamization is even more dependent upon the unrestricted use of airpower than Mr. Johnson's. Mr. Nixon has also sensed even more keenly the polit­ical convenience of this weapon. He has cal­culated that it will not worry much about the dead, or about their age or sex, so long as the bodies are far enough away from power centers. The television crews can't get to them too often and so long as they are, most impor­tant of all, not American.

The Kennedy Administration estimates that civilian casualties in Laos, which has a popula­tion of only three million, are now exceed­ing 30,000 a year, including more than 10,000 dead. Many of these casualties are attribut­able to American bombs. Classified military documents specifically talk about bombing villages in Communist-held areas "to deprive the enemy of the population resource." No one knows how many Vietnamese civilians are being killed in Cambodia, where the same kind of air­attacks are taking place. The Kennedy Sub­committee estimates that now about a million and a half refugees in Cambodia out of a population of 8.5 million and that civi­lian casualties are running in the tens of thousands a year.

When I asked a responsible official at the State Department about the refugees he said he didn't know how many there were. In the face of a public witchhunt that could come from the left over the war crimes issue if responsi­bility for the Wilson-Acheson evacuation of a section of purported eyewitness accounts of atrocities in Vietnam, "Conversations with American POWs who escaped from the Cambodian jungle haven't been compiling them," he said. "We're de­pendent on their statistics and they don't keep careful statistics on anything." Really, that's what he said. The new American soldier doesn't have a country to lose, and he specifically marked for civilian medical re­lief.

Yet the cleansing of the nation's con­science and the future conduct of the most powerful country in the world towards the weaker people of the globe demands that if the United States in­sists upon such diabolical acts, it should not be permitted to engage in such acts without investigating them, as the United States has itself a violation of the Nuremberg Principles forbidding wars of aggression. There is no appetite in the United States for such an inquiry in Congress now, but attitudes may change as the full im­pact of the issue becomes apparent.

If Congress fails to undertake an inquiry that carries the authority of the nation, then hypocrisy will be added to our sins. The Nuremberg judgments upon such diabolical Nazi crimes as the extermination of the Jews will still stand as a monument to interna­tional law. Every legal scholar has pointed out that nothing the United States has per­petrated approaches the satanic evil of Hitler's extermination camps. The Nazis were in a class by themselves.

But the other, lesser judgments at Nurem­berg and verdicts at the Tokyo Tribunal, will become what many said they were at the time—the pronouncements of victors over vanquished. We ought to remember that, at the Tokyo Tribunal, the United States went so far as to establish the legal precedent that any member of a Cabinet who learns of war crimes, and subsequently re­ mains in that Government acquires responsi­bility for those crimes. Under our own criteria, therefore, C. V. Freeman, the Sec­retary of Agriculture, and Mr. Johnson, could acquire responsibility for war crimes in Vietnam.

I have been discussing with a Japa­nese friend the condemnation of General Yamashita for the death of more than 25,000 noncombatants in the Philippines, he re­marked: "We Japanese have never had the victory.Quite the opposite. The laws of war do not apply to the war in Vietnam, as they do not apply to the war in Korea. We ought to remember that."

History shows that men who decide for war, as the Japanese militarists did, cannot demand mercy for themselves. The resort to force is the ultimate act. It is playing God. Those who try force cannot afford to fail. I do not mean to suggest that men should be free to attempt anything in war to ensure victory. I mean that the resort to war can set in motion a series of events that lead to the ultimate victory. And that imposes a unique burden upon those responsi­ble. This will sound cynical to many, but if the Johnson Administration had won the war in Vietnam, the United States might be blamed for war crimes among the physical and human ruins of Indochina. Evidence of murder and torture is being hidden, suppressed, and even clothed in the shroud of success. The resort to force has failed, however, and that failure is all the more tragic because the United States is the most powerful country in the world.

March 29, 1971
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

1971 Congressional Record, p. 6596, raises a number of challenging questions but fails to prove the proposition that an end to the draft would have a deleterious effect upon the quality and attitudes of America's career officer corps. A careful examination of the concerns raised in the article, compared with data cited in the Gates Commission Report, suggests that a volunteer army is a more satisfactory response to these questions than either extension of the current system or draft reform.

The authors of "ROTC, Mylai, and the Voluntary Army," in the Spring 1971 issue of Foreign Policy, repeated in the March 15, 1972, Washington Post, suggest that ROTC is under attack on a number of campuses, and they express the fear that the reduction in the number of ROTC cadets might result in a dramatic increase in the number of officers drawn from the service academies and the enlisted ranks whose attitudes would have an unsettling effect on both domestic and world policies. There follows a series of tables which indicate varying differences of opinion among academy, ROTC, and non-ROTC respondents. The difficulty with this opening section is that the fears expressed concerning ROTC are groundless and much of the data relating to student attitudes are inconclusive or irrelevant.

As to whether attacks on ROTC will result in its demise, Senator Cranston in the March 14 edition of the Washington Post observes that "there are today more students and college graduates desiring ROTC programs than there are spaces or units available." He further notes that while more than 50 colleges and universities are now actively interested in initiating their own ROTC program, some of the 12 colleges which recently dropped ROTC are inquiring about reestablishing their programs.

The related concern that ROTC might be officially terminated is equally unfounded No Congressional sponsors of the volunteer army favor abolition of ROTC, rather they support its expansion. And the Gates Commission contends that instead of causing a constantly diminishing supply of college trained officers (whose more liberal and circumspect outlook the authors admire in comparison with service academy alumni) the volunteer army promises a steadily increasing number of college graduates in both the ROTC and OCS programs.

TABLE 6-11—ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICER REQUIREMENTS AND POTENTIAL SUPPLY IN AN ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE

(2,500,000-man force level)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal year</th>
<th>Academy +</th>
<th>Scholarship</th>
<th>Non Scholar-</th>
<th>College</th>
<th>Non College</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Estimated surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<td>1972</td>
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<td>3,100</td>
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<td>1973</td>
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<td>1974</td>
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<td>1976</td>
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<td>1977</td>
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<td>1978</td>
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<tr>
<td>1979</td>
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<td>6,500</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Assumes approximately 10% of officer entrants will be non-scholarship graduates.
2 Includes mostly direct appointments and entrants from special commissioning programs.
3 Assumes an increase in current Army plans of 6,000 (original 3,500 were assumed to be included).
4 Assumes an increase in current Army plans of 500 in 1973 and 1,000 thereafter.
5 Assumes the additional 1,000 ROTC scholarships are given to new cadets and are not included in ROTC projections (original 1,500 were assumed to be included).
6 Assumes growth in 1964 proportion of college graduates entering OCS in line with estimated growth in male college population adjusted for the war-induced decline in the rate estimated from ROTC.
7 Estimated proportion of draft-induced volunteers among 1964 entrants equals 59 percent.

If these projections are correct, the differences in attitude noted between academy personnel and ROTC graduates become more tabulated facts rather than arguments for continued conscription, since on the one hand, a positive correlation between the draft and the number and quality of ROTC applicants has not been established, and on the other hand, the Gates Commission figures indicate that the ROTC program will be retained as the major source of officers entering the armed services.

It may be argued that the Gates Commission figures obtain only during peace-time with an army of 2.6 million, but Pentagon figures indicate that the presence of the draft did not result in a significant increase in the number of college students joining ROTC during the escalation of the war in Indochina. For as the demand for officers accelerated, this percentage of officers supplied by ROTC to the army fell from 60.0% in 1965 to 28.1% in 1968. The actual number of program graduates between the two years was a minuscule increase of 200. In contrast, the percentage of officers provided by non-college graduate programs grew from 4.6% in 1965 to 29.3% in 1968. The numerical increase in this category between 1965 and 1968 was nearly 18,000. Thus the contention that the draft provides a "leavening" effect on the officer cadre of officer cadets and ROTC origin resulting in division between college and academy graduates to enter ROTC is disproven. For during the war, when one suspects the preference for being an officer as opposed to a draftee would be greatest, a minimal increase in the number of ROTC candidates occurred.

The polls conducted by the authors do demonstrate a vast difference of attitude between the college liberal arts major and his military counterpart. By quoting one senior officer as complaining: "Lieut. Calley never would have become an officer if we were not so short-handed. Why are we short-handed? Because the bastards at Harvard wouldn't... step up to their responsibilities." The authors suggest that one way to allay their fears of a military officer corps would be to implement a highly selective draft of humanities majors charged with the duty of "learning" and "surveilling" the military. But this alternative is not likely to appeal to those who currently oppose the draft as an iniquitous infringement of personal liberties, nor to the military who would express some reluctance at accepting a draftee who had been selected for his incompatibility rather than his efficiency, and finally it would appeal least of all to the liberal arts graduate who might describe "step-up to your responsibilities" as working to end the war altogether, rather than making it more "humane" or palatable to either the Asian or American public.

In conclusion, the article fails to prove the convincing correlations between conscription and changes in officers' attitudes which would provide one reason for retaining the draft.

Thus, there would be no officers who are revolted by the atrocities committed in this war, and who have been active in bringing these issues to public attention. Col. Anthony B. Herbert brings charges against fellow officers "out of a sense of duty, the dictates of his conscience, love of country—and in the best interests of the Army" according to a Washington Post, March 15 story by Phillip D. Carter.

Ultimately, if the American military establishment exchanges its program of conscription as not going to be the draft motivated volunteers, of whom only 15% re-enlist, who control the threats, but rather must be a concerned and vigilant Congress and public.

ESSAY ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

HON. HASTINGS KEITH
OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 29, 1971

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, one of our Nation's most distinguished and respected diplomats, George Kennan, has published a thoughtful essay on Southern Africa in the January issue of Foreign Affairs.

Although I do not necessarily agree with some of Mr. Kennan's conclusions, I believe he has provided in this article a useful and exhaustive survey of the current situation in that area. In view...
of my longstanding interest in Portugal and the interest of many thousands of Portuguese Americans in my district, I would call particular attention to Mr. Kennan's treatment of the situation in Angola and Mozambique. In sharp contrast to the racist policies of South Africa, Kennan asserts, these Portuguese colonies are marked by a near total lack of discrimination.

He also notes the rapid change and development taking place in these territories. The number of primary school students, for example, has increased by about 800 percent in the last 15 years, and the secondary school population by as much as 850 percent. And, within the last 10 years, a university has been established in each of these territories.

In sum, although the Portuguese were late in instituting such reforms, considerable progress is now being made. Presumably, by the time the native peoples' aspirations for independence have reached full tide, a well-educated and relatively prosperous base for governing the new nations will have been established.

Mr. Speaker, I include the full text of Mr. Kennan's essay at this point in the RECORD.

HAZARDOUS COURSES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

(By George F. Kennan)

Stretching southward from the two great river systems of the Congo and the Zambezi to the confluence of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, roughly one-third of the southern third of the African continent, there lies a vast area, about two-thirds the size of the United States, which contains in its entirety one of the principal problem-children of the world community. Consisting largely of an arid central plateau, with lower coastal strips only partially suitable for human habitation, this region harbors a population of some 41,000,000, of whom, in approximate figures, 34,000,000 might be of black African origin, 4,500,000 of European, and the remainder of mixed or other blood. It is made up of three former colonies: Angola and Mozambique, under Portuguese influence in the north; and a British High Commission territory, predominantly dependent: Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana.

With the exception of the last-named entities, which make up only a small portion of the whole, there is no part of this area which has not been in recent years the subject of violent discontent, debate, protest and conflict in the United Nations and in world opinion; generally, Controversy has centered around the political situation existing between people of European origin and the black Africans who constitute everywhere the majority. This by no means suggests that in at least 90 percent of the entire white population of Africa, as against 11 percent of its Blacks, the white inhabitants are content with the status quo.

In the United Nations, there has been a small but steady increase in the number of African states to the settlement of the regions in which they are now residing. In these circumstances, the Portuguese territories were thought to be of a different order—greater in scale, emotionally more sensitive—than elsewhere in Africa.

This distinction notwithstanding, the demands of the international community, particularly as formulated by the senior bodies of the United Nations, have tended to be no different than those previously raised with relation to the African countries farther south. In neither case, in the case of the Portuguese territories, and the establishment everywhere of regimes which would be free of white dominance, or otherwise, from the black African majorities.

Elsewhere in Africa these demands have been generally ignored, save in South Africa. Aside from the three former High Commission territories, the controlling powers have resolutely refused to accept them, alleging that the latter nations are either historically, politically and culturally averse to any type of change, or that, in any event, the transition to an entirely new political order is beyond the capacity of the black populations, and requires the continuation or extension of white colonization and domination. Although this position has a certain surface plausibility, its fundamental flaw is that it overlooks the often acknowledged fact that the African people, despite their distinct racial characteristics and languages, are modern men who have, in the face of white domination and exploitation, not only shown great ingenuity in evading or evading, but in adapting themselves to Western systems of government, but also in developing their own systems of law and government, capable of being adapted to their own needs and local circumstances.

It must be remembered that the only rule that the Africans voluntarily submit themselves to is that of custom, which is the offspring of a long history of interaction with white society, and which has itself been shaped by the Africans themselves. The result is a situation in which African society is a veritable jumble of cultures and races each with its own distinctive customs and traditions, and each striving to adapt itself to the changing conditions of its environment.

In the face of this situation, the Portuguese authorities have been able to maintain a measure of control over their colonies, but this control is not without cost. The Portuguese have been forced to expend vast sums of money in order to maintain their grip on the African territories, and this has had a serious economic effect on the Portuguese economy. The Portuguese have also been forced to maintain a large army in the territories, and this has had a serious effect on the Portuguese economy.

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March 29, 1971

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

5801

regulations, they would not have been expected or permitted to occupy. The realization is steadily spreading, furthermore, among the ranks of political leaders, that a great modern economy such as that of South Africa cannot continue to be governed according to the old principles unless and until the majority of the population comes to command a strong purchasing power and can give proper dimensions to the consumers' market. In general, it may be said that there is a basic conflict between the theory developed at Pretoria now to constitute the ideological ideology of the régime, on the one hand, and the needs of a successful and rapidly expanding industrial economy, on the other, and that inability to contain that space of economic growth is continued, this conflict is bound to produce changes, and favorable ones, in the position of the nonwhite portions of the population.

Thirdly, it should be recognized that any sound and fair criticism of racial conditions in South Africa must bear in mind the position and interests not just of Whites and black Africans but also of the other races, namely the coloured Indians and the Cape Coloureds. It is by no means certain that their interests would be served by the sweepingly positive and more emotional of the foreign critics are prone.

Fourthly, the foreign observer has to bear in mind that while a relaxation or removal of the present racial régime would presumably benefit all nonwhite South Africans, it would solve by no means all of them. Those that would remain would be problems of great seriousness, and they may well argue that the obligations of the white community as a whole may have been the responsibility that some might be found in the problem of the native "homelands"—the rural areas in which the homelands afford no reason to hope that an absorption of the population into urban areas could be much accelerated under any other conceivable régime.

The foreign critic, therefore, in weighing South Africa's problems, has to remember that the question of racial discrimination and its consequences is far more complex and that there are, including a few of the most profound and bitter ones, that could be solved without the continuation of the continued enthusiastic commitment—and this means in many respects the leadership—of the white South African community on whose shoulders the responsibilities of government now rest. The two communities are mutually dependent in a way that the African and Blacks Africa never were; and the problems of neither can be solved by the destruction or permanent frustration of the other.

III

There is a sharp division of opinion among foreign observers and among well-informed South Africans, as to what are the probable underlying trends and possibilities in the political life of the Republic. Some feel that the country's economic and social potentialities are such as to make it possible for the continuation of the present rapid economic development and that a well-thought and informed friend of the black African population of South Africa could do well to avoid specific advice to the country. Some feel that the situation of the Western world, already suffers from a new and probably greater strain on those tendencies than is does extensive personal contact between oneself and the people of the country. Apartheid is some extent the reflection of this isolation. The reaction to the lead of the country, and the other. It is entirely possible that he is wrong.

However this may be, the main determinants of change will be and must be, as the author of the book has observed, the continuing and long-run need for the country to dominate official policy today. It is all right for him to use his influence, in a friendly way, to guide the South African to a reexamination of their own situation in a spirit of larger and more compassionate, less dominated by petty narrowmindedness, the spirit of fate that links them to their nonwhite fellow citizens, than the present one. He could do much more than a mere, to those who have the spirit of fate that links them to their nonwhite fellow citizens, than the present one. He could do much more than a mere, to those who have the spirit of fate that links them to their nonwhite fellow citizens, than the present one. He could do much more than a mere, to those who have the spirit of fate that links them to their nonwhite fellow citizens, than the present one. He could do much more than a mere, to those who have the spirit of fate that links them to their nonwhite fellow citizens, than the present one. He could do much more than a mere, to those who have the spirit of fate that links them to their nonwhite fellow citizens, than the present one. He could do much more than a mere, to those who have the spirit of fate that links them to their nonwhite fellow citizens, than the present one. He could do much more than a mere,
A relaxation of the present iron hand might open the way to a brighter period in South African history. It is possible that the present system might last to be the case. He is inclined to think that the white establishment in South Africa still has options more hopeful than that. But he must admit that the white and African areas have no reason for him to make assumptions. No changes in official South African policy will even be considered by the whites or the Africans, for the most part, of whom nearly all reside in the homelands tentatively marked as "homeland-Ovamboland by name-, which now enjoys fairly extensive rights under South African peoples. Those who know the world organization would declare that such an administration was better for than in the Republic proper. There is a bevy of other services-water development, soil research, pest control, public health, meteorological service, etc.-which are extended automatically to the territory in the South African state, and could be effectively provided by any other than a high-handed, and preferably contiguous, country.

Things are not ideal for the Ovambos, and particularly not for those who aspire to the vigorous and strident independence that played a role in public affairs outside their own territory. These, however, are a small minority. As for the remainder: it is difficult to believe that their lot will improve, or their capacities for self-government given more extensive scope for development, by any sort of U.N. administration. This narrows the problem, essentially, to that of the remaining 300,000 non-Whites in the territory who do not reside in the homelands tentatively marked out for them: most of them probably never will. They suffer indeed from all the restrictions, the administrative and social services would be somewhat less than in the Republic proper. If all that was involved in a South African withdrawal and a U.N. takeover was an alleviation of their situation in these respects, there might be much to be said for it, although the effect on the more fortunate Ovambos would still have to be considered. But one is obliged, regretfully, to conclude that it is not desirable and, as a result, to consider the possible positive but also the predictable negative consequences of such a turn of events.

In the event of a forced South African withdrawal, a majority, if not the existing white population of the territory could be expected to withdraw together. All existing administrative and social services would cease to exist. The railways are South African. Their rolling-stock, in its entirety, the property of the South African State Railways, would assuredly be removed. Without the railways, the great non-ferrous and diamond mines, employing a large proportion of the native population, would be closed down. In the case of the railways, it would be necessary at once to cease to function; it would be months before they could be reopened. Agriculture, too, would be affected. The territory's only significant port, Walvis Bay, the status of which as a complete South African colonial enclave has never been questioned, would remain under South African administration.

Worst of all, while it is possible to imagine other situations. Some scenarios are general, notably the Ovambos, administering themselves (albeit largely without money), it is possible to foresee other possibilities, for example, if a new administration, largely foreign, to take the place of the South African one. It is easy to believe that such an administration would follow more liberal policies and be subject to the status of the native than does the existing one. It is not easy to believe that it would provide much more extensive scope for development, and it would almost certainly be years before it could expect to restore to this vast territory all the wealth and resources which its owner and prosperity as it has now achieved.

One can understand the desire in U.N. circles to remove from South African control at least one area which can still be construed to be, an international responsibility. But one wonders whether the Portuguese presence in the territory ended in misunderstandings, confusion and reorientation. It could not be otherwise instead of continuing to press the South Africans to take a step which they will not take without adequate compensation, if any. If, when, only would be likely to have unfortunate consequences for the people of the country in the present organization of the territory anyway-would it not be better for a foreign administration, perhaps the first hand on conditions there and then to enter into normal contact with the South African authorities. All representatives of the Ovambos non-white portion of the South West Africa population; a continuation of the present threats and pressures will bring none at all. That support of the members of the Afro-African bloc, not to mention the closer, would not be easily had for such an approach is obvious; but this approach represents the most hopeful line of possible solution, the Western powers should support it.

The situation in the great Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique differs fundamentally from that prevailing in South and South West Africa in that the crucial issue here is not that of race. Members of the insurgent movement now operating against the Portuguese administration like to insist that Portuguese rule is really a concealed form of white supremacy; and such allegations find ready credence in the West, not that of the racial issue. This is not always the case. In these Portuguese territories affords much confirmation for such allegations. There have been no race conflicts in the past; and there are no doubt individual manifestations of it here and there today. That support of the members of the Afro-African bloc, not to mention Afro-African, circles. Neither the personal observations of a detached visitor nor the literature of unbiased observers who have addressed themselves to Portuguese affairs afford much confirmation for such allegations. There have been no race conflicts in the past; and there are no doubt individual manifestations of it here and there today; that support of the members of the Afro-African bloc, not to mention Afro-African, circles. Neither the personal observations of a detached visitor nor the literature of unbiased observers who have addressed themselves to Portuguese affairs afford much confirmation for such allegations. There have been no race conflicts in the past; and there are no doubt individual manifestations of it here and there today;
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

8503

March 29, 1971

that if one were able to have today in South Africa not only the legal basis but the living reality, that is, if one were able to have in the territories in the sense of internasional relationships, even the most sanguine liberal would have to admit that at least 80 percent of the problem of South African apartheid had been solved.

To say that the racial factor is not the issue is not to say that there are not other disparities and deficiencies in the Portuguese administration which have not been, and could not be, held up as a valid and serious and legitimate challenge. It is also not to say that the material and social situation of the populations in the territories is not unequal, or anywhere near equal, to that of the European and the mixed elements. The differences that exist in this respect are primarily the reflection of educational and economic, not racial, disparities. The average black African Angolan or Mozambiquan, starting as he does from a lower economic and social level, tends to get off the educational ladder—with a view to beginning to earn his living—at a lower point than the average youngster of European-Portuguese origin; and this finds its reflection in position and income. But this is a problem not for the Mozambiquan or the Angolan.

This disparity in living standards and social position is the real focal point of much of the criticism of the Portuguese administrations. The demand is, in reality, for a greater degree of social egalitarianism—for a curtailment of the privileges and absolute status of the few, most of whom happen to be European-Portuguese, and for a more rapid elevation of the poor, most of whom are black.

But this situation is now in a state of rapid evolution and change. This is not generally recognized. The numbers of the Portuguese administration in these territories make no bones of the fact that the armed challenge that has been met and have been confronted in recent years has stirred them, and, more importantly, has stirred the Lisbon authorities, to reforms and improvements that might otherwise have taken years to complete. Nowhere have the changes been more rapid and profound than in Angola. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent. In 1963, a university was established in Angola, where none existed before. The number of Portuguese and Angolan students in Angola has increased by some 500 percent in the last 15 years, and in the secondary school system by as much as 850 percent.

It is difficult, furthermore, to believe that a triumph of the present insurgent pressures would produce any more rapid progress in educational opportunities and living standards for the African. In both of these respects the Portuguese territories are already well ahead of most of the black-rulled countries of Africa. The existence of privileged elites, however, is an obstacle just of the white-rulled countries of Africa.

The reproach most commonly leveled against the Portuguese administrations of Angola and Mozambique—indeed against all the territories in the sense of an international relationship—can be no defense against this charge. The same will be true of those whose criticism comes from within the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories. And, as the issue of foreign policy is viewed as the most important and most urgent of the territories.

As things now stand, these two Portuguese territories serve— with their relatively tolerant racial policies, which set a standard between the north and south of the African continent. In the event of a removal of the territorial boundaries, even if only on limited portions of their territory, of the existing guerrilla-insurgent elements, the territories might indeed be able to play this role. Quite the contrary. Butterness, who has written about the violence of feeling being heightened on both sides. The area of South African control— which is still in the majority of the territories—certainly be geographically increased. Not only that but the fires of racial discrimination in South Africa itself would be importantly fed. The reactions there would say: "You see what comes of the attempt to pursue such policies? And, no wonder you pursue such policies. Did that save them? Is it not evident from their experience that they would have great difficulty in maintaining control? The policy of security in southern Africa generally is not race at all—that this is merely the pretext? What reason is there to suppose that more moderate and tolerant racial policies would have any effect in preserving us from the same sort of attack?" It is in this spirit, and under the influence of such arguments, that the South Africans would move to secure, if forced to, such areas in the countries of the black-rulled territories, as is the case of Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia, and Rhodesia. The Portuguese territories are no less than that but the territorial question in the Portuguese territories is no less than that but the territorial question in the Portuguese territories is no less than that but the territorial question in the Portuguese territories is no less than that but the territorial question in the Portuguese territories is no less than that but the territorial question in the Portuguese territories is no less than that but the territorial question in the Portuguese territories is no less than that but the territorial question in the Portuguese territories is no less than that. But these are subjective distinctions. They have no sanction, as yet, in any formal international
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 29, 1971

doing things in that part of the world which do not involve racial discrimination yet present new challenges and new racial elements or to any neighboring state. That they have found it possible in recent years to pursue an independent existence on the principle in intimate proximity to—in one instance even totally surrounded by—South Africa. In many respects the physical and social problems of these two categories of regions are similar. The example or the success of these independent political, economic, and social life, in these three countries, in a manner that poses no danger to South African interests, can have a significant effect on future South African attitudes and policies both in the homelands and elsewhere.

Yet there can be no doubt that the relentless pursuit of efforts to overthrow by military means all the so-called “white-rulled regimes” of the remainder of southern Africa will have negative repercussions in these countries to their neighbors and will jeopardize in many ways the achievements they already have to their credit. In a situation of great exasperation, they have based on this aspect for establishing themselves and developing their independence. In a situation of extreme military tension and political polarization these prospects will inevitably suffer.

The United States government and to some extent the Western governments have wisely recognized the danger and sterility of the movements that purport to solve the problems of South Africa by military violence. Yet the political positions these governments have taken are in a number of instances ones that could conceivably be satisfied only by the very violence they profess to oppose. These positions have been conceived, no doubt, primarily as gestures of goodwill and solidarity addressed to the peoples and regimes of the remainder of the African continent. But if this was the point, it may be considered now as having been accomplished, at least so far as the Westerners have been able to this point.

The exhibit opens on April 25, 1971, one of Dürer’s most important early drawings: Melencolia I (see illustration). This work has been described by the present Managing Editor of the International Dürer Society as “in a sense a spiritual self-portrait of Dürer.” In addition to its symbols of Melancholy as one of the four humors and Geometry as one of the seven liberal arts, the engraving reflects Dürer’s mental state of frustration not only with the limitations of his beloved discipline of art and geometry, but with the limitations of his own powers.

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Among Dürer’s prints are the Self-Portrait of 1493, one of Dürer’s most important early drawings: Adam and Eve, a study for the well-known engraving: the Holy Family, a study for the Feast of the Rose Gardiens altarpiece, commissioned by the German merchants in Venice and now in Prague.

Prints in the exhibition, chiefly engravings and woodcuts, will include Melencolia I (see illustration). This work has been described by the present Managing Editor of the International Dürer Society as “in a sense a spiritual self-portrait of Dürer.” In addition to its symbols of Melancholy as one of the four humors and Geometry as one of the seven liberal arts, the engraving reflects Dürer’s mental state of frustration not only with the limitations of his beloved discipline of art and geometry, but with the limitations of his own powers.

The catalogue was edited by Charles Talbot, assistant professor at Yale University, and was the idea of Charles Talbot, an assistant professor at Yale University who received outstanding assistance from Gaillard F. Ravenel, a curator from the National Gallery of Art, and Jay Levenson, an affiliate of the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University. It will certainly be an exciting month at the Gallery during the exhibition and I encourage all to avail themselves of this opportunity.

I include the article as follows:

CALENDAR OF EVENTS, APRIL 1971

DÜRER IN AMERICAN: HIS GRAPhic WORK

The largest Dürer graphics exhibition ever held in the United States will open at the National Gallery on April 25, to remain on view through June 6. Marking the 500th anniversary of the artist’s birth, the exhibition will consist of 36 Dürer drawings from public and private American and Canadian collections, and a rare and fine early collection of prints from public collections in the United States. It will bring together for the first time all but two of the Dürer drawings in America. The exhibition will also include twoDürer’s Personality. Ger­

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DÜRER CATALOG

The catalogue Dürer in America: His Graphic Work, published by the National Gallery, will have an extensive publication on the artist and his work, with extensive treatments of all drawings in the exhibition, summaries of the Dürer graphic market, and a major and comprehensive catalogue for the exhibition material. A hard-cover edition will be published by the National Gallery of Art, New York, in April 1971, one of the finest graphics exhibitions ever held in the United States. It will bring together for the first time all but two of the Dürer drawings in America. The catalogue will also be available with the exhibition.

DÜRER AND TOURS ON DÜRER EXHIBITION

In connection with the Dürer exhibition, a series of four Sunday lectures by distinguished scholars will begin the opening day of the exhibition. Wolfgang Stechow, the 1971 Kress Professor in Residence at the National Gallery of Art, will speak on April 25 on “Dürer and America.” He has also been invited to deliver the opening remarks on the Dürer exhibition in Nuremberg, the artist’s native city, in May.

The Education Department of the National Gallery of Art, for the month of April, 1971, will be devoted to the works and life of the famous fifteenth-century German artist Albrecht Dürer. The exhibit opens on April 25, 1971, one of Dürer’s most important early drawings: Melencolia I (see illustration). This work has been described by the present Managing Editor of the International Dürer Society as “in a sense a spiritual self-portrait of Dürer.” In addition to its symbols of Melancholy as one of the four humors and Geometry as one of the seven liberal arts, the engraving reflects Dürer’s mental state of frustration not only with the limitations of his beloved discipline of art and geometry, but with the limitations of his own powers.

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The Senate met at 9:45 a.m., and was called to order by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. Metcalf).

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

My voice shalt Thou hear in the morning, O Lord; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto Thee, and will look up—Psalms 5:3

And now as we return to the vexing problems of state we beseech Thee, O Lord, to empower Thy servants with hearts aflame for Thee and minds illumined by Thy wisdom. Give them eyes to see the distant scene and a faith in the things that abide all our earthly years. We pray that Thou wilt direct and control all that they design or do or say. And when evening comes give them a good conscience, a quiet mind, and peace at the last. In the name of Him who gave Himself for others. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, March 29, 1971, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore, Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 55) to provide a temporary extension of certain provisions of law relating to interest rates and cost-of-living stabilization.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (S.J. Res. 55) to provide a temporary extension of certain provisions of law relating to interest rates and cost-of-living stabilization, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, March 30, 1971, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S.J. Res. 55) to provide a temporary extension of certain provisions of law relating to interest rates and cost-of-living stabilization.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore, Without objection, it is so ordered.

BYELORUSSIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, on March 25, we recognized the courageous and nationalistic spirit of the Byelorussian people on their 53d observance of Byelorussian Independence Day. The free world should take note of these people who every day pray and hope for freedom from the constant terror of communism. The short term of Byelorussian freedom from 1918 to 1921 has since been followed by a long and bitter Communist rule. This lunge for liberty has not been forgotten by the Byelorussians and will not be ignored by the United States.

Byelorussia emerged as an independent nation during the turmoil of the Bolshevik Revolution. An example of Byelorussia’s desire for self-determination was powerfully stated in an excerpt from the Second Constitutional Decree of March 9, 1918:

After three and one-half centuries of slavery, the Byelorussian people proclaim to the entire world that they are living and will live.

This statement certainly has survived within the hearts of the Byelorussian people at this hour. They will never give up hope, and the United States will never let that hope down.

Every possible means of assistance will be furnished by the United States, as well as the United Nations, to work toward a lasting era of freedom in the future for this captive nation. The short term of Byelorussian independence beginning on March 25, 53 years ago, will be a symbol revealing what these captive people are struggling for. Freedom is waiting to be unleashed in Byelorussia. The thirst for freedom and will continue to live in Byelorussia.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, under the previous order, I ask that the Senator from Maine (Mr. Muskie) be recognized.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maine (Mr. Muskie) is recognized for 15 minutes.

The remarks of Mr. Muskie will be introduced S. 1408 are printed in the Record under Bills and Joint Resolutions Introduced.

SILENT VIETNAM

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, the United States has paid a heavy price for its involvement in the war in Indochina. Thousands of lives have been lost, priceless resources have been squandered, and public morale has suffered a crushing blow.

Yet the toll which this war has exacted on the countries of South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia has been far more savage, infinitely most costly.

Our obsession with the body count method of measuring the progress of this war has led us to the indiscriminate bombing of the countryside and the wasteful destruction of its people and resources.

The number of people driven from their homes has soared. The number of bodies maimed by bombings and the use of chemical weapons reaches into the many thousands.

And the countryside itself has been stripped of its vegetation and wildlife. The chances are great that the delicate ecological balance has been irreparably upset, and that the social structure built upon this balance has been destroyed.

In the March 6 issue of Look magazine, Orville Schell, codirector of the Bay Area Institute, has provided a detailed examination of the horrors of the “ecocide” which the war has brought to Vietnam. I ask unanimous consent that this article, entitled “Silent Vietnam,” be printed in the Record at this point.

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

SILENT VIETNAM

(By Orville Schell, Jr.)

The gradual dismemberment of Indochinese society has become a fact of life. Learned at first with disbelief and horror, and then integrated into the routines of our everyday