

on tomorrow, it is the plan of the leadership to set aside temporarily the unfinished business immediately and to resume the consideration of the foreign aid appropriation bill.

The distinguished majority leader has also asked me to state that it is the plan of the leadership to adjourn the Senate by 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. I assume this will be the final quorum call of the day.

I ask unanimous consent that no time on the pending amendment be charged by virtue of the quorum call and that no time be charged against the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will please call the roll.

The second assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, what is the pending question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Florida (Mr. GURNEY).

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I thank the distinguished Presiding Officer.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1971

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the foreign aid appropriation bill now be laid aside and that the unfinished business again be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please state the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read the bill by title as follows:

A bill (S. 2515) to further promote equal employment opportunities for American workers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia? The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, what is the pending question before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN), amendment No. 813.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I thank the distinguished Presiding Officer.

PROGRAM

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the program for tomorrow is as follows:

The Senate will convene at 10:30 a.m. After the two leaders have been recognized under the standing order, the following Senators will be recognized, each for not to exceed 15 minutes, and in the order stated: Senator BYRD of Virginia, Senator SPONG, and Senator HARRIS.

At the conclusion of the unanimous consent orders recognizing Senators, there will be a period for the transaction of routine morning business for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements limited therein to 3 minutes, at the conclusion of which the Chair will lay before the Senate the unfinished business, the pending question being at that time amendment No. 813, offered by the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. ERVIN). No time limit has been agreed to with reference to that amendment. However, the yeas and nays are ordered thereon.

Tomorrow, at 12:45 p.m., the 1 hour under rule XXII will begin running, and the mandatory quorum call will occur at 1:45 p.m., at the conclusion of which the automatic rollcall vote on the motion to invoke cloture will occur. In other words, the vote on the motion to invoke cloture will occur at about 2 p.m. tomorrow.

As I stated a few minutes ago, the distinguished majority leader wanted it

clearly understood that if the motion to invoke cloture carries, the Senate, of course, will continue with the consideration of the unfinished business throughout the afternoon tomorrow. However, if the vote on the motion to invoke cloture fails, it is the intention of the majority leader to again set aside the unfinished business during the remainder of tomorrow and ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the foreign aid appropriations bill, on which there is a time agreement. Rollcall votes will occur tomorrow.

Finally, I repeat, the majority leader intends to adjourn the Senate by 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6:39 p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 3, 1972, at 10:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 2, 1972:

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

The following-named persons to be Members of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for terms expiring December 17, 1974:

Dan W. Lufkin, of Connecticut, vice Robert F. Buck, term expired.

J. D. Stetson Coleman, of Virginia, vice Clifford H. N. Yee, term expired.

U.S. NAVY

Adm. Horacio Rivero, Jr., U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of admiral on the retired list pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

Vice Adm. Richard G. Colbert, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties of great importance and responsibility determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of admiral while so serving.

Rear Adm. Julien J. Le Bourgeois, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties of great importance and responsibility determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PAN AM FARES TO HELP MILITARY PERSONNEL AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, it is a pleasure to bring to the attention of the Senate what I consider to be an important development toward the improvement of conditions of military service. I refer to the recent announce-

ment by Mr. N. E. Halaby, chairman and chief executive officer of Pan American World Airways, of new Pan Am fares for military personnel in overseas areas, and their dependents.

This action by Pan Am is of direct benefit to the military personnel overseas and their families. One of the heaviest burdens of military service is family separation caused by the serviceman being stationed far from home.

Mr. President, under these new fares for an example, a serviceman on leave, or his dependents, whether they live with him or in the United States, can travel via Pan Am's regularly scheduled

flights from Frankfurt, Germany, to any one of four east coast U.S. cities serviced by Pan Am—Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C.

Pan Am deserves a commendation for showing this interest in the welfare of the U.S. serviceman and his dependents.

Mr. President, for the benefit of my colleagues who receive inquiries from servicemen regarding costs of travel, I ask unanimous consent for the Pan American announcement of December 22, 1971, regarding the proposed new fares from certain European cities, and their announcement of January 11, 1972, re-

garding the proposed new low fares for servicemen and their dependents in the Pacific area be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

PAN AM TO OFFER SERVICEMEN NEW LOW TRANSATLANTIC FARES

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 22.—Pan American World Airways will offer servicemen and their dependents stationed in Germany and the United Kingdom the lowest fares ever for confirmed seats on all scheduled flights to the United States and back.

"We hope this announcement will come as a happy Christmas present for these Americans serving in uniform abroad," Pan Am Chairman Najeeb E. Halaby said.

The new fares will take effect next February 1, subject to Civil Aeronautics Board approval.

From London, the basic fare will be the same—\$76.90—to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington. The fare to any of these northeastern cities from Germany will range from \$84.90 from Frankfurt to \$97.90 from Munich.

Fares via the Polar route will also be the same to Pan Am's four West Coast destinations: Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. From London to any of these cities will cost \$152.90, from Frankfurt, \$160.90, and from Munich, \$173.90.

During the six-week peak summer season, the fares will be \$26 higher from Britain and \$29 higher from Germany. Peak season west-bound is August 1 to September 15, and east-bound is June 1 to July 15.

"These fares will enable passengers whom national security requires to live far from home to enjoy the far superior benefits of scheduled air service at fares that in many cases will be lower than those offered by the less convenient nonscheduled charters," Mr. Halaby said.

Passengers may leave from London, Glasgow, Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Nuremberg or Stuttgart, and may go to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco or Los Angeles.

They may fly on any of 134 transatlantic flights a week in winter, and even more when the number of flights is increased for the summer season.

Spouses and dependent children will be eligible to travel, either with the eligible passenger or separately, and whether they live with the serviceman in the U.K. or Germany, or live in the United States.

"Thus a youngster going to school in the States can visit his Dad in Germany at a lower fare, or a serviceman whose wife doesn't qualify for government transportation can better afford to have her join him overseas," Mr. Halaby said.

"In addition the new Pan Am fares to places like Detroit and San Francisco will be considerably lower than the combined charter fare to New York and military discount fare for confirmed space to the further destination. This will be an even greater reduction for dependents, who now have to pay full fare to the further destination," Mr. Halaby said.

"These substantial fare reductions reflect Pan Am's long-standing special concern for America's servicemen," Mr. Halaby said, "a concern reflected in our starting in 1966 the Rest and Recuperation airlift for Vietnam servicemen, and our more recent role in flying them in scheduled 747s under government contract to Hawaii."

"These Americans are making severe personal sacrifices for us," Mr. Halaby said. "We want to show our appreciation and respect for them, making these sacrifices a little easier,

and enabling them to reach back to home and family."

Passengers taking advantage of the new fare must purchase their tickets when they make their reservations, and if they cancel within 48 hours of scheduled departure time, they get only a 75 percent refund. No stop-overs enroute are allowed at these fares.

Other basic fares to the far northeastern cities will be \$96.90 from Berlin, \$93.90 from Nuremberg, \$92.90 from Stuttgart. Fares to Detroit will be \$20.40 additional, and to the four West Coast destinations \$76 higher than these basic fares.

PAN AM TO CUT TRANSPACIFIC MILITARY FARES

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 11.—American servicemen stationed across the Pacific will be able to travel to and from the United States at new low fares on all Pan American World Airways scheduled flights, Pan Am Chairman Najeeb E. Halaby announced.

The new fares will also be good for spouses and dependent children either to accompany the servicemen, or to fly from the United States to visit him at his overseas base, or to travel one way to join him.

The new fares will take effect February 15, subject to Civil Aeronautics Board approval.

Except for special fares that Pan Am offers to servicemen based in Vietnam, these will be lower than most of the present lowest military fares for scheduled flights across the Pacific, and in every case they will reduce substantially the cost of dependents travel.

The new Pan Am military fares will be good on flights to west coast cities, Honolulu, and New York.

To west coast cities, the round-trip from Tokyo will cost \$297, compared with the lowest present fare of \$518. The Hong Kong fare drops to \$385 from \$668; Manila to \$395 from \$657; Singapore to \$499 from \$760; Okinawa to \$476 from \$624, and Guam to \$370 from \$444.

From Bangkok, the fare remains \$450, but it now also applies to dependents, who previously had to pay \$752. Taipei fare drops to \$464, down only from \$469 for the serviceman, but down from \$657 for his dependents. The Seoul fare is \$350, the same for servicemen, but down from \$608 for dependents.

To New York, round-trip fare from Tokyo is \$449, from Hong Kong \$537, Manila \$547, Singapore \$651, Bangkok \$602, Okinawa \$628, Seoul \$502, Taipei \$616, and Guam \$522.

To Honolulu, round-trip fares will be: from Bangkok \$415, Guam \$304, Hong Kong \$385, Manila \$356, Okinawa \$476, Seoul \$295, Singapore \$499, Taipei \$389, and Tokyo \$297.

The one way fare for dependents joining the servicemen overseas will be half the round-trip fare.

"When Pan Am introduced the new low fare for Vietnam servicemen to the West Coast and New York," Mr. Halaby said, "the domestic airlines promptly lowered their fares correspondingly so the serviceman could fly to other inland destinations at similar low fare levels."

"We expect the domestic carriers will do the same for these servicemen stationed at other bases across the Pacific, as well as for their dependents."

The fares will be good for confirmed seats on all Pan Am's 56 scheduled flights a week across the Pacific.

It will bring the advantages of scheduled services into the price range of charter flights, which operate with undependable frequency and to limited destinations.

The new fares are good for a round-trip lasting up to 45 days. Tickets must be bought when reservations are made, and reservations canceled within 48 hours of scheduled departure will bring only a 75 percent refund.

OEO-CHILD DEVELOPMENT ACT

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, many of us were shocked by President Nixon's recent veto of the OEO-Child Development Act. I believe that the veto was one of the greatest mistakes of judgment ever made by a President of the United States.

The following article by Professors Urie Bronfenbrenner of Cornell and Jerome Bruner of Harvard as printed in the January 31 New York Times eloquently describes the magnitude and consequences of this mistaken judgment:

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CHILDREN

(By Urie Bronfenbrenner and Jerome Bruner)

Two weeks before Christmas, the President vetoed the Child Development Act of 1971. In doing so, he stated: "Neither the immediate need nor the desirability of a national child development program of this character has been demonstrated." The needs of the nation's children, the President proclaimed, would be adequately met by his own proposed legislation H.R. 1.

As specialists concerned with the care and development of the young, we must take strong issue with the President on both counts. The President asserts that unlike the vetoed legislation his own bill will "bring the family together." But if we examine the provisions of H.R. 1 it becomes clear that it is far more likely to break the family apart. Thus, the President himself speaks of the bill as "my workfare legislation to enable mothers, particularly those at the lowest income levels, to take full-time jobs." In effect, the bill forces mothers, especially single mothers, to register for full-time work or job training, or else be stricken from the welfare rolls.

Such provisions can only increase the pressure on poor and near-poor families to deliver their young into compulsory day care. In point of fact, this is a "put-them-to-work-bill," not a child development bill.

Unlike the legislation vetoed by the President, H.R. 1 does not give the mother freedom of choice. Nor is there adequate assurance of standards for quality child care services. Surely, such a prospect raises the spectre conjured up in Secretary Richardson's ill-considered words of condemnation for the vetoed Child Development Act of 1971, when he speaks of "shoddy, second-rate baby bins in which children were stored away, neglected or abused." H.R. 1, moreover, makes no provision at all for children of the millions of working families who are just above poverty line (\$4,000 to \$7,000 income for a family of four). Finally, with apparently only \$360,000,000 in new money allocated in the first year for child care services in the Administration's bill, the number of additional children who can be served is only about 5 per cent of those in actual need.

Given these woefully inadequate and destructive features of the Administration's bill, it is painful to recall the hope-giving words of the President less than two years ago, when he proclaimed "a national commitment to providing all American children an opportunity for healthful and stimulating development during the first five years of life."

At a time when we should already be seeing fruits of this commitment reflected in the lives of the nation's children and their families, we are told that there is "neither immediate need nor the desira-

bility of a national child development program." Such a statement seems to us incomprehensible in the light of the available facts. Here are some of them:

In 1971, 43 per cent of the nation's mothers worked outside the home. In 1948 the figure was only 18 per cent. One in every three mothers with children under six is working today. In 1948 the figure was one in eight. There were more than 4.5 million mothers with children under six who were in the labor force last year.

In 1971, of all mothers of children under six, 10 per cent—1.3 million of them—were single parents bringing up children without a husband. Half of these mothers also held down a job.

Mothers in poor and near-poor families are much more likely to be gainfully employed, partly because so many of them are heads of families. Among families in poverty, 45 per cent of all children under six were living in female-headed households; in nonpoverty families the figure was only 3.5 percent. In two-parent families where the husband earned \$10,000 or over, only 20 percent of the mothers worked; where the husband earned less than \$7,000, 35 percent of the mothers worked. These women work because they have to.

There are nearly six million preschool children whose mothers are in the labor force. Of these, one million live in families below the poverty line (e.g. income below \$4,000 for a family of four). An additional one million children of working mothers live in near poverty (income between \$4,000 and \$7,000 for a family of four). All of these children would have to be on welfare if the mother did not work. Finally, there are about 2.5 million children under six whose mothers do not work, but where family income is below the poverty level without counting the many thousands of children in families above the poverty line who are in need of child care services, this makes a total of about 4.5 million children under six whose families need some help if normal family life is to be sustained.

In closing, we can only repeat the first and principal recommendation of the President's own White House Conference on Children a year ago. By an overwhelming vote, the delegates recommended that "the Federal Government fund comprehensive child care programs, which will be family centered, locally controlled, and universally available, with initial priority to those whose needs are greatest. These programs should have sufficient variety to insure that families can select the options most appropriate to their needs. A major educational program should also be provided to inform the public about the elements essential for quality in child care services, about the inadequacies of custodial care, and the importance of child care services as a supplement, not a substitute, for the family as the primary agent for the child's development as a human being."

If the President will not act to meet this need of the nation's children and their parents, the people and their elected representatives must do so.

REPORT OUTLINES DOD EFFORTS FOR POW/MIA

HON. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the Members of this Congress and all Americans everywhere share an anxious concern over the plight of American prison-

ers of war and those missing in action in Southeast Asia. In every way possible, that concern includes the families and loved ones of our POW/MIA's—those wives, parents, and relatives who have most directly borne the heavy burden of separation and frustration over the years.

Despite numerous and varied efforts by the United States our servicemen remain imprisoned or unaccounted for. No degree of human concern or negotiation has changed the obstinate refusal of the North Vietnamese and Vietcong to either consider the matter or adhere to the terms of the Geneva Convention on treatment of prisoners of war to which North Vietnam acceded.

In the face of such tragic circumstances it is sometimes difficult to keep in mind that our Government has made urgent and repeated attempts to free our POW's or, at the very least, obtain humane treatment for them.

It was, therefore, particularly helpful and enlightening to obtain a resume of Department of Defense efforts on behalf of Americans missing or captured in Southeast Asia. This report details the scope and breadth of the many and varied attempts by DOD to help solve this tragic problem.

In order to share it with our colleagues in the Congress I am pleased to place the report in the RECORD at this point and thereby call attention to the Department of Defense efforts for POW/MIA's to our colleagues.

The report follows:

PW/MIA—DOD EFFORTS SINCE JANUARY 1969

A. Statistical comparison	January 1969	January 1972
Total missing/captured:		
NVN.....	789	793
SVN.....	342	559
Laos.....	112	265
Total.....	1,243	1,617
PW's (per U.S.):		
NVN.....	271	381
SVN.....	53	90
Laos.....	2	5
Total.....	326	476

PW changes January 1969 to January 1972

Captured and identified as of January 1969	326
Released since January 1969	10
Escaped since January 1969	2
Total	314
Captured prior to January 1969, identified since then	133
Captured and identified since January 1969	31
Total	162
Total captured and identified as of January 1972	476

	January 1969	January 1972
Total letters received	620	14,685
Total number of writers	103	354

¹ Includes 1,001 letters distributed by peace group on Dec. 21, 1971.
² Includes 18 letterwriters captured in South Vietnam.

B. DOD EFFORTS

Prior to January 1969, US Government approach on PW/MIA problem was one of "quiet diplomacy," involving principally efforts by the US Chief Negotiator in Paris, and by State through US Embassies with foreign countries. State was designated as "spokesman" on PW/MIA matters. Public comments were held to a minimum.

In January-February 1969, DOD began considering a program to publicize the PW/MIA problem. The program was initiated in March 1969. It involved:

Public statements by Government officials. Press conferences/speaking engagements by returnees.

Enlisting assistance of news media. Encouraging private organizations, individuals and family members to participate in publicity generating activities.

Following are milestones in DOD's public affairs program:

March 3, 1969—Press release of Secretary Laird's March 1, 1969 memorandum to DOD Departments ordering inquiry to ensure that all possible help is given both PW/MIAs and their families, and initiating action to focus more public attention on prisoner problem.

May 19, 1969—Press statement by Secretary Laird.

Pointed out enemy mistreatment of PWs. Asked adherence to Geneva Convention.

May 19, 1969—Press briefing on US Prisoners of War and Missing in Action Personnel.

Hard hitting, illustrated and documented briefing on mistreatment of US PWs.

September 2, 1969—Press conference by Lieutenant Frishman and Seaman Hegdahl, reporting on mistreatment of PWs.

September 2, 1969—Press release by Secretary Laird, accusing Hanoi of mistreatment of PWs.

September 17, 1969—Press comments by Secretary Laird at the Capitol, on occasion of the Special Order Session in House of Representatives.

September 17, 1969 through present: Numerous public comments and addresses by DOD officials.

OSD personnel such as General James and Mr. Friedheim have been very active in publicizing the issue.

The Services have, through their Information Offices, scheduled public addresses by their Secretaries, Chiefs of Staff, and other officials, and appearances by returnees.

The Air Force Thunderbirds have adopted a Missing Man formation honoring the PW/MIAs.

Air Force produced and distributed widely a 4½ minute film clip publicizing problems.

DOD has responded to requests from private organizations and individuals and PW/MIA families who have asked for material and information to publicize the issue.

The PW/MIA problem was given recognition at many major sports events with national TV coverage.

DOD Armed Forces Information Office is pursuing a continuing information program on PW/MIAs.

November 29, 1970—Son Tay PW rescue attempt.

May 1971—OSD and JCS provided representation to a Geneva Conference of Government Experts in international humanitarian law. Our major objective was to achieve better enforcement of the existing law for protection of war victims, including PWs.

March 26, 1971—DOD PW/MIA Task Force organized.

C. CONGRESSIONAL EFFORTS

September 1969—House Special Order devoted to condemning enemy policy towards and treatment of PWs. Members of both Houses have made almost daily speeches and protests on and off the floor since that date.

November 1969—Hearings by House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on National Secu-

ity Policy and Scientific Developments (Chairman Zablocki) to explore thoroughly PW/MIA problem and to consider several Concurrent Resolutions. Testimony was heard from State, Defense, and American Red Cross. HFAC later reported House Concurrent Resolution 454, which unanimously passed 91st Congress.

February 21, 1970—Public Law 91-200 signed, removing \$10,000 ceiling on Uniform Services Savings Deposits for PW/MIA.

March 1970—Hearings by House Armed Services Committee (Chairman Rivers) on problems of PWs and their families. Testimony heard from Defense and from five PW/MIA views concerning the wives' trip around the world, looking for help and information on husbands.

April/May 1970—Hearings by Zablocki Subcommittee to consider resolutions introduced since November 1969, and to help bring attention to May 1 rally. Testimony heard from members of both Houses, PW/MIA wives, State, Defense, American Red Cross, and H. Ross Perot. HFAC reported House Concurrent Resolution 582, which passed both Houses.

June 24, 1970—Public Law 91-289 passed, authorizing \$5.00 per diem for period spent in PW status without humane treatment or adequate food.

August 1970 to present—A continuing series of Congressmen and Senators have visited Paris and many have met with representatives of the PRG and DRV.

December 1970—Release to Senators Kennedy and Fulbright by the North Vietnamese of a list of 368 US servicemen captured in North Vietnam (339 PWs, 20 died after capture, and 9 released).

March/April 1971—Hearings by Zablocki Subcommittee to explore the entire spectrum of opinions and issues involved in PW/MIA question. Testimony was taken from returned prisoners, wives and mothers of PW/MIA, peace group representatives, Americans who have spoken to enemy representatives in Paris, representatives of the American Red Cross, Administration spokesmen, and members of Congress.

August 1971—Hearings by Zablocki Subcommittee to document experiences of U.S. servicemen released by or escaped from the Viet Cong in South Vietnam.

September 1971—Hearings by House Armed Services Committee to determine what further might be done to assist the prisoners and missing or their families.

D. DIPLOMATIC AND THIRD COUNTRY EFFORTS

General

The President and Secretary of State have raised the prisoner of war issue with a large number of Foreign Ministers and Heads of State, including those of Finland, Sweden, France, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Indonesia, India, Laos, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and with the Pope. Lower level approaches have been made to these and many other countries.

Neutral internment

The U.S. and GVN proposed the neutral internment of sick and wounded and long-held prisoners of war in neutral countries. The other side rejected the proposal but several foreign countries, both publicly and privately, offered their territory and facilities for internment.

Borman-Kegley trip, August 1970

Visited 14 countries: Moscow, Warsaw, Stockholm, Paris, Geneva, Belgrade, Algiers, Tehran, Delhi, Bangkok, Vientiane, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Tokyo. Found vast amount of sympathy, some general proffers of assistance. Probably warmest (and most surprising) reception was in Algiers, where Borman had long discussion with Boumediene and Foreign Ministers Bouteflika.

United Nations

November 1969—Rita Hauser gave speech in Third Committee.

November 1970—Senator Pell gave speech in Third Committee.

November 1970—US introduced General Assembly Resolution, calling for inspection of all PW camps, as required by Geneva PW Convention, and urging compliance of all states with Article 109 of the Convention, which requires prompt repatriation of sick and wounded and suggests repatriation or internment in a neutral country of long term prisoners.

December 1970—General Assembly Resolution passed 60-16.

November 1971—Third Committee representative Admiral Alan Shepard reminded General Assembly of prior resolution and called for action to enforce.

E. EFFORTS IN PARIS TALKS

1969—Ambassador Lodge touched on the PW issue in his remarks at his first session and returned frequently to the subject during his tenure as US Delegation Chief.

December 31, 1969—Ambassador Habib, as Head of our Delegation, devoted his entire opening statement to the PW/MIA issue. To highlight US demands for an accounting, he passed to the other side a list of all US servicemen missing and captured in Southeast Asia.

March 5, 1970—The President directed that Ambassador Habib give the highest priority to the prisoner problem, an instruction which continues in effect today.

August 1970—Ambassador Bruce reiterated the US position on the PW/MIA issue in his first session and frequently returned to the subject.

September 17, 1970—PRG "clarification" of its ten point proposal tied prisoner talks directly to agreement on US troop withdrawal by June 30, 1971.

October 7, 1970—President Nixon called for immediate release of PW's on both sides as a part of his 5 point plan. The other side's response has been negative so far.

December 17, 1970—DRV Chief Delegate stated that if June 30, 1971, date for US withdrawal not satisfactory, the US could propose another date for consideration.

July 1, 1971—PRG seven point "elaboration" of its previous proposals but advancing the date for US withdrawal to any date in 1971. Although the DRV/PRG has implied in private unofficial discussions that the prisoner question can be resolved separately from issues, the other side has maintained that all issues must be resolved together in official contacts.

November/December 1971—Major emphasis by US Delegation on DRV failure to perform on PW question, refusal to discuss its own proposals, and apparent inability to enter genuine discussions.

F. EFFORTS IN AND WITH GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM

Unilateral releases to North Vietnam

November 1969—GVN offered to release 62 sick and wounded North Vietnamese prisoners to North Vietnam. Offer not accepted.

March 1970—GVN offered in Paris to release 343 sick and wounded.

June 1970—GVN announced intention return 62 sick and wounded and 24 civilian seamen to North Vietnam if latter did not object.

July 1970—GVN carried out return of 62 sick and wounded and 24 civilian seamen to North Vietnam, by three one-way boats.

January 1971—GVN succeeded in returning 35 sick and wounded NVA to North Vietnam across the DMZ.

June 1971—GVN attempted to return 570 NVA PW to North Vietnam. Although 660 PW were interviewed by a neutral party, only 13 would agree to go and NVN cancelled the

arrangements while the return operation was underway.

Total NVA repatriated to North Vietnam as of January 1972: 188.

Chieu Hoi

Prior to January 1970, 19 VC PWs were processed for release through the Chieu Hoi program. Between January 1970 and October 1971, an additional 764 VC PWs were "Chieu-Hoied." On the occasion of President Thieu's inauguration on October 31, 1971, he announced the release to Chieu Hoi status of an additional 2299 VC PW.

Total PW released to Chieu Hoi: 3082.

Other releases in South Vietnam

Prior to January 1970—427 PWs.

January 1970—September 1971—181 PWs.

October 31, 1971—823 PWs.

Total VC PW released: 1231.

Administration of GVN PW camps

The GVN holds more than 35,000 enemy prisoners of war in six camps, with the bulk held at the central PW camp on Phu Quoc Island. All prisoners captured by US and other allied forces are transferred to GVN custody under Article 12 of the Third Geneva Convention. These camps are regularly visited by the ICRC, serving in lieu of a protecting power for the PW, and which is permitted to interview PW in private. The PW camps are administered completely separate from the civil prison system (including Con Son) although 106 PW, who have been convicted of crimes after capture, are confined in civil prisons, or are awaiting transfer to PW camps.

ICRC inspection reports have reflected general satisfaction with GVN administration of the PW camps. Some critical reports in 1970, primarily concerning medical care, resulted in prompt corrective action by the GVN which was satisfactory to the ICRC.

G. ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND MISSING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Informal organization started in late 1966.

Incorporated in June 1970. Formal opening of office in Washington, 30 June 1970.

Membership includes a majority of PW/MIA families, but not all.

Other smaller family organizations are: Reunite our Families, Rescue Line, Families for Immediate Release.

Activities involve petition and letter writing programs, extensive speaking engagements, appearances on radio and TV, press conferences, trips abroad and securing support and assistance of Government officials and private organizations/individuals.

Sponsor of National Advertising Council campaign which primarily emphasizes the necessity for impartial inspections and visits to PWs at their places of detention.

Organized trip by a large group of family members to Geneva during May 1971 ICRC conference on humanitarian international law to draw delegates' attention to need for more effective enforcement of existing law and custom particularly regarding prisoners of war.

Presented petition to UN Secretary General on behalf of all families in November 1971 in conjunction with Shepard speech in Third Committee and solicited assistance with a number of foreign UN missions.

League originally chartered as organization to pursue humanitarian aims regarding prisoners. As time has gone on, more and more League members have expressed interest in entering political arena and opposing the Administration's general objectives in Southeast Asia. A resolution urging greater political involvement by the League was defeated at its Convention in September 1971, but the sentiment of many of the members seems to be changing in favor of entering the political field in the election year.

Trips abroad

Commencing in 1969, many PW/MIA families have traveled abroad, seeking information and support and generating publicity.

September 16, 1969—First group of wives visited Paris and North Vietnamese Delegation.

Since that time, family members have made numerous trips to many countries. They have met with NVN, PRG and Pathet Lao representatives in Paris and Vientiane.

H. OTHER NOTEWORTHY NONGOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY*Scholarships for PW/MIA next of kin*

Kevin Murphy, (President, American Courier Corporation) and Paul Wagner (Wagner & Borody, Washington, D.C.) have been working for some months with State legislative leaders to provide PW/MIA children with the same tuition exemption or reduction in State universities extended to children of servicemen killed in action. Most State legislatures will take action in next Spring's (1972) sessions.

ABA young lawyer's section

YLS has organized a Committee to provide legal assistance to PW/MIA next of kin and to work for modification of State laws which are unduly restrictive on PW/MIA families in acquisition and disposal of real and personal property of relatively small monetary value. Initial efforts in Florida and Texas have been successful and the committees are now being expanded into other states.

Cities and civic groups

During 1970 a growing number have sponsored programs in support of PW/MIAs.

Organized publicity programs and petition/letter writing campaigns.

Financed trips abroad for PW/MIA families. Major programs adopted in Spokane, Washington; Fort Walton Beach, Florida; Fort Worth, Texas; Norfolk, Virginia; and Colorado; among others.

Opportunists and rumors

Widespread publicity given the PW/MIA issue has brought out the predictable group of opportunists and outright crooks. A continued series of rumors and reports of bizarre schemes to free the prisoners have been circulated over the past two-three years. Family members, particularly those active in publicity efforts, have had to be constantly on their guard to avoid being taken advantage of. State/Defense agencies have been most thorough in following up each report to insure that no possible benefit to the men is overlooked.

I. DOD EFFORTS FOR NEXT OF KIN*General*

The primary responsibility for assisting next of kin of missing and captured servicemen rests with the military Services, which inform and help the families through frequent local base contacts and regular newsletters from the Service Headquarters.

Some efforts have been specifically fostered or assisted by OSD:

Summer 1969—Special briefings for NOK at 17 locations around the country, involving OSD/PA, ISA and State Department representatives, based on May 19 news conference.

September 1969—Navy-sponsored tour of country to allow families to meet and hear returnees. The presentation was largely based on the September 2 news conference.

December 1969—Air Force-sponsored tour of country to present three returnees in a briefing for families about the conditions of captivity in North Vietnam.

December 12, 1969—DOD-proposed meeting at the White House between President and 26 wives and mothers of PW/MIA.

May 1, 1970—OSD provided space-available airlift for families to attend Congressionally-

sponsored Appeal for International Justice in Washington, and also assisted the organizers.

May 1970—Army-sponsored tour of country, on which released and escaped prisoners of war briefed families on conditions of captivity in South Vietnam.

October 3/4, 1970—OSD provided space-available airlift, advice, assistance, and presentations for Annual Meeting of National League of Families in Washington.

June 1971—OSD sponsored tour of the country on which representatives of State and Defense Departments discussed matters of interest to the PW/MIA family members. Service representatives were present to discuss individual problems with family members.

September 27/28, 1971—OSD provided space-available airlift, advice, assistance, and presentation for the Second Annual Meeting of the National League of Families.

J. RED CROSS EFFORTS

The American Red Cross has attempted throughout the Vietnam War to be helpful in any way possible. The ARC has attempted to communicate directly with the NVN Red Cross on 11 occasions since 1966, and has received two replies.

September 1969—The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), at its Istanbul Conference, passed a resolution calling on all parties to provide to prisoners of war the full protections of the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

September 1969—The ARC brought the ICRC resolution to attention of all Red Cross Societies of the World and requested that they communicate with Hanoi in behalf of U.S. servicemen held by the other side in Southeast Asia. Helpful responses were forthcoming in many cases.

October 1969—ARC wrote to almost 10,000 newspapers about the ICRC resolution and encouraged editorial based on the resolution in an effort to promote public understanding of the PW/MIA problem.

November 1969—ARC "Write Hanoi" campaign.

January 1970—ARC offered to send packages to PW/MIA when next of kin unable or unwilling to do so.

May 8, 1970—ARC conducted second "Write Hanoi" campaign in conjunction with World Red Cross Day.

October 1970—Provided administrative support for National League of Families first annual meeting.

March 1971—ARC participated in an international conference of Red Cross societies, one objective of which was to find more effective means of enforcing the existing Geneva Conventions.

April 1971—Cooperated with Reader's Digest in a third "Write Hanoi" campaign.

September 1971—Provided administrative support for National League of Families second annual meeting.

STATE OF U.S. ECONOMY**HON. STROM THURMOND**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, an informative article on the new national budget and how it relates to the U.S. economy appeared in the January 29, 1972, issue of the Augusta Chronicle newspaper, Augusta, Ga.

This article, authored by columnist

David Lawrence, stresses the importance of a pickup in business activity if the economic picture is to brighten. Mr. Lawrence also comments on the high budget deficits the country is now experiencing and the need for more expenditures in the area of national defense.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed in the Extension of Remarks.

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

DEPENDENT ON BUSINESS

(By David Lawrence)

President Nixon cannot cure the deficit in his budget merely by cutting expenses. His only hope is that business recovery will someday exceed current estimates so that revenue will be larger than now is expected.

The official forecast of a deficit of \$38.8 billion for fiscal year 1972, which ends on June 30, is to be followed by a \$25.5 billion deficit for the year ending June 30, 1973. But the Administration doesn't know the extent to which employment will rise and what the increase in production will be in the country. There is no accurate way of forecasting profits. The truth is the revenue which the government gets is 18.4 per cent of the national output.

But meanwhile Mr. Nixon finds it necessary to budget big sums for certain requirements. Less will be spent on defense than on human resources, and every effort will be made to stimulate the economy to "full employment." For this would mean a considerable rise also in income to the U.S. Treasury.

Even though Mr. Nixon has reduced expenses in some categories and is allocating a larger part of the budget to human resources, it has become important to increase the dollar amount for defense. This decision was based upon an intimate knowledge of the dangers that are arising in the international situation as the Soviet Union spreads its power, particularly its naval strength, around the globe. Although the national debt will grow and deficits will be unpopular in the next few years, they are an essential counterpart of what might be called protection for the Nation.

The President has drawn up his budget with a substantial proportion—45 per cent—designated for human resources, while spending for defense is 31.8 per cent. But the President is up against an economic problem which he cannot remedy unless the business operations of the country are stimulated and thus given a chance to increase the revenues collected by the Treasury.

One of the unfortunate facts of the last two years is the decline in tax receipts from corporations and from individuals. The Treasury needs greater business activity in order to get more revenues. The President cannot ignore the conditions existing in a recession period and must help stimulate employment wherever possible and thus assist indirectly to increase profits.

But notwithstanding the economic dilemma within the United States, the President is faced with a serious problem in international affairs. The Soviet Union is unquestionably spreading its influence in Asia and Europe and is at the present time concentrating on the building-up of its navy. This has led the Administration to recognize that Polaris submarines of an advanced type must be built and that missiles must be deployed throughout the world so they may be used by our Navy and act as a deterrent to whatever the Soviet Union may be planning.

In Congress, all this is regarded as merely an increase in defense spending similar to that which has been recommended in other years. But Mr. Nixon would never have pro-

posed the items he now is favoring for an improved Navy if he had not been convinced that these were absolutely required for the security of the United States. The President knows that his plan to strengthen the Navy will have a significant effect on the Soviets and perhaps make possible an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, which has long been talked about without any concrete results.

Uneasiness over the naval situation started with the Soviet acquisition of bases and the expansion of its fleet in the Mediterranean. It has become more acute since Moscow's treaty last year with India opened up the Indian Ocean to the Soviet navy.

The President probably isn't happy about his budget because it has a big deficit, for actually a deficit in a time of recession is inevitable. As soon as economic recovery is achieved deficits can be expected to be materially reduced, if not eliminated. Mr. Nixon is hoping to show the country that his distribution of appropriations will be very helpful on the domestic side. But the real worry is over what might happen internationally if the United States doesn't continue its spending programs to supply the latest kinds of weapons.

ANOTHER STEP IN THE CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFIC

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House of Representatives adopted three amendments which I offered to use American economic power to stop the flow of dangerous drugs to this country.

On January 25 the House of Representatives took a historic step forward by passing the Foreign Assistance Act of 1971. That legislation, now awaiting the President's signature, contains a provision pledging the United States to cut off foreign economic and military aid to those nations which fail to take adequate steps to prevent narcotic drugs produced or processed in, or transported through, those nations from illegally reaching American Government personnel abroad or from being smuggled into our country. That action was a moral commitment that we will use our economic power to fight the mushrooming international trafficking in dangerous drugs.

My amendments extend that solemn pledge. At the same time, they do not enable our Government to dictate policy to the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Development Association. John R. Petty, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs, testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Related Agencies on March 31, 1971. At that time he said:

The United States does not and should not seek to dominate policy making in a multilateral institution in which it is only one of many members and to which it provides only a portion of the capital. It is legitimate, nevertheless, for the United States to be concerned that its important policy interests and policy initiatives be reasonably

taken into account in the institution's policy formulation.

I agree with Mr. Petty. As a partner in these multilateral ventures, dedicated to joint decisionmaking, we should not arrogantly impose our mandate on these organizations. But it is equally important that we do not neglect our policy goals, one of which is the control of international narcotics traffic.

For this reason, my amendments did not attempt to dictate the Banks' decisions on applications for loans from member countries. Rather, they stated that the Secretary of the Treasury, as the American Governor of the Banks, shall instruct the U.S. executive directors to vote against any loans or utilization of Bank funds for those nations which the President of the United States has determined to be failing in their moral obligation to assist us in our battle against drugs. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 directs the President to cut off our bilateral aid. This determination would end, like that provided for in my amendments, when the noncooperating nation turns around and assists us in our efforts.

PANAMA

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs told a House subcommittee this past November:

The significance of Panama is evidenced by the fact that during the past 12 months, 641 pounds of heroin were seized in the United States which had transited through Panama.

That report from BNDD went on to detail how the chief of air traffic control at Panama's Tocumen Airport misused his official position to facilitate the trafficking of dangerous drugs.

Between 1961 and 1970 Panama received \$35.7 million in loans from the Inter-American Development Bank.

ASIA

With the promise by the Turkish Government to end production of opium poppies by the middle of 1972, it is evident that increased trafficking of opium, morphine, and processed heroin will result in Asia. Already, several nations which are members of the Asian Development Bank are prime potential suppliers of dangerous drugs for the American marketplace.

AFGHANISTAN

Afghanistan has received \$5.15 million in Asian Development Bank loans as of December 31, 1970. Yet we have seen no progress in attempts to convince the government in Kabul to crack down on opium poppy cultivation there.

Naomi Barry, writing in the International Herald Tribune on November 29, 1971, described the heroin situation there:

More than a month ago, the UN invited Afghanistan to join its Special Committee on Narcotic Drugs. So far, no response.

This is in sharp contrast with a statement made by Foreign Ministry spokesman Amanullah Hasrat who was reported as saying in 1970:

We don't have the equipment for detection and control. We need help, and we've appealed to the United Nations.

The Barry article continues:

Interpol, from its Paris headquarters, has indicated a desire to provide all its facilities in return for cooperation. Again, no response. To get a bead on the source, the U.S. Justice Department last year established a Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in Kabul.

The concerned are becoming feverishly anxious. The hash traffic is benign compared to the next move on the horizon. Turkey, one of the great supply centers of opium, recently outlawed the cultivation of the poppy. It's only a matter of time before the requirements of the power kings, who may be sitting in Marseilles or Chicago, will stimulate increased poppy cultivation in Afghanistan.

Although its growth is supposedly against the law, it is definitely being raised "probably in the tribal areas near the Pakistan border. Who's going to survey that area? They don't go for inquiring strangers."

However, in spring anybody driving near Kandahar can easily see from the road the beautiful purple and gold fields of the opium poppy.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Reports, substantiated by the investigations by Members of Congress, have revealed that South Vietnamese military officers and high government officials are reaping huge profits in the heroin trade. One U.S. Customs advisor, Joseph P. Kvorjak, reported last February that smuggling at Tan Son Nhut Airport in Saigon has mushroomed to such a level that, despite years of American assistance to South Vietnamese customs officials, the sole function of customs at the airport seems to be to assist these smugglers to bring in their contraband without hindrance.

Our GI's are risking their lives in a senseless, costly, and immoral war defending dictatorships in Southeast Asia. Billions of our dollars have been dumped into a quagmire of death and violence in Indochina. Yet we have tolerated the lack of cooperation by South Vietnamese officials in the war against drugs that has permitted to substantial number of servicemen to return home as addicts.

As of December 31, 1970, South Vietnam had received \$2.5 million in loan funds from the Asian Development Bank.

THAILAND

Thailand forms part of the fertile triangle—with Burma and Laos—which is a major source of opium poppies for world consumption. The Department of State told Senator GEORGE McGOVERN on April 29, 1971, that, based on available evidence, approximately 60 percent or the world's illicit production of opium centers in the fertile triangle. Congressman ROBERT H. STEELE told the House Subcommittee on Europe of the Foreign Affairs Committee on July 7 of last year that this area is the source of "an estimated 10 percent of the heroin reaching the United States and all of the heroin being sold to U.S. troops in South Vietnam."

It was reported last May in "The New Opium War" that Thailand border patrol police act as middlemen in the opium trade between the Kuomingtang—KMT—in the remote areas of Thailand and the Chinese merchants of Bangkok. Congressmen MURPHY and STEELE reported that a former diplomat and member of one of the most respected. That

families is one of the key figures in heroin operations there.

The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs has estimated Thailand's illicit opium production at 200 metric tons annually.

As of the end of 1970, Thailand had received three Asian Development Bank loans totaling \$34 million.

SOUTH AMERICA

Congressman SEYMOUR HALPERN, who has done a comprehensive job of investigating world drug trafficking, told the House of Representatives on December 1:

The main significance of South America in the world heroin trade is as a transshipment point between Europe and the United States, rather than as a location for the production or processing of opium. Over the past 5 years, there has been evidence of such trafficking in various South American cities, including Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Rio de Janeiro.

DIPLOMATIC INVOLVEMENT

In the summer of 1970, the Christian Science Monitor reported on several cases of involvement by Latin American diplomatic officials in the smuggling of dangerous drugs:

The diplomatic bag, immune from customs scrutiny, is an ideal vehicle for narcotics traffic. A number of Latin American diplomats have been caught moving narcotics, including ambassadors from Mexico, Guatemala, and Uruguay . . .

In Lebanon, a traveler in trouble with the law who needs new documents can visit the ambassador of one Central American country. No questions are asked. The fee for a brand-new passport of that country is \$1,000 in cash. One recent purchaser was an LSD chemist on the run from British police. He used his new passport to travel to North America.

PAST COOPERATION

Mr. Speaker, I am not saying that we have not gotten a great deal of cooperation from certain countries which receive these loans. Mexico, for example, which had received \$495.8 million in Inter-American Development Bank loans between 1961 and 1970, reported that between October 1969 and October 1971 11,245 poppy fields were destroyed, and that 11 kilos of morphine, 87 kilos of raw opium, and over 54 kilos of heroin and 163 kilos of cocaine were seized.

In a promising development, Turkey has promised to ban all opium cultivation by the middle of this year. Turkey, I might point out, received \$94.5 million in World Bank loans and International Development Association credits in fiscal year 1971.

THE MULTILATERAL APPROACH

It is crucial, however, that our partners in the Banks understand how much this war against narcotics means. We must assure the American people that we are doing all in our power to halt this deadly torrent of drugs which is destroying our young people and our servicemen.

That is the intent of these amendments. It is not to browbeat the Inter-American Development Bank into following American foreign policy. We control only a minority of the weighted

voting power in the Bank. Our 42 percent of the vote on the Bank's board of directors will not in itself decide whether a loan is approved or rejected. The United States holds only approximately 16 percent of the voting power in the Asian Development Bank's board of directors and, thus, we would not be railroading the Bank into following our lead if a majority of the member countries of the board do not agree. Since the United States controls only a minority of the voting power on the International Development Association's board of directors, approximately 23 percent, this would not be a case of our country dictating policy on loan applications against the will of over a hundred other participants. It would simply be an effective policy statement—effective in that it involves more than rhetoric and more than words—that we are unwilling to continue placing the lives of tens of thousands of our youth and our GI's on the line when we find only sneers greeting our requests for aid in this struggle.

Our participation in these international organizations is a sign to fellow peoples of the world that we are willing to help them develop a better life. But we, in turn, are now asking for their assistance in helping us to develop a better life for our own people.

THE BARRIERS KEEP FALLING

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to the following story about the activities of a courageous young man in my home district who has become an active participant in community affairs despite the fact he is bound to a wheelchair because of muscular dystrophy.

I am speaking of Mr. Bill Leitsch, a 16-year-old high school sophomore, whose extracurricular activities include acting as the head coach of the eighth grade basketball team at St. Francis of Assisi School.

This young man, who cannot use his own legs, is making a valuable contribution as a coach and teacher in the field of athletics. His ambition is to continue in this area and to take up coaching as a career.

I think that Bill Leitsch's positive outlook and record of achievement in the face of handicap provide a lesson for all of us. I might add, in closing, that Leitsch's young charges are profiting from his tutelage. The St. Francis team captured second place in a holiday tournament and, at last report, were tied for third place in their league.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following article from Louisville's archdiocesan newspaper, the Record, in the CONGRES-

SIONAL RECORD. It is entitled "The Barriers Keep Falling, and was written by reporter Cass Harris.

The article follows:

THE BARRIERS KEEP FALLING—ST. FRANCIS COACH DIRECTS TEAM FROM A WHEELCHAIR

(By Cass Harris)

Not being able to get up and scream at the referees when he gets mad is what 16-year-old Bill Leitsch considers his hardest problem as the coach of St. Francis of Assisi's No. 2 eighth grade basketball team.

Like most grade school coaches, Bill has the typical problems such as having to explain basketball basics and techniques from scratch, maintaining discipline, and so on. But unlike other coaches, the St. Xavier sophomore directs his team from a wheelchair, which he has been in "since the beginning" due to muscular dystrophy.

Coaching from a wheelchair instead of from the bench adds a few twists, but Bill doesn't see them as major barriers. Besides the referees—"they're every coach's problem"—another initial stumbling block was having to "explain in words instead of getting up and showing the kids what I meant. That gets kind of complicated some time." But, he adds, "it's getting easier all the time."

"Another problem I had a long time ago was making people believe I was capable of doing it. I'm glad the men's club (which offered him the coaching spot this season) gave me a chance to do something.

"I'd like to prove to people that just because you have a handicap doesn't mean you can't do anything. If I could do this it would prove it beyond a doubt."

Of his players, Bill remarked, "At the beginning I think they didn't have too much confidence, but now they're okay. They know what'll happen if they don't do what I say." (The threatened "what'll happen" usually means extra laps around the gym for the young transgressor.)

"And when I'm talking they'd best be quiet. That has to be, because if they're talking they don't know what they're supposed to do."

Coaching the youngsters, for Bill, is "almost having to be like a mother hen. Eighteen boys three days a week—sometimes that's pretty hard." (He does, however, get some help from his dad, William Leitsch, who is his assistant coach.)

Aside from the Sunday games, Bill conducts twice-weekly practice sessions, which consist of shooting, rebounding, free throw, passing and dribbling drills.

He considers coaching grade school more of a challenge than high school or college because "you're starting from scratch. Sometimes you have to go so far as to teach a kid how to dribble—they're so young."

Asked if he feels his team has progressed much since the beginning, Bill exclaimed, "Oh, wow, I couldn't say how much!" Presently the team has a 2-3 record and is tied for third place in the St. Francis of Assisi League. Bill's club also captured second place in the SS. Simon and Jude holiday Christmas tournament.

Explaining why he took up coaching this fall, Bill noted that "it's something I always wanted to do, and want to do when I get older. I figured I might as well start now. I don't really want to wait."

But before he takes up coaching professionally, he plans to obtain a degree from the University of Kentucky, where he hopes to be able to be "a student manager or a student something" for the UK basketball team. If he becomes a high school coach, he would like to coach basketball, football and baseball. But if he becomes a college

coach, it would be "basketball, of course! It's my favorite."

His highest goal would be to coach the UK Wildcats, his all-time favorite team, who are now coached by his all-time favorite coach, Adolph Rupp.

As a matter of fact, it was broadcasts of UK ballgames and one particular UK player, Louie Dampier, which stirred up Bill's interest in basketball. The story dates back to about 1962, when Dampier, who now plays professionally for the Kentucky Colonels, was a freshman at UK.

"When I was young, there wasn't a whole lot to do but study and watch and listen to ballgames. One night I was twiddling with the radio dial and I heard the name Dampier. That name sounded kind of funny, so I listened, and at the end of the game they announced the date of the next broadcast and I made a note to listen. And I've kept on listening ever since."

His interest in UK basketball is so strong that when he started coaching, he chuckled, "I was worried in the beginning that I'd have to have practice on the same night as UK games. But I've got it worked out now."

Besides following UK, Bill also has followed the career of Dampier. Dampier's present team, the Kentucky Colonels, has his professional team preference. "The main reason is because they have a pretty fair quantity of UK graduates," he laughed.

Speaking again of his ambition, Bill added, "I guess when I get big I'd like to be a unique coach—other than the uniqueness that's already there. I don't want to do the same thing that Mr. So-and-so did way back when. I want to do new things."

TWO KINDS OF PEACE

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, an interesting editorial entitled "Two Kinds of Peace" appeared in the January 29, 1972, issue of the Augusta Chronicle newspaper, Augusta, Ga.

This editorial pointed to the need to accomplish domestic peace through fair treatment and good facilities for all our citizens as well as achieving peace from a military standpoint.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

TWO KINDS OF PEACE

The dual requirements of domestic and foreign policies, if the United States is to have peace, were graphically pointed out in separate talks to Augusta service clubs this week.

It is a striking tribute to military leadership that the breadth of vision encompassed by these addresses came from military men—both retired generals of Fort Gordon, and now—in retirement—living in Augusta. One was Maj. Gen. Eugene A. Salet, and the other Maj. Gen. John C. F. Tillson III.

A realistic maintenance of military parity for the United States, in relation to the Soviet Union, is essential, according to General Salet. This is so because, in his words,

"the strong dominate the weak." No one who is even superficially aware of the record of the Soviet Union can have any doubt that it will take advantage of weakness. Mute witnesses to that fact are the people of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary.

Certainly disarmament is desirable, but General Salet, who for two and one-half years was military advisor to the U.S. ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, presents a truth which we ignore at our peril when he says, "Until the Soviet Union shows a sincere desire to reduce their nuclear arms, we must keep a parity."

A corollary of this necessity for defensive strength is the need for public support of our defense forces. One of the greatest dangers to our survival as a nation, it seems to us, arises because, as General Salet said, "public hostility toward the national defense, as epitomized by our armed forces, is at an unprecedented level." This is a mistake which without doubt will be exploited to the fullest by enemies of freedom.

Matching this timely reminder of the need to keep international peace by a strong defense was a speech by General Tillson on the necessity of keeping internal peace.

This can be achieved, he reminded his hearers, only by providing for all the facilities and opportunities which every American should have. He recalled civil disturbances here in May 1970, and urged that the breeding ground for such violence be eliminated by a spirit of compassion.

Specifically mentioned were adequate public recreation facilities for every part of the city and the insurance of opportunities for black residents—and he cited specific examples to show the lack of just those things.

Both speeches are challenges to good sense, conscientious response and patriotism.

STUDY DOUBTS THAT SMOKING CAUSES SMALLER BABIES

HON. RICHARDSON PREYER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. PREYER of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, it has taken a year, but an eminent professor has finally thrown a dash of cold water on the Surgeon General's charge that smoking is a danger to pregnant women.

The pattern of propaganda hit-and-run attack is becoming typical, and it is a disservice to this Nation. Last year, the Surgeon General was saying flatly that "We are losing babies" because of mothers' smoking. He was supported by an HEW psychologist, described by the press as "the anti-smoking expert of the Nixon administration," who called for a "nationwide crusade" to stop mothers from smoking.

But now an objective scientific view has emerged which disputes this zealous prohibitionist approach. Now we learn from Dr. Jacob Yerushalmy of the University of California that a mother's basic personality type, rather than her smoking, may be responsible for her having a smaller baby. Said Dr. Yerushalmy:

These findings raise doubt, that cigarette smoking acts as an outside factor that interferes with the intrauterine development of the fetus.

The question must be raised as to whether the Surgeon General who has assumed to himself the role of prosecutor of cigarette smoking can also in all fairness be given the responsibility of reporting to the Congress each year on the state of scientific knowledge about smoking and health.

Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD at this point a report on Dr. Yerushalmy's research from the New York Times of January 15, 1972:

STUDY DOUBTS THAT SMOKING CAUSES SMALLER BABIES

(By Sandra Blakeslee)

BERKELEY, Jan. 14.—A mother's basic personality type, rather than the fact that she smokes cigarettes, may be responsible for the excessively high incidence of low-birth-weight babies born to mothers who smoke, a professor of biostatistics at the University of California has found.

The professor, Dr. Jacob Yerushalmy of the child health and development studies unit of the university's School of Public Health at Berkeley, reported his findings in the Jan. 15 issue of *The American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*.

In his report, states that the tendency for women who smoke to produce low-birth-weight babies (those weighing 5½ pounds or less) is probably not caused by smoking but by biological and behavioral factors within the women.

The findings are in conflict with those of several other large studies both here and abroad that have shown that the effects of smoking upon birth weight are independent of such factors as the mother's social class, educational level and attitudes toward her pregnancy.

Dr. Yerushalmy drew his conclusions from a study of all the births among more than 5,000 women at Oakland's Kaiser Hospital between 1960 and 1967.

The study reconfirmed the fact that infants of women who smoke weigh 6 per cent less at birth on the average than infants of nonsmokers, Dr. Yerushalmy said today in an interview.

"The implications of this fact are important and frightening," he said, "because the mortality rate around the time of birth of low-birth-weight infants is generally 20 to 25 times greater than the mortality rate of heavier babies."

"When we looked at the women in our study, we found that the women who smoked did have low-birth-weight babies, but that the mortality rate for the smaller babies was not, as we might have expected, greater than the mortality rate of larger infants."

Furthermore, the study found that the low-birth-weight babies of mothers who smoked tended to be significantly healthier than the low-birth-weight babies born to nonsmoking mothers.

"We decided to look even further into this phenomenon," Dr. Yerushalmy said, "and we came up with something quite inexplicable."

A subgroup of women was identified who had not smoked when pregnant but who became smokers later.

This group, called "future smokers" in the study, produced as a rule low-birth-weight babies even before they picked up the smoking habit.

Conversely, another subgroup of women was studied who were nonsmokers but who had smoked while they were pregnant. Oddly, Dr. Yerushalmy said, the "past smokers" tended to produce high-birth-weight babies despite their smoking habit during pregnancy.

These findings are very perplexing, Dr. Yerushalmy said, but they may point to the hypothesis that there are two inherent types of women—those who produce low birth-weight babies and those who produce high birth-weight babies.

MORE RELAXED

The two types, he continued, seem to have different personalities that can be divided and observed along behavioral lines. Mothers of low-birth-weight babies, for example, tend to smoke, and are less likely to use contraceptive methods and to plan the pregnancy.

Smokers are more likely to drink coffee, beer and whiskey, often in excessive amounts. Smokers also seem to be more neurotic than nonsmokers and to change jobs and spouses more often than do nonsmokers.

Mothers of high-birth-weight babies, on the other hand, tend not to smoke and to be more relaxed, Dr. Yerushalmy said.

Of the women involved in the study, 3,422 were white and 1,655 black. The women reported on a total of 8,671 pregnancies. No first-time mothers were included.

"These findings raise doubt that cigarette smoking acts as an outside factor that interferes with the intrauterine development of the fetus," Dr. Yerushalmy said.

"The findings give equal support to the hypothesis that smokers represent a group of people whose reproductive experience would have duplicated the observed patterns whether or not they smoke.

"In other words, the observed difference in incidence of low birth-weight infants may be due to the smoker, not the smoking."

Naturally, many more studies need to be done, he added, before any final conclusions can be drawn.

ATTACHMENT OF MILITARY RETIREMENT PAY—A CASE

HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I would like to insert in the RECORD a letter I received from the wife of a former military man, who after 18 years of marriage and three children has found herself abandoned by her husband. She refers in her letter to legislation which would provide for the attachment of up to 50 percent of a military man's retirement annuity. This was included in H.R. 10670 passed by the House on October 21 and which is now pending before the Senate Armed Services Committee. It is a provision that I strongly urged and supported. It assures for the first time a wife's right to her share of her husband's military retirement annuity, to which she contributed, just as her husband, during the years of marriage. It is aimed at situations where a wife and children are left destitute and often destined for welfare while the husband, refusing to

honor the responsibility of care for his family, thwarts the jurisdiction of the courts by pulling up stakes in a State in which he is being sued or flees to or remains in a foreign country. In my judgment, it is foolish to establish these pensions so that they will care for a wife and children, and then permit a husband to abandon his family, taking with him the full pension and leaving the taxpayer to support his dependents.

Senator MUSKIE has introduced similar legislation in the Senate, S. 2654, and I am taking the liberty of including a copy of the woman's letter addressed to the Senator. These letters describe most accurately the problems and fears of an abandoned wife and mother and the need for this legislation.

The letter follows:

Re Abandoning Husbands.
Representative MARTHA GRIFFITHS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GRIFFITHS: You will find attached a letter I have written to Senator Muskie regarding military retirees abandoning their families. This is causing terrible family situations and completely unfair to wives and young children because most men are retiring before the age of 40.

Mrs. Griffiths, it is not fair that after being with my husband over 18 years, he has the right to run with everything we own and there is nothing I can do about it. There should be some punishment of attaching retirement pay; also I should be entitled to a military identification card entitling me to medical, legal, commissary, and other benefits. In my case, my husband said he was going to marry a German girl—then all benefits would go to her and I would be left with nothing, if a divorce becomes effective.

There is now legislation pending in the Senate Armed Services Committee to attach half of the retiree's pay, but this is hardly fair as it is not a living wage for a family. Then too, if I ever have to resort to a divorce, half of the retirement check won't suffice for the loss of my medical, legal, and other benefits.

If it were only for myself, I would call it quits just to get away from this drunken immoral husband, but I have to support two teenaged girls and a handicapped deaf boy who also fell off his bike and knocked his front teeth out. Wherever we happen to go after leaving here, the state will have one big welfare case because of my son's numerous problems.

It is not right for the American people to have to pay for our support and medical just because my husband wants to run off and have a good time the remainder of his life.

Sincerely,

SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE,
U.S. Senator (Maine),
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MUSKIE: Since you are a sponsor in the senate regarding the above mentioned bill, I hope you will help to pass this bill and make it possible for the courts to attach a retiree's retirement check, plus give the retiree's wife a permanent identification card entitling her to benefits earned after being married throughout her husband's military career.

My husband retired in September and just left the children and myself here in Germany.

He was sending me only \$200 a month for support, but now the checks are getting later and later each month. I have two teenaged girls and a handicapped deaf boy to raise. My only consolation is that I did find a job, but the money is just disappearing faster than it is coming in.

Six months before my husband retired and it was evident that he would not be eligible for promotion, he took my name off the checking account, took our savings, bonds, cars and left me with almost nothing to live on. The judge Advocate finally had to force him to support us. I requested the Secretary of the Air Force to return my husband to the states so that I could get possession of our property, but my request was refused because it was a civil case and "not in the interest of the United States Government"—yet within 60 days, my husband retired and they paid him for two months of unused leave time!

If I get a divorce in order to claim our property, if he returned to our home state, then my medical benefits as a service wife are taken away along with all the other privileges I consider I have earned after being married for over 18 years. A court order for support would mean nothing because my husband never intends to return to the states.

I hope you and your committee will make some changes in the forthcoming bill regarding the attachment of a retiree's check for his family's support and giving the wife a permanent identification card when she remained married throughout his military career.

With legislation the way it is now, any retired service man can travel space available anywhere in the world and be free of arrest as the military does not act as an arresting agency for deserting husbands. With such little controls they can shop, eat at our overseas bases, obtain medical treatment and even get identification cards for their "common-law" wives with no questions asked.

Military men become professional con-men after 10 years of service, so I hope you will not let them influence you when they start telling of the impossibilities of these actions to consider. Wives and children need some consideration as the service men are abandoning their families just at a time when they really need their fathers. It is absolutely sickening to see these abandoning fathers living a glamorous life at clubs overseas completely free until the need arises for them to return to the states, and then they MIGHT get a sentence of six months jail—this has not helped support the family and is hardly sufficient punishment. Passports can be revaluated overseas now too, so this adds to the problem.

My only recourse is to return to the states and go on welfare, and this is not fair to the people of my husband's "home of record". This causes excess taxation on Americans, plus contributes to the gold flow.

Unless you enforce some of these rules, only the BUMS will stay in service—this is the problem now with the military in that the well-qualified people get out after four years because of the unqualified drunken leadership.

Senator Muskie, may I plead with you to get support for my children and myself as soon as possible. I have weathered this situation and didn't run back to the states to be placed on welfare as long as I could manage until school is out in June. My husband can also ship our furniture anywhere in the world, so the children and I will most likely have to camp on our governor's front lawn!

Sincerely,

HANOI PROLONGS VIETNAM WAR, NOT THE PRESIDENT

HON. ALBERT W. JOHNSON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the RECORD the editorial by Herb Martin, managing editor of the Courier-Express, DuBois, Pa., which appeared in the paper on January 27, 1972. The editorial follows:

HANOI PROLONGS VIETNAM WAR, NOT THE PRESIDENT
(By Herb Martin)

As a registered voter in the Democratic Party of 25 years standing and as a newsman of 30 years seniority I have two bones to pick with fellow colleagues who have continually sided with Hanoi, North Vietnam and Viet Cong leaders in this nerve-wracking matter of getting a peace settlement in the Vietnam conflict that has been bugging us Americans for a decade.

Soon after the President of these United States revealed to the nation Tuesday night the proposals offered a very stubborn enemy to end U.S. participation, the national Democratic leaders and national news media wasted no time tearing apart the noble effort by our government. This certainly must have delighted Hanoi and NV-VC officials who for too long a time have been riding the coat-tails of self-styled spokesmen in this country who have completely exonerated the Communists for prolonging the war and place the entire blame on the present administration. This is hogwash.

The latest terms offered by the United States are certainly fair and in keeping with expressed desires of the enemy. The withdrawal date has been set . . . within six months or an agreement between the two sides. That means if Hanoi is sincere in closing out the fighting they will have achieved their objective of withdrawal of all U.S. and Allied forces from South Vietnam as early as this summer. Add to this a cease-fire throughout Indochina, new presidential election in South Vietnam, exchange of prisoners, U.S. aid to help reconstruct North and South Vietnam, international supervision and conferences involving neutral parties.

Hanoi would probably have agreed to some of the past proposals if it had not been for those in this country who insist on stirring up a hornets nest on any kind of a settlement. Until this kind of useless talk (especially by senators and news commentators) subsides, Hanoi will remain pat knowing there is diversion in U.S. ranks over peace initiatives.

I, for one, feel President Nixon has done an admirable job in winding down a mess he inherited from Democratic regimes that got us into (Kennedy) and escalated (Johnson) this war. How any Democrat can fault Mr. Nixon about the war takes a lot of gall. If anyone is playing politics with the war it is the Democrats and not Mr. Nixon.

He has not deceived us by conducting secret negotiations. The newsmen use the term loosely because they are pouting over the fact they weren't able to scoop the President in advance.

I'm ashamed of the Democratic Party because they have occupied leadership of this country almost every time we have gone to war. Then, the Republicans have to come along and ball us out.

I fail to understand the reasoning of the young people who are flocking to the Democratic Party as registered voters because they are against war. It doesn't make sense to join a party that has been responsible for most of the wars in which the U.S. has engaged. Make no mistake, of the two major political parties the Democrats have a far poorer war record.

Maybe the young people, by joining the Democratic Party, can change the war stigma image that has plagued us long-time Democrats for years.

Giving credit where it is due, President Nixon gets one solid Democratic vote from this reporter come November because he has kept his promise to the American people to do everything within reason (and even beyond that) to end the war. Hanoi has blocked a settlement, not the President of the United States.

Why don't the critics start hammering at Hanoi, North Vietnam and the VC for their bold refusal to accept the one-sided terms in their favor? How much more do they want?

No longer can this nation bear the brunt of accusations either at home or abroad. We have taken our share, the finger now points directly to the enemy. The full responsibility for continuing the war henceforth lies completely in the laps of those Communist dictators across the Pacific Ocean.

The numerous Democratic entries in the presidential nomination race ought to soon realize the issue of peace proposals has been thoroughly covered by the President's address and they would be wise to concentrate their campaigns on other problems.

THE IMPACT OF MONDAY HOLIDAYS

HON. ROBERT McCLORY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. McCLORY. Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of the Monday holiday bill which became Public Law 90-363 on June 28, 1968, I have viewed with keen interest our first year's experience with that law.

To fully assess its impact on American life, I have undertaken a thorough study of the effects of this legislation. Other independent studies are also being conducted, notably by the Department of Commerce and by Discover America Travel Organizations—DATO.

Mr. Speaker, DATO's Development Planning Council has just issued its preliminary report on the effect of the new Monday holidays on the travel industry. The report demonstrates that Americans are using these four new long weekends to visit tourist areas including famed historical sites, and it further points out that these specified holidays were more widely celebrated during 1971 than in previous years.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting at this point in the RECORD a condensation of the preliminary report which was prepared by Mr. Somerset R. Waters, chair-

man of DATO's Development Planning Council:

THE IMPACT OF MONDAY HOLIDAYS

(By Somerset R. Waters)

America has just completed its first year in which there were four officially designated Monday holidays, as the result of federal legislation passed under the sponsorship of Rep. Robert McClory, of Illinois. There is no question that the results have been highly favorable for the travel industry.

To appraise the impact of the law requiring federal agencies to observe holidays on the Mondays following Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Columbus Day and Veterans Day, there are really two questions to be answered: (1) how widely are these particular days observed as holidays and (2) what indications are there of increased or decreased economic activity resulting from their observance?

To understand the full implications of the Monday holiday legislation it should be realized that this works to augment a general trend in America toward more paid holidays. The U.S. Department of Labor reports that over the last decade there has been an average increase of about half a day a year for paid holidays, bringing total paid holidays to eight for the average worker covered by their surveys.

There is considerable evidence that the Monday holiday legislation has been a major influence in causing companies in the private sector to grant holidays on the four specified weekends. In the New York area, for instance, Washington's Birthday in 1970 was a paid holiday in 67.3% of companies; in 1971, it was a holiday for 91.1%. Memorial Day in 1970 was a paid holiday for 58.6%; in 1971, it was celebrated by 95.4%.

There are wide variations among various regions of America in the celebration of holidays. Memorial Day is the most widely observed among the four designated holidays, with Washington's Birthday the next most popular, followed by Veterans Day and Columbus Day.

For example, in New England almost all companies provide a holiday on Veterans Day. However, a national survey of labor agreements covering 7.8 million workers, conducted in 1967 by the Department of Labor, showed that nationally only 16.5% of the workers received a holiday on Veterans Day.

Columbus Day receives popular support in cities such as New York where there are large Italian populations, but in many areas, prior to the Monday holiday law, Columbus Day was often ignored.

In trying to appraise the effect of the Monday holiday legislation it is important to realize that the travel industry views this development as part of a trend toward long weekends which include many more than the four specified holidays. Labor Day always is celebrated on a Monday. In addition the Friday after Thanksgiving, Good Friday, and both the Christmas and New Year holidays often produce long weekends.

There is also a growing trend in industry, according to the Department of Labor, to give an employee a holiday on his or her birthday. Some industries are giving seven specified holidays and then allowing the employee to select four or five other days for any purpose he wishes to celebrate—religious days, anniversaries, birthdays, etc. The employee usually takes days adjoining the weekend.

If we do not consider the three weekends which are part of a two-week annual vaca-

tion, or the four weekends which are part of the increasingly prevalent three-week vacation, of the remaining weekends we are reaching a point where a large segment of the work force is taking one long weekend out of every four available weekends. Thus the four-day work week is actually in operation in about 25% of the work weeks in many companies throughout the United States.

At the present time there does not exist any established procedure for objectively measuring the effect of the Monday holidays on the travel industry or on the general economy of various tourist destination areas. A procedure could be established to provide this type of information as part of DATO's present plan to improve its monthly travel barometer within the concept of DATO's new National Travel Data Center.

Talks with a number of travel executives representing various segments of the travel industry have produced some interesting observations concerning the impact of the Monday holidays during their first year of observance.

In general those sectors of the industry which rely mainly on catering to business travelers get no benefit, and may in fact suffer decreased business, as the result of the trend toward three-day weekends. Of the total tourism industry, however, the business travel sector represents only a small segment of the whole, the proportion depending on the type of the business.

LITTLE NOTICEABLE EFFECT

Most of the major airlines, with passengers about equally divided between business and non-business travelers, report little noticeable effect caused by the Monday holidays. The loss in business travel is approximately equalled by an increase in pleasure travel. Those airlines, however, with a larger share of traffic falling in the pleasure-travel category, report an upward trend in traffic on the three-day weekends.

Most airlines, however, are making a strong effort to expand the pleasure-travel segment of their market and as the celebration of the official Monday holidays, as well as other three-day weekends, continues to have greater acceptance throughout the nation, the airlines should benefit substantially.

Much greater benefit, however, is accruing to the largest segment of the travel market, which is based on catering to tourists arriving in the family car. Most resort areas and other tourist destinations which have reported on results of the Monday holidays have experienced heavy increases over normal weekends or over the same weekends during the previous year.

In Pennsylvania, not only have these holidays brought record-breaking business to resort areas in out-of-season months, but leaders in Pennsylvania's tourist industry used the Monday holiday legislation as the major device to persuade the legislators to change the state's Sunday liquor law. Now, for the first time since Prohibition days, liquor can be purchased on Sundays in hotels and restaurants.

In New England the four holidays have been a decided boon to the tourism industry and the two fall holidays were particularly helpful in extending the length of the tourist season.

In Virginia, Colonial Williamsburg and Luray Caverns reported very definite improvements in visitor traffic caused by the Monday holidays. The extra day in the weekend is bringing the large metropolitan markets of New York and Philadelphia in easy driving range of Virginia's resorts and travel attractions.

In Western New York, according to the Corning Glass Center, the two Monday holi-

days in the fall were described as "two islands in an otherwise mediocre fall season." In the Midwest, the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village reported sizeable gains in visitors as a result of the Monday holidays. Farther west, in Las Vegas, substantial increases in tourist traffic on these 3-day weekends was also reported.

BENEFITS UNEVEN

Not all regions of the country, however, were benefitting equally in the first year following the introduction of Monday holidays. Reports from the South, the region where these specified holidays are least observed, showed little improvement which could be attributed to these three-day weekends. Reports from San Diego, usually considered a popular weekend city, were also disappointing.

Reports from the hotel industry give mixed reactions. For hotels catering primarily to business traffic and conventions the new Monday holidays seemed to be of little particular benefit. Any improvement which might have been attributed to the new holidays has, for many big-city hotels been overshadowed by the impact of the general business recession.

The rental car field, recognizing the decrease in business travel, has developed new promotional programs and special rates aimed at the weekend nonbusiness traveler. These efforts have been quite successful.

In conclusion, there can be no question that in the fiscal year following the passage of legislation designating four official Monday holidays these specified holidays were being more widely celebrated and were making a significant favorable economic impact on the United States travel industry.

Reaping maximum benefits from the rapid changes taking place in the holiday market, however, requires the travel industry to adjust its marketing efforts, and consider new research, new resort activities, new promotion and new advertising strategy.

AMBASSADOR KENNEDY BRINGS PRESTIGE TO NATO POST

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, President Nixon's nomination of former Treasury Secretary David Kennedy to be U.S. Ambassador to NATO is very significant for the North Atlantic Alliance and for American-European relations in general.

Ambassador Kennedy is one of the most prestigious public figures ever named to the NATO post. As former Secretary of the Treasury, Kennedy as one of the four topmost administrators in American Government. The fact that Kennedy left the Treasury post in December 1970, to become Ambassador-at-large for economic and trade matters did not reduce his stature in Washington; he has continued to sit as a member of President Nixon's Cabinet and close to the centers of power. When President Nixon arrived in the Azores to meet President Pompidou, he was accompanied by Secretary of State Rogers, the new Treasury Secretary John Connally,

Henry Kissinger, and Ambassador David Kennedy.

Thus it is obvious that the new Ambassador will bring two essentials to the Brussels post—a close working relationship with the highest levels in Washington and an intimate knowledge of the policies of the Nixon administration. The presence of a man of his stature here will also enhance the respect for NATO in the eyes of the American public and undoubtedly in European eyes as well.

President Nixon stressed that Ambassador Kennedy will be the President's "personal representative" at alliance headquarters and will emphasize "the priority which the administration attaches to materially strengthening United States-European economic, political, and military relations."

Significantly, Kennedy will retain his position as Ambassador-at-large and "will continue to hold major responsibilities for U.S. international economic policies especially as they apply to Europe."

Hopefully, Ambassador Kennedy will be able to increase the focus in NATO on the relationship of the military and political problems of the alliance and the economic ills besetting the Western world. The major economic upset which began in August has heightened concern.

Ambassador Kennedy, by virtue of his economic background and personal stature, should be able to raise economic problems in the NATO context and thereby force alliance consideration of them. Perhaps he will bring with him some new proposals for structural changes at NATO headquarters—changes that would permit new economic considerations there.

The appointment comes at the start of a year in which the United States and Europe will be entering difficult trade negotiations and moving toward long-term reform of the world monetary structure, as well as advancing further along the road toward détente with Eastern Europe. After the long vacancy at the NATO post, I, for one, am optimistic about the future of the North Atlantic Alliance in the decade of the 1970's.

AGNEW STILL FORMIDABLE

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, the high respect and esteem in which Vice President SPIRO AGNEW is held was acknowledged in an article which appeared in the February 1, 1972, issue of the Washington Post.

Columnist Joseph Kraft, the author of the article, stated in his column:

But to most of the country, Vice President SPIRO AGNEW is a high official worthy of deep respect.

Mr. President, I heartily concur in these kind words about the Vice President and I ask unanimous consent that

this article be printed in the Extension of Remarks.

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

AGNEW STILL FORMIDABLE

(By Joseph Kraft)

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Sophisticates may find him chiefly interesting as a man with a head shaped like an eggplant. But to most of the country, Vice President Spiro Agnew is a high official worthy of deep respect.

Judged by his performance and reception at the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce dinner here in Daytona Beach the other night, Mr. Agnew will be very hard to displace as No. 2 on the Republican ticket next fall. He certainly seems to be proof against the most obvious alternates—Secretary Connally and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller.

The Daytona speech over the weekend was a tough assignment. At lunch the Jaycees had heard George Wallace, and Wallace really turned it on.

When he finished after more than an hour, the crowd was on its feet yelling, "More, more, we want more." Driving to the airport, Wallace confessed himself surprised by the warmth of the reception. His wife Cornelia said he hadn't been in that good form in months.

The Vice President didn't try to compete with Wallace. At a reception before his speech, he was stiff and formal. One Jaycee leader from Coral Gables said: "He gave you the impression you were lucky to be in the same room with him. And, of course, I did feel pleased to be in the same room."

Mr. Agnew's speech—serious, even solemn in tone—was a defense of President Nixon's defense and space policies against the budget-cutting thrust of the Democrats. The Vice President enumerated in lengthy and fine detail some of the medical benefits which derived from the space program. Among other complicated dividends he cited: "An electric wheelchair with a sight switch operated by quadriplegics solely by moving their eyes."

Given that kind of material, the Vice President, not altogether surprisingly, stuck to his prepared text almost word for word. But he is a good reader, easy and relaxed. Only those of us who had a text could see that he was not exactly working impromptu.

Before the speech, the vice president delivered in the best Bop Hope fashion a string of mildly funny pokes at Democratic presidential candidates. For example, he said that Mayor John Lindsay of New York had already picked his Secretary of Defense—"the night watchman at the Pierre Hotel."

At the windup, the Vice President took an avuncular stance. "If you can't believe in your country, you're going to have an awful lot of trouble when you take charge," he said. The young, about-to-be executives gave him a stirring round of cheers. "I'll tell you a ticket that could sweep the country," a Jaycee from Daytona said. "Agnew and Wallace."

One of the Vice President's gags made fun of a figure widely discussed as his possible replacement on the Republican ticket—Secretary of the Treasury Connally. And it is easy to see why the Vice President takes the subject so lightly.

Mr. Connally, judging by a chat in Washington last week, likes the action at the highest levels of government. He is not un-

aware of the historic things he has done in his short term of service as Secretary of the Treasury. He rightly believes that he can do more in the same vein—perhaps, someday, as Secretary of State.

But he does not expect to hold elective office again. Indeed, he wants to take himself out of the partisan zone—the better to continue distinguished service in the foremost appointive posts. If he did leave his Treasury job before the election, it would be at least partly for that reason. Certainly it is very hard to see Mr. Connally comfortably handling the second-banana assignments that are necessarily visited upon a Vice President in a campaign year—and thereafter.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York is no better able to take second billing. Despite his conservative drift in New York, he remains anathema to the right wing of the Republican Party which has such strong sentiment for Mr. Agnew. To name Rockefeller would only compound the conservative disaffection which, at present anyhow, is Mr. Nixon's big political problem.

In the end, of course, the President will make his decision sometime in summer on a close reading of the election polls and other indicators. If he is in serious trouble—particularly on unemployment—he might feel obliged to strengthen the ticket with a Rockefeller or a Connally. But given the outlook now, which is fairly good for the Republicans, Mr. Agnew can feel safely in place. He has learned the vice presidential act, and nobody can easily push him offstage.

**ALASKA BROTHERHOOD PASSES
FIVE RESOLUTIONS**

HON. NICK BEGICH

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. BEGICH. Mr. Speaker, I have received copies of resolutions passed at the 59th Annual Grand Camp Convention of the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood in Sitka. This organization has expressed its interest in issues which have been of continuous concern to Alaskans. The problems of inadequate postal service to many areas of Alaska, improvement of living conditions in Alaskan cities and villages, concern about the change of the 3-mile-offshore marine boundaries of Alaska and the establishment of national parks are exemplified by the five resolutions passed by the brotherhood convention.

These documents express the concern felt by all Alaskans and I insert them in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point for the benefit of my fellow Members of Congress:

RESOLUTION No. 59-89-71

Entitled: Sitka Village Revitalization, Inc.
Submitted by: Grand Camp, Alaska Native Brotherhood

Introduced by: Sitka ANB Camp No. 1

Whereas: The Sitka Village Revitalization, Inc., promulgated by the Village Planning Council sitting as its board of directors was

completely conceptualized, organized and sponsored by the Alaska Native Brotherhood, Sitka Camp No. 1 in and through the village and not at the suggestion imposition or regulation of any outside entity, and

Whereas: The Village Planning Council will continue to serve in the future and has succeeded in accomplishing in the past the wishes of the native people who call Sitka Village their home regardless where they may reside and further

Whereas: The Village Planning Council has adopted and is carrying out policies and planning for village revitalization that truly and in fact represents the wishes of the Indian people and no other outside body and in this regard

Whereas: The Village Planning Council has enjoyed a large measure of tangible success having received \$12,000 in funds for village planning from the borough, also having completed the first phase of the planning project through funds awarded by the BIA further being allocated from the State of Alaska \$12,000 of HUD 701 Planning Funds also hiring a professional planned setting up a permanent completely refurbished office, and having not completed a funding proposal for the entire project with the way now cleared and the momentum now gathered for successful completion of the purpose and goals of Sitka Village Revitalization, Inc.,

Whereas: This substantial and tangible measurable success in Sitka Village participatory planning and representation has established hopeful and realistic precedents for other villages needing revitalization projects along with a working viable model which could be successfully duplicated and

Whereas: The Village Planning Council is seeking meaningful and constructive dialogue to upgrade its own program wherever possible and further it wishes to offer cooperation experience and any other help to other villages with a council which might be working toward similar objectives and aims, therefore: Be it

Resolved, that the Alaska Native Brotherhood Grand Camp heartily endorses and otherwise commends the Sitka Village Revitalization, Inc., and its Village Planning Council for its efforts to participatory comprehensive planning by a strong autonomous Indian village to revitalize and improve their living conditions thereby helping to proudly manifest a destiny that is of their own taking and through their own individual efforts and furthermore urging that the BIA congressional delegation other governmental offices and agencies and especially other Alaskan Indian organizations likewise support and help to further these efforts.

Adopted by the 59th Grand Camp Convention, Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood this 13th day of November, 1971, Sitka, Alaska.

STEVEN V. HOTCH, Grand President.

RESOLUTION No. 59-53-71

Entitled: 3 miles limit

Submitted by: Grand Camp, Alaska Native Brotherhood

Whereas: The State Department of the United States of America has advanced changes in the marine boundaries of Alaska that allows for a 3 miles limit to follow the coastal outline of the islands and shores of Alaska, and

Whereas: "International pockets of water" are created far into the channels, bays and straits of S.E. Alaska and Bristol Bay, and

Whereas: These changes allow for a threat to the economic livelihood of the fisherman of Alaska by the invasion of traditional American fishing areas by foreign fishing fleets and incursion by foreign military vessels, and

Whereas: the Governor of the State of Alaska has protested the change in the 3 mile off-shore marine boundaries of Alaska, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the grand camp joins the Governor of Alaska in protesting the change of Alaska's 3 mile off-shore boundaries by the United States Government.

Adopted by the 59th Grand Camp Convention, Alaska native brotherhood and Alaska native sisterhood this 13th day of November, 1971, Sitka, Alaska.

STEVEN V. HOTCH,
Grand President.

RESOLUTION No. 59-102-71

Entitled: Additional post office space, Angoon, Alaska

Submitted by: Grand Camp, Alaska, Native Brotherhood

Whereas: The existing post office in Angoon is not large enough or structured so as to accommodate the mail which passes through it, resulting in parcels being stacked on floors behind the postmistress counter, catalogs stacked in the outer area in front of the counter. And insufficient work space for the postmistress when handling mail, and

Whereas: Most of the people of Angoon would prefer having mail boxes so they may get their mail without having to stand in a long line on mail days, and at their own convenience; therefore: be it

Resolved, That the Grand Camp hereby requests the U.S. Post Office Department, to program additional postal facilities for the city of Angoon, to include storage space, work space for personnel and individual rental mail boxes in addition to the regular delivery window. Therefore: be it further

Resolved, That copies of this be sent to the Postmaster General, Congressmen Stevens, Gravel and Begich, office of the Governor, local affairs agency, State Senator Meland, Postmistress Ramona Kookesh, Central Council Tlingit and Haidas, Town Council and Seacap.

Adopted by the 59th Grand Camp Convention Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood this 13th day of November, 1971, Sitka, Alaska.

STEVEN V. HOTCH,
Grand President.

RESOLUTION No. 59-37-71

Entitled: National Park

Submitted by: Grand Camp, Alaska Native Brotherhood

Introduced by: Yakutat Camp No. 13

Whereas: The ocean beach in the Yakutat area is one of the most scenic and beautiful spots in Alaska, and

Whereas: The residents of Yakutat believe this should be put aside for the public, and

Whereas: The logging industry is already established in the Yakutat area, and

Whereas: The oil companies are interested also in this area, and

Whereas: In order to preserve the head waters of rivers and streams and natural beauty of this strip of land, now therefore: Be it

Resolved, That the National Park Service

extends its boundaries from Ocean Cape to Cape Fairweather in-land one mile from mean low water. Therefore: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, Secretary of the Interior, Governor Egan, Senators, and Congressmen of Alaska.

Adopted by the 59th Grand Camp Convention, Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood, dated this 13th day of November, 1971, Sitka, Alaska.

STEVEN V. HOTCH,
Grand President.

RESOLUTION No. 59-101-71

Entitled: Increased mail and passenger plane service to Angoon

Submitted By: Grand Camp, Alaska Native Brotherhood

Whereas: Angoon, a 4th class city of 500-plus population, one elementary school, housing 126 pupils, three churches, two active native organizations, and one existing store with another in the construction stage, receives mail service three times weekly, and

Whereas: It takes from one to two weeks to receive an answer to a business letter, making the village unduly dependent on mail service in the ordinary conduct of its business, and

Whereas: It is necessary for villagers to pay more than twice the cost of air fare in times of emergency when they need to charter into Sitka or Juneau for medical or other reasons, placing a burden on those persons least able to pay, and

Whereas: Angoon does not have easy, reasonable access to radio, TV and newspaper communications which, coupled with limited mail plane service, virtually cuts the village off from state and national affairs, and

Whereas: The mail plane makes extra runs on mail days to carry extra mail and passengers: Therefore: Be it.

Resolved, That the Grand Camp hereby requests the U.S. Post Office to immediately investigate the postal service to Angoon and to increase mail service if an increase may be justified now or in the near future. Therefore: Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this be sent to the Postmaster General, Congressmen Stevens, Gravel and Begich, Office of the Governor, local affairs agency, State Senator Meland, Postmistress Ramona Kookesh, Central Council Tlingit and Haida, town council and Seacap.

Adopted by the 59th Grand Camp Convention Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood this 13th day of November, 1971, Sitka, Alaska.

STEVEN V. HOTCH,
Grand President.

NATIONAL WEEK OF CONCERN FOR PRISONERS OF WAR/MISSING IN ACTION

HON. JOHN B. ANDERSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker in the last session of Congress, I intro-

duced a bill to designate the week of March 21, 1971 as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action." Over 150 of my colleagues, from both sides of the aisle, joined me in introducing this measure which was subsequently signed into law by the President.

This week was chosen for a historically significant reason—it was on March 26, 1964, that an American Army adviser, Capt. Floyd J. Thompson, was captured in South Vietnam, thus becoming the first American POW in that conflict. That was 8 years ago and today, Captain Thompson is listed along with over 1,500 other Americans as prisoners of war/missing in action.

In calling for this week of concern, our intent was to focus American and world attention on the plight of American POW/MIA's. Moreover, we hoped to call attention to Hanoi's flagrant violations of the 1949 Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners, which they signed in 1957. The North Vietnamese, however, are guilty of inhuman treatment not only against American POW's but against their families for refusing to release a complete list of those being held captive and for refusing to allow a free exchange of mail between the prisoners and their families. In addition, they have also refused to release the sick and wounded and have not permitted impartial inspections of POW facilities.

Almost a year has passed since our last week of concern and the release of our POW's has still not been secured. Therefore, today Mr. Myers and I are introducing a bill to designate the week of March 26, 1972, as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action" to once again show our continued concern for the fate of these men and to bring to bear the pressure of world opinion on the North Vietnamese to abide by the Geneva Convention and the laws of human decency and to begin to negotiate the question of prisoner repatriation.

The joint resolution follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO DESIGNATE THE PERIOD BEGINNING MARCH 26, 1972, AS "NATIONAL WEEK OF CONCERN FOR PRISONERS OF WAR/MISSING IN ACTION"

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to demonstrate our support and concern for the more than one thousand five hundred Americans listed as prisoners of war or missing in action in Southeast Asia, and to forcefully register our protest over the inhumane treatment these men are receiving at the hands of the North Vietnamese, in violation of the Geneva Convention, the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the period beginning March 26, 1972, and ending April 1, 1972 as "National Week of Concern for Prisoners of War/Missing in Action," calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

HARRY SHANNON

HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 2, 1972

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep regret that I learned

recently of the death of Harry Shannon, a distinguished citizen of Cleveland, Ohio. Over our years of friendship, I had come to know Mr. Shannon both as a dedicated public servant, and as a leader in Cleveland Irish-American affairs. For 42 years, he served as a baliff in the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court. He showed a great interest in community activities, as evidenced by his three dec-

ades as chairman of the Irish Good Fellowship Club. He was instrumental in organizing many of Cleveland's annual St. Patrick's Day parades.

Because of his great efforts to promote brotherhood among his fellow men, and his selfless work in behalf of the community, we Clevelanders and Mr. Shannon's friends elsewhere shall long remember and miss him.