

H. Res. 1034. Resolution authorizing employment of senior citizen interns for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. WHELEN, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. YATES, Mr. KARTH, Mr. OBEY, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MINISH, Mr. ADDABO, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. SCHWENGER, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. GUDE, Mr. VANIK, and Mr. HOWARD):

H. Res. 1035. Resolution calling on the President to propose an expansion of the nuclear test ban treaty to include underground testing; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARRINGTON:

H. Res. 1036. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Children to conduct an investigation and study of social conditions adversely affecting the development of children; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MARTIN (for himself and Mr. WIDNALL):

H. Res. 1037. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to con-

duct an investigation and study of prices of lumber and plywood; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia:

H. Res. 1038. Resolution amending the rules of the House by adding rule XLV on House-authorized Federal budget; to the Committee on Rules.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

402. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Vermont, relative to the issuance of a postage stamp commemorating the centennial of the birth of Calvin Coolidge; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BURLISON of Texas:

H.R. 15816. A bill for the relief of Jessie O. Alagood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H.R. 15817. A bill for the relief of Kevin Patrick Saunders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15818. A bill for the relief of Serkis Hallocoğlu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 15819. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Jeong Ho Cho and minor children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 15820. A bill for the relief of An-Li Huang, also known as Andrew E. Wee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H.R. 15821. A bill for the relief of Sukhdev Singh Guram; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STAGGERS:

H.R. 15822. A bill for the relief of Miss Aldegunda Togonon Juaman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### IN MEMORIAM TO A GREAT AMERICAN AND DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN, THE HONORABLE GORDON CANFIELD

#### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1972

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened and grieved by the death of a very dear personal friend, our most distinguished statesman and former Congressman from my congressional district of New Jersey, the Honorable Gordon Canfield. Only 2 days before his being called to his eternal reward I had the great honor and privilege to enjoy, as always, a most refreshing and stimulating discussion with Gordon when we both shared the dais at the annual Zonta Club luncheon.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with our colleagues here in the Congress in loving memory of a great American. My sincerest condolences are extended to his wife, the former Dorothy E. Greenwell of Washington, D.C.; two sons, Carl, Paterson teacher and member of the Paterson Park Commission, and Army Maj. Allan Canfield of Annandale, Va.; a brother Charles H. of Nashua, N.H.; two sisters, Mrs. W. P. (Ruth) Tolley of Syracuse, N.Y.; and Mrs. William (Floris) Billings of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and five granddaughters.

The richness of his wisdom, the quality of his leadership and his exemplary record of achievements during three decades as a prestigious guardian of our Nation's Constitution and our people here in the House of Representatives are lastingly etched in the annals of the historic journal of the Congress of the United States. Few people in this area have been so well-loved by the people. Gordon Canfield was one of those rare personalities whose presence was felt when he entered a room. He has always been an inspiration to me.

Mr. Canfield was born in Salamanca, N.Y., son of the late Carl A. and Florence Canfield. After graduating from high school he enlisted in the Signal Corps and served with the Regular Army in World War I. He was a distinguished newspaper correspondent in Passaic, N.J., and New York State. In the early 1920's he was on the news staff of the old Passaic Daily News.

Mr. Canfield first came to our Nation's Capital in 1923 as secretary to the late Congressman Seger of Passaic, N.J., and was elected to succeed him in Congress in 1941. He received his exemplary knowledge of the law at the New Jersey Law School in Newark and George Washington University Law School, Washington, D.C., LL.B., 1926. His congressional career was highlighted by his service on the House Appropriations Committee, serving as chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office Appropriations during the period when Republicans controlled the House, and as ranking minority member under the Democrats.

During World War II he served during the congressional recess in 1944 as a seaman on North Atlantic tanker duty, U.S. merchant marine in his quest to learn about war conditions firsthand. In the same spirit, he traveled to the Buchenwald concentration camp in Germany and to the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, which had been devastated by the atomic bomb, immediately after the war. He also visited the front lines during the Korean conflict.

Mr. Canfield was one of our most distinguished Members of Congress. He was noted for his efforts to help people and he took a personal interest in the needs of his constituents. Over 1,000 people turned out at a 1960 dinner honoring him on his retirement from Congress.

In 1963, in his continuing efforts to be of assistance in responding to the needs of our people and pursue an active role in civic endeavors, he joined the First National Bank of Passaic County as community relations director, a post he held until his passing.

Mr. Speaker, I too, participated with you and many of our colleagues in the testimonial recently held in our Nation's Capitol when he received the highly coveted U.S. Coast Guard Distinguished Public Service Award. As I reflected then, the warmth of his friendship, his impeccable ethics, his compassion for others, his untiring and unselfish efforts for over a half century on behalf of his fellow man were all manifested in his lifetime of distinguished public service to the people of our community, State, and Nation.

We share the sorrow in the heart of his beloved wife, Dorothy, and his good family and pray that they will soon find abiding comfort in the faith that God has given them and in the knowledge that the Honorable Gordon Canfield is now under His eternal care. May he rest in peace.

### KENNETH FRY SEEKS A DUAL APPROACH TO URBAN PROBLEMS

#### HON. HENRY S. REUSS

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 26, 1972

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, Kenneth Fry, Milwaukee's director of city development, examined the scope of urban problems in a talk to the community's financial and industrial leaders June 15 at the Plankinton Hotel. He properly stressed that local, regional, State, and Federal efforts must be coordinated and strengthened for our cities' sake. His remarks follow:

#### REMARKS BY KENNETH FRY

These are strange times in urban America. The chief of all urban development, George Romney, says urban renewal is a failure. He has also said public housing is a mess—also that there can be no solution to the so-called urban problem without dealing with what he calls the "real city", by which he means the natural economic area, usually a region.

Romney is saying it will cost about \$3

trillion to renew cities and many who have soberly looked at urban strains have come up with about the same figure. Romney has also averred that the urban problem cannot be licked until there is a significant dispersal of low income housing into suburbia, although neither the administration nor suburbia has shown much appetite for this.

This overview of the urban situation is not unique and probably represents orthodoxy in modern urban thought. It is hard at times to tell whether this is the voice of reason or the counsel of despair because this perception can be used for different purposes. It is hardly a call to action, however.

So here we are in Milwaukee on June 15th, 1972, meeting with the financial leaders of our community and asking for help for the central city of Milwaukee in a struggle which many, many skeptics are saying is futile. It may well be that there can be no meaningful response to the urban problem without checking the nation's apartheid tendencies which are not only racial but also class-oriented to a degree that most people do not yet admit. It may well be that we will have to go to regional governments and that we will have to force the melting pot beyond the confines of the central city by legislative fiat—that is if the courts don't beat the elected officials to it.

This is visionary, albeit grim, thinking and, depending on the mechanics, one can't seriously quarrel with either the overarching diagnosis or the prescription. One only worries about what happens until the whole loaf of bread arrives; do we starve in the meantime, or do we fight for every crust we can get?

Your Department of City Development is concerned that those who see the forest of the problems we face may be missing the many trees still standing in the central city, still robbing each other of sun and growing space, and occasionally toppling in a swath of destruction. Surely, a little trimming and a little watering is in order but some are beginning to call this temporizing. Better, they imply, that we let things go to hell because that will speed the large scale solution needed.

We ask you to reason with us as to what urban development professionals do in this kind of situation because Milwaukee's problems are typical of all central cities, though we are in better shape than most.

In recognizing the forest of problems surrounding urban renewal, subsidized housing, industrial decentralization and fiscal injustice, do we throw up our hands and wait for the millennium? Do we turn our backs on the disadvantaged neighborhoods and disadvantaged groups, as some seem wont to do, in the belief that mounting social pressure will force a grand solution? Do we do that which can be done today with the small aids we can get in the belief that something is always better than nothing? Do we wait for the whole loaf or do we fight for the half-loaves and quarter-loaves we can get? Can the city help itself at all or is it entirely dependent on outside charity?

Frankly, we think Secretary Romney, an otherwise fine man, an honest man, and fine administrator, is in danger of unintentionally providing respectability to the forces of disinterest. By focusing on the ideal, he is, in fact, legitimizing benign or malign neglect of our disadvantaged neighborhoods which, incidentally or intentionally, is also a great way to save money and a great way to side-step racial-cultural problems that must be contended with no matter what ultimate form local government takes and no matter what otherwise laudable socio-economic-fiscal strategies are developed.

The telescope is a marvelous instrument but we suspect that the lowly microscope has achieved more human advances for the human race. We must, I think, look not only

at the forest but at the separate trees themselves, and we would like to suggest today that there can be, in fact there must be two approaches—telescopic and microscopic—to the urban dilemma. One, the injection of massive federal dollars and dispersal of the poor to the suburban ring. The other, a much smaller scale, but solid program of local renewal, housing and economic development, employing those local resources at hand to make the small federal aids now available go farther.

It seems obvious to us that urban renewal for all its problems and shortcomings cannot be abandoned and that each city must of necessity use the trickle of federal funds it can obtain to the best advantage on the neighborhood level. It also seems obvious to us that we must continue our city housing programs because we doubt whether our suburbs or any suburbs are going to welcome large numbers of the poor all at once at any point in time. In fact, it may come as a surprise to our neighbors that not all poor people envy suburbia's quality of life even though they might love some of the ranch houses in their own run down neighborhoods.

We must continue central city planning, knowing at all times that we face long odds, little encouragement, and more criticism than approbation for anything we do. But if central city officials won't think about the problems of their own disadvantaged neighborhoods on a day to day basis . . . who will? Besides, we might be, even in the midst of the current disorder, providing some answers as to how different kinds of people with different kinds of values can live together amicably—ultimately—answers that are not likely to be found in suburban uniformity and answers which may be vital to the continuation of urban civilization.

We believe that a great deal of the pessimism about the future of central cities is the result of a major shortcoming in most urban thinking, and it is a deficiency in almost all of the federal programs, particularly those of HUD. One reason urban renewal hasn't worked well at the central city level, is not only that these activities have been underfunded but that they have been carried on as one-dimensional programs. We suggest that until HUD and the Congress can view the central city problem as a total development problem, where we begin to look not only at the problems of housing and urban renewal, but bring in industrial development programs, job training programs, cultural programs, health programs, etc. . . . In other words attack the central city problems at least from a planning standpoint in all of its parts rather than just a few on a scattered basis, until then we cannot do all at the local level that can be done but we can do something. This broader planning could be strengthened, of course, by revenue sharing, if Congress adopts it and if local officials use it well.

After much study and observation, probably because Milwaukee had a head start, we have come to conclude that economic development is the missing link in most of these programs. Without a solid economic development foundation, without tax base and job opportunities, without necessary services and life-supporting commerce, renewal and housing are empty programs, creating hollow environments for confused and discouraged people. Because of the overriding importance of economic development, the matter of business location is far more important to the success of not only urban renewal but also public housing than most urban scholars and practitioners have yet recognized, although, interestingly enough, many of the sharper disadvantaged are beginning to see the connection. In other words, while not letting up on housing and renewal

programs, we would suggest that all of us in government and all of you in the financial field begin paying a great deal more attention to the realities of business location as applied to the central city and seriously address this question about which there have been scads of broader newspaper articles, studies, etc., of late.

But here again we need a two-track strategy. It is clear because of land shortages, etc., that the central city cannot provide a home for all types of industry these days, and it is also true that industrial decentralization must be accompanied by strong programs to provide low income housing in those suburban and exurban areas where industry has moved. But again, this master plan for the economic development component of a regional approach is a faint line on the horizon. In the meantime, we cannot put all our eggs in the suburban and exurban basket for we must provide jobs *now* for the unemployed of the central city whose needs are greatest. Even if we talk about mass transit to outlying factories and talk about large housing developments that surround outlying factories, the fact is that we cannot achieve a realistic economic strategy to tie transit, jobs and housing together in the short or near term.

So while we wait for federal deliverance, if it ever comes, we must act to renew and retain our urban environment from within. For unless we act on the local and regional levels now, and simultaneously, neither three trillion dollars nor any sum of federal monies will be capable of rebuilding an abandoned urban culture. We must look to *ourselves* as well as others if we can expect any sort of resurrection from urban decline and we must look strongly to the here-to-fore missing link of urban reconstruction—economic development.

Over the next few weeks, in compliance with directives from the Mayor and Common Council, we will be issuing a series of reports on various economic development suggestions, from local use of revenue bonding for industrial purposes to land bank reforms to transportation related to business growth. In all of these, we will be attempting to improve Milwaukee's competitive position but we must recognize that the grim reality confronting us sometimes drives us to practical expediency as opposed to the theoretically ideal.

Because when you get right down to it, much of municipal and suburban economic development is irrational in its very approach. What should be a program to produce jobs and investment has turned into, more often than not, a cut-throat battle for tax base. What a massive waste of resources. Why should the richest country on earth, which is already facing increasing foreign competition, encourage its industrial resources to unilaterally locate without consideration as to what happens to areas where they move or the chaos they leave behind at their old locations? This is particularly true when these unilateral locational decisions are *not* made on the basis of proximity to markets, or availability of labor supply or on other rational economic factors, but increasingly on the irrationalities of tax rate disparities.

At both the state and national levels, industrial tax base has become the cause of vicious and divisive municipal and state rivalries. It is, to me, distressing that in our four county metropolitan area the economic development contest has become little more than a game of musical chairs. A great deal of money and effort has been expended in shifting the same amount of economic activity from one municipality to another without actually enlarging the region's economic base. Is it any wonder that central cities are floundering when the very job generating activities needed for central city survival



are hopscotching from city to suburb and from suburb to rural areas in quest of short term tax benefits?

What relationship has a municipal tax rate to the crucial economic and social needs of a community? If this state's primary economic goal is to create jobs, then why does it allow tax rate disparities to so distort locational decisions that job generating industries frequently are forced to choose a location far from those who need the jobs the most?

Tax rate disparities have been an ugly perpetrator of industrial location distortions and the effect has been to establish a new tax base mosaic that has little regard for the total needs of this region's citizens, including the businessmen themselves. The result is an accentuating of tax rate disparities and the resultant starvation of those high tax communities which require greater revenue to bear the burden of poverty for the rest of the region.

Let me give you an example of what Minnesota has done to remove some tax base distortion from the industrial location decision-making process: The seven counties surrounding Minneapolis and St. Paul have joined together in a tax-base sharing system which seeks to even out the disparities in fiscal resources and commercial-industrial development which characterize their region as they do ours. And let me once again stress the word region not city, not county, but region.

Under the Twin Cities system, each unit of government contributes forty percent of its growth in commercial and industrial property valuation above the level attained in 1971—this valuation is pooled for sharing by all in the region.

Note, if you will, that this is not a system to treat the symptoms of fiscal disparity; it does not dole out money in a band-aid approach to healing this problem. Rather it cuts at the root of fiscal inequities by sharing tax base—not tax take. It shares on the basis of each city's own ability and performance in raising its own revenues, and shares on the basis of the needs of each city government in providing for its people.

The effect of the Minnesota sharing system brings us back to what I was talking about earlier. If employed here, it could help encourage a better distribution of low and moderate income housing throughout the region by permitting such housing to "pay its own way" through the sharing formula. Under the tax-base sharing system, the community which accepts development of this type will receive a larger share from the tax pool—thus removing the fiscal barrier to locating low income housing in suburban communities.

If you recognize it or not, there is much to be said for the distribution of low and moderate income housing in the region—even beyond the matter of eliminating the fiscal inequities caused by imprisoning poor families in one geographic area. Whether you accept it or not, one of the strongest yet least visible barriers to minority employment is the transportation barrier since the poor simply do not have the private transportation to link them up with the jobs in the outlying areas, and public transportation systems to the suburbs are generally nonexistent.

The jobs in our region are not all located in the City of Milwaukee . . . so why does tax base politics dictate that most of the low and moderate income families live in our inner city? The answer is simple . . . tax base politics is greedy and self-centered . . . it opens its arms to industry and executives and turns its back on the poor. "We can't afford minority residents," say the fiscal zoners. Well, tax parity turns that statement into a pale argument indeed. And, in case you weren't looking, if tax parity can knock down the transportation barrier to unemployment, it will also knock down the bot-

tom number on your tax bill . . . because, all of you, whether you live in Waukesha or Fox Point are picking up the tab for that unemployment compensation and collateral social costs.

The justice of tax parity does not stop here. The system can even out the effects of highly concentrated development which has arisen out of fiscal zoning and tax base politics. For one thing, the freeway system and the concept of mammoth shopping centers are working together to create enormous commercial islands on the one hand and ghost towns of neighborhood commercial districts on the other. Under this system of development, the islands get everything—including the dollars of the people whose own commercial districts are being turned into ghost towns. As the tax benefits of these developments are channeled to fewer and fewer communities, the fiscal disparities between all communities become more acute. Under the Minnesota sharing system, however, the benefits of such development are distributed to the entire region—for the benefit of all, because of the need of all . . . not only to the island developments but the regional market that makes the island developments possible.

While the Minnesota plan is an interesting approach, we are not at all sure that this is the best or only answer. Even with its supposed and predicted effect on the distribution of moderate and/or low income housing, we are not sure that better approaches can't be found. We are playing for much higher stakes here than just tax parity and housing distribution. The whole question of regional, state and national development hinges on this one basic issue. If our purpose is to create employment and investment, thereby supporting an environment within which social needs can be met, then we must abolish tax rate disparities regionally, statewide and nationally. There is no other alternative unless you want to wait for that three trillion dollars Mr. Romney says it will take to solve our urban problem.

If cities and regions are ever going to be able to effectively help themselves, they must all play with the same deck. And even more important is the need to understand that national social needs and the ability to pay for them are not the sole responsibility of local municipalities.

If we are talking about social needs, if we are talking about a community's ability to pay for these needs, then I would suggest, as a starting point, that the state consider equalization of all industrial property taxes, collection and placement of the proceeds in a pool, and distribution back to local communities on the basis of taxing effort, taxing ability and need. Perhaps something similar to the tax sharing system now in effect for utilities would be the best starting point for discussion.

With all state industry being taxed equally, then there would be little percentage in a company locating any place other than where natural and rational economic factors dictated that it locate. And once industry begins to base locational decisions on such factors as labor supply, markets, etc., the game of musical chairs will come to a halt; factories will be built where presently unemployed labor is plentiful, and our suicidal waste of economic development resources will come to an end.

In addition to equalizing locational decisions on a statewide level, and distributing taxes statewide on the basis of need, a true parity system can be an example to the national government of how its frequent dilemma of unemployment in some areas and labor scarcity in others might be solved. The United States, as a nation, may no longer be able to afford interstate industrial tax disparities. If it is to effectively compete on an international level, it must permit its industrial resources to determine location on the

basis of national economic needs, not distorted tax and financial considerations. In future years, we will not be losing industries to neighboring suburbs, or neighboring states, but to other countries unless our nation's industries are allowed full use of rational economic decisionmaking. And once our industries have left, urban centers as we know them will cease to exist.

More and more, taxes are becoming the prime locational factor. This is not only unhealthy, but irrational and ultimately destructive. We are not against the free movement of industry. On the contrary, a realistic uniform level of industrial taxation on a national basis would free industry of its short-term tax rate fetters and allow it to move where the more rational, free enterprise factors of supply and demand dictate.

Parity is a critical tool in meeting the urban problem. If we adopt it, we can do many things at the local level to make comprehensive housing, renewal and planning work. The central cities are alive and they need only the chance to play by the same rules as everyone else. Federal deliverance may be a long way off. In the belief that the Lord helps him who helps himself, let us do today what can be done even while pointing out what should be done.

## WHAT POLICE REALLY THINK ABOUT GUN CONTROLS

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1972

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, Guns and Ammo for July 1972 carries a very interesting article entitled "What Police Really Think About Gun Controls." The editor of Guns and Ammo went directly to the police for firsthand information on their feelings about gun control. He found that they have been grossly misquoted. The article is one which should receive the consideration of the Members of Congress. I submit it for reprinting in the RECORD:

## WHAT POLICE REALLY THINK ABOUT GUN CONTROL

(By C. E. Clayton)

In mid-1969, few questioned Senator Joe Tydings' (D-Md.) claim that "Leading law enforcement officials constantly stress the need for more effective firearms controls." But today, when gun control results were supposed to have been reflected in crime statistics, they've been most conspicuous by their absence. Three years of useless paperwork, wasted police time and public funds and harassment of law-abiding citizens have written a far different story than that being told by the AT&FD or its Congressional apologists.

In 1970, crime rates finally dipped, at least in some cities. To discover the real reasons behind such reversals, I contacted police officials in many of the successful cities. Numerous programs that helped bring concrete results in the war against crime were cited but *gun control was not a factor!* In fact, gun control failures are finally exposing the fallacies that they would prevent, reduce or solve crimes or that "most" police favored such legislation. "The Federal Firearms Control Law (FGCA-68) does not curb crime," says Savannah, Ga., Police Chief Leo B. Ryan. "This gives you control over law-abiding citizens who comply with said law. However, the criminal has his method of obtaining firearms which evades Federal and local con-

trols." Such sentiment has also surfaced in such centers of "strong gun control" as Washington, D.C., and Massachusetts.

Jerry Wilson, Washington, D.C.'s successful Chief of Police, does not seem impressed with gun controls. "Personally," he says, "I've never seen registration of guns as an effective law enforcement device in terms of the type of crime that everyone is concerned about. . . ." Wilson is concerned, however, about "the fact that many persons that are arrested for carrying illegal guns can get probation and really don't serve time for gun violations. . . ." Lieutenant Patrick Burke, Wilton's homicide chief, notes that "with few exceptions none of the guns (used in murders in 1970) were registered." But Captain William Humphrey put it plainly: "Criminals don't register guns. If a man gets out of jail in the morning he can have a gun by evening," adding that they "can buy or rent guns in the underworld. You pay so much a day or promise to share the loot."

Lieutenant William Bannister, replying for the Flint, Michigan, Police Chief, could not attribute their seven percent crime drop to any gun control laws of recent origin. In his opinion, much of their crime reduction was due to "a program of saturation patrols of a high crime rate area. . . ."

Dana L. Hummer, Topeka, Kansas, Police Chief commented, "Personally, I do not feel that we can attribute any of the success to gun control measures in our city or state. . . ." Positive anti-crime programs cited by Chief Hummer were increased patrolling, routine car stops and reports, computer use, public cooperation and their public relations-police-community relations program.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, experienced a 13 percent crime decline in 1970, apparently not attributable to any gun control laws. Baltimore's crime rate decreased 1.7 percent for the first nine months of 1970 over the same period in 1969. "I am unable to obtain any significant information on the relationship of firearms to crime rate," stated Ralph Murdy.

Oakland's Police Chief C. R. Gain, who has supported strong Federal gun controls, pointed out that "our 1970 crime statistics do not reflect any clear-cut trend in offenses related to firearms. . . . Accordingly, it would be unwise to ascribe the two percent decline in all F.B.I. Index Crimes to gun control laws."

Albuquerque, New Mexico's Acting Chief of Police John P. Duffey put it more clearly, "I do not attribute any decrease in crime during 1970 to any gun control laws whatsoever. The greatest factors that we attribute to any reduction in crime are the inter-related educational equipment and training that members of this department were given during the 1970 period."

"I cannot attribute our 12 percent decrease in crime to any gun control measures, either city, state or federal," stated Reading, Pennsylvania Police Chief Bernard J. Dobinsky. The real factor, according to Chief Dobinsky was reorganization in 1968 that allowed more efficient use of manpower, a fourth shift during peak crime hours, intensified police community relations programs, and better education and training for police.

According to St. Louis Police Chief Col. Eugene J. Camp: ". . . the decrease in crimes against property caused (our) overall decrease and is not related to gun laws of any jurisdiction or kind." Harry Kenyon, Captain and Public Relations Officer for the New Bedford, Mass. Department of Police attributed their crime rate decline to several emergency measures in the wake of disturbances and unrest. Said Captain Kenyon, "Several nights of curfew made it practically impossible for thieves to be abroad. Also, car theft dropped to practically zero as every car on the road after 9:00 p.m. was stopped

and checked by the police. . . . We cannot attribute any crime rate decline to the recent gun control measures," he added. In Duluth, Minnesota, Chief Milo S. Tasky concurs, "We cannot attribute the decrease (in crime) in 1970 from 1969 to any gun control laws."

Los Angeles Police Chief Ed Davis has also made some pointed comments on gun control results: "I think (if) you had gun control on handguns, you'd have all the good guys turning in their guns and all the bad guys would keep their guns, and things would be twice as bad. . . ." He added that gun control would have nothing to do with reducing killings but would only distinguish the good people in society. A very similar proposition has already cropped up in Massachusetts.

After Massachusetts' ID card law was passed in 1968 one police chief in a Boston suburb noted that, "About the only change I've seen is that a lot of nervous people in town with weapons like muskets handed down from their families have come running into the station asking if they need firearms identity cards. I honestly don't see how the law helps, because only legitimate people are going to ask for licenses to carry an identity card."

H. R. Morton, Chief of Fresno, California's police, acknowledges that "There is no reason to indicate that the (1.7 percent) decline could be attributed to any recent gun control laws. . . ." He did cite such positive factors as "an aggressive community relations program, a school resource program, a public relations program, selective enforcement program, and in-service training."

Edmund I. Hockaday, Superintendent of the Missouri Highway Patrol also points out, "At this time we can see no indication of any significant change in crime rates because of gun control laws." Computerization, establishment of a better communications system, an enlarged narcotics unit, and others were cited as positive programs.

Dallas, Texas' phenomenal 75 percent yearly crime increase was hauled down to 18.7 percent in 1970 by a combination of prevention programs, but Police Chief Frank Dyson singled out their "Operation: Get Involved," a neighborhood crime prevention program. Gun control didn't rate a mention.

W. R. Cauthen, Chief of Columbia, South Carolina's police department, credits an increase in personnel and better qualified personnel, complete saturation, selective enforcement and public support with their crime drop. There was no mention of gun control.

Norfolk, Virginia Police Chief C. J. Staylor, who has also supported Federal gun control bills, claimed that it would be "difficult to state at this time what effect the gun laws have had on the incidence of certain crimes such as robbery, murder and aggravated assault." Louisville's Police Department also sees it as being ". . . too early to show any effect (of gun control statutes) on our crime picture." Similarly, Major T. L. Schempp, writing for Miami Beach Police Chief Rocky Pomerance concurred, "No comment is possible at this time with regard to various gun control laws having had significant impact on crime rates. . . . statistics which would support meaningful comment are lacking."

Meanwhile the anti-gun fallacy is embellished by Rep. John Murphy (D., N.Y.) who claims that "gun legislation does reduce crime and contribute to its prevention." His "proof?" AT&FD figures showing, in Murphy's words, "a remarkable 409-percent increase in arrests and a 234-percent increase in cases made (under the FGCA-68)." Says Murphy, "I think this is an exceptional record." On the surface it might seem so, even if such cases as Kenyon Ballew's were overlooked. But calling the increase in arrests and cases "progress" is a flat misrepresentation. What they would rather the general public didn't

know, is that virtually all of the new cases could have been made under the federal, state or local laws existing before the infamous FGCA-68 was enacted. Had the AT&FD done its job prior to 1968 they never would have seen either the 409 or 234 percent increases.

One of the "prominent new cases" now cited involved an alleged convicted felon whom the U.S. Secret Service regarded as a Presidential Security Risk. But that arrest and seizure admittedly resulted from the cooperation of a licensed New Jersey firearms dealer. New Jersey's gun law of course, prohibits persons convicted of any crime from purchasing firearms and the case could have been "made" under it as easy or probably easier than under the FGCA-68. Most other existing local or state laws probably could have sufficed for the other "new" cases too.

Furthermore, the old law used for comparison covered only nine violation possibilities while the FGCA-68 was spread threefold, to include 26. The FGCA-68 also brought a tremendous boost in financing and a doubling of the Federal police force. They've got to show something for all that.

Historically opposing unrealistic gun controls has been the National Police Officer's Association and the National Sheriff's Association as well as numerous state police and sheriff's associations. The National Sheriff's Association adopted a resolution at their 1971 convention opposing legislation restricting the right of law-abiding citizens to acquire and possess firearms and supported legislation to impose a special penalty for the possession of firearms by felons or use of firearms in the commission of a crime.

The International Association of Chiefs of Police, whose executive director is staunchly anti-gun, has turned a cool shoulder toward gun control, in recognition of its failures. The membership was described as being "divided on the subject." Actually, anti-gun advocates are finding themselves among a slimmer minority as other measures prove infinitely more effective in reducing crime.

It seems increasingly obvious that the only police officials who adamantly call for repressive gun controls are politically motivated rather than speaking from practical experience. Overall, police today recognize that anti-gun laws are no help in crime control, and that current gun laws would be more than sufficient if courts and correctional institutions did their jobs.

Indianapolis, Ind. Police Chief Winston Churchill categorically refutes any "need" for gun registration, purchase, possession or use permits, or the limiting of handguns to police. He explains, "If we would use our existing 1935 Firearms Act as it is written, I firmly believe we would no longer feel a necessity for federal legislation. . . ." He also pointed out that persons charged with violations of firearms laws are rarely punished, that his state has adequate laws and that the answer to controlling firearms misuse "will be found in local levels, not in federal legislation."

The real problem, lack of punishment, does not lie with the police and they know it. They can only make arrests for crimes committed with firearms or of convicted felons possessing firearms. Such acts violate existing laws in most states and cities. Police officials almost universally anguish over the frequent dismissal of such charges or their reduction to misdemeanor status, which usually results in only a suspended sentence. Criminals who violate firearms laws rarely even get the rhetorical "wrist-slap."

The late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover mentioned a too-typical case involving three men charged with the gunpoint robbery of a Washington, D.C., bank on March 5, 1970. That same night two of the alleged robbers were out and arrested again in Baltimore, Maryland, for possession of a large quantity of narcotics. Said Hoover, "Both were promptly identified as participants in the Washington



bank robbery and a check of records reflected that one had been previously convicted, along with three other individuals, for the holdup of another Washington bank in April, 1967. He had pleaded guilty and was given a 10-year sentence in February 1968. In December 1968, less than a year later, he was released on parole.

Thus, criminals today are "rewarded" with non-punishment. If current firearms laws were enforced with mandatory and meaningful punishment, our Right To Keep and Bear Arms might not be in jeopardy.

## SMALL BUSINESSES SAY FEDERAL REDTAPE IS LEADING TO RED INK

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, the incredible burdens of small business people have reached new proportions as Federal red tape strangles and stultifies individual endeavor and initiative. The yeoman efforts of small business people to keep alive the spirit and substance of personal business activities is constantly thwarted by the often unnecessary and unbearable requirements of the agencies of Federal Government. For the interest of my colleagues, an article which appeared in the Wall Street Journal summarizes the dilemma:

SMALL BUSINESSES SAY FEDERAL REDTAPE IS LEADING TO RED INK  
(By Ronald G. Shafer)

WASHINGTON.—If you run a business, it may seem that the government wants to know about almost every little thing you do. And, in fact, it does.

The Internal Revenue Service demands to know what your employees earn. The Commerce Department wants to know how many orders you received last month. The Labor Department wants to know if you have "one or more nurses." And one agency survey of landlords asked about such things as "house rent" and "back house rent." (To which one landlord replied, "I ain't got no backhouse. I got an inside toilet.")

Altogether, there are billions of questions on the several hundred million federal forms that businessmen have to fill out each year. Now, responding to the cries of anguish, a subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee is asking questions, too. The Government Regulations subcommittee wants to know more about what its chairman, Sen. Thomas McIntyre (D., N.H.), calls "federal form pollution."

Subcommittee members already have received an earful. During recent hearings in Chicago and New England, owners of small businesses complained that costly, time-consuming red tape is discouraging expansion and threatening to drive some of them out of business. Government officials told their side at hearings scheduled here yesterday.

Relying on his best bureaucratic lingo, IRS Commissioner Johnnie Walters expressed sympathy, but he told the subcommittee: "Our quest for simplicity must be conducted within statutory perimeters, and the forms issued must achieve the tax results prescribed by the law and regulations." (Translation: "We're sorry, but there's nothing we can do.")

Nobody knows the exact extent and expense of federal forms. The subcommittee estimates that it costs Uncle Sam about \$18 billion a year to "print, shuffle and store" forms to business and that it costs businessmen another \$18 billion to get the forms filled out. "And for every federal form, there

usually is a similar state or local form," says Ernest Evans, the subcommittee's general counsel.

### 700,000 AND COUNTING

Actually, those cost estimates are "pretty conservative, if you could really nail it down," says Harold Keonig, head of the National Archives' office of records and management. Right now, that office has one man working full time to find out how many federal forms exist; so far he's to 700,000 separate types, and still counting.

Not all those forms go to businesses, of course. Excluding those issued by the Internal Revenue Service, the government has about 2,400 business forms currently, which generate 88.5 million responses a year. So says the Office of Management and Budget, which should know since it must approve every non-IRS federal form that goes to 10 or more people.

Those excluded IRS forms, however, represent the bottom of the iceberg. Including Social Security reports, the IRS accounts for 35% of all federal forms, and business responses to the IRS number hundreds of millions. The IRS says it "received almost 360 million information documents (reporting wages, interest and dividends) in 1971—representing paper volume sufficient to fill more than 35 boxcars."

And the federal reporting requirements grow with each new law or regulation. The man-hours needed to fill out such forms in the six months ended Dec. 31 jumped 30% from the previous six-month period, due mainly to the safety-reporting demands of the new Occupational Health and Safety Law, the OMB says.

### "NATIONAL BURNING DAY"

All those forms can mean mountains of paperwork for big companies. But men who run small businesses say the burden falls heaviest on them. They must either hire outside accountants and rent computers to keep up or else take time to do the job themselves. Their frustration was voiced strongly at one recent hearing by Edward Murry, vice president of Fibra Sonics Inc., a small electronics company in Chicago.

Angry waving multicolored forms, Mr. Murry proclaimed: "You get pink forms, and you get yellow forms, and you get more pink forms, and you get green envelopes, and you get red envelopes, and you get blue paper. . . . It comes like wallpaper, see?"

Mr. Murry charged that bureaucrats play a game he calls "computer-xerography." All the bureaucrats need to play, he says, are "a computer and a copying machine," and the rules go like this: First the bureaucrat mails out thousands of "mandatory forms" asking everything he can think of. "When it all comes back he feeds it into his computer, he crosses his fingers, closes his eyes and punches the 'Go for Broke Button.' The hogwash that will come out is incredible, expensive and quite useless, even though very, very impressive."

Mr. Murry's solution? "What I believe we need," he concluded, "is a National Burning Day, a day in which every regulation, every piece of new required paper and every computer data tape is thrown onto massive piles and burned, while the citizens dance joyfully around the fires."

### ARE THEY IN ENGLISH?

Most red tape reformers aren't ready to go quite that far. Paperwork should be pared, says Sen. McIntyre, but "some forms are needed" both by government and industry—for example, to keep up on economic indicators like retail sales. But, the Senator continues, "innocently, we in Congress are perpetuating this thing" by passing laws that create paperwork. Sen. McIntyre plans to propose that bill writers be required to determine the reporting requirements of a law before submitting their proposals to Congress for a vote.

Meanwhile, the subcommittee plans to zero

in on those forms that raise the most hackles. These are the IRS forms, the quarterly Social Security report, form 941A (which requires an employer to list his employees), the various census-of-business reports and, lately, the safety record keeping that goes with new occupational-safety regulations. Wage and price controls also have added to the paperwork, but in May the Cost of Living Council, specifically citing the burden of red tape, exempted five million small businesses from price controls.

In addition to time and cost complaints, businessmen also grouse about government gobbledegook. "Knowledge of the English language is no assistance in deciphering the meaning of some of the bureaucratic language that we must interpret," complains William Mashaw, managing director of the National Retail Hardware Association.

He cites a definition contained in occupational safety regulations, to wit: "'Exit' is that portion of a means of egress which is separated from all other spaces of the building or structure by construction or equipment as required in this subpart to provide a protected way of travel to the exit discharge."

### THE OVERLAP PROBLEM

Another major irritation is overlap. Critics note that companies must provide the same basic pay data quarterly on a white IRS form, a yellow form that goes to the Social Security Administration and a green one for the Labor Department. "We think some of these forms could be consolidated," says the Senate subcommittee's Mr. Evans.

Under the 1942 Federal Reports Act, the job of controlling federal forms falls to what is now the Office of Management and Budget, which gets help from an advisory committee of businessmen. OMB officials say they're caught in the middle between critics who say they aren't tough enough and public-interest groups that charge that the business advisers block needed surveys on such issues as industry's water pollution.

But despite the agency's effort, the red tape burden on business has worsened, concedes Julius Shiskin, the OMB's chief statistician. "If Congress passes a law requiring reporting, what can we do? We've got our finger in the dike," he says. Other forms are needed, he adds, "because people want something from the government." OMB officials claim gains from some paperwork-paring efforts, such as a slash of 65,000 man-hours per year in reporting requirements by private ship operators to the Federal Maritime Administration.

Though it probably will come too late for consideration this year, Sen. McIntyre plans to propose legislation to bring the IRS under the Federal Reporting Act and perhaps to transfer the OMB's form-controlling duties to another agency. He also plans to propose that small businessmen be provided government aid in filling out forms.

Business spokesmen are a bit skeptical of the various form-fighting efforts but appreciative of any attention to the problem. "I'd have to confess a certain feel that there isn't going to be any sudden drop in paperwork requirements," says Carl Madden, chief economist for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. But, he adds, "I'm sure the Chamber of Commerce is 110% behind Sen. McIntyre's efforts."

## SALUTE TO EDUCATION

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1972

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to congratulate and commend the National Education Association for its Salute to

Education, and to honor the thousands of teachers across the Nation who are dedicated and devoted to helping children learn.

We all know that education, as the fulcrum of American society, has an effect on almost every aspect of its life, including employment, housing, health, and the total spectrum of civil rights.

We know that in order to partake and participate successfully as adults in America, youngsters must become able to read, write, and compute effectively.

America's institutions of learning have been struggling with the problems of educating all our children with, I think, a sincerity and purposefulness to be admired. However, we must at all times remember those children whom the educational system seems often to fail—the poor and the minority students. Let us face it; there are conditions in many of our schools that must be changed in order to allow the students most in need of skills to obtain them.

The argument that the real goal is quality education contains much truth if quality education is properly defined to include equality of educational opportunity within the legal context of constitutional requirements. Some, however, would use the phrase "quality education" to mean "separate and unequal" education. Separate schools are a denial of the essential worth of human beings and a disrespect in our democracy for the concept of "one Nation, indivisible." Education is more than academic performance or what is revealed in a standardized test. There are many other attributes derived from social interaction and open competitiveness.

Thus, while I heartily salute America's teachers, I also remind them to continue "fighting the good fight" for quality and equality in education for all children.

#### OREGON BAR OK'S PRELAW PROGRAM

#### HON. JOHN DELLENBACK

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1972

Mr. DELLENBACK. Mr. Speaker, the monthly report from Jobs for Veterans announced a new program in Oregon to provide veterans with on-the-job training as legal assistants. With the unemployment rate for Vietnam era veterans well above the national average, we need to be actively looking for further opportunities such as this to involve the public and private sector in utilizing the talents and skills of our returning veterans. Oregon's program is based on a pilot project in San Francisco, but to my knowledge Oregon is the first State to try this on a statewide basis. In the event that other States may be interested in setting up similar programs, I am including the JFV article describing Oregon's program. It follows:

#### OREGON BAR OK'S PRELAW PROGRAM

Careers as legal assistants are being offered to veterans under an agreement between the Veterans Administration and the Oregon Bar

Association. Fifty to 75 of the state's ex-servicemen are expected to participate in the two-year, on-the-job training program which was approved last October.

There has been no rush of applicants for the program, though firms and veterans have been signing up at a steady rate. Ralph H. Preston, VA job outreach representative in Portland, explained that the requirements for the training slots are stiff and the starting pay lower than most men demand. Applicants must be over 21 years old and obtain the equivalent of one year's college credits in legal and law related courses, though law firms may waive certain requirements if it will not effect the assistant's professional development.

Legal assistant trainees, receive a starting salary of \$400 per month plus monthly VA educational benefits of at least \$108. Every six months the assistant's salary increases, as does his value to the law firm, until at the end of two years the firm is paying his total salary of \$650 per month. From that point, the man's professionalism will determine how high he will climb.

Oregon's program for training veterans for a legal career is based upon a pilot program conducted in San Francisco in 1970, following the American Bar Association's decision to allow the use of legal assistants. The assistants work directly under lawyers, doing basic legal tasks, and handling administrative details.

#### GEN. WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND

#### HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1972

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with regret that I learned of the retirement of Gen. William C. Westmoreland. In the many years I have served in the Congress, I have probably gotten to know General Westmoreland better than any other Chief of Staff the Army has had. I do not believe any Chief of Staff has served in that capacity during a period of time which has seen more changes and transitions within our Army and entire defense establishment.

Under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to insert a paper outlining the accomplishments of the Department of Army under the leadership of General Westmoreland over the past 4 years.

The article follows:

Over the last four years our perceptions of the international environment, our attitudes and understanding of national defenses, and our national goals and priorities have all undergone significant change. The Army as an integral part and extension of our society has not escaped this phenomenon.

President Nixon's Doctrine, the Vietnamization Program, withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, and the reduction in the size of the Army were major events which have had a severe impact on the Army. Therefore, this is probably an excellent time to "take stock" of the United States Army and to enumerate its major accomplishments in the face of this wave of change.

Recent major changes and accomplishments within the Army have been woven into a fabric of transition. Transition from a Vietnam orientation to a more global and complete outlook. Army War College studies in the late Sixties highlighted the "Vietnam straitjacket" and provided the basis for substantive programs to enhance and upgrade

the leadership and professionalism in the Army. These programs began with a series of letters by the Chief of Staff to officers and noncommissioned officers and culminated with a complete reorientation of the officer career programs. Accompanying actions included:

1. Professionalism seminars and study groups.
2. A noncommissioned officer corps educational program which provides continued education at all levels for the NCO's.
3. A return to soldiering and elimination of nonproductive practices.
4. An emphasis on dynamic and challenging training and the establishment of a Combat Arms Training Board to monitor this activity.

5. An emphasis on self-discipline, pride and motivation for every soldier.

6. A comprehensive review of the Uniform Code Military Justice to insure that it meets the modern Army's needs.

7. Expanded and improved use of the Women's Army Corps and the appointment of a brigadier general as its Chief.

We see reflected in the Army something of the disruption—indeed the turmoil—of America today. Racial outbursts, soldiers addicted to alcohol and drugs, and assaults with deadly weapons occur in today's Army. Recognizing these problems early, the Army has made major moves to improve race relations by establishing better communication and understanding between racial groups and eliminating practices which lead to friction. A course in race relations has been made a part of the curriculum of all of our service schools. A program has been implemented to create racial balance within each career field. To combat discriminatory practices in the off-post community, the Army policy is that a facility is either open to all soldiers or none. Efforts are being made to attract a larger number of qualified black junior officers.

Significant advances in the Army's newly established Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program have been made. They include:

1. Extending the capability to test, not only for opiate use in Vietnam, but for amphetamine and barbiturates as well.
2. Testing soldiers at various junctures during their active duty careers.
3. Establishing a voluntary treatment program designed to encourage drug abusers to seek treatment from their drug problems under the provision of an exemption policy.
4. Enlarging the treatment of drug problems in coordination with the Veterans Administration.

The Army has initiated numerous programs to support the President's goal of achieving a volunteer Army/Zero Draft environment by 1 July 1973. These programs are designed to establish a highly professional, competent fighting force which attracts motivated, qualified volunteers. The key to attainment of the volunteer Army is making the Army sufficiently challenging and attractive to obtain and retain the high quality personnel needed to meet the Army's requirements without a draft. Listed below are a number of actions taken to achieve a volunteer force:

1. Programs to Improve Professionalism. Although several actions were mentioned earlier, they also are vital to our MVA Program and deserve review.

a. Soldiers are being returned to soldiering. Increased use of civilians in administrative support tasks so as to free the soldier to learn and perform his primary job.

b. More exciting/meaningful training. Decentralization of training authority, adventure training, new techniques of basic and advanced individual training and the Combat Arms Training Board.

c. Educational Development. Improvement in the quality and variety of personal and educational development programs.

d. Leadership. Stabilization of command-



ers, worldwide leadership teams, and the NCO education system.

e. Qualitative Management Program. Designed to insure that the Army retains only the best quality in its NCO career force.

f. Reenlistments.

Quality established as paramount consideration.

Campaign underway to get maximum number of quality reenlistments by:

Increasing commanders' participation in reenlistment program.

Improving the effectiveness of organization and installation career counselors.

Intensifying reenlistment advertising and publicity.

2. Programs designed to reduce dissatisfaction with Army life.

a. Modernization and improvement of troop barracks.

b. Additional and better family and bachelor housing.

d. Working hours have been made more standard.

d. Post Services. Broad range of measures, from single point in and out processing facilities to more convenient commissary and post exchange hours.

e. Better food and improvement of mess facilities and service e.g., short-order lines, modified hours of operation.

f. Major increases in pay (68 percent in Nov. 71 for enlisted personnel with less than two years service) are key to overcoming the legacy of past pay inadequacies.

3. Actions taken to increase enlistments.

a. Build-up of recruiter force since late FY 71.

Recruiters increased from 3,000 to 6,100.

Recruiting stations increased from 982 to 1,628.

Recruiting main stations increased from 40 to 64.

b. Attractive enlistment options. A total of 35 options are now available, including 14 new options that have been added since January 1971.

Combat Arms/Unit/Area of Choice enlistment options.

Special Unit Enlistment Option.

Training and travel Option.

Schooling.

c. Selection Center Experiment.

Began 28 Feb. 72 at Ft. Jackson.

Prospective enlistees spend 3 days at the center to see what the Army has to offer. Qualified personnel desiring to enlist do so after the 3-day orientation.

During the first 10 weeks of operation, 81 percent of those qualified enlisted (726 personnel).

d. Expanded Army Advertising.

e. Enlistment Bonuses.

Although somewhat restricted by a limited budget, modernization of equipment has continued forward. Progress has been good on the advanced attack helicopter and within the next few months an evaluation of 3 industry-sponsored aircraft will be completed. A new utility tactical transport aircraft system and a new heavy lift helicopter are being developed.

Both our CONUS and field Army air defense systems will receive improved weapons in the future. Emphasis is being placed on more effective antitank weapons systems. Troops are now receiving the TOW antitank missile which has proven extremely effective against armor in Vietnam.

New command and control systems are being developed capitalizing on modern technology, particularly in the area of data processing and communications. Improved procedures have been developed to streamline our weapons acquisition and program management procedures through decentralization and use of improved management techniques. The following six basic policies, together with certain related procedural steps, represent the framework of a realistic systems acquisition program for the Department of the Army:

1. Shortened Requirements Generation Time.

2. High Level Decision-making.

3. Shortened Development Time.

4. Funding Priorities.

5. Cost versus Quantity.

6. Program Cost Control.

Future organization and doctrine have not been ignored over the last four years. The Modern Army Selected System Test, Evaluation and Review (MASSTER) activity established at Ft. Hood is conducting tests on a new divisional concept. The new division envisions combining the capabilities of an armored brigade, an airmobile brigade and an air cavalry combat brigade—in brief, a tri-capability division of TRICAP for short.

A program of organizational improvement is being developed which will, in all probability, result in a major reorganization of Army elements stationed in the Continental United States. When accomplished this program will improve the capability of the Army to maintain active and Reserve forces readiness, increase the effectiveness of schools and training, and to improve methods of developing equipment and forces.

Over the last 12 months, the Army has been attempting to take advantage of existing behavioral science knowledge in order to enhance individual motivation and unit effectiveness.

The overall program is designed to develop an awareness Armywide of the value of applied behavioral science knowledge that is appropriate for Army use; and determine by carefully conducted field tests, the applicability to the Army of leadership and management techniques suggested by research and/or use in civilian organizations. The field tests will focus initially on job enrichment, assessment centers, management by objectives, and motivational measurement.

Management improvements have been made in post operations. Computerization of personnel, supply and financial management has been accomplished which will improve the management capabilities at the installation level. At the tactical unit level a program has been established to help unit leaders to do their job easier and better through better management. Called Management Practices in TOE units, its purpose is to improve the quality of work, make optimum use of resources, and bring high job satisfaction for the soldier and his supervisor.

Going hand in hand with the above accomplishments is the continuing role played by the Army within the framework of our national interests, objectives, policies and strategies. The broad purposes under the Nixon Doctrine of this military power are to:

Deter war at all levels;

Strengthen U.S. national position in negotiations;

Support collective security arrangements which are mutual ventures characterized by true partnership; and

Wage war if deterrence fails.

The United States Army performs a major role in each of these purposes. Throughout history, nations have sought organizations and weapons systems which would minimize the economic and social costs associated with maintaining and employing land forces. To date, none have succeeded. Ground forces, personified in the U.S. Army, have been and will continue to remain the decisive nucleus of the military establishment among all nations.

a day set aside by the Serbian people in solemn commemoration of their countrymen who struggled unsuccessfully and died for the preservation of their nation and their religion. Fought on June 15, 1389, and commemorated on June 28 under the Gregorian calendar, the Battle of Kosovo marked the fall of the Empire of Serbia, one of the first Christian nations to be brought under the influence of Moslem Turkey in its centuries-long expansion into Europe.

The Battle of Kosovo marks the beginning of a successful 500-year struggle of the Serbian national spirit to remain alive and vibrant despite the position of Serbia as a battleground for the Turkish, Austrian, and later, the Russian Empires. It was in this battle that the Tsar of Serbia, Lazar, and the flower of the Serb aristocracy lost their lives. The Sultan of Turkey was killed by the Serb knight Milosh Obilich. These events are memorialized to this day in Serbian national song and legend.

In the centuries that followed Serbia periodically attempted to ameliorate the conditions of oppressive foreign rule. As late as 1804 many of the foremost leaders of the country were massacred. It was not until 1878 that Serbia once again became an independent monarchy.

Since 1918 Serbia has been the major part of Yugoslavia, which includes the Croats, Slovenes, and other groups. The capital of Serbia, Belgrade, is also the national capital of Yugoslavia. When the Communists came to power in 1945, the observance of the anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo was officially abolished. Nevertheless, this historic date remains alive in the hearts of Serbs everywhere.

Mr. Speaker, as is often the case in the affairs of peoples and nations, tragedy, even monumental tragedy such as the Battle of Kosovo, serves to strengthen the courage and resolve of a people dedicated to the preservation of their culture, their sense of community, and their national aspirations.

I had the pleasure a few weeks ago, on May 21, to witness first-hand this Serbian dedication to community and to culture when I attended an afternoon dinner-dance given by the Serbian-American community of Chicago in order to raise funds for a new Serbian Orthodox Cathedral. On this particular occasion, more than 800 members of the Serbian-American community of Chicago had gathered together to participate in a dinner-dance which was a tremendous success. The outpouring of enthusiasm, patriotism, and unwavering support for the ideals of freedom and self-determination was heartwarming. I know that with this kind of wholehearted support from the members of the community, the Serbian-Americans in Chicago and all over America will continue to make a tremendous contribution to the well-being of our Nation and will be successful in their endeavor to build a new Serbian Cathedral in Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, it is entirely fitting and appropriate that we take note of this historic anniversary commemorated by the Serbian people. The people of Serbia and their relatives in our country are waging a heroic struggle for the full realization of the ideals embodied in the Spirit of Kosovo. They deserve the full sympathy

#### BATTLE OF KOSOVO—JUNE 28

#### HON. FRANK ANNUNZIO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1972

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, today is the anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo;

and support of all freedom-loving Americans.

UNION CARBIDE CORP. SPONSORS  
STUDENT FOR WASHINGTON  
WORKSHOPS CONGRESSIONAL  
SEMINAR

HON. JOHN M. SLACK

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 28, 1972

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, this week brings to Washington another group of dedicated and involved teenage Americans enrolled in the Washington workshops congressional seminar. This fine program has been offered since 1967 and

annually presents to many hundreds of our young people a close and practical study approach to American National Government.

As many of my colleagues already know, the Washington workshops seminars are offered in cooperation with Mount Vernon College, in Northwest Washington, where the young participants live during their 1-week study tour of Congress and the other highlights of our Nation's Capital.

In the seminar session convened this week, I am especially happy to welcome one of my constituents, Linda Hivick of Charleston, W. Va. Linda is a student at Charleston High School, where she has just completed her junior year.

I am especially happy to note that Linda's participation in the Washington workshops has been made possible by a

very generous and public-spirited scholarship grant from the Union Carbide Corp. in Linda's hometown of Charleston. Each year this citizenship-minded corporation makes a number of these fine awards available to young people in many of their plant communities across the Nation. The results of this unique corporate program have been truly outstanding, with parents, students and teachers alike citing the Union Carbide Corp. and the Washington Workshops Foundation for their splendid contribution to the education of America's youth.

I congratulate Linda for being named as the 1972 Union Carbide Scholar from Charleston, W. Va., and for her participation this week in Washington in the fifth annual series of the Washington workshops congressional seminar.

SENATE—Friday, June 30, 1972

(Legislative day of Wednesday, June 28, 1972)

The Senate met at 8:15 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. ROBERT C. BYRD, a Senator from the State of West Virginia.

PRAYER

The Reverend Everett A. Hewlett, pastor, Austin United Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill., offered the following prayer:

In this moment of quiet reverence we turn our thoughts toward the Divine Spirit in whose presence are joys forevermore. We lift our prayer to our God with whom we begin all good work; with whose blessings we persevere in every worthy endeavor; by His goodness we are brought to this session of the Senate.

We give thanks to Almighty God for the creative energies, the inspired dreams, the effective labors of these legislators, who serve our Nation. Give to them Your word of commendation for faithfulness to duty and encourage them in all that they would do to serve the common good. Let not difficulties and divisions dull the brilliance of their dedication to public service.

From these thoughts of praise and thanksgiving to God for the past, we turn with confidence to the future. Give to our President and those entrusted with leadership in America, divine guidance, wisdom uncommon to mortals, physical stamina, and dedication in their search for the truth that sets men free. Keep us ever precious in Your sight, O Lord, and we shall be forever Yours. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., June 30, 1972.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. ROBERT C.

BYRD, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday, June 29, 1972, be approved.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order Nos. 888 and 890.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE XXVTH CONGRESS OF THE  
INTERALLIED CONFEDERATION OF  
RESERVE OFFICERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 73) relating to the XXVth Congress of the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers to be held in Washington, D.C., the week of August 7, 1972, which was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

Whereas the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers (ICRO), an association of reserve officers from twelve of the nations comprising the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, will hold its XXVth Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, August 7 through August 13, 1972; and

Whereas the Reserve Officers Association of the United States and the Department of Defense will serve as joint hosts to such XXVth Congress; and

Whereas the United States, through the Department of Defense, will conduct military competitions in conjunction with and

as a constituent part of such XXVth Congress: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States extends to the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers a cordial welcome to the United States on the occasion of the XXVth Congress of that organization to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, August 7 through August 13, 1972, and commends the joint effort of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States and the Department of Defense in hosting the XXVth Congress of that organization, and urges all departments and agencies of the Government to cooperate with and assist the Interallied Confederation of Reserve Officers in carrying out its activities and programs during the period referred to above.

REVISION OF THE JUDICIAL  
CIRCUITS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 7378) to establish a Commission on Revision of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That there is hereby established a Commission on Revision of the Federal Court Appellate System, whose function shall be—

(a) to study the present division of the United States into the several judicial circuits;

(b) to study the problems attendant upon prehearing screening of appeals, en banc hearings, intracircuit and intercourt disparity in interpretation of Federal laws, and other appellate procedures and problems;

(c) to study the present and anticipated caseloads of these circuits, the workloads of the judges, the time required for appellate review, and the alleviation of the problems arising therefrom by redividing the United States into several judicial circuits or by restructuring the appellate court system, or by other feasible court reforms;

(d) to study the problems arising from present and anticipated caseload of the Supreme Court and the possible alleviation of these problems;

(e) to study other areas of court reform related to the problems specified herein; and

(f) to recommend to the President, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the