MRS. STEVE TULLER, HERNOND, VA., MILITARY WIFE OF THE YEAR

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR., Mr. President, I am pleased to report to Congress and the American people on the selection of the Military Wife of the Year, Mrs. Steve Tuller of Herndon, Virginia. We are all aware of the many thousands of military wives who devote untold energies to civic and humanitarian programs while at the same time maintaining their homes and keeping the letters flowing to their husbands. They contribute much to maintaining the excellent morale of our Armed Forces, and all Americans owe them a great debt.

The annual award to the Military Wife of the Year was conceived by Art Linkletter and Wilson Harrell, president of Harrell International, Inc., and sponsored by Alfred J. Stokely, president of Stokely-Van Camp, Inc. The program, originally designed to bring entertainment to the wives and dependents of active-duty military personnel, was expanded to focus attention on the remarkable work military wives are doing to better community relations between the military and civilian population.

All women's clubs whose memberships are wives of active-duty Armed Forces personnel throughout the world are invited to submit nominations. Through a selection process, the field is then narrowed to five—representative of each of the five major military branches of the service.

The final judging is done by a panel of distinguished women at a formal dinner in Washington, D.C. On the evening of May 16, 1972, the panel of judges selected Mrs. Tuller as the Military Wife of the Year 1972.

The Washington Star of May 17 contains an announcement of the award ceremony, including a report of Mrs. Tuller's many activities and accomplishments.

I ask unanimous consent that the report be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

FOR PROGRESS IN SPACE—AMERICA INDEBTED TO DR. VON BRAUN

HON. JOE L. EVINS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, Mr. Speaker, the Nashville Banner in a recent editorial praised the great work of Dr. Wernher von Braun as a leader in space exploration by the United States on the occasion of Dr. von Braun's retirement from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to enter private industry.

Certainly I wholeheartedly concur in the sentiments expressed in the Banner editorial. Dr. von Braun is an outstanding scientist and a great American. He was captain of the successful space team that put 10 men on the moon—our American space pioneers.

Dr. Wernher von Braun appeared before my Subcommittee on appropriations many times as an official of NASA and I recall that at the inception of the space program I asked him if he were confident that the moon could be placed on the moon and returned safely to earth. He replied with confidence that he was certain that this could be done, precisely and safely.

Again, 5 years later, just prior to the first landing on the moon, I again pro­ pounded this question to Dr. von Braun. He again replied that he was still confident of the success of the mission—'well yes,' he said, 'if the money holds out.'

Funds to finance the moon missions were appropriated and—as we all know—the program has been successful. America was behind the times when Dr. Wernher von Braun entered the space program at NASA—under his scientific guidance America moved ahead in the space program and excelled during the first decade of space exploration.

The first phase is ending and we are now embarking on the second phase. As Dr. von Braun leaves NASA he desires the thanks, congratulations and appreciation of the American people for a job well done. His cherished boyhood dream of a voyage to the moon came true—and he made it come true. America owes him a debt of gratitude.

I commend him and wish him well as he enters private industry—Dr. von Braun is one of the great space pioneers of this century and of history.

The editorial follows:

FOR PROGRESS IN SPACE—AMERICA INDEBTED TO DR. VON BRAUN

Because there was—and is—a Dr. Wernher von Braun among the United States, who dreamed and worked and built in the pattern of space science, fellow-American scientists and fellow-Americans have a debt of gratitude to a great American. In all the many years of Space-america we are still indebted to Dr. von Braun among those in the aerospace field.

In the Huntsville assignment he headed the team that developed the world's most powerful rocket, the Saturn V, which propelled Apollo's lunar missions.

Now Dr. von Braun has retired from NASA to enter private industry, but with the comforting knowledge that the agency's future is reasonably assured. It is particularly gratifying that his new connection is related to the aerospace field.

America was fortunate that this German-born rocket expert elected to come to this country after the war and for the very nature he preferred a nation and climate of freedom, and that his capabilities have been used not only to accomplish the science of rocketry for space exploration—inter-plane­ tary travel—but for peace and security.

Not always, but sometimes, there is greater appreciation of and for America on the part of some newly-privileged to be a part of it.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE ESSENCE OF THE ENERGY INDUSTRY

Clean coal technology is not our only alternative to nuclear fission.

We can get energy from geothermal hot water, from windmills pulling their energy out of the sky and converting it to hydrogen, from methane producing algae, from thermal gradients, and from direct sunlight.

Every available alternative is intrinsically more attractive than nuclear fission.

Fission may just be the Edsel of the energy industry.

ARTICLE PLACED IN THE RECORD

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article entitled “Just How Safe Is a Nuclear Power Plant?” be printed at this point in the Record.

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

[From the Readers’ Digest, June 1972]
JUST HOW SAFE IS A NUCLEAR POWER PLANT?

(By James Nathan Miller)

The nation’s acceptance of committing itself to the atom, but some people—scientists included—are having deep second thoughts.

In recent months, a debate most of us had considered settled has been revived: How safe are nuclear power plants?

For the last two years, concerned-citizen groups have been loudly bemoaning the building of such plants, arguing that we are setting ourselves up for some kind of holocaust.

But, much of this protest, has come from people who tend to swoon at the mere mention of the word radiation.

One reason of scientific testimony has held that the plants are safe. As a result, 23 “nukes” are now in operation, with another hundred scheduled for the end of the century.

By 25,000 huge atomic plants will be scattered around the country, generating half our electricity.

In other words, we are on the verge of an all-but-irrevocable commitment to nuclear power. Yet not a group of respected scientists claim to have discovered a basic flaw in the plants’ safety design—a flaw that “might well expose tens or hundreds of thousands of people to radiation.

Their claims focus largely on the possibility of a weird occurrence known as the Core-Transfer Accident.

The claim reads like a science-fiction nightmare.

Four basic questions are involved:

What are the chances of any one nuclear power plant?

What if, despite all this, a pipe bursts?

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 5, 1972

On June 5, 1970, a defective voltage meter in Commonwealth Edison's Dresden核 power plant near Chicago sent out an incorrect signal. This led to a two-hour sequence of human and machine errors. The American Engineering Council, headed by M.I.T. Professor Steven Lapp, former assistant director of the Argonne National Laboratory, says:

"We did not even consider the shuts-off. As the coolant water—very hot water in one of the most important tests to date —would have lethal effects over an area two miles wide and 75 miles long. How many people might die? Conceivably hundreds of thousands if the disaster hit one of the many reactors being built near big cities.

Proponents of nuclear power say it is the easiest thing in the world to predict such a disaster, and the hardest to prove that it won't happen. They also point out the two major 'ifs' between the probable very probable disaster: if the primary coolant is lost despite all the elaborate safeguards; and if the emergency water supply then fails too.

How sure are we, then, that a reactor's emergency cooling systems will work? This depends on how much faith one puts in computer predictions. No emergency system has ever been tested in actual operation. But the AEC and the industry say they have run so many tests on the individual parts working separately that they can put it all together. In computer codes not the computers tell them the systems will work.

The other side says it's extremely irresponsible to base decisions affecting so many lives on untested computer codes. They cite recently revealed documents showing that even top AEC scientists have grave doubts about the codes' accuracy. They also point out that, in one of the most important tests to date, the AEC's computer was proved wrong.

Last year, researchers purposely broke a pipe in an experimental model of a reactor, causing the egg to lose its cooling water. According to the emergency water was then supposed to flood into the egg. Instead, this water too was blown out the reactor and left the egg to cool itself. If the same thing had happened in a real reactor, it would have triggered the China Syndrome.

That, then, is the nuclear safety controversy. Certainly it should be resolved before we rush into a national commitment to nuclear energy that may haunt us for generations. Sen. Mike Gravel (D., Alaska) has submitted a bill that would stop the Illinois project. The House of Representatives has held hearings to consider such questions as these:

- Are there practical alternatives to fossil fuels and nuclear fission as power sources? Anti-atom people list several that are now merely farout ideas: tidal, solar, nuclear energy, chemically fueled power cells, etc. But some leading scientists say that a major national effort could make at least one of them practical.
- Should the AEC control the nuclear power industry? When established in 1947, the AEC was given two basic assignments: to promote atomic development, and to regulate atomic energy. The industry says that fission power (virtually radiation-free) will probably be harnessed— in 40 to 50 years at the outside, they say, they have to keep splitting atoms.

The utilities claim that even a temporary delay could be disastrous. They would have to give up years of planning and switch to entirely new programs at a time when we are already short of electricity. Also, atomic fuel is portable whereas oil and coal fuel the air and promote the devastating by strip-mining of hundreds of square miles annually. The environmentalists fighting hardest to stop air pollution and the others, says the industry, are the very ones fighting hardest to ban the atom. Is there any source of power that will satisfy all?

Until recently, this crucial nuclear debate has been carried on by a relatively small number of specialists, and present plans to let the country as a whole get in on the action. For the country as a whole will have to live for years with the profoundly important results.

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. Miller's article raises several technical questions which deserve further elaboration:

First, is it so "hard to imagine" how a nuclear accident could actually happen?

Second, is the present emergency core cooling system adequate to cope with all of the possible cooling emergencies? With just some of them? Or with none of them?

Third, is it really possible for catastrophic quantities of radioactivity to escape from the building?

These are matters on which I intend to make additional statements. The real controversy lies not in technical matters, however, but in ethics. What kinds of gambles are proper, and what kinds are morally rotten?

CORRECTING FALLACIES OF MISLEADING MEDICAL CARE STATISTICS

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, statistics are often used as a vehicle for misleading the public, even by respected spokesmen of this country in order to establish a persuasive argument for a certain cause and position. In an effort to clarify the present state of our "medical care" statistics, I would like to correct the mass of confusing statistics. Dr. Jack Schreiber, M.D., of Canfield, Ohio, has
written an article appearing in a recent issue of the periodical "Private Practice"—separating fact from fiction. It is my hope that I will bring Dr. Schreiber's effort to the attention of many by inserting his article in the Record. Dr. Schreiber's article is as follows:

"The Crisis": Separating Fact from Fiction (Schreiber, N.D.)

I. The Fallacy of Selected Statistics

The present medical care system in the United States is being challenged by numerous individuals and groups who often use misleading statistics as a basis for their case.

Let's take a close look at their allegations:

A. Infant mortality

1. Invariably, infant mortality figures are quoted showing that the United States ranks 15th in the world, behind "progressive" countries such as Sweden, England, The Netherlands, West Germany, France, Finland, etc. The source of this information is the United Nations Demographic Yearbook—but the introductory chapter of the section on infant mortality states that "figures are not available for all statistics of different countries should not be used for comparison."

The Yearbook points out that "in statistics, failure to live for a quarter of a year, or even hospital bills, but taxes. In 1970, the tax burden for every man, woman, and child was $2,280. In 1950, it was only $780."

B. Not all health costs are medical

"Doctors make too much money." Too much, compared to whom? Certainly not compared to some members of the construction industry, who, according to columnist Victor B. Resler, will soon be earning $45,000 a year. Many people in construction and manufacturing, being paid time and a half for overtime and double time for nights and Sundays, are paid $15.50 an hour. This is $39.2 billion spent for recreation, and the question of whether medical care is too expensive becomes even more apparent.

The companion charge, heard all too often, is: "You doctors make too much money." Too much, compared to whom? Certainly not compared to the clerical workers who, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, make only a fraction of what doctors earn.

C. Comparative costs

Those who would restrict the practice of medicine complain that medical care is too expensive. Medical care too expensive? Not when compared to the cost of transportation. Each year the average American spends almost twice as much on his automobile as he does on his health care. In 1966 the average American spent almost 19 cents of every dollar he earned on his automobile; in 1969 it was 28.5 cents out of every dollar. Last year, the average American spent almost $2,350 on his automobile; in 1966 it was 19.7 cents of every dollar he earned. The average American visits his doctor four times per year. Each visit costs an average of $3.62—and a family of four costs $14.48. Several dollars worth of antibiotic capsules could be bought for less than the cost of a single visit to the doctor. The average person spends $2,000 on entertainment, travel, and luxuries. We can afford good medical care, particularly if it is budgeted.

D. Perspective

Of course, medical care costs more today than it did in the past. Many persons angered by the high income of doctors in the United States, hold the simplistic view that health care costs could be held down by reducing physicians' incomes. This would have only a minor effect. If the income of the nation's physicians was cut by only 50 percent, the national expenditure for health care would be cut by a paltry eight-tenths of one percent.

E. Foolish spending

Every one has a stake in the cost of overall health care; the patient has just as much, or perhaps even more responsibility in this matter, than does the physician. Last year, it was estimated that the American people spent at least $62 billion for quackery. This is more than the money spent on health education. In this modern day, people still have a penchant for the worthless and sometimes harmful, and the often expensive gadget, ranging from the copper bracelet to the rainbow mirror for dispelling "the evil eye" to the uncounted frills which cost the American public far more than all the pre­scriptions, vitamins, and medicines used in this country.

Since every accident is potentially avoidable, think of the enormous saving in the total cost of health care. It's simple. How could we do away with the injuries affec-
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

June 5, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, on May 11, I was mistakenly recorded as having voted "aye" on the motion—rollcall No. 144—to instruct the conferees to insist on the House version of the antibusing provisions. I actually voted "nay" on this vote, which was consistent with my previous vote—rollcall No. 68—on March 8. I believe that we should not have instructed the conferee on a matter as complicated and involved as antibusing legislation.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. RICHARD BOLLING
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, for those who may have forgotten, Mrs. Midge Dector recalls the meaningful contributions of organized labor over the years. Mrs. Dector, who is managing editor of World, former managing editor of Harper's magazine, delivered her recollections on the occasion of a Tribute to George Meany, sponsored by the Labor-Citizen. Her remarks follow:

ORGANIZED LABOR'S UMBRELLA KEEPS ITS CRITICS DRY AND COMFORTABLE

It it perhaps a breach of proper manners for me, as a man who marks on an occasion of a celebration such as this with a reference to the unhappy—I will not say unredeemed—decade through which this nation has just passed.

These past five years have not been happy years for the labor movement, they cannot have been altogether happy years for you either, Mr. Meany. I presume to make such a judgment, of course a stranger to the daily work and circumstance which must in the end be the true life of the labor movement. Indeed, I claim a kind of primary right to make such a judgment—because as an intellectual and a working journalist I have been living for these same years disquietingly close to the heartlands of the source of that unhappiness. I mean, of course, the question of the place of the labor movement in fashionable political opinion—and most particularly, and particularly unhappily, in fashionable advanced politics. Those who had once been labor's most natural allies, namely the reformist intellectuals and the seemingly most vocal of my colleagues in the liberal press, had abandoned the labor movement for a rapid succession of self-styled and, alas, infinitely more romantic proletariats: glamorous among the heralds of radical revolution: students; women.

I need not go through the whole storied history of this. It is important to note is that beneath the particular details of the ever-lengthening indictment of labor being brought to the American social order was bound on that very account to have become instead the object of hostility. America's most richly rewarded free-thinking, free-speaking, comfortable and secure enemies of that order to continue in the plying of their reckless trade. As the nation accentuated an ever-lengthening indictment of the American nuclear umbrella, liberated from the pulling economic necessities of their own defense, were freed thereby to become heedless critics of American foreign policy, so have my colleagues, under the umbrella of the success of American pluralist society in general, and of the labor movement in particular, been freed to deplore, as recklessly and self-servingly as they wish, the fruits of both our political liberty and our economic achievement.

Some of us beneath that umbrella, however, may have noticed, with growing alarm, the passage of time to as we do here this afternoon—to bless our fate.

PROUD OF FARM TIES

HON. BOB BERGLAND
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. BERGLAND. Mr. Speaker, Washington Columnist Jack Anderson has brought in many of us to this room today to say that he is leaving his post. He has revealed many shortcomings in all branches of Government and industry. I am hopeful, that because of his efforts, we will be able to correct our mistakes.

Yesterday, June 4, he discussed what he considers to be conflicts of interest among Members of the U.S. House of Representatives. Ranking the law, real estate, oil, lumber, broadcasting, even Undertaking came with Mr. Anderson's scrutiny. It is not unusual to see in print the misconception that Congressmen are overpaid and do not need any outside income, especially from a business related to our work in the committees and on the floor of the House. I was rather surprised however, that is because I am a family farmer serving on the Agriculture Committee, to find my name included with what Mr. Anderson calls "a long string of conflicts."

Mr. Speaker, I find it difficult to follow that reasoning. If I, as someone who knows the problems of the family farmer through my own experience, am ineligible to serve on the Agriculture Committee, no Member of Congress, who pays taxes, could be eligible to serve on the Committee on Ways and Means. I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, that distinguished committee will have to be disdained.

I am proud of my ties with the family farmer and I know that farmers would agree that they have needed a voice on the Agriculture Committee.

One farmer for 20 years has known both feast and famine on the land. Unfortunately, there has been more famine than feast and it is my goal to correct the grave injustices heaped up on the family farmer. I know what it means to have a crop washed out. I know what it means to have the bottom drop out of the farmer's market. I know what it is like to have notes and taxes due with not enough money to go around. I have watched our smaller communities dry up and have seen the deterioration of health care, housing and public services as the farmer leaves the couftry and the land.

Mr. Speaker, I freely admit that farming is not a hobby with me. It is my livelihood, my way of life. As long as I am able to serve in this body, I will continue to do everything possible for the family farmer and rural America which is dependent on him for his very existence. I will do it not only because I will one day return to the farm, but because the preservation of the family farm is essential for every man, woman, and child in this Nation and millions of hungry people throughout the world.

THE ARMY CHANGED ITS PLANS

HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, for those who are curious as to how we are able to maintain our Vietnam troops reduction at a time of renewed pressure on the enemy, without increasing draft calls or putting more young men on our casualty list, I am sure our casualties have increased substantially, the following should provide an explanation of where 30,000 of these men were found:

THE ARMY CHANGED HIS PLANS

As many of your readers undoubtedly know, the U.S. Army recently cancelled an early out program and extended some 80,000 men past their expected ETS (time of separation). Personally, I was told ten days before I was scheduled to get out that I would be required to serve another three months. I am only glad that I had made no firm plans, unlike one man I know, who had already paid his tuition for summer school. This extension is not only an excellent example of the callousness with which the Army plans, or rather attempts to plan, the lives of the people, but is also an equally valid example of the general ineffectiveness and high level of serving rights held by the Army, but especially in the higher command levels. This even tops the time that I was told by my company commander that I, being low and single, must move back into the barracks from an off-post apartment so that
the Army can build more housing for mar-
ried couples on post. Really.

While most women who had recently
been housewives or who were about to
become housewives, would probably
suffer drastic changes in their personal plans for
the future because of "a few mistakes made
by some of our Pentagon planners," the
young woman or housewife who
began to recognize me as a person during the past few months.
I wonder why.

Mr. P. W. Pendleton, Jr.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MARGARET
MAYER

HON. EARLE CABELL
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, a longtime associate and personal friend of mine,
Mrs. Margaret Mayer, is one of the most
respected newspaperwomen around. She
was a drinking buddy of Margaret Mayer,
a member of the press pool. Mrs. Mayer,
the Washington correspondent for the
Dallas Times Herald, is one of the most
respected newspaperwomen around. In the
Dallas Times Herald an editorial was
written about Mrs. Mayer by Felix McKnight,
an editor of the paper and one of her colleagues. He says all the things
so well that we who have admired Mar­
garet have known all along.

The editorial follows:

ROLES FOR A LADY
(By Felix R. McKnight)

Margaret Mayer cut off, to the side of the ornate banquet table in Moscow last Mon­
day night and watched as President Nixon trudged vodka toast with the Soviet hier­
archy.

Richard M. Nixon is not much of a drink­
ing man and Margaret Mayer is not much of
a drinking woman; never on the job. But in
Russia you don’t dodge the uplifted vodka
and the accompanying rhetoric that serves as the
Words that come from the Russian toast
sometimes shape a future. Margaret Mayer
was ear-cupping to hear each syllable.

She is among the most skilled newspaperwomen in the trade; a member of the
news media “pool” of three or four who report to the side of the news folk
about what went on inside. The “pool”
is a pro group; not for novices.

The words of Richard Nixon did, indeed,
make world news and Margaret Mayer, Dal­
las Times Herald Washington correspondent,
passed them on to tense millions from the
historic summit session.

Since 1951—first in the Times Herald Aus­
tin Bureau, since 1966 in the Washington Bureau—Margaret Mayer has been reporting
the political and national scene “where in­
trigue is supreme.” It is as much of her as
the words she says.

Margaret is attractive by all gal standards.
Medium height, flashing eyes, well groomed.
Articularly because she does her homework;
tenacious when in quest of news and emi­
taneously fair in her final judgments.

Personalities are never tarnished by her re­
porting—unless they damn well need tarn­
ishing. She will not brook double-dealing.
She may be prime, perhaps the individu­
al’s rights. She scorns the tawdry and plows
the straight furrow of fact.

She can walk into any office in Wash­
ington, except the President’s, because she
has been there before and left with respect.

Sometimes, grudging respect if the facts as
she found them hurt a bit.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

She is a confidante of presidents and cabi­
dent members because they trust her.
She could write a devastating best-seller if she
chose to sell the confidence of big men—but
she won’t. Muckraking isn’t her dish.
The Margaret Mayer stories come in bun­
dies but perhaps one is the most illustrative
of her clout.

In 1972,eldon B. Johnson, aspiring to the
Democratic presidential nomination, sched­
uled a press conference in a model home exhi­
bit at the Los Angeles Coliseum grounds.
It was surrounded by a cyclone fence and
well policed.

Margaret swung up to the gate, press badge
plainly visible, and started through the en­
trance. A six-foot, six Los Angeles policeman
seized her elbow, opened his mouth for some­
thing that was several words.

"Take your hands off me, you big so-and-
so!" steamed Margaret.
The man mountain in blue withdrew his
hand and she marched in. She was next in line
and the officer turned to me and asked:

"Is she really a newspaperwoman?"

I assured him Maggie Mayer was very much
of a “newspaperman.”

"Gee," the officer spluttered, "I’ll bet she’s
a helluva good one.

And she is. She can outwork and outfox
any newsman in sight, and does. In these
past 12 days she covered the shooting of Gov.
George Wallace and kept hospital vigil until
3 a.m.; next morning showed up at The White
House on a day and covered the resigna­
tion of Secy. John Connally; took care of her other
member of the extremism which polarizes
the President would appear at
the peoples of

If the President was going to appear at
the campus.

Mr. Young of Florida, Mr. Speaker,
those who, in the name of peace, fly the
Vietcong flag and shout slogans of vio­
tory for the Communists should pay close
attention to the following UPI story
which appeared in Sundays Washington
Star.

If this is the kind of immoral activities
they support then so be it. But if they
have had enough and can no longer
swallow these atrocities against inno­
cent men, women, and children, let them
speak. In either event, Americans every­
where are anxiously waiting.

The article follows:

RED MASSACRES IN CHURCH, AN LOC HOSPITAL REPORTED

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker,
those who, in the name of peace, fly the
Vietcong flag and shout slogans of vio­
tory for the Communists should pay close
attention to the following UPI story
which appeared in Sundays Washington
Star.

The editorial follows:

FREE SPEECH AND THE PRESIDENT

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, at a time
when election-year rhetoric is escalating,
voices of reason and moderation rise above
the din so rarely that we should pay them special heed.
Following is an editorial which appeared in the Wash­
ington, D.C., Catholic Standard last month,
in which the students of Catholic University and other op­
opposition to a rumored visit by President Nixon to the campus.
The editor takes no exception to the
students’ political opinions, but objects to their violent protests against the ex­
pression of a different point of view. He
reminds us that the privilege of free
speech must be extended to all if it is to be
respected by any. The President of the United States is entitled to the same
constitutional rights as any private citizen
and deserves, moreover, an added measure of consideration because of the
dignity of his office.

That such an editorial needs to be
written at all is an unfortunate barome­
ter of the extremism which polarizes
the political process at this time in
country. But necessary it is, and
thoughtful men should give it due atten­
tion.

The editorial follows:

CITIZENS BEWARE—NIXON IS COMING

A small group of Catholic University stu­
dents, presumably aided and abetted by some
faculty members, recently passed out leaflets
accusing President Nixon of extortion and
criminal genocide. The leaflet, headed “Cit­
izens Beware—Nixon Is Coming,” said in part:
“our message is simple and clear: Nixon can­
not appear on the Catholic University Campus. We will work to
ensure that he not appear on any university in our
country until he ceases this criminal genocide
of the peoples of Vietnam.”

The reason for this tirade was a rumor that
the President would be present at CU’s com­
memoration on Saturday. University officials
said they had no knowledge that the Presi­
tent planned to visit the campus.

Whether or not Mr. Nixon shows up is be­
side the point. The point is that wherever the
President of the United States appears he
ought to be treated with the respect due his
office. It should be possible to disagree with the
President on any issue without branding him
as the most despicable war criminal since
Attila the Hun.

Those responsible for the leaflet apparently
believe that 1) their views on the Vietnam
war are irrefutably correct; 2) anyone who
disagrees is not only mistaken but also a
vicious criminal; 3) their views and one
their view—is the only one that can be
of the editor of the Green Bay Press-Gazette dealing with Barbara Tuchmann's excellent book "Stillwell and the American Experience in China," and the lessons our China experience provide with regard to Vietnam. The editorial follows:

LESSON OF CHINA

In her magnificent book, "Stillwell and the American Experience in China," Barbara Tuchmann provides help read into the discouraging history the similarity to the American role in Vietnam. The Chinese, confronted with the fact that the United States should make such a serious mistake once but that it should almost copy it now.

Whatever the Chinese desperation at the ruthless Japanese invasion, the Nationalist government was never able to organize a defense much less mount an offensive. Mrs. Tuchmann blames the Chiang Kai-shek hierarchy. But whatever the merits or drawbacks of Chiang's policies and those of the flamboyant Gen. Clare Chennault in how the war in China should be conducted, it became eventually clear that Chiang became assured that the Americans would eventually defeat the Japanese so that China had little incentive to exert power particularly against the forces of Mao Tse-tung. Chiang's great concern as the war neared an end was his hope that he could retain control of the Chinese army while at the same time not losing massive American foreign aid.

Stillwell recalled at Chiang's insistence. The men never did get along, and part of the trouble may have been a personality clash as the United States explained at the time of the recall. But in the light of future events it seems obvious that the Nationalists had lost long ago the political foundation and the Communists indeed were "better men physically, better fed, better clothed..." with better morale than the Nationalist troops as Gen. Frank Dorn, a one-time aide to Stillwell, later testified.

But for domestic political reasons, as well as because of concern of the effect in other parts of the world, the United States could not publicly concede the truth. The Chinese Nationalists had been portrayed to the American public much as the South Vietnamese have been—ineffectual of a democ-

atic nature, fighting courageously for their existence and the Communists indeed were a threat to a "free" China.

In her magnificent book, "Stillwell and the American Experience in China," Barbara Tuchmann writes. "The recall was the inevitable outcome of the assumption, growing out of China's dependence and passivity, that an American solution could be imposed on China," Mrs. Tuchmann writes.

Mrs. Tuchmann concludes that "the American effort to hasten the status quo could not supply an outlaw government with strength and stability or popular support." Not only did this delay the cyclical passing of the mandate of heaven. In the end, China went her own way and "...the Americans..." It won't be quite that way in Vietnam. There are millions of the dead and the refugees in that torn country who will not but the end political result still could be the same.
Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on June 4, 1972, Angela Davis was acquitted by an all-white jury in San Jose, Calif. Following the announcement of the jury’s verdict, the Governor of California declared that there was no greater confidence in this country’s judicial system than before, but that—

The people who sat as jurors [were] not part of the judicial system, but of the people.

The breach between our Government and the people it purports to govern has become increasingly evident in recent political trials. From the Chicago 7 through the Catonsville 9 to Angela Davis, a pattern has developed. On the film of television, the Government has brought people to trial who happen to disagree with the official interpretation of events. In each case, the victims of these witch hunts have been vindicated on the one hand while seeing the need to pursue their struggle, as she says, must now be collective.

Whether Miss Davis was speaking metaphorically when she talked about squeezing rather than jerking the trigger and rejoicing over the running blood of a policeman is something a jury in San Jose would soon begin to ponder. But no one who walks the streets of the poorest black communities in this country can doubt that desperate struggles, the cries for some white man’s death, are ahead. Eyes in black spirits see what white blindness and indifference fail to perceive: all our friends would be more human and wine-soaked bodies, tenaments where families sleep eight to a room, grammar schools that pour all of their hopes and all of their ambitions into their children, and partially squalid pronouncement upon what life is of a race of the rown “flaming sword” on the other.

During slavery, both black men and black women were forced from dawn to dusk, but in a very substantial measure, that was the man’s sole function. In turn order to turn men into beasts, it was imperative for white masters to find in such male slaves could be murdered, punished brutally, sold down the river away from fam­ilies, all of which are parents. Each master poured into the mud in hundreds of other more subtle ways until manhood was little more than a scream of anguish that died in the throat before it was heard.

Women seemed less threatening and were thus often given positions of trust at the mouths of white babies, and in the kitchens of the great houses or of sexual servitude, to master, master’s son, overseer or visiting fire­men. Each master poured into the mud in hundreds of other more subtle ways until manhood was little more than a scream of anguish that died in the throat before it was heard.

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June 5, 1972

Only a fighting woman can guide her son in the warrior direction. Only when our lives—our total lives—become inseparable from struggle, can we learn what we have to do for our sons and daughters...

My mother was overly protective of her sons and didn’t think they should be out of the house for fear of foreclosing her brothers (us, too) to take dancing lessons. George, we must dig into all the problems that arise in the family, the school, and the community. Problems... When we are overly protective, we attempt to dissuade our loved ones from accepting the burden of fighting, or from which we are afraid to equip, we cannot be dismissed as counter-revolutionary. You’ll be surprised how many brothers would say this. Nor can we be outraged to say, “Don’t make us the natural instincts for survival. Why, why, is our condition so wrought with contradictions? We, who have been coerced into performing the most degrading kinds of labor—a sex machine for the white slave master. Rather than helpfully watch her children die a slow death of starvation, my grandmother submitted to the white master, my father’s accursed father...

To choose between various paths of survival means the objective availability of alternatives. I hope you don’t take this as an apologetic stance. I’m only trying to stand the forces that have led us, black women, to where we are now. Why did your mothers and grandmothers pluck that flaming sword? Which is equivalent to posing the same question about every other black woman and not only with respect to the sons, but the daughters too (this is really crucial). In Cuba last summer, I saw some very beautiful Vietnamese warriors... all female... I saw women patrolling the streets with rifles on their backs—defending the revolution. But also, young compañeras educated the workers, the students, and lovers—de-mythologizing machismo. After all, if women can fight, manage factories, then men ought to be able to do the housework.

But returning to the question—we have learned from our revolutionary ancestors that no individual act or response can seize the sceptor of the enemy. The slave lashes out against his immediate master, subdues him, escapes, but he has done nothing more than take the first step in the long spiral upwards towards liberation. And often that individualization of the real problem. It is only when all the slaves are aroused from their slumber, articulate their goals, choose their leaders, make an unceasing effort to destroy every single obstacle which might prevent them from transcribing their visions of a new world, a new man, into the life of the earth, into the flesh and blood of men.

Even dreams are often prohibited or are allowed to surface only in the most disguised and sublimated form—the desire to be white, the monstrous perverted aspirations of a so-called black bourgeoisie, created to pacify the masses. And then there is the unnatural system-oriented desires of a black woman who is relating to the survival of her children...

The point is—given the vacuum created by the inevitable triumph of the system, the objective survival alternatives are sparse: ambitious of bourgeois glutony—or, like you said, unconnected crime. One path is a death path. The other sneak in thru the back and is far more dangerous and seemingly far less likely to reach its destination.

A mother cannot help but cry out for the survival of her own flesh and blood. We have been reached, but we are not to lay down the gun. But to learn how to set the sights correctly, aim accurately, squeeze rather than jerk, and not be overcome by the damage. We have to learn how to reject when pigs’ blood is spilled on my body, that the black male will have purged himself of the myth that his mother, his woman, must be cultivated forever on the enemy. Liberation is a dialectical movement—the black woman can liberate herself from all the males around and this is—only the beginning...

Women’s liberation in the revolution is inseparable from the liberation of the male...

Jon and I have made a truce. As long as I try to get him to understand—never to accept that Jon was too young for anything. I just mentioned how incredible it is that in spite of a Catholic school, Georgia, etc., he refuses to hire any society to entrap him in adolescence. But still, he doesn’t dig any mention of age.

The night after I saw you in court, for the first time (in months), I dreamt (or at least the dream was significant enough to work its way into my consciousness). We were together, fighting, struggling. We were learning to know each other.

I love you...

EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED VETERANS

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. Speaker, there are a good many who are expressing doubts—never mind Jon. The Veterans' Administration relating to disad­ advantaged veterans. I think these persons will be interested in the report of the Veterans' Administration which indicated that large numbers of so-called high school dropouts are taking advantage of the veterans' programs to continue their education. In this connection, I would like to insert a recent report by the Veterans' Administration on this subject.

The report follows:

EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED VETERANS

Where are the high school drop-outs who are now Vietnam Era veterans?

During April, about 21,000 were completing high school under the GI Bill, and swelling the ranks of those who have taken advantage of a five year old Veterans Administration program that pays them monthly allowances while attending schools below the college level.

For those veterans this means enrollment at a state university to enable them to earn elementary or high school diplomas or otherwise qualify for higher education. This patchwork is not charged against eligibility. Thus these veterans are able to save their full entitlement for higher education.

Veterans who are having trouble with their studies may receive special tutorial help which VA will pay for.

Far beyond the 21,000 educationally dis­ advantaged veterans have taken advantage of "catch-up" schooling or training since it became available.

However, VA pointed out that this figure does not include all assistance provided. For example, veterans have taken advantage of veterans' education to enter on-job training programs or attend vocational and trade schools.

UNITED STATES-SOViet ARMs LIMITATION AGREEMENT MARKS A BEGINNING IN DISARMAMENT

HON. JOE L. EVINS
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, Mr. Speaker, certainly we are all hopeful that the recent summit meeting in Moscow will bring about a genuine disarming spirit, and pave the way for a lasting peace.

In this connection, I insert in the Record my recent news letter Capitol Comments, because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in this most important subject:

UNITED STATES-Soviet arms limitation agreement marks a beginning in disarmament

Now that President Nixon has returned from the Summit Conference in Moscow and delivered his report to the Congress in joint session, we must reflect on the significance of the highly publicized events in Moscow.

In the first place—as the President emphasized in his address before Congress—the accord signed with respect to nuclear disarmament provides the ground on which a new Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) are expected, aimed, among other things, at scaling down the numerical limitations placed on various nuclear weapons by the initial agreement. Certainly we are all hopeful that further negotiations can proceed and that there can be further progress in reduction in costs and military weapons production.

The treaty between the United States of America and the Soviet Socialist Republics on the limitations of antiballistic missiles includes the following provisions:

Intercontinental ballistic missiles are limited to those under construction or deployed. The effect of this agreement is to limit ICBMs which Russia can have to 1,054 in number, compared to 1,618 for the United States. Officials explained that Russia was not acting with an eye on the agreement because the United States has multipule warhead missiles—a single missile will hit many targets—while Russia has been distracted at different targets—while Russia has not applied multiple warheads to its missiles.

The treaty of antiballistic missiles has an estimated 420,000, while Russia has 2,700.

The United States and Russia under the agreement are permitted 200 each of anti-ballistic interceptor missiles—defensive missiles to knock out incoming ICBM’s.

Construction of submarine-launched ballistic missiles will be frozen at current levels.

The President emphasized that “the present and planned strategic forces of the United States are without question sufficient for the successful defense of our country and the protection of our vital interests.”

Other agreements signed by officials of the two nations provided for joint space exploration, for joint health and disease research, arrangements for committees to discuss en­vironmental problems, scientific and tech­nical cooperation, and trade; and a signal system to avoid military confrontations on the high seas.

The overall significance of the agreements is considered by some to be that the United States and Russia both appear to be working together for some stability and security in the world.

In the Congress there are reports that strategic documents will be released on military expenditures because of the cutbacks and the freeze on the nuclear arsenal.
There are indications that the military weapons appropriations bill will be delayed pending negotiations over the agreement on military requirements. There exists some sentiment in the Congress that substantial cuts and reductions in the military budget can and should now be made.

Certainly we must keep our guard up and our defenses strong. There have been other indications with Russia that amounted to little more than scraps of paper. But we are all hopeful that the President's efforts will be successful in reducing world tensions and increasing the chances for lasting world peace. Eternal vigilance must be our watchword.

HORSTON PRAISES CAL STEWART AND FAIRPORT'S STEWART FIRE STATION

Hon. Frank Horton of New York

In the House of Representatives

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. HORTON, Mr. Speaker, in these times when our Nation is troubled by problems which could affect our future deeply, it is essential that we recognize and pay tribute to the good that is in some of the good that is America, and I commend all who made this new fire station possible, and especially Cal Stewart.

Stewart was named in honor of one of the volunteer firemen, Clair "Cal" Stewart.

No simple phrase such as "one of the volunteer firemen" is an adequate way to describe Cal Stewart, a volunteer fireman since 1926 and chief of the Fairport Fire Department for 24 years. He has been a member of nearly every firefighting organization in the area, and has served as an officer of many of them.

The dedication of the fire station was an opportunity for the leaders and citizens of the community to pay a well-deserved tribute for his dedication to the betterment of his community and man to be emulated by all of us.

The bandstand of life: Ranny Weeks retires

Hon. Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts

In the House of Representatives

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. Speaker, an unusual man is closing out an unusual career next month and some of his many friends are planning to pay him their highest tribute in naming their new fire station after him.

Cal, presently serving as the Monroe County fire coordinator, shared the speaker's platform with many of the community's leaders, John J. Kenney, a fireman and long-time friend of the guest of honor, and master of ceremonies and introduced the following speakers: Peter J. McDonough, Fairport's mayor; Lake B. Edwards, supervisor of the town of Perinton; Thomas Laverne, New York State Senator; and myself.

Also on the platform to pay honor to Cal Stewart were: Ivan Muscelle, chief of the Fairport Fire Department; W. Robert Brown, first assistant chief; Gerald Dorgan, second assistant chief; Mrs. W. Robert Brown "Allee," president of the ladies auxiliary, who presented a portrait of Cal to be displayed on the walls of the new station; Carlene E. DeWolfe and Peter P. Romey of Dewolff Associates, architects of the new station; and the Reverend Robert J. Winterkorn.
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL WORTH OF CONGRESSMAN ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today I am placing into the Record a complete statement of my financial worth as of December 31, 1971. This statement includes a listing of all assets which are held in my name individually or which are held jointly with my wife, as well as all assets which are held by my wife in her individual name.

I have also included a statement of our income, from all sources, for calendar year 1971, as developed from our income tax return for that year.

I intend to place a full financial disclosure into the Record for each year that it is my honor to serve in the Congress of the United States.

The statement of finances is as follows:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
Romano L. and Helen D. Mazzioli, December 31, 1971

Cash on deposit:
Lincoln Federal Savings and Loan Association, account No. 37339 $83,196.33

Liberty National Bank & Trust Co., account No. 09-61390 6,067.30

Liberty National Bank & Trust Co., account No. 08-33-616-7 463.62

American National Bank & Trust Co., account No. 08-33-817-5 100.00

American United Life Insurance Co., policy No. 1116312 65.26

American United Life Insurance Co., policy No. 1011729 459.14

Securities, Stock, and Bonds:
U.S. Government bonds, series E 722.77

Real Property:
Residential:
House (Louisville): 18,860.00

Less: Mortgage, First Federal Savings and Loan 12,295.03

Equity 6,564.97

Commercial or Investment:
Household goods and miscellaneous 4,500.00

Cash surrender value of life insurance policies:
American United Life Insurance Company, policy No. 1011729 2,100.00

American United Life Insurance Co., policy No. 1116312 170.00

Federal employees retirement system:
Contribution to Fund 3,097.77

Automobile:
1965 Rambler 625.00

Law office furniture, equipment, and library 722.00

Total assets 28,894.10

INCOME FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1971

Interest:
Lincoln Federal Savings and Loan Association $121.50

Liberty National Bank & Trust Co. 184.92

American United Life Insurance Co. 13.32

Kentucky State Retirement System 4.69

330.42

Law practice:
Income 2,366.00

Expenses 2,626.61

(260.61)

U.S. House of Representatives:
Salary 38,722.00

Gross income 38,390.89

Expenses:
U.S. House of Representatives:
Congressional Expenses Allowable as Deductions 8,732.73

Miscellaneous Deductions and Exemptions 5,452.99

14,185.72

Total taxable income 24,205.17

GREENEVILLE, TENN., HIGH SCHOOL BAND TO TOUR EUROPE

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, this week the Greeneville High School Band and the Band Boosters Club of Greeneville, Tenn., in my district, will embark on a 2-week tour of Europe where they will visit six countries. Concerts by the band have been scheduled in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

I consider these fine young people and their sponsors "touring goodwill ambassadors," and I know they will do an outstanding job wherever they go.

Greeneville has a population of 15,000 and is located in beautiful east Tennessee. In the many years of growth and development of this thriving and progressive city, one of the most illustrious citizens to come out of Greeneville was Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States. Last month's issue of Reader's Digest recognized Andrew Johnson and cited Greeneville as being a unique, historical treasurehouse of the wonders of our heritage.

The article states:
Andrew Johnson's association with Greeneville is today memorialized in the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, a tourist complex which includes a museum, a tailor shop which he operated during his early manhood, the house which includes the house in which he lived from 1851 until 1875, and the cemetery on Monument Hill where he was buried.

The school is fortunate to have as band director, Mr. Gene Provitt, a native of Elizabethton in Carter County, Tenn. He has served as director in Greenville since 1960. Mr. Provitt received his degree at East Tennessee State University in Johnson City and at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Many honors have come to the band during Mr. Provitt's directorship. The band has appeared locally at Armed Forces Day, Law Day, Shrine functions, political rallies, dedication exercises, and has marched in numerous parades and festivals.

The group has already traveled extensively both nationally and internationally. It represented the State of Tennessee and the Tennessee Lions Club in the 1964 Lions International Convention in Toronto, Canada; it appeared on national television at the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans; it participated in the Memphis Cotton Carnival in 1969, and it has been runner-up twice in the University of Tennessee Marching Band Festival.

Much credit should also go to Danny Treadaway, assistant band director, and Ralph Lister, who is currently serving as president of the Band Boosters Club. These two young men have greatly assisted Mr. Provitt in coordinating arrangements for this trip.

Needless to say, I am extremely proud of the Greenville High School Band and the Band Boosters Club. All 181 members of these two organizations are to be commended and I want to take this opportunity to wish each and every one of them well on this memorable journey.

The complete itinerary is as follows:
June 8, struggled to Duisburg (concert).
June 9, Duisburg to Bonn.
June 10, Bonn to Seiberg (concert).
June 11, Bonn/Berne Cruise/Rudesheim.
June 12, Rudesheim (concert--Bingen).
June 13, Rudesheim to Heidelberg.
June 14, Heidelberg to Rothenberg.
June 15, Rothenberg to Innsbruck (concert).
June 16, Innsbruck to Lucerne.
June 17, Lucerne (concert--Suisee).
June 18, Lucerne to Paris.
June 19, Paris.
June 20, Paris to Brussels to Knoxville.

CONCENTRATED EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM FOR EX-OFFENDERS

HON. RICHARDSON PREYER
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. PREYER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues information about a program...
which has been initiated by the North Carolina Department of Correction for the North Piedmont Area which is designed to assist prisoners who are about to be released in finding suitable and worthwhile employment. This program is called a "Concentrated Employment Program for Ex-Offenders" which provides for prerelease training of inmates, job development and placement of releasees, and followup counseling services. The businessmen in this area of North Carolina are beginning this program and feel that it is working extremely well. The program, which was initiated "through a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, is given to rehabilitate themselves and become productive members of society.

Following is a statement by Mr. Gene M. Carver, project manager which explains the project in detail, and I want to congratulate and commend Mr. Carver and all of those involved in this project for the excellent work they have done in bringing to the area this fine program.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. GENE M. CARVER

PROJECT MANAGER

In November, 1971 the North Carolina Department of Corrections established an innovative, corrective employment effort which was designed to facilitate the reintegration of ex-offenders who were returning to communities in the North Piedmont Area. The effort, a Concentrated Employment Program for the Ex-Offender, is unique, both in its focus and in its approach. The program's significant departure from the traditional method of returning an ex-offender to the community in which he lived before his incarceration.

Traditionally, an offender who was discharged from the Department of Correction received "fifteen bucks and a new suit of clothes"—that is, if he had served a sentence of two years or more. Those serving sentences of less than two years receive nothing upon release. Provided with little or no assistance upon release, the ex-offender, who has been conditioned to a state of dependency while incarcerated, is ill equipped to deal with the pressures which confront him on the "outside". This period of transition, the success of these releases is extremely low; 65 percent return to prison, often for committing another offense. The Concentrated Employment Program for the Ex-Offender focuses primarily on this particular group of releases. In recognition of the importance of providing a crucial factor in the ex-offender's successful reintegration into society, the thrust of services provided by the Program is directed toward placing him on a job.

According to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in order to become a "fully functional adult male, one prerequisite is essential: a job." "In our society a person's occupation determines, at least in part, his status in what, life he will lead and how others will regard him." The Commission's findings were supported in the report which was submitted by the President's Task Force on Prisoner Rehabilitation in April, 1970. The Task Force said that "satisfying work experience for institutionalized offenders and the assurance of decent jobs for released offenders should be at the heart of the correctional process". Although the success in the successful rehabilitation of released offenders, a study by George A. Pownall for the U.S. Department of Labor in 1969 found that ex-offenders have more difficulty than other persons in obtaining employment. This is reflected in an unemployment rate for former offenders that is four to five times higher than that of the Public Service Population. In Philadelphia, for example, Pownall noted that the unemployment rate in 1969 of released prisoners was 15 percent, compared to a three percent rate for the general public.

For young offenders—those under 20—the unemployment figures for ex-offenders may be even greater than today they were in 1969.

The study also revealed that even for ex-offenders who return to work the income was less than that of the general public, and the majority of employed releasees work in low paying jobs in their home towns. The national median monthly income, for example, in 1964 was $446.58, but for employed released prisoners it was $256.00. Even when ex-offenders work in skilled or semi-skilled jobs they receive less pay than others who work in related jobs. The national median for service workers in 1964, for example, was $336.75, but for ex-offenders it was $267.67; for white collar workers, the national median was $642.21, but for ex-offenders it was $373.07.

The Concentrated Employment Program for the Ex-Offender corrects these employment inequities by providing services to offenders and ex-offenders in three crucial areas: we prepare the offender for the world of work, while incarcerated, we assist him in finding employment commensurate with his ability upon his release; and, we lend the necessary assistance after he is released to ensure that he retains his job.

The pre-release assistance is essentially an orientation to the world of work which is designed to motivate the offender. The thrust of staff efforts at our Motivation Center are two-fold: we develop a positive attitude towards work; and, we want to expose the offender to job finding and job keeping skills which will result in easier placement for any time and longer retention on the job.

First, the offender is tested to measure his individual potential and identify areas of vocational interest and aptitude. After a thorough assessment of the individual has been made, the motivation cycle itself begins. Included in the four-week motivation cycle are the development of skills which include resume preparation and employment interview techniques. In addition, the offender is taught the skills of self-help and, how to take advantage of training opportunities. Finally, through both individual and group counseling, he learns the process of reorienting the offender—a process which continues after his release.

The job development counselor secures while he is at the Motivation Center in order to ensure that the transition from the correctional system to the community is as smooth as possible. The entire effort is closely coordinated between the Motivation Center staff and job development counselors from High Point, Winston-Salem, and Greensboro, who meet with the offender at the Motivation Center after preliminary tests have been scored and interpreted. With test results available the job developers are able to discriminate between services necessary for various prospects for employment for the offender.

Given an accurate assessment of an offender's interest and potential, job developers can proceed to contact those employers who need workers with skills and aptitudes which match those of their clients. Individual attention to the individual needs of offenders eliminates the placement of carpenters in dishwashing jobs or cooks in construction work. When the offender is still in training the job development counselor is able to provide the inmate with several job prospects when he is released.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

The placement of an offender on a job may be the root of a moreCash tradition of Community Service Research shows that the transition from institution to community generally is accompanied by temporary insecurity, trial and error, and an ambivalence of uncertain feelings of hope, discouragement, frustration, and accomplishment. There are also practical fears about the ability of the men themselves as well: how to get back and forth to work; and, how to survive until the first month's pay is received. Some job development counselors who assisted the inmate in securing a job continue to provide support in these and related areas for as long as the men maintain the training and assistance is needed. The primary objectives during this time are to support the ex-offender during the initial period following release and ensure that he retains his job.

Our goal through these means—preparation for work; job development and placement; and, follow-up services—is the reduction of the high rate of recidivism of released offenders which currently is reported to be in excess of 67 percent. The achievement of our goal will contribute significantly to a reduction in crime for the area, and, in addition, it will save a substantial amount of maintaining an offender in the State Correction System—an expense which now totals $71.15 per day exclusive of the tax dollars for the one time he is incarcerated and the loss of productive income while he is incarcerated.

The creation of the Concentrated Employment Program for the Ex-Offender is a manifestation of the important role the social and business communities play in corrections. In keeping with this realization, the Concentrated Employment Program for the Ex-Offender is making productive citizens of released offenders, while helping reduce the incidence of crime and correctional costs—make it the most innovative challenge to recidivism that has been attempted anywhere in America.

THE COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

As Ramsey Clark stated in Crime in America:

"We know that corrections can rehabilitate. We know that the younger the offender, the better his and society's chance. We know that when we fail it is all of us who suffer. America is a nation with the skills and resources to provide the necessary elements of rehabilitation: physical and mental health, all the education a youngster can absorb, vocational skills for the craftsman who can master, a calm and orderly environment away from anxiety and violence, living among people who care, who love—these a boy can absorb. Nothing denies ALL OF US who can solve the problem. With these we can restore a reverence for life, a sense of security and a self-assurance amid all the pressures of modern community life. These attitudes will have been truly developed in the community itself: first, sometimes, in the prison community but finally for the individual who must make his way by himself."

We hope that you will contact us if you have any questions or comments about the Concentrated Employment Program for the Ex-Offender.

June 5, 1972
What is left to be done is to get all governments to make the necessary security arrangements and to bring to bear on such incidents the heavy weight of world opinion. I commend to my colleagues in the foreign service people prepared by the Embassy of Israel here in Washington:

**TERROR AT LOD—ITS INTERNATIONAL MESSAGE**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

**OF NEW YORK**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, June 5, 1972**

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, political terrorism in the sky or on the ground against innocent civilian passengers is the most repugnant and inhuman behavior I know of. It is the kind of act that must be stopped regardless of cost, political sensitivities, inconvenience to passengers, or other obstacles.

I am speaking of the repulsive actions of the terrorists with airplanes entering against their will. The embassy rightly states that terrorist organizations to freely thrive.

The embassy states that terrorism is a phenomenon of the fedayeen uprising marking June 5, 1972.

1. The international community has long recognized that there are some acts of hostilities behavior that cannot be tolerated and that, in the name of humanity and the universal interest must be outlawed. Political warfare through terrorism in the air against civilian carriers and passengers is clearly of this category. The carnage perpetrated at Lod International Airport by three terrorists on May 30, 1972, was an act of premeditated murder. It was an indiscriminate killing for killing's sake. Its victims were innocent civilians, men, women and children, most of them Christian pilgrims. It is not a parochial Israeli concern.

2. It is of a new and foul behavior by political extremists who take the lives of international travelers, employing as their weapon the vulnerability of mass air travel.

3. Violence in the air have proven to be so contagious as to constitute a now world problem. Unless checked, it threatens the very fibre of communications between nations and the orderly receipt of support of peoples and governments. Airlines and airplanes have it in their power to take the long overdue necessary steps to guarantee the safety of the international traveling community, on the ground and in the air. It cannot be done piecemeal as the last Lod tragedy was horrifically demonstrated. It is not sufficient for the Israel national airline or the Lod airport security arrangements and to bring to bear on most carriers as the universal spread of violence in the air proves.

4. In the case of the murderous attack at Lod Airport on May 30, 1972, the perpetrators were three Japanese terrorists. They did not act on their own behalf. Their horrendous mission was in the service of the Beirut-based terrorist group calling itself "The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine." It was a group that swelled the ranks of the terrorists in the air.

5. The PFLP, which has given its blessing to the indiscriminate killings by the terrorist groups as an instrument of its own policies against Israel. Cairo is the location of most headquarters of the terror organizations which are invariably greeted by President Sadat. It is a prime access to their political backing for their exploits.

6. It is the Egyptian regime that grants the major moral and political backing for their exploits.

7. Arab terror against Israel is not new. It was a phenomenon of the pre-State era, it is the characterization of the Arab armies in 1948, and it was tried by Egypt in the 1950's and again by Syria in the early sixties. Militarily, it is of no significance, as the attempted terror campaign following the 1967 war has proven. That campaign dwindled to impotence in the past two years, and it is a reminder that the Arab inhabitants of the areas administered by Israel to become party to it. What is left, is the Egyptian regime which extemists bent on killing innocent civilians for its own sake, and in hijacking aircraft to be employed in the "great victory" of its people.

8. It is the Egyptian regime that grants the major moral and political backing for their exploits.

9. It is the Egyptian regime that grants the major moral and political backing for their exploits.

10. It is the Egyptian regime that grants the major moral and political backing for their exploits.
HON. DONALD M. FRASER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. FRASER, Mr. Speaker, the House Appropriations Committee reported out the State Department appropriation bill with a unilateral reduction of our legally assessed contributions to the United Nations and its affiliated agencies. It started in motion a dangerous process which can place this country at the top of the list of nations which disregard international treaty obligations by defaulting in their payment of dues to international organizations.

On May 18, the House voted down an amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Derwinski), which would have restored the cuts made by the Appropriations Committee. Last week the Senate Appropriations Committee reported out a legal amendment of appropriations bill that would limit the U.S. contribution to 25 percent of the U.N. budget after January 1, 1973. All of these actions ignore the procedure for U.N. assessed contributions to which this country accepted when it became a member of the U.N.

These actions also undermine the President's policy of obtaining a 25-percent limitation through negotiations with the U.N. before it might be reached by January 1, 1974.

Two recent items from the Washington Post point out the perils of these illegal unilateral actions. Both articles were written after the House vote on May 18, and both call upon the Senate to respect our international obligation to pay. Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel, in "Congress vs. International Law" expresses the hope that... the President of the United States will exert his full and sustained influence in favor of the United States meeting its international commitments.

We have reached the point at which the Senate vote may make the difference between honoring our obligation to pay our dues or driving the U.N. into total financial collapse next year. Full White House support for our legal obligations to the U.N. is, indeed, required.

I include Mr. Schwebel's article and the Washington Post editorial "A Meat Axe in International Affairs," both dated May 25, in the Record:

[From the Washington Post, May 25, 1972]

A MEAT AXE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Elsewhere on this page today, Stephen M. Schwebel, a former associate at the American Bar Association of New York, observes that last week's House vote to cut back unilaterally on U.S. financial obligations to the U.N. "would be contrary to the interest of the United States." He says that the public would see such a move "as evidence of the Administration's intention to abandon its post-World War II international role and to retreat to a near-isolationist position at a time and in a way which would damage the standing of the United States in the world and in world affairs."

Mr. Schwebel notes that... the public would be little likely to support the Administration's position. It would be uncomfortable to many Americans to see their hard-earned tax dollars being used to subsidize the welfare of the United Nations, an organization many Americans feel is largely devoted to the interests of the Third World nations.

Mr. Schwebel concludes that the American people... would be likely to see the Administration's position as part of a retreat from the world, which the President has promised not to accept. The American people associate a retreat from international responsibilities with weakness and loss of prestige, and they would respond accordingly.

As the American people express their concern about what to do about the United Nations, this country will be in a strong position to negotiate changes in the financial arrangements of the United Nations... and that the United States will continue to be a forceful advocate of a balanced and fair system of financial contributions to the United Nations.

EXTERNS OF REMARKS

June 5, 1972

U.S. ASSESSMENTS TO U.N.

CONGRESS VERSUS INTERNATIONAL LAW

(By Stephen M. Schwebel)

(The writer is professor of international law at the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University.)

To the apparent consternation of the State Department and the unconcealed anguish of the United Nations, Congressman John J. Rooney has inserted a tiny financial squeeze upon the International Labor Organization to embrace the whole U.N. system. The White House has steered through the House of Representatives, if accepted by the Senate, will appropriate about $151,000,000 to meet the bill which would amount to a moratorium on "U.S. membership" in the international organizations to which we belong—"Provided, that no payment shall be made... to the United Nations until the Junction of 18.8 percent of the total assessment of the United States for the year 1972 is paid." In other words, recognizes that the U.S. government is bound to meet certain financial obligations which are international in character but in any event, it proceeds to set an arbitrary limit on the extent to which such obligations shall be met. As a result of this prospective 28 percent limitation on U.S. contributions, the total authorized sum to be appropriated this year for U.N. and most of its specialized agencies (the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Educational Development Program, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) would be reduced... to 28 percent of the estimated annual payments due... The President's recommendation... much has been said and written by officials of the Executive and Legislative branches that... This recommendation... the Congress means what it has been saying in this regard for years, the reference to the report to what has been said and written about the "necessity" of reductions in U.S. contributions to the U.N. system is futile. There lies a story, the essentials of which are these...

A year ago, the President's Commission for the Observance of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations (the "Lodge Commission") recommended that the U.S. affirm its intention to maintain and increase its total contributions to the U.N., but that it seek "over a period of years to reduce its current contributions of 31.5 percent to the assessed regular budget to not more than 29 percent so that eventually its share will not exceed 25 percent." As U.S. obligatory assessments declined from 31.5 percent, U.N. assessments began to rise. The apparent rationale of this recommendation was to reduce somewhat the disparity between the amounts the U.S. contributes to U.N. assessments—assessments based essentially on the relative capacity of members to pay. This recommendation was one of the few on which a bipartisan consensus which the President took up—at least in part. In his "State of the World" message, Mr. Nixon declared that the U.S. policy would be "to negotiate with other U.N. member states" a reduction in assessments on the level defined in the Lodge report. The President cautioned: "In view of the U.N.'s current financial difficulties, and of the requirements of international law, we must proceed in an orderly way in reaching this goal. It is unrealistic to expect that it can be done immediately." The President accordingly recognized that... the payments out of assessed contributions would, in view of the "requirements of international law," have to be negotiated multilaterally and multilaterally. And he implied that the negotiation would take time—which was putting it mildly indeed.

Those familiar with the U.N. scene were aware that, in terms of political reality, U.S. assessments could not be reduced by the payment of dues of new members: that the prospective new members rich enough to pay something significant are the two Germanies, whose admission—with the ratification of the Ostpolitik treaties—is foreseen in 1973; and that about three quarters of their contributions would have to be earmarked for the reduction of assessments upon the United States if the percentage paid by it were to sink to 28 percent.

However, there is little reason to suppose that all other members of the U.N., or even all developed countries, would forego the great bulk of all the reductions to which they would be entitled by reason of the admission of the Germanies in order to please the United States. This is especially true in the face of the fact that the U.S. continues to earn more than 30 percent of the total income of the total U.N. membership. While in the next few years, the U.S. should, by reason of its normal share of obligations, turn in a story of German membership should bring benefit by a reduction in assessments to 28 to 29 percent, the U.S. would find that the German reduction could succeed in extracting 25 percent. And, if it did, the U.S. would doubtless pay more in the process than that trivial, addi-
Yorkers know of this fine record, as district attorney, as president of the New York City Council, and now as a State supreme court judge.

Because of the timeliness of this book and in view of the expertise of its author, I enthusiastically commend this book to those who are seeking elective office. Mr. Hurley's insights as well as his first-hand analysis of issues and political events, make this book must reading.

Mr. Speaker, I insert into the Record, at this time, a passage of the sketches of "The Last Poor Man" and its author Ed Hurley:

"The Last Poor Man"

"The Last Poor Man" tunes in television as the most powerful weapon in a modern political candidate's arsenal. The medium's enormous expense, the biggest drain on the campaign treasury, is making public office the millionaires' play toy.

Frank O'Connor, titular leader of New York State's Democratic Party, has felt this sting several times. Simply speaking, O'Connor has experienced the frustration of not being able to compete financially--commercial for commercial--with the Empire State's wealthy families in the quest for public office.

"The Last Poor Man" examines bohemia, the shadow, democracy and the high-tone Republican style. The book explores, from firsthand knowledge, the brazenly flaunted, not to be so loudly--campaigns for high office.

The limitation of these positions of "honor and prestige" on the millionaire dynasties can become the tragedy of our democracy. Laws regulating campaign expenditures and contributions have become shams, ignored and freely violated.

"The Last Poor Man" concludes with a breezy peek into the future and a compelling question directed at you: A question--indeed a challenge—that cannot for long be ignored.

THE AUTHOR

Ed Hurley's special view of New York politics and its colorful characters comes from opposite angles. He has witnessed major political events from the vantage point of the press section.

Hurley has also sat in council in the famous smoke-filled rooms of the Regular and Reform Democratic nominees--a decision, or lack of decision, whose vultures are now coming home to roost.

But it is not only that, this time, the U.S. Senate will defer to Congressman Rooney's leadership of the House. Hopefully, the Senate, which has talked much of late about respect for international law, will not swallow wholesale violations of treaties to which it has given its advice and consent. And hopefully, this time, the President of the United States will exert his full and sustained influence in favor of the United States meeting its international commitments.

"THE LAST POOR MAN": ED HURLEY AUTHORS A REMARKABLE BOOK ON NEW YORK CITY POLITICS

HON. SEYMOUR HALPERN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most provocative and powerful books on the political scene today is Ed Hurley's "The Last Poor Man." This book brilliantly describes the political realities facing those who seek elective office on the precinct level or who harbor dreams for State and national office. Mr. Hurley is a highly respected writer of the New York Daily News and for years his political observations have enlightened countless readers.

This publication is of particular importance to those of us in Queens, N.Y., because we are all familiar with Frank O'Connor's great abilities and exemplary character. We share the distinct privilege of serving with Mr. O'Connor in the State senate and all New York lawmaking-and this privilege is "The Last Poor Man" and its author Ed Hurley.

The attempt to assault Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama has revived talk of enacting additional Federal firearms controls. While new moves of handling this problem must be explored, more than ever we must approach each recommended solution with careful study and restraint to prevent the enactment of legislation which, if enacted in haste and under the pressure of hysteria, could well cause more harm than good to the general public we would be trying to protect.

Governor Wallace was shot and wounded by a supposedly demented man who trailed him through a half dozen States by automobile before firing a shot at him in a pistol gallery. The talk about setting up better mental health facilities or detection techniques to identify the mentally disturbed. There has been no talk of enacting more stringent laws against the use of firearms in the commission of a felony or even the use of motor vehicles to perpetrate a crime, nor have the courts vigorously applied laws which the Congress which require certain mandatory sentences of persons convicted of a felony where a firearm was involved. All of these factors, it would appear upon cool consideration, would have fully and firmly lent the House to legislate against handguns and perhaps even more so.

The present administration has consistently taken the position that gun control is essentially a matter of State regulation. This is logical under the longstanding theory of law that the police power is reserved to the individual States, because a law which is good for one State may not be good for another. Insofar as gun laws are concerned, the Federal Government should at most back up the States, where possible in such a way as to enable them to enforce their own laws which are best fitted to their own conditions. This is a traditional realistic American way of thinking.

It should be of interest to legislators and law enforcement officers to point out that the suspect in the Wallace shooting committed the crime exactly 7 weeks to the day after a new, restrictive Maryland handgun control law took effect. That law would have been sufficient to stop him in advance if anyone had sought to invoke it. Unfortunately, no one did, although the suspect had been under surveillance by law enforcement officers repeatedly during the weeks preceding the Wallace shooting. Under the "stop and frisk" provision of the Maryland law, officers could have searched the suspect at any time if he had met on or around them and to believe that he was carrying a firearm with unlawful intent.

The new Maryland law is in fact one of the strongest in the Nation. It is as strong, if not stronger, than any Federal firearms law which has a possibility of enactment and application under such circumstances. How can there be any law which permits citizens to be searched on mere police suspicion? There was indeed opposition to the Maryland law on grounds that it was too strong in this respect and tended to violate civil liberties.

Some say the answer to this problem
is to confiscate all guns. However, I have serious problems with this proposition for several reasons. One will suffice: Law-abiding American citizens are not in any mood to surrender their firearms readily in peacetime troubled times, to anyone on any pretext. All probable information indicates that a majority of the families in the United States own one or more firearms, sometimes many of them. It is estimated that there are approximately 50 million privately owned handguns, alone, in the United States. The vast majority of these are owned by law-abiding citizens. It might well be unconstitutional to deprive them of their property without due process. It might well impinge on their constitutional rights to protect themselves, their dear ones and their property against criminal hoodlumism which has been so rampant in recent years, not to mention the entirely proper “pursuit of happiness” which takes more than hunters afield every year for the sake of sport.

It is no mere catch-phrase to say that any law attempting to confiscate private firearms in the United States has to leave the inevitable residue of guns mostly in the hands of criminals and others who make a habit of failing to comply with laws. Homelife and other crime would not be under these circumstances, and conceivably could increase.

The problem of attacks on public figures is a very real and acute one, and Governor Wallace has the deep and sincere sympathy of all good Americans.

It asks: “If your child were a majority of the families in the United States, what would you ask the President and Congress to do? If you answered ‘murder the President’, then you are not good American citizens.

Unfortunately it is political sophistry and ism which has been so rampant in recent years.

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June 5, 1972

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. FRANK HORTON
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I have sponsored legislation to deal forcefully with the purity and safety of the Nation's blood supply. The National Blood Bank Act of 1972, authored by our colleague from California (Mr. Vexsey) would establish a Federal program to encourage voluntary blood donation and require that all blood banks be licensed and inspected by the Federal Government.

These steps would drastically reduce the incidence of serum hepatitis by getting the primary source of this insidious disease: the paid blood donor. There is ample evidence that the risk of contracting hepatitis from the blood of paid donors is far greater than the risk from blood collected from voluntarily donating blood. I understand the risk estimates range from at least 11 times greater to as high as 70 times greater. According to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Center for Disease Control—CDC—52,583 cases of serum hepatitis were reported in 1970 alone. Given these statistics, it is alarming to think that only seven States license blood banks and only five inspect them. The Federal Government has been equally negligent.

The dangers of bad blood have come all too close to home for me. Recently, one of my closest friends suffered a serious coronary attack and had to undergo a major heart operation. Little did he know that the routine transfusions he required would prove as risky as this most delicate surgery. He contracted serum hepatitis from contaminated blood.

My friend survived, but one out of every 150 transfusion patients over age 40 does not. Dr. J. Carroll at Allen probably is the Nation's most eminent expert on the blood problem, has estimated 3,500 deaths and 50,000 illnesses a year from serum hepatitis. How many such hepatitis cases go unreported by physicians, the CDC says the rate could be 2 to 10 times Dr. Allen's estimate.

The new Israel Blood Bank Act of 1972 should not be interpreted as a condemnation of all blood bank operations. On the contrary, it seeks, in a responsible manner, to require disreputable operators to adhere to the same standards followed by conscientious blood banks in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we are indebted to our colleague, Mr. Vexsey, for introducing legislation that hopefully will lead to congressional scrutiny of blooK banking. I urge our committee to move on this legislation before we run out of time in this Congress.

DAYLIN, INC. HONORS THE FUND FOR HIGHER EDUCATION—IN ISRAEL

HON. THOMAS M. REES
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, an American company which has concerned itself with matters of social responsibility for most of its corporate life enacted a unique project which I wish to call to the attention of the House.

The company, Daylin, Inc., with headquarters in Evanston, Ill., committed themselves to a hunger strike, to express their opposition to the longer. The Americans who remain alive. What difference they can make, when they have asked other tary victory while proclaiming a desire to express their opposition to the longer. The Americans who remain alive. The conscience of the Nation cannot starve for much longer and still remain alive.

The National Blood Bank Act of 1972, authored by our colleague from California (Mr. Vexsey) would establish a Federal program to encourage voluntary blood donation and require that all blood banks be licensed and inspected by the Federal Government.

The uniqueness of this undertaking is that it will raise funds for projects at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., and Tel Aviv University in Israel. For the first time in the history of academic fundraising that an effort has been made simultaneously on behalf of three different projects at one university at a single function.

But then, the Fund for Higher Education—in Israel—stands out as different in other important ways. Although it has that paradigmatic phrase "in Israel" as part of its very name, the fund aims its philanthropy not only at America's stanch ally in the Middle East, the State of Israel, but also at American institutions as well.

For lending their efforts to the fund-raising activities for this educationally enriching purpose, a distinguished group of Daylin's executive officials were being honored, one of them posthumously.

The Fund for Higher Education—in Israel—will establish the Peter Lum Lounge to serve students and faculty at the new pharmaceutical sciences center at the University of Southern California. Peter Lum was the first pharmacist hired by Daylin. The son of Chinese immigrants, he had grown with the company to become the first man to hold the position of vice president of Daylin. He died in a tragic airplane crash in 1965, but his memory will be kept alive by Louise Lum, will attend the Los Angeles dinner to accept for him the Maimonides Laurel of the Fund for Higher Education—In Israel.

Mr. Speaker, it is to be honored with him, and to receive the Maimonides Laurel, will be four senior executives, all pharmacists who worked with Peter Lum. They are Dr. Alton P. Sol Goldman, corporate vice-president; Mr. Gary E. Parks, corporate vice-president; Mr. John Alexander Cohen, corporate vice-president; Mr. Gary E. Parks, corporate vice-president; and Mr. Jean S. Gold, corporate vice-president.

In addition, a memorial plaque at the Peter Lum Lounge when completed will carry the names of the Daylin founders who planned the memorial, Amnon Barness, chairman of the board; Sam Cannell, president; and Dave Finkle, chairman of the executive committee, The plaque will list a total of some 75 friends and associates of Peter Lum still active with Daylin.

Brandeis University will be the recipient of funds to establish the Yearbook Room in the Student Union Building at Brandeis. The room will be named for Alvin M. Levin, Secretary of Daylin, Inc. who will also receive the Maimonides Award.

Establishment of the George and Dorothy Swerdlow Mathematics Building in the Center for Theoretical Studies at Tel Aviv University will be the third result of the June 25 dinner. George Swerdlow is president of Western Big Wheel, a Daylin company, engaged in sale of automotive supplies through discount stores. Mr. Swerdlow and his wife, Dorothy, have been very active and their philanthropic gifts have helped many enterprises. Mr. Swerdlow will receive the Flame of Truth Award.

The Fund for Higher Education—in Israel—which was first launched some years ago, now with construction of five buildings in Israel has commitments for the three others to which I have referred, as well as a fourth project set under way, the Georges A. Hanz Experimental Surgery Institute at Tel Hashomer Hospital, affiliated with Tel Aviv University.

The fund received its impetus from the founders of Daylin and has attracted a prestigious board of advisors which includes Dr. Albert B. Sabin, discoverer of the Sabin oral polio vaccine and head of the Weizmann Institute of Science; Alexander Goldber, president of Technion; Prof. William Haber, adviser to the executive offices of the University of Michigan; Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, renowned American Jewish communal leader and scholar; Dr. George S. Wise, chancellor of Tel Aviv University; and the Honorable Aviad Yafeh, member of the Knesset, Israel's parliament.

Daylin, Inc., its president, Messrs. Barness, Cannell, Finkle—and the Fund for Higher Education—in Israel—are to be commended for their foresight, their philanthropic efforts and goals. They are a credit to American ingenuity and enterprise.
CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS PRESENTS THE BLACK DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE BLACK BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. LOUIS STOKES
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on June 1, 1972, the Congressional Black Caucus announced its preparation of the black declaration of independence and the black bill of rights. It was an historic moment and one which, we hope, will have a profound influence throughout the American political system.

The preamble to the black declaration of independence states:

The Congressional Black Caucus calls on the National Democratic Party, as the Party whose victories have always depended upon black votes, to take immediate steps to rectify the wrongs under which black citizens are forced to live.

We feel that the Democratic Party would take long strides toward this goal by adopting our minimum demands, as set forth in the 12 articles of the black bill of rights.

The black bill of rights' articles concern jobs and income; foreign policy; education; housing and urban problems; health; minority enterprise; drugs; penal blacks and other citizens, the New Democratic Administration must create the machinery to realize and to implement the Black Bill of Rights.

The black declaration of independence says:

“We have no permanent friends, no permanent enemies—just permanent interests.”—Rep. William “Bill” Clay.

We, the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus, being the highest elected black officials in the United States, responding to a conscious need for black leadership, have prepared the Black Bill of Rights, which we hereby demand the Democratic Party implement immediately, to create a society which is truly founded upon the principles of freedom, justice, and full equality.

We insist that the Democratic Party, in its official pronouncements and policies, and at its national conventions, repudiate itself to the doctrine that no American shall be denied the fundamental right to be equal.

We call for a Democratic administration which does not demand from Black Americans a no longer petition for equal treatment, but are demanding from the Democratic Party and its Presidential nominees a full commitment to equality—in words, deeds, and most importantly, results.

If Black Americans are to achieve equality in this country, the Democratic Party must create the machinery to realize and to implement the Black Bill of Rights.

THE BLACK BILL OF RIGHTS

“IT'S NOT THE MAN IT'S THE PLAN; IT'S NOT THE RAP IT'S THE MARCH”—Ossie Davis.

A. JOBS AND INCOME

If the right to work is to be assured for blacks and other citizens, the New Democratic Administration must establish a full employment program and replace the present welfare program with a guaranteed annual income system.

The number one priority, in our view, is the creation of jobs to alter the present imbalance in the national unemployment rate. While the national unemployment average is about 6%, Black unemployment is intolerable 10.5%. Joblessness among Black youth has soared to 44%. Furthermore, in some cities Black unemployment reaches the 80% level. Joblessness among Black youth has soared to 44%. In some cities Black unemployment reaches the 80% level.

Black unemployment is a direct attack on the high unemployment rate of 8.5 million poor, disadvantaged and minority Americans who look to the Congressional Black Caucus for leadership.

Black Americans, like all Americans, have a right to peace. If our right to peace and the right of black people on the continent of Africa to freedom and oppression are to be realized, the New Democratic Administration must establish a one-year timetable for reaching a guaranteed adequate income system of a minimum of $6,500 a year for a family of four.

The Democratic Party oppose any punitive “workfare” requirement legislation.

B. Support African liberation

Implementation of a New Democratic Administration Foreign Policy of support for the liberation of black people of Africa should be reflected in:

(1) An increase in African aid to black African nations from 5% to 10% of our foreign aid.

(2) An immediate halt to the purchase of uranium ore from Southern Rhodesia.

(3) The immediate termination of our sugar quota arrangement from the Republic of South Africa to a majority-ruled state in South Africa.

(4) The withdrawal of all support from Portugal in terms of loans and grants and as a member of NATO.

(5) The withdrawal of all economic or political support from Africa countries that practice oppression and perpetuate inequality and apartheid.

(6) The discouragement of private American investment in South Africa and the discrimination against U.S. owned or operated or contracted facilities, including the U.S. Embassy in the Republic of South Africa.

C. Education

The right to a quality education is as fundamental as any in the Bill of Rights. America can afford every child a quality education. To finance quality education for all, we urge the inclusion of specific tax reform recommendations in the Democratic Party Platform for inclusion in future tax legislation.

We call on the Democratic Party to:

(1) The establishment of a national monetary and fiscal policy designed to achieve continuous full employment and full production.

(2) A direct attack on the high unemployment of 8.5 million poor, disadvantaged, and minority Americans.

(3) A systematic approach to solving the apparent tendency of full employment to cause inflation. This would include more effective enforcement of the anti-trust laws, a comprehensive program of consumer education, and Federal product testing and quality rating.

B. Guaranteed annual income

By now it is almost commonplace, if not cliche, to state that the present welfare system is inadequate and inequitable. We urge that:

(1) The present system be replaced by a guaranteed annual income system.

(2) The Democratic Party oppose any welfare "workfare" requirement legislation.

(3) The Democratic Party oppose any punitive "workfare" requirement legislation.

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The new political mood permeating Black America makes it imperative that the Democratic Party address itself to the hopes, aspirations, and rights of black Americans—If that Party expects to continue to receive the support of black voters.

The Democratic Caucus is no longer petitioning for equal treatment, but are demanding from the Democratic Party and its Presidential nominees a full and unequivocal commitment to equality—in words, deeds, and most importantly, results.

If Black Americans are to achieve equality in this country, the Democratic Party must create the machinery to realize and to implement the Black Bill of Rights.

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redistribution of educational wealth and control. Federal, state and local authorities to comply fully with the Supreme Court's recent school desegregation decision that bus- ing will now be employed as a suitable means to ensure quality education for all American children.

IV. HOUSING AND URBAN PROBLEMS

The right of every American to live in human dignity cannot be achieved by federal passiveness. Citizens of the inner-city, especially blacks, are confronted with increased poverty and housing discrimina- tions. To remedy the current situations, we urge that your platform include a plank call- ing for:

A. A new Homestead Act, to make use of the billions of dollars worth of land now owned by federal, state, and local govern- ments. This property must not move into the hands of private, for-profit developers when there is such drastic need for human hous- ing and land use where black people live.

B. The rebuilding of the inner-cities— not the removal of the poor.

C. Housing assistance that would provide priority treatment for investments in new and rehabilitated housing in the inner-city.

D. The elimination of discrimination in locat- ing in any community or building in the land.

V. HEALTH

A major plank of any national platform must be guaranteed health delivery sys- tems. The current inaccessibility of ade- quate health delivery to all Americans; lack of adequate or comprehensive health coverage, and seemingly uncontrollable rises in health costs combine to relegate countless Americans to a state of insufficient medical care. To remedy this, we urge:

A. The establishment of a National Health Insurance for all citizens from birth until death, with free medical care for all the poor and near-poor.

B. A federal program to recruit and train minority medical and para-medical personal.

C. The establishment of a national health delivery system which encompasses those exist- ing programs similar to the Neighborhood Health Centers (NHC) which are functioning well in a limited role with a delivery mech- anism that provides physician's in-patient and outpatient and hospital emergency services; out-of-area emergency service preventive health care, home health services, laboratory and radiological services, and laboratory ser- vices included, and physical therapy. The concept of comprehensive health services should include the following areas: psychological, sociological, and environmental, as well as physiological.

D. That there be outreach services which attack the problems of health, education and health awareness in the community.

E. Health centers should be provided in a coordinated, continuous and comprehensive manner so that the services are available and accessible to the communities being served.

F. The establishment and national peer review programs for the medical profes- sion.

G. That the schools of the health sciences at both Meharry and Howard University be expanded immediately to their maximum capacity and that, further, prior to funding be given only to those of the health sciences which focus on increasing the num- ber of minority members in the health field.

H. That the listing of all federal medical benefits which can be made on the sale of drugs.

VI. MINORITY ENTERPRISE

Business ownership and receipts reveal a wide socioeconomic gap between blacks and whites in this country. For example, in a to- tal of 7.3 million businesses, approximately 170,000, or 2.4% are owned by blacks. Blacks constitute over 12% of the popula- tion. These black businesses had sales of only 4.5 billion dollars; white businesses had gross sales of 5.5 trillion dollars. Black-owned banks and insurance companies owned less than one billion dollars in assets.

To correct this gross inequity and to fulfill the right of black Americans to the free enterprise system, we urge that your platform include:

A. A call for an increase in the number of black-owned businesses with supporting grants and loans from the federal government and matching state funds.

B. The establishment of a federal policy to see that 15% of all government contracts exclusively for businesses which are black-owned.

C. Provisions whereby all government funds earmarked to be expended in black areas be deposited in and disbursed by black banks.

VII. DRUGS

Black Americans have a right to drug-free lives and drug-free communities.

The goal of the Democratic Party must be to eliminate the illegal sale and use of drugs and to treat those who are unfortu- nately hooked on drugs not as criminals but as people with serious health problems. To accomplish this goal with the inclusion in your platform of a plank that:

A. Declares drug abuse and addiction a major national crisis.

B. Requires all of the existing resources to stop the illegal entry of drugs into the United States, including suspension of eco- nomic and military assistance to any country which fails to take appropriate steps to pre- vent narcotic drugs produced or processed in that country from entering the United States unlawfully.

C. Make funds available to every major city for the establishment of detoxification and rehabilitation centers.

D. Provides federal financial support through a locally controlled board to rein- force the local initiatives.

E. Provides for efforts to develop non-add- dictive, safe and effective substances to pre- vent, treat, and cure addiction. Methadone is a highly addictive, dangerous and fre- quently abused drug. Methadone is no cure- all for the problems of drugs. Methadone maintenance programs, and recently proposed heroin maintenance programs, should only be used with the consent of the patients and with a commitment to develop alternative therapies.

VIII. PENAL REFORM

The tragedy at Attica has catapulted into national prominence the brutal fact that most of our penal institutions are out-dated, inhuman, dehumanizing and extremely cruel. The new Democratic Administration must act swiftly and decisively to implement enlightened methods of dealing with people who run afoul of the law—methods that view the time spent in prison not merely as punishment, but as an alternative factor in the re-socialization of a human being.

The Democratic Party's commitment to thorough-going penal reform should reflect itself in its party platform in:

A. The establishment of reliable vehicles for the encouragement and redress of prisoner grievances.

B. The establishment of meaningful train- ing programs, both educational and voca- tional, which are complemented by work re- lease and educational programs, the recom- mendation for all work performed and job placement assistance upon release.

C. The establishment of each aids to rehabilitation as halfway houses for men, home furloughs for married men and wom- en, supervised parole, and professional and family visits and to the full re- restoration of civil rights including the right to vote upon completion of a sentence.

D. An end to the practice of segregating individuals for their political beliefs and in- tolerance of religious beliefs, particularly as they relate to dietary laws.

E. The reformation of first offender pro- grams, methods of bail release, and parole and probation systems so as to encourage and protect the prison resident in readapting to society.

F. The construction of small, modern facilities by the federal government in proxim- ity to the large urban areas and the re-recruit- ment of minority personnel for prison employment.

IX. DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION APPOINTMENTS

Though black Americans make up 20% of the Democratic Party electorate, the black- man's right to his rightful place in a Democratic Administration has been woefully neglected by the party in the past. This is why the Democratic National Plat- form must call for black Americans receiv- ing a proportionate amount of all appointed positions, up to and including the Cabinet of the President of the United States. Fur- thermore, federal judgships shall reflect the percentage of minority residents in any given state to the Democratic Caucus in this poli- cy's enactment, particular attention shall be paid to correct the racial imbalance which exists in the Supreme Court.

X. JUSTICE AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Earlier this year the Congressional Black Caucus responded to the Administration's report on "Progress in Civil Rights". Our paper, entitled "From the Administration Which Gave Us Benign Neglect", scored the Administration's insincerity and hypocrisy on the subject of civil liberties and equal rights.

One critical area which we discussed at the caucus level but which remains critical to the "Wash- ington agenda" brought to Miami Beach by the duly elected District of Columbia Delega- tion. The Democratic National Platform and the new Administration should move to:

A. Establish political guarantees that re- gional and metropolitan government ar- rangements do not disenfranchise or deny representation to disenfranchised minorities.

B. Effective the strict application of the Vot- ing Rights Act of 1965 so that those cur- rently disenfranchised will be able to par- ticipate in the upcoming election.

C. Increase the number of black federal judges and other legal professionals including U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Marshals, federal correc- tional officers and other Justice Department employees in every jurisdiction of the country.

XI. SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

No Black Bill of Rights would be complete that did not call for the granting of self- government to the nearly 350,000 residents of our Nation's Capitol, 72% of whom are black.

The Democratic National Platform should contain a firm commitment to the "Wash- ington agenda" brought to Miami Beach by the duly elected District of Columbia Delega- tion.

The agenda calls for congressional rep- resentation, an elected mayor and city coun- cil with an automatic federal payment for the host of interim and immediate steps that the new Democratic administration must take to deal with the social, economic and political problems confronting the peo- ple of this District of Columbia.

XII. THE MILITARY

It is the RIGHT of every Serviceman and Servicewoman to be FREE from discrimina- tion in the armed services. Certainly this nation cannot be secure as long as its forces are more concerned with protecting them than their fellow citizen in war. In- stead of fighting the external
enemy. Although blacks make up to 10.8% of the military personnel, they are not permitted equal representation as officers; they receive a higher percentage of other than honorable discharges; and they are assigned to most menial occupations in combat." The New Democratic Administration must deal with this reality and turn from lip service which condemns discrimination in our society to proposing concrete programs of reform. We urge the creation of an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Civil Rights who would have direct access to the Secretary of Defense as well as to the Secretary of each branch of the military and transfer it to the civilian chain of command. We urge a complete revision of the Uniform Code of Military Justice that would remove the JAG out of the military and transfer it to the civilian federal courts. We urge the establishment of an independent non-judicial appeal procedure outside of the military chain of command. We urge the elimination of all punitive discharges and the establishment of a certificate of service that would in effect remove the distinction of "honorable, dishonorable, undesirable," etc.

**GENERAL CLARKE SPEAKS OUT FOR SOLDIERS IN RIOT SITUATIONS**

**HON. DURWARD G. HALL**

**OF MISSOURI**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**Monday, June 5, 1972**

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a soldier of distinction, Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, USA, retired, is well aware of the problems facing our college campuses and our cities in recent years of protests and riots. General Clarke, however, is also concerned with the soldier's role in a riot situation. This outstanding soldier has expertise and experience that I am sure would be of great benefit and interest to this body. In fact, we are currently experiencing a soldier's duty, and a soldier's predicament in the riots for which they must defend people and property. I insert these remarks by General Clarke in the Record:

**THE CASE FOR THE SOLDIER CALLED OUT TO QUIET A DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE**

(By Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, USA, Retired)

(Enron's Note: General Clarke was an enlisted man in the National Guard in 1930-31. He was on the staff of Army Ground Forces in 1945-48, and was Commanding General of CONARC in 1936-60. Thus he has given much thought to the problems of employing troops to quell civil disturbances.)

In the early days of our existence as a nation, the Articles of Confederation were ineffective in providing the kind of Federal Government we needed. A Constitution was needed, and its first order of business was to set down what services the people wanted the Federal Government to provide to the citizens of our nation. This became the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States of America. Subsequently, it set forth the following in one sentence:

"We the People of the United States in order to: Form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insures domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

All six of these requirements for an adequate Federal Government were to be the products of a Government of law functioning under a Constitution of law and order.

The framers of our constitution considered that the orderly processes of a Government of law and order are the most important bulwarks of domestic tranquility. Thus they used the phrase: "Insure domestic tranquility," not "restore domestic tranquility.

Is there some in the field of higher education who hasn't had reasons to be concerned with this subject in the past few years? Who are the instigators and disorders? Might it not be well for them to learn more, not only about the nature of riots and the way in which some innocent screws enterprise of a private nature and actually executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner? Much of the blame of the rioters whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful. —Black's Law Dictionary, 3rd Edition.

Sometimes our Commander in Chief or our Governors of the several states call out a military force to insure domestic tranquility when a riot threatens but, often, they do not do so until the situation is out of hand and a riot has started and then the job of the troops is to restore tranquility. Is it not true that the latter approach confronts the young trooper with the more difficult mental, physical and disciplinary situations?

Let us now consider the young soldier, his leaders, his training, his opponents, his weapons, their mental and emotional state, how to perform his task with the local injury to people and property and to himself. All of these factors must be considered in the framework of morale training and disciplinary reenforcement of the troops who are engaged under legal orders in a confrontation with people who they do not like and from which they will receive little credit and probably much mental and possibly physical abuse.

Here are a few thoughts on the problem of handling riots by soldiers:

1. People who engage in a riot are disorganized and emotionally confused as a group. The crowd lacks unity and courage.

2. If we are going to handle them without bloodshed, we must use enough force (or show enough force) to cause them to believe the riot has no chance of success.

3. A policy of "limited" or "graduated" response by police or troops can only encourage the rioters and lead to bloodshed.

4. The ones who egg on the rioters are almost never in front. They operate from a safe position in the rear.

5. The best trained soldiers have a "breaking point" when on such duty. Even though they are dressed in riot gear, the training of personnel is such that their training is seldom at full effectiveness when used on short notice.

6. Young soldiers can take only so much abuse, rocks, insults and casualties before their willpower and their morale control wears thin—then they break under actual or feared threats.

7. When they break, people in the rioters' ranks—by about the young get hurt or killed.

8. Those who caused armed soldiers to "break" are more to blame than the soldiers.
tions which the Department would require Alyeska to enter into as a condition of granting the pipeline permits it seeks are weak and insubstantial. They afford neither our government department, nor the public, without perusing those views to have any bearing on a decision apparently already reached by the Department. Trustee for the native people of Alaska; they are his wards and are entitled by law to his protection. The present stipulations are an abdication of trust by the Department of the Interior.

A. THE IMPACT OF THE PIPELINE AND Haul ROAD

1. Oil Leaks of Unpredictable Magnitude and Serious Bilitation of Rivers are Virtually Certain to Occur

A. The specifics of the Impact Statement make graphically plain the enormous effect of pipeline rupture are such that perfect no spill performance cannot be concluded predicted. The effect of oil spills of some magnitude louder than 7.0 on the Richter Scale, and it is almost a certainty that one or more such spills of the above magnitude will occur in the vicinity of the proposed portion of the proposed route during the lifetime of the pipeline. Strong ground motion shaking the structure could cause an earthquake of magnitude greater than 7.0, which could collapse critical portions of the pipeline. The effect of the above-ground portions of the pipeline on large mammals is non-accidental in the area of the five villages whose names are close to the five villages in question.

2. Damage to the Subsistence Economy

The Statement predicts that the effect of the pipeline on large mammals—another important element in the native subsistence economy—could be equally serious.

"... the performance record of pipelines in general and the abundance of environmental factors that could contribute to pipeline rupture are such that perfect no spill performance would be unlikely during the lifetime of the pipeline. It is therefore likely that some spills would occur, but their size, location and frequency are indeterminate.

Any point along the southern two-thirds of the route could be subjected to an earthquake of magnitude greater than 7.0 on the Richter Scale, and it is almost a certainty that one or more such spills of the above magnitude will occur in the vicinity of the proposed portion of the proposed route during the lifetime of the pipeline. Strong ground motion shaking the structure could cause an earthquake of magnitude greater than 7.0, which could collapse critical portions of the pipeline. The effect of the above-ground portions of the pipeline on large mammals is non-accidental in the area of the five villages whose names are close to the five villages in question.

3. The Impact of the Pipeline on the Native Population

The specific impact of the pipeline on our villages is also described in some detail in the Statement:

"A significant adverse impact on land use for Native subsistence purposes could be included in the proposed route, during construction or operational phases of either road or pipeline, streams or other areas essential to subsistence harvests were severely contaminated by oil or other toxic materials. In addition to the direct and indirect impacts, this could cause major local land use patterns. Both the direct damage and the shifts could be costly to resource base, local industry, or the general economy of the area. If such adverse impacts did occur, they would very likely affect subsistence-dependent villagers as did Alaska's, Stevens Village, Rampart, and Minato. (Vol. 1, p. 146.)"

The Report of adverse impacts on the Native subsistence resources would come primarily during the operational stage of the proposed project. The pipeline rupture are such that perfect no spill performance is non-accidental in the area of the five villages whose names are close to the five villages in question.

The greatest threat would be that of potential oil spillage, especially in a major river. Local water supplies, fish and wildlife harvests, and transport corridors could be affected. The construction and operation of the pipeline will inevitably have a serious impact on the subsistence economy, the Department's exclusive responsibility, and the area affected could be detrimental to the livelihood of the local population. An accident could be much more significant in the relatively small Prince William Sound than in the Copper and Lowe River systems, where the reliance on a subsistence economy in terms of numbers of villages and numbers of Natives." (Vol. 1, p. 159.)

B. THE IMPERATIVE OF THE STIPULATIONS TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE NATIVE POPULATION OF ALASKA

As we have shown in Section A above, the Impact Statement predicts that the construction and operation of the pipeline will inevitably have a serious impact on the subsistence economy relied upon by the majority of the inhabitants of the five villages whose views are here presented. Yet the stipulations do nothing whatever to protect the Natives from the loss of their livelihood—despite the fact that the Secretary of the Interior is their legal trustee.

Clearly, if our nation's asserted need for more oil is deemed to justify the proposed pipeline, we have a moral obligation to support themselves from the land, they must be compensated in some way. As we suggested at the beginning, there are two mechanisms by which this could be done:

1. The Natives could be given the right to compensation for damage to their lands or subsistence caused by pipeline construction and operation, in order to protect them from the immediate impact of the pipeline. Second, they could be guaranteed a certain proportion of the jobs connected with the construction and operation of the pipeline, as protection against the effects of the long term trend away from a subsistence economy in which the Pipeline will cause.

The stipulations do neither of these things. Although the suggestion has been made on many occasions that the Department should impose absolute liability on Alyeska for damage caused to private persons—as it proposes to do for damage caused to the federal government—the Department dismisses the suggestion with the following comment:

"In February 1972 stipulations impose liability on the permittee. The Department believes that to impose further liability on Alyeska would exceed the Department's authority." (Vol. 6, p. 80.)

The first of these statements is simply inapplicable.
correct. All that the February 1972 stipula-
tions do is extend the period of time in which
the Attorney-General in any event. It gives
private parties the right to bring suits against
the Department is unsure of its authority,
that it should take immediate steps to clarify
the legal position. We strongly endorse the
suggestion of the Alaska Federation of Natives
that an opinion of the Attorney-General be
sought on this issue.

The double standard incorporated in the
stipulations—which impose absolute
liability on the permittee for damage to the
federal government, which does not need the
protection of national standards for damage
government's impoverished natives who
desperately do need it—is a gross violation
of the Department's trusteeship obligations
and of the standards by which a government
department should conduct itself.

The major problem in the area of jobs
and training. The Statement concludes that
without "quantitative goals for Native em-
ployment and affirmative means for achieving
them," Native participation in the pipeline
project will be adversely affected. (Vol. 4,
p. 409.) The Statement points out that "Al-
yeska's actions do not indicate a commitment to a numerical goal for Native
hiring." (Id., p. 410.) However, the stipula-
tions impose no obligation whatever upon
Alyeska to establish numerical goals for Na-
tive employment. They merely require Al-
yeska to "do everything within its power"
(a notorious euphemism for total inaction)
to secure the employment of Natives who
successfully complete its training program.
(Stip. 16, par. 3.)

The stipulations are equally deficient in the
area of Native training. The Statement asserts that "without the minimal amount of training a very large number of Natives could
meet the job skill requirements" (see Vol. 4,
pp. 411-412). It points out that "To date there are no training programs
planned, and unless this planning is accom-
plished within the scope of the Start
construction line, it is unlikely that training
programs would be effectively phased into the
requirements of the construction activities.
" (Vol. 4, p. 414.)

Once again, however, the stipulations themselves simply ignore the Statement.
Stipulation 11.1.1 provides only that Alyska
shall enter into an agreement with the
Secretary regarding . . . training . . . of
Alaska's natives. It does not indicate that
any such agreement has been reached, what
the proposed terms would be, or what plan-
ning for timely training has been under-
taken, if any.

ANTIBUSING AMENDMENT
NOW IS IMPERATIVE

HON. JOE L. EVINS
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee, Mr. Speaker,
the Nashville Banner In a recent editorial
emphasized the importance of passing a
constitutional amendment barring the hiring of students to achieve a numerical
racial balance.

I endorse the sentiments expressed in the
Banner editorial concerning the need and
necessity for such an amendment.

In addition, the House has passed three
amendments to curb busing, with sub-
stantial support, as follows:

The Ashbrook amendment which would
bar the expenditure of Federal funds for
crosstown busing.

The Green amendment which would
prohibit the Federal Government from
requiring school districts to spend State or local money to finance busing.

The Broomfield amendment which
would permit school districts to delay
to Finance Bussing orders issued by
lower courts until all appeals have been
exhausted.

I support all three of these amend-
ments.

The House has taken definite and de-
finite action to curb and halt unneces-
sary and undesirable racial balance bus-
ing.

Because of the interest of my col-
leagues and the American people in this
most important matter, I place the edi-
torial from the Nashville Banner in the
Record herewith.

The editorial follows:

[From the Nashville Banner, May 31, 1972]

ANTIBUSING AMENDMENT NOW IS IMPERATIVE

To the surprise of few, if any, the U.S.
Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed
Judge John R. Hume's massiveness to
cross-town school busing for compulsory
racial balance:

For the sake of simplicity and the
understanding of the reader, let me
state that the Sixth Circuit majority, in
an en-bloc holding, has affirmed the
decision of Judge Hume which required
school busing to achieve the "racial bal-
ance" mandated by the civil rights laws.

To the surprise of few, if any, the
Sixth Circuit majority affirmed Judge
Hume's holding.

This decision, as it affects the entire
nation, appears to rest on two major
foundations:

1. A constitutional position that the
Federal Government has the power
to compel school districts to employ
racial balance busing under the
affirmative action statutes.

2. A statutory position that the
Federal Government has the power
to compel school districts to employ
racial balance busing under the
Civil Rights Acts.

The rationale of the ABM limitation is
forbidding that trespass. Tennessee's Senior
Senator, Mr. George W. Smathers, has been
pushed for its adoption. The sense of it has
been included in another proposed amendment, by Michigan Sen. Robert Griffin, declaring that:

"No court of the United States shall have
jurisdiction to make any decision, enter into
any judgment or issue any order the effect of
which would be to require that pupils be
transported to or from school on the basis
of their race, color, religion, or national
origin."

State by state, in the South and elsewhere,
school patrons, taxpayers and voters—one
and the same—have gone clearly on record
for an end to mass school busing for
achievement of racial balance. They have
done that, as in Tennessee, in direct refer-
endum and legislative elections. Now, in the
near future, they are going to do it consec-
ately for the amendment. They have done it
in party primary balloting, as in the George
Wallace vote itself, or its margin, in which
such clearly was the principal message.

Congress has condemned the massive bus-
ing operation as an instrument of arbitrary,
bureaucracy-ordered racial balance. It has
done that in legislation enacted, as in the
1964 Civil Rights Act.

The Nashville Banner called for correc-
tion of the outrage jointly inflicted by HEW
flat and court intrusion—and for return to the
historic format of the neighborhood school sys-

tem, with regulations thereof vested in the
hands of local authority.

Now is the time-on with that, via the
only route by which it can be achieved—the
method clearly preferred by the majority
of people, irrespective of race. It is their
school system. It is the basis of constitu-
tion. It is time to employ the one, with vigor
and courage, in behalf of justice for the
other.

Congress clearly has the duty to submit
this amendment to the people of these United
States for their decision. If that pre-
liminary, enabling action is taken in time,
the school year beginning in September con-
cerns could be spared the chance that
otherwise impends for it.

SALT ANALYSIS

HON. CRAIG HOSMER
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the following has been prepared by me and is being delivered to all Members of the Congress on June 6:

June 6, 1972.

From: Representative Craig Hosmer, Chair-
man, GOP Task Force on Nuclear Af-

To: Members of Congress
Subject: SALT—ABM Treaty & Offensive
Weapons Interim Agreement

It is generally conceded that America and Russia cannot afford the kind of arms race be-
cause their nuclear arsenals are sufficient to withstand surprise attack and still have enough
dreadful destructive power to deter the other side from making the first attack.

President Nixon and Premier Brezhnev be-

leived that the self-imposed arms limitation because their nuclear arsenals are sufficient to

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terest to spend money for that kind of an arms race only to end up poorer, but no safer.

The logic of allowing the Soviets a lopsided number of offensive missiles and submarines is obvious—sooner or later considered. It emerges clearly, however, when other factors, relevant to assessing the kill power of these nuclear systems, are taken into account. These include the following:

- The total number of nuclear warheads in the U.S. deterrent package considerably exceeds those of the Soviets because of our many multiple independently guided re-entry vehicles.
- The greater accuracy of the U.S. warheads gives them a proportionately large kill capability, ample for nuclear sufficiency.
- U.S. allies and near allies possess substantial strategic deterrent forces which augment the Free World's overall deterrent posture.
- The arrangements impose no limitations at all on certain U.S. systems contributing to our deterrent strength, such as SAC bombers and U.S. aircraft based overseas on land and on aircraft carriers.

"Superpower," something is in the mind of the beholder and when one side fields a mix of bombers, ICBMs and SLBMs with which it is satisfied, the other side would need a mixer of large and unknown risks of miscalculation in order to assess it as "insufficient."

With respect to the strategic systems, how good they are now and how they may be qualitatively improved are not covered by the arrangements, leaving the parties to exactly the same circumstances, whatever they are, as before.

Provision for verification by each party's own intelligence apparatus involves minimal risk, since the arrangements are cast in terms of items which reasonably can be monitored by satellite photography and other means.

The foregoing and many additional calculations undoubtedly influence President Nixon's determination that the agreements are worthwhile and that their terms involve neither undue risks to United States security nor disproportionate advantage to the Soviet Union.

In making his decision the President also must have totaled the quite large costs of the superpowers taking no steps at all toward arms control against those involved in nuclear war. Sooner or later, the Russians will have to learn that the arrangement are being made because of the total imbalance in the strength of the nuclear powers. No one, of course, knows what will happen to this imbalance in the future, but this is the reason why arms control is necessary.

"The President now brings us to the superpowers for a moment. It is necessary to pay the price of that freedom, and the arrangements are the result of the arrangements. And as long as the arrangements are in place, the United States and China will continue to trade and will continue to be friends."

"Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, I was recently privileged to be present at the annual Honor Awards ceremony of the U.S. Department of Agriculture where four Marylanders were honored as the best from Maryland's Fifth District. The four men were among those honored for their superior service as employees of the Department.

Mr. Speaker, these are the kind of men who make our Government truly responsive to the needs of our citizens, and I think we all owe them a special vote of thanks. They are Mr. William Gliddon, Seat Pleasant; Mr. John H. Lauth, Bowie; Mr. Lawrence J. Hogan, Hyattsville; and Mr. Robert A. Fast, Beltsville.

NIXON'S DIPLOMACY

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, an editorial appearing in the June 1, 1972, edition of the newspaper, Chicago Today, discusses President Nixon's recent initiatives in the field of foreign policy in a most perceptive and knowledgeable manner and I commend its text to my colleagues. I insert it in the Record.

The editorial follows:

NIXON'S DIPLOMACY

President Nixon has taken giant strides toward detente between the United States and China. The United States as one of the most successful diplomats in history, the time alone can measure the true results of his diplomacy. This diplomacy has not only allowed the free world leaders an opportunity to move toward world peace. The skepticism of the world leaders is that we were right when we recognized this new opportunity. But this time there is a new factor, introduced by Mr. Kissinger, that makes this possible. By its rapid and harmonious approach with China, the United States has taken control of the balance of forces.

A few months ago, the U.S.S.R. could move in the power struggle with China in relative confidence that the United States would not choose sides. But no more. When President Nixon went to China, the possibility opened up that the United States might agree to provide the Chinese with the sophisticated weapons required to defend their 1,000-mile border with the U.S.S.R. Russia cannot suffer that. The new posture of the Russian States, the readjustment of the U.S. began when Nixon made the first break-thru to Peking.

More than a century ago, Karl Marx, the ideological source for both Russia and China, pointed out on the basis of his long study of China's history that Russia and China were the world's most natural, enduring and implacable foes. The Russians forgot what they knew when they were not to be divided. Both China and Russia had to accept this new element in history. It is understandable. The Emperor of China and the President of the United States agreed to come to terms. This time the United States President Nixon had a new factor to consider, the President of China, the President of the People's Republic of China, the President of the People's Republic of China.

President Nixon's visit to China gives them a proportionately large kill capability, ample for nuclear sufficiency. The nuclear warheads of the U.S. are now spread along the entire American coast and on aircraft carriers. These include the following:

1. The "Spirit of Moscow" may be more vulnerable than the "Spirit of Cape David" and other previous attempts of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. to come to terms. This time the United States President Nixon proved that when he ordered the bombing attacks as North Vietnam again invaded the South.

The world shuddered. The Democratic Presidential candidates shouted their jeremiads, but President Nixon and his adviser Kissinger knew what they were doing. Both China and Russia had to accept this new element in history because the United States once again controlled the balance of forces.

But only the events unfolding in the next months and years can prove the real worth of the Nixon peace policy. The U.S. is never going to be richer if we do not have world peace. The new posture of the United States and China means that there will be no war in Vietnam, if there is no eruption in the Middle East. If the relaxation of the tension in Sino-U.S. relations continues, they will prove to be the greatest diplomatic success in history.

At present, the bombing goes on because North Viet Nam refuses to check its invasion of the south. But the aid formerly received from Russia and China is no longer being received. Neither China nor Russia has formally protested to the United States, nor will they. The war must come to an end, for North Viet Nam cannot long continue this new kind of war without suppliers. The United States can totally withdraw, and an era of universal peace may yet be possible.

Neither Machiavelli or Prince Metternich would ever have believed that diplomacy could come to this. President Wilson, seeking world peace, thought that one could do it. But President Nixon has seen that the best way to get world peace is the proper application of power, the kind of persuasion Communists understand. His diplomacy should bring an end to war in Viet Nam and open up the possibility of persuading the Chinese to reduce "brush fire" wars, as President Kennedy called them.

This, in turn, will enable the great powers to keep the peace. As the President returns home from the summit of his brilliantly successful diplomatic journeys, it appears that the prospect for enduring world peace was never more promising.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment on the decade of consumerism. Today more and more attention is being given to the very legitimate claims and complaints which consumers have against harmful credit reporting techniques, faulty workmanship, and poor performance.

The consumer is often hampered in remeeting these situations by lack of information. Confronted by a myriad of agencies, offers, and bureaus, a disgruntled customer often gives up his attempts to seek relief.

For his reason, the Students Organized for Consumer Action—SOCA—at Boston College, under the direction of Rev. Robert J. McEwen, S.J., have prepared a series of reports designed to inform and advise consumers of their rights. These reports cover every consumer information or protection related to products and services. SOCA bulletin No. 1 addresses itself to the subject of the small claims court as a viable instrument in consumerism.

I commend these students for their efforts to insure greater protection for the Massachusetts consumer, and include the text of their first bulletin for your information:

SMALL CLAIMS COURT AS A CONSUMER REMEDY

HON. MARGARET M. HECKLER
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I want to comment on the decade of consumerism. Today more and more attention is being given to the very legitimate claims and complaints which consumers have against harmful credit reporting techniques, faulty workmanship, and poor performance.

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I commend these students for their efforts to insure greater protection for the Massachusetts consumer, and include the text of their first bulletin for your information:
Mr. Frank Schmidt will celebrate his 89th birthday on June 16 in the company of friends and family living in his congressional district.

Mr. Schmidt arrived in America in 1905, unable to speak a word of English though he was—and still is—fluent in five other languages. Three days after his arrival he began to work as a laborer. He served in the Navy during World War I and had advanced to roundhouse foreman for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. During World War I, he served the U.S. Navy as a civilian on detachment duty with the transportation of troops and water materiel. He was selected for this role because of his railroad experience and also because he was one of the few men who could communicate in the various languages of the immigrant railroad workers. He continued with the Navy, teaching crash courses in machine skills to classes of immigrants to further the war effort. In the years after World War I he earned his teaching credentials at night school and taught in Brooklyn. With the onset of World War II, Mr. Schmidt volunteered for eight-hour courses in machine operating procedures to help meet the burgeoning manpower needs of war production.

In 1945, at the age of 82, Mr. Schmidt volunteered for VISTA, and at the organization’s request moved from California to Philadelphia where he taught full-time courses in tool and die making to minority students at Temple University. For his services and as the oldest VISTA worker in America, just this year, upon specific invitation, he has rejoined VISTA on a part-time volunteer basis. Throughout these years he raised and educated a family and launched them on careers as productive citizens. Mr. Schmidt’s other contributions to this country notwithstanding, it is remarkable that in his 88th year, at an age when most men think only of rocking chairs and warm slippers, he serves in VISTA.

A very wise man said long ago: Misfortune is no disgrace but doing nothing about it is—and so it is with age. We may fold our hands in the face of the infirmities that age may bring, and let the world pass us by, or we may simply forget to look for it, and find life active and good long after we have passed the promised biblical limit of days.

One can only believe that this wise man knew there would be Frank Schmidts in the world when he wrote these words.

For whatever reasons he left his native land, a man with Mr. Schmidt’s character would certainly have lived the same kind of life in any country he adopted. How fortunate for all of our countrymen whose path he crossed, for they learned much from him: patriotism in the truest sense of the word; fortitude, perseverance; love of country; and the grace that service to his community and to his fellowman offers. For 67 years he gave of himself to America. This is a better country because he chose to make it his home. The lives of all of us have in some part been enriched.

I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues join in wishing Mr. Schmidt a very happy birthday on June 16.

AEROSPACE INDUSTRY

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Karl G. Harr, Jr., president of Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., recently addressed the Aero Club of Washington, D.C.

In his discussion he talked about our total national economic situation and the role of the aerospace industry in this current world market position. I am including the significant comments of Mr. Harr in the Record and commend them to the attention of my colleagues and the general public.

The comments follow:

REMARKS BY KARL G. HARR, JR.

I have a gut feeling that this is neither the time, the place nor the audience for either a technical or a statistical exposition of any of the problems that confront the aerospace industry. Besides, I've already spoken forth all the statistics I know on the subject and even a few I'm not quite sure about.

Rather, I offer a study of the place and audience for the consideration of the fundamentals of the world in which we currently live, and an analysis that must be made if we are to deal with these fundamentals.

I am not talking about a ‘white paper’ or state-of-the-industry type survey. I am talking rather about facing up to some simple truths, on the part of ourselves, the Government, the industry, and the country as a whole, insofar as the fortune and fates of the aerospace industry are, indeed, a matter of national concern.

Let me begin by saying there is no real question about the survival of the aerospace industry over the long run as a sound and increasingly dynamic element of the total national economic picture. Even if not just some but all of the companies that comprise the industry today were to disappear tomorrow, they would have to be immediately replaced by others in adequate numbers to fulfill national requirements of the same dimensions. For air transportation has become a necessity as a means of mass transportation, not just nationally but globally; the aerospace component of national security will inevitably grow rather than diminish; the space effort will be needed; in the long run I am convinced, on some rough, equivalent order of magnitude; and, perhaps most significantly of all, the capability to produce high technology products will become increasingly essential to our national well-being, not merely in terms of our national economic competitiveness, but also in terms of our capacity to address a multitude of new and demanding domestic problems.

There is, I believe, neither a problem nor a need; rather we as a nation will be able to realize, in the national interest, upon the benefits of this asset. The aerospace industry, in ways adequate to the challenges immediately ahead of us. Many current signs tend to indicate that this will not be and that, as a nation pay a fearful price for this failure.
June 5, 1972

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

19761

There is no simple single explanation for the way we got to be where we have a monopoly on the wisdom needed to remedy it. Perhaps the way to begin looking for this wisdom is to examine some of the sources of today's situation. The aerospace industry, as we know it now, is a product of the post-Korean War period. It started its surge toward that peak position, where it ranked as the nation's foremost industry on many if not most counts, sometime in the late 1950s.

Three principal factors were involved:

1. The demonstration of both nuclear weapons and intercontinental delivery capability produced a reaction that led to an almost universal, particularly among youth, to the Walden's Pond syndrome—a great intellectual plaything of the last five years. A technologically complex, but of all technological advance. This tide culminated in, if you will permit me, the emotional and irrational rejection of the supersonic transport at what was certainly the most uneconomical time and for the wrong set of reasons. It was, in my view, a hapless victim of unfortunate timing.

2. The arrival of the Jet Age in terms of commercial air travel led to the usurpation by aviation of an enormous chunk of the travel market that had previously belonged to surface modes.

All of these factors started to gain momentum in the late 1950s and surged into the mid-1960s, culminating in a peak for this new industry, in terms of sales and employment.

Where did this leave us in the late 60s? Well it meant that America had in its midst a brand new, big, heterogeneous industry with spectacular capabilities for both advanced technological and managerial accomplishment by foreign competitor nations, mostly still struggling out of the destruction of World War II, and possessing neither the economic nor the technological incentive of comparable national efforts in space and defense began to lag behind us in overall technological advances to the point at which there was desperate concern as to whether they ever would be able to compete.

The famous brain drain became very real as the U.S. became regarded as the place where the action was in all advanced technological pursuits. One thing came about another. The entire industry, as it were, was greatly spurred by the space effort. Our transport aircraft dominance seemed permanently assured. A reverse brain drain. Hordes of skilled scientists and engineers—so desperately needed and recruited a few short years ago—were born out of the education system. Hordes of skilled and semi-skilled workers newly unemployed and largely unemployed at their skills.

In short, there was every reason to believe, and most people here and abroad were firmly convinced, that the only problem was to keep the U.S., from hopefully out-distancing the rest of the world in the production of high technology products.

This pace of advance, of course, obscured parallel maturing of some problems arising within the procurement process itself in this country, and it also obscured some signs of a coming alteration in the trade factors that had prevailed since World War II. In effect we were thinking so fast, we had not yet seen so well that there was a general complacency about some of these small black clouds. Astronomy the prospect of impending industries processes seemed to be promising to widen the gap between ourselves and other nations.

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In short, there was every reason to believe, and most people here and abroad were firmly convinced, that the only problem was to keep the U.S., from hopefully out-distancing the rest of the world in the production of high technology products.
nological solution and to fund their work have not been a one-shot effort. It must be a continuing program and it must be accompanied by funded demonstration programs backed by a concentrated Government effort to find solutions to such problem areas. Only in that way will the puzzle that has so fascinated us be solved.

Fourth, all of the foregoing relates in greater or lesser degree to questions affecting our national security. The growing Nazi cancer in Europe. And he, together with his famous father, the former Postmaster of Indianapo- lises, has deterred us from softening up through the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana.

"Be strong and of good courage, be not afraid of the enemy of any sort. I am with you, not afraid."

"Only with the help of Port Seidensticker not strong? Can you conceive of his lacking courage? And did you ever see Port Seidensticker dismayed?"

During the 1930's Port continued his active participation in the affairs of the American Legion and organization to the growing Nazi cancer in Europe.

When World War II happened, Port Seiden­ sticker was there, forty-two years of age, volunteering and because of his remarkably good physical condition, being accepted once again in the United States Marine Corps.

It is 1945. Can't you see him, standing there in that elevator, ramrod straight, tears streaming down his cheeks in a way that made crying strong and expressive, upon his hearing those four catastrophic words, "Franklin Roosevelt is dead."

1947 James Seidensticker was elected from the First District to become City Councilman of Indianapolis and continued to serve during the administration of Mayor Al Penney.

In 1971 they finally gave him the Adal E. Seidensticker award for excellence in public service and civic performance.

Though he rose to the highest councils of our government, he always was the just the just, just as a Marine's basic MOS is always Infantry.

Port Seidensticker was rightly known as the Committeeman's Committeeman.

Jud Haggerty has suggested that some of us see life in black and white while others see in technicolor. And if you don't see Seidensticker see life in technicolor, but somehow he arranged such reception for all the rest of us who have been privileged to come in contact with him. Look at the magnificent humanity some of us might have missed had there been no Port Seidensticker. Can't you hear him? "I'm going to call Chet Schonecker and Besie Gaysay and Jimmy Slinger and some more of my friends and see what they think."

And in the precincts of politics he remained the tough D.I., the Marine Corps drill in the precinct. But if sated he was on the right side. And if you knew Port you know he was always so satis­ fied. And if he was sated he was used to question it. And if he was against you, he had a way of making you believe that, too. Seidensticker was always pondering what he learned in his high school civics class. He believed in the most idealistic concepts of democracy and the nobility of its participants.

Political Science Professor Stoner of Indiana University had once said jokingly that sometimes it seemed "Government is that means by which the strong will take what they would have taken anyway and the weak be taken away."

"But Port was not a generation of the wildest imaginings see Port Seidensticker retir­ ing gracefully at the hands of the so-called political strong."
June 5, 1972

By the New York Times raised serious questions about the effectiveness of our system of military justice. General Koster and General Young have been accused of 43 specific charges of misconduct. The prosecution is asking for charges before a military tribunal.

I am also calling upon Secretary Froehlke to report to the American people what the Army has done to improve the training of infantry soldiers to prevent another My Lai tragedy. The Peers Commission report recommends that the training be improved in the rules of war for our soldiers and the procedures for the courts-martial be simplified.

However, the specific recommendations of the Peers Commission report and what actions the Army has taken remain a mystery.

SOVIET RECORD IN 25 SUMMIT AGREEMENTS

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, Americans are being asked at this time to commit with the national security of their country and to curtail arms production and development on the basis of a treaty signed by our own leaders and those of the Soviet Union.

If the Soviet record with regard to keeping its treaty obligations was an honorable one, that gamble might well be worth taking. All of us want peace, and none would seek to fuel a race in armaments unless it was necessary for our continued security.

The Soviet record, however, could hardly be worse. In seven summit meetings between a U.S. President and a Soviet leader, 25 agreements have been reached. The Soviets have violated 24 of those 25 agreements according to a staff study for the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In its issue of May 29, 1972, U.S. News & World Report presents this Soviet record. Consider some examples:

At Potsdam, where President Harry Truman represented the United States in a summit meeting after Germany's surrender, the Soviet Union made 14 major agreements. All were broken.

In 1955 at Geneva in a Big Four meeting, including France, Russia agreed that Germany's reunification problem should be settled by free elections. Moscow later refused to permit such elections.

No hard agreements were reached at the last summit meeting in 1971, when President Dwight Eisenhower met with Nikita Khrushchev in Camp David, Md.; in 1961 when President John F. Kennedy met Khrushchev in Vienna; and in 1967 when Premier Alexei Kosygin conferred with President Lyndon B. Johnson in Glassboro, N.J.

The Russians similarly have failed to keep many other international agreements with the U.S. Examples:

In World War II, the Soviets promised Western allies they were seeking to beat the territorial aggrandizement. But Russia by 1948 controlled 11 countries-plus East Germany—750 million people.

The only pledge kept was to enter the war and work toward disarmament. Instead, it accelerated its missile construction and overtook our own country. Now it is challenging us in every category of nuclear weaponry.

Peers Commission report recommends that the training be improved in the rules of war for our soldiers and the procedures for the courts-martial be simplified.

However, the specific recommendations of the Peers Commission report and what actions the Army has taken remain a mystery.
grant colleges, yet only 4.8 percent deal with people-oriented programs. Eighteen scientific man-years were spent on improving rural income, and seven on rural housing. A grand total of 17 scientific man-years were spent on the causes and remedies of poverty among rural people, while enormous amounts of time and money were spent on the technical and managerial business of agribusiness corporations and large-scale operators.

Mr. Speaker, these are not the only disturbing facts brought out by "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times." Certainly they illustrate why we must stand up for all those concerned about the future of our rural areas, because if we speak of agricultural or rural development without zeroing in on the problems facing rural people, then we are blindfolding ourselves against the true problems of rural America.

The following article from the Washington Post last summer indicates some of its other conclusions and recommendations:

AGRICULTURAL BIAS SEEN IN UNIVERSITIES

By Nick Kots

The nation's 180 land-grant colleges have served the corporate agricultural interest while neglecting the needs of consumers, family farmers, farm workers, and rural America, a report charges yesterday. The study concludes that--

The nation's 180 land-grant universities have served the corporate agricultural interest while neglecting the needs of consumers, family farmers, farm workers, and rural America, a report charged yesterday.

The land grant college complex--composed of colleges of agriculture, agriculture experiment stations, and state extension services--are charged with spending annually almost $1 billion in tax dollars "almost exclusively...to the advantage and profit of large corporations involved in agriculture."

The 308-page critical study was made by the Agribusiness Accountability Project, a nonprofit, research organization, financed principally by the Field Foundation, and interested in the problems of the poor.

The report, entitled "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times, The Failure of the Land Grant College Complex," variously asserts that:

The land grant colleges and their officials are guilty of numerous conflicts of interest, in relationships with agribusiness corporations and large-scale operators.

Land grant colleges prided themselves as serving an elite of private, corporate interests--such as rural poverty, rural income, and rural housing--while being ignored by the most legitimate claims for assistance.

The important advisory committees appointed by the Agriculture Department to supervise research have seldom had representation from "the rural nonfarmer, the small farmer, the leaders of rural communities, and the consumer."

In grant college and their officials are guilty of numerous conflicts of interest in their relationships with agribusiness corporations and large-scale operators.

The Agribusiness Department's extension service has helped market agribusiness products, falling to implement a 1935 law relating to special needs of rural people and communities.

Land grant colleges, created by an 1862 law in 16 southern and border states, are discriminated against in receiving less USDA funds allocated to land grants and agricultural research in those states.

Land grant colleges are not required to make adequate public accounting of their activities, particularly those conducted in partnership with agribusiness corporations.

Corporate agribusiness has developed a "corporate in come improvement and rural housing--these colleges.

The Soviet Union promised the U.S. that it would trade Germany as one country after World War II--then flouted off the promise.

Russia was reassured the U.S. in 1962 that the Berlin blockade was purely defensive in character--then secretly put in offensive missiles aimed at the U.S. When this action was met by a firm U.S. challenge and naval blockade, Russia promised to remove the missiles.

Faced with Russia's long history of breaking agreements, the U.S. attempted a tacit rather than a formal agreement to halt nuclear testing in 1958. In 1961 the Soviets broke this understanding and resumed testing.

In signing a nonproliferation treaty in 1968, Russia promised to end the nuclear arms race and work toward disarmament. Instead, Russia accelerated its missile construction, overtook the U.S., and is now challenging in almost every category of nuclear weaponry.

In the U.S. Russia approved of a U.S. ceasefire plan in the Middle East, then helped Egypt violate it by moving SA-2 and SA-3 antiaircraft missiles up to the Suez Canal.

Other countries, as well as the U.S., have learned by experience that they could not rely on agreements with the Kremlin. Examples:

In joining the League of Nations in 1924, Russia pledged not to resort to war. In 1939, Russia approved of the pact allowing Germany to invade Poland and Finland--both countries with whom Moscow had signed treaties of nonaggression.

In violation of nonaggression pacts, Russia invaded Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in 1940 and incorporated them into the Soviet Union.

AGRICULTURE BIAS SEEN IN UNIVERSITIES

HON. DAVID R. OBEY
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, just a few days ago, the agricultural accountability project released a report entitled "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times."

The report delves deeply into the expenditure and tax funds at America's land grant colleges, and concludes that--

The tax paid, land grant complex has come to serve an elite of private, corporate interests in rural America, while ignoring those who have the most legitimate claims for assistance.

Most disturbing in their report is the degree to which "people-oriented" needs--such as rural poverty, rural income, and rural housing--are ignored in terms of total research by these colleges.

In 1969, for example, 6,000 man-years of research was conducted by our land-
ratories for the chemical industry," the report cites a University of California professor who said that at his school, a recipient of $200,000 in funds from chemical companies in three years, "individuals are more loyal to the insecticide companies than to the university or the growers."

Among the mutual development of chemicals by universities to serve commercial food interests, the report cited:

The use of ethylene gas by Louisiana State University to effect ripening of hot peppers; the use of ferric ammonia citrate and erythorbic acid as precedents in machine harvesting; the development by the University of Florida of "Thick-skinned" tomatoes ripened in storage by application of ethylene gas.

In addition to developing products of questionable safety and edibility, the report contends that universities have helped agriculture develop products to deceive consumers.

For example, the report cited Iowa State University studies which indicate bacon stays bright-colored longer when it is vacuum-sealed. Iowa State and University of South Carolina studies using a fluorescent light treatment to increase the red color in green-pickled tomatoes.

**IN THE WAKE OF SUMMIT, HOPES MUST BE CAUTIOUS**

**HON. JOE L. EVINS OF TENNESSEE**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, the Nashville Tennessean in a recent editorial pointed out that although a beginning toward disarmament has been achieved at the recent summit conference in Moscow:

It will take much more labor to erect a firm foundation for a stable world ... cautious optimism is in order.

Because of the interest of my colleagues and the American people in the President's efforts to achieve disarmament, I place the editorial in The Tennessean herewith.

The editorial follows:

[From the Nashville Tennessean, May 31, 1972]

**IN THE WAKE OF SUMMIT, HOPES MUST BE CAUTIOUS**

The Moscow summit is over, climaxed by the joint signing of a declaration of principles in which the United States and the Soviet Union pledged to seek peaceful solutions to their disputes. After two and a half decades, the two sides have reached an agreement.

The meeting between the leaders of the two countries culminated in accords on limitation of offensive and defensive weapons, on cooperation in space, on preventing Navy collisions at sea, on joining to fight pollution and cooperating in fields of health.

All of these are significant and even historic, but the milennial epoch is not yet at hand and the Russian bear has not changed into docility. Nobody knows at this point whether the arms limitation accords are going to be in good faith, or if a joint operation in space will come to nothing.

What may be fully as important as any of these and, in fact, the determinant factor, are the contacts between the leaders of the two nations and their joint pledge to continue negotiating on a wide range of issues, including mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe.

But even with the agreements both sides reached and the spirit of harmony that seemed to prevail between Mr. Nixon and the Kremlin leaders, there still remain deep divisions over Vietnam and East Asia.

And Communist doctrine has not changed. Marxism-Leninism is a combative ideology. It progresses through struggle, although there are frequent pauses to regroup. But even so, the prospect of nuclear war and mass destruction introduces another factor in Communist ideology.

The Kremlin has a vested interest in avoiding holocaust, although the struggle may take other forms. The key to the Moscow summit very well may have been President Nixon's trip to Communist China and the emergence of communication between Washington and Peking.

The Sino-Soviet conflict is very real and what the Kremlin least wants is a closer rapprochement between Washington and Peking. If it had withdrawn its bid for Mr. Nixon's visit, that possibility would have lowered the stakes.

There are intractable problems among the big powers: the fears of the Chinese that Russia may someday turn on them, and some what similar fears among Russians that the Chinese leadership may strike out in anger. The struggle between nuclear and nonnuclear forces in the world will continue, but President Nixon has sought, both in Peking and Moscow, to create a climate in which the voices of moderation are given more weight than the voices of militancy; that restraint holds in the face of temptation.

Some building blocks have been erected, but the balance is yet fragile and uncertain. It will take much more labor to erect a firm foundation for a stable world. At this stage, cautious optimism is in order—with the emphasis on caution.

A RESPONSIVE CONGRESS

**HON. WILLIAM L. HUNGATE OF MISSOURI**

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Monday, June 5, 1972

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal of interest in making the Congress more "responsive" to the people. This is a great cause and one which most, and perhaps all, Members of Congress staunchly support. The large number of questionnaires, newsletters, radio and television reports, correspondence and public appearances, both in nonelection and election years, represent a great effort on behalf of the Members to inform their constituents and to be informed on the views of those whom they represent.

Those who have stood for elective office would testify that there is no greater training in the science of being "responsive" than to place your name on a ballot where people can vote for or against you. And just as a person without standing for elective office is like teaching swimming without using water.

As the lobbyists study Congress, I am certain they would recognize the fairness in a congressional examination of lobbyists.

The biggest spending lobby in the last quarter of 1971 was Common Cause, spending a reported $123,000 in 3 months.

For purposes of comparison, the Disabled American Veterans lobby listed $32,759 during the last quarter of 1971. Common Cause's total spending for the year was $1.1 million. Their 1972 operating budget is $560,000.

The Associated Press lists Common Cause as a "self-styled people's lobby." How is a "people's lobby" organized? How is its money raised? Who controls it? The report, made truly "responsive," points out that in the first place, it is not done by selecting its governing board through democratic processes. The present governing board for Common Cause—from whom you are receiving advice on how to be more "responsive" on Vietnam, water pollution, welfare reform, et cetera, presently consists of 42 members. Of these, 23 senators are appointed, not elected. Of these 42, 15 come from the area of Washington, D.C., with 11 listing the District of Columbia as their address and the other four from the Washington metropolitan area. Seven are from New York State, and all those seven are from the New York City metropolitan area. Three members are from Chicago, two from Los Angeles, two from Phoenix, San Diego and Stanford, Calif., St. Paul, Minn.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Lincoln, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Muscatine, Iowa; Cincinnati, Ohio; Durham, N.C.; New Haven, Conn.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; and Renton, Vt.

Therefore, "representatives" faces a considerable hurdle at the outset, since by the by, 50 States of our Nation have no representatives on the Common Cause Board. Among the unrepresented are 4½ million of my fellow Missourians.

I expect every Member of the House of Representatives would agree that the House is not as responsive to the people as it should be. However, it would appear nonetheless that some people's lobbies are probably less responsive, and certainly less representative than the U.S. Congress.

By 1974, Common Cause proposes a Board of 80 members—60 of whom would be directly elected by the people and 20 of whom would be elected by the board itself. What would the public reaction be if we proposed a Congress of 400 Members—300 elected directly by the people and the other 100 selected by Congressmen themselves, "to insure that all segments of the population and all geographic areas are represented?"

Being a Congressman from the "Show Me" State can be exhilarating, exciting, frustrating, fractious, or just plain puzzling. However, it is never boring and carries the constant comfort that no matter how strongly your constituents may agree or disagree with you, they insist on thinking for themselves. The praise or vilification you read does not represent Congressmen thoughts of a Washington-New York-Log Angeles or New Haven lobbyist, no matter how well paid those opinion molders may be.

I would urge voters, concerned about the problems of our country, to buy an 8-cent stamp and write your own letter to your Congress man. It is cheaper than joining Common Cause—and more effective.