

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH) tomorrow, there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business of not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

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

ORDER FOR EXECUTIVE SESSION AT THE CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of routine morning business tomorrow, the Senate go into executive session for the purpose of considering the three following treaties:

First. The Convention on Ownership of Cultural Property (Ex. B, 92d Cong., 2d sess.);

Second. The Tax Convention with Norway (Ex. D, 92d Cong., 2d sess.); and

Third. The Convention Establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology (Ex. I, 92d Cong., 2d sess.).

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

ORDER TO TAKE UP THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS TOMORROW

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that upon the return to legislative session following the disposition of the three aforementioned treaties tomorrow, the Senate proceed to the consideration of the unfinished business, Senate Joint Resolution 241.

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

QUORUM CALL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Long). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at such time as Calendar No. 977, S. 32, a bill to authorize the National Science Foundation to conduct research, et cetera, is called up and made the pending business, there be a time limitation on the bill of 2 hours, the time to be equally divided between the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) and the ranking minority member of the committee; that time on any amendment be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between the mover of such and the manager of the bill; that time on any amendment to an amendment, debatable motion, or appeal, be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between the mover of such and the mover of the amendment in the first degree—in the case of amendments in the second degree—except in any instance in which the author of the basic amendment favors such, in which instance the time in opposition thereto be under the control of the distinguished minority leader or his designee; that time on any debatable motion or appeal be divided between the mover of such and the manager of the bill, except in any instance in which the manager of the bill favors such, in which case the time in opposition thereto be under the control of the distinguished majority leader or his designee; and that no nongermane amendment be in order.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the program for tomorrow is as follows: The Senate will convene at 10 a.m.

After the two leaders have been recognized under the standing order, the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIER) will be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes, after which the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH) will be recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes, following which there will be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, for not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

At the appropriate stage during the period for the transaction of routine morning business, the resolution which was introduced late today by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY) will come up for the second reading. Following that second reading, if any Senator should ask that there be no further proceedings with reference to

that resolution, the resolution would automatically go on the calendar. Otherwise, it would be referred to the appropriate committee.

Following the period for the transaction of routine morning business, the Senate will go into executive session to consider the three following treaties: First, the Convention on Ownership of Cultural Property; second, Tax Convention with Norway; third, Convention Establishing an International Organization of Legal Metrology.

Following the three votes on the treaties, which will be yeas and nays votes, the Senate will resume consideration of the unfinished business, Senate Joint Resolution 241, authorizing an interim agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. Votes may occur thereon during the afternoon.

There will be a Saturday session. There will be at least one vote, and probably more votes, during the Saturday session.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. 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 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to; and at 8:56 p.m. the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, August 11, 1972, at 10 a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 10, 1972:

ACTION

Donald Keady Hess, of Maryland, to be an Associate Director of Action.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

John E. Hirtten, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary of Transportation.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Diplomatic and Foreign Service nominations beginning Milton Kovner, of Maryland, to be a Foreign Service Officer of Class two, consular officer, and secretary in the Diplomatic Service of the United States of America, and ending Jimmy P. Tinsley, of Alabama, to be a consular officer of the United States of America, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 20, 1972.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration nominations beginning Kelly E. Taggart, to be captain, and ending William A. Wert, to be ensign, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on August 3, 1972.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FAMILY REUNION DAY

HON. J. CALEB BOGGS

OF DELAWARE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, for many years, Mrs. Boggs and I have been quite interested in the activities of the Kiwanis

Club, she as a member of the Ki-wives Club of Wilmington, Del., and I as a member of the Wilmington Kiwanis Club.

I am, therefore, greatly honored to be able, on behalf of the more than 125 Members of the Congress who are Kiwanians, to call attention to and express my strong support for a particularly fine program sponsored jointly each year by

Kiwanis International and the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

"Family Reunion Day," which is observed each year at this time in conjunction with these two organizations, is designed to acknowledge and honor the family as the basic force of America's strength and morality. And what better purpose could an activity have; what greater ends could its success achieve?

I am especially proud to be a Kiwanian, because of efforts like this. I am proud to recommend the observance of Family Reunion Day to every American citizen.

Hundreds of Kiwanis clubs throughout Canada and the United States are planning special programs for the fifth annual observance of Family Reunion Day on August 13. The day was first set aside back in 1968 by Kiwanis International in cooperation with Freedoms Foundation to reaffirm the importance of the family and to dramatize the family's role as society's greatest stabilizing force and best hope for the future.

Serving as national chairman for this year's Family Reunion Day is a great American, Bob Hope, one of the best-known celebrities in the world. As chairman, Hope will tape several radio and television spots to be broadcast throughout the United States and Canada.

Hope thus joins a group of prominent national celebrities who have served as national chairmen of Family Reunion Day over the years. They are: Astronaut John Young, 1968; Astronaut Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, 1970; and Fred MacMurray, 1971. Another famous comedian, Jimmy Durante, has also been active in the observance of Family Reunion Day.

International President Wes. H. Bartlett noted in a recent statement:

The family has been the basic unit of society since the beginning of mankind and has made unique contributions to the progress of civilization.

He said:

As in past years, Family Reunion Day will be a private occasion that is meant to strengthen the sense of family togetherness. I urge every Kiwanis member to plan a family reunion and every club to encourage communitywide participation.

I am most happy to endorse the sentiments expressed so well by President Bartlett and commend them to other Members of Congress.

VIETNAM IS AN ISSUE

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, the deep concern of the ordinary citizen in America is, I think, increasingly being acknowledged this year. The individual citizen is not apathetic, as many would have us believe. An illustration of the depth of concern about our involvement in Vietnam and about other issues is indicated in the following letter by Mr. Walter M. Frank of North Miami Beach, to the President. I include it in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

MR. PRESIDENT: As a citizen concerned about the welfare of our country, and in view of the many critical events, I feel it to be my right and duty to write you this letter, based on my opinion and concept.

In the name of humanity, I vehemently urge you to presently stop this inhuman, un-

christian, and constitutionally illegal war in North and South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and the escalating mass-bombing—killing untold tens of thousands of innocent men, women, and children, and the leveling of houses, churches, hospitals etc. In short, an all out "Blitz-krieg" with the apparent effect to pulverize a nation or nations, to bring it into submission.

This brings into focus the recent mass-killing of an estimated three million people in the then East Pakistan, by the then West Pakistan rulers, in order to bring the Freedom Fighters to their knees, because they insisted that the results of the election be complied with. The Freedom Fighters of East Pakistan won, and a new and democratic nation was born. World opinion vigorously condemned the massacre by West Pakistan. Lessons should be drawn from this horrible event.

Mr. President, now that you are nearing your visit to the Soviet Union, ostensibly in the interest of world peace, and at the time when the "cold war" appears to be heating up, is it not well to remember that the Soviet Union was our ally in the war against the unholy three: Hitler, Mussolini, and the rulers of Imperial Japan? The Soviet Union lost an estimated twelve million lives in fighting approximately two-thirds of Hitler's best military forces, and an immense part of their productive forces and cities were destroyed. These and other facts are too often ignored when formulating our country's attitudes and policies toward the government and people of the Soviet Union and their chosen social system. This present "cold war" policy with all its inherent and irrational premises will fail because it is erected upon prejudice, misguided information, and counter-revolutionary opposition and hatred to any form of government or social system not to the liking, or profits of certain imperialist-minded groupings and their followers.

Now, about the Vietnamization policy: Is not said policy counterproductive, counter-revolutionary, renouncing the revolutionary action that gave birth to this nation. Said policy will fail by its inherent contradictions. One is reminded how the rulers of the British Empire assiduously sought to organize their own type of "Vietnamization" to defeat the American revolution in 1776 which saved this nation, and freed it from imperialist oppression and thus blazed the way to building a great nation. Are we not also reminded how the British rulers sought to brain-wash the American people with the King's speech of his "silent majority" and exhorting the Freedom Fighters of 1776 to solve their problems within the framework of British law and order and justice, in order to defeat the struggle for independence.

Is it not of paramount importance to realize that all attending violence, killing, and bloodshed had its origin and culmination in the intolerable confiscatory and unequal taxation, and without representation, and other injustices imposed on the American people by the British Empire who was thus responsible for the cause and origin of all the death and destruction relating to said American revolution of 1776, and who greatly contributed to the causes that gave rise to the Civil War between the North and the South.

How little did these rulers and advisors take into account the ever-existing and continuous dynamic forces of social change. Said rulers called the leaders and people of the American revolution anarchists, dreamers, and criminals, and advocated that they be shot on sight, and that their dreams and demands were a utopia impossible of achievement. How familiar it sounds today. How silly and small the rulers of that British Empire look today, we sure can learn some lessons, lest some leaders in our country will make similar errors.

Does not that history remind us of the

history of Vietnam and Indo-China, whose people have been continuously exploited, and brutally and violently oppressed by international imperialism, who were ever seeking violently to beat these people to their knees in order to prevent them from having their achievement of national independence, and to form a social system and government of their own choosing, and suitable to their needs and aspirations and existing circumstances?

Mr. President, can we learn from these events, so as not to make like mistakes? I have searched and searched my mind over and over again, and I must candidly state that, you will in the end, gain neither a lasting military or political victory in either South or North Vietnam, nor in Laos or Cambodia, because I believe they will fight on and on, in spite of all odds as other Freedom Fighters did in the past, until they are convinced that they have defeated what they consider to be their enemies and have established their own form of freedom from exploitation, corruption, deception and oppression. The future and world opinion will be on their side.

Are you aware that throughout the world the opinion prevails that the Saigon government is a corrupt and Fascist orientated government and not worth supporting or defending at the loss of a single American life, or a single drop of blood, or a single dollar? It appears that the hand-writing on the wall of history spells out that the Freedom Fighters will win perhaps sooner than later, and world opinion appears to be on their side.

History also tells us about the two madmen, Hitler and Mussolini, who promised to bring in the millennium and world peace. They tried by all means of terror, deception, mass-bombing, and mass-killing, to enslave the world by their Nazi and Fascist dogma. They caused the death of an estimated fifty million people, and the militant people and leaders were their first victims. But these madmen were also defeated. Can it happen here? There are signs of danger.

Does our foreign aid and relations program benefit the majority of the people, when billions of dollars are spent in foreign aid, including military aid etc. to such military dictatorships as Spain, Greece, Portugal, etc.? Are not these governments also regarded as Fascist governments who have destroyed every semblance of democracy? Yes, it happened even in Greece, the historic cradle of democracy.

Does not said policy and our global military expansion, and the Vietnam war represent the main cause of inflation and the huge foreign trade deficit? I further submit that your domestic economic policy will also fail unless drastic changes are made that will include the repeal of the wage freeze, restoring full right to strike, and unhindered collective bargaining, and roll-back of price-hikes, and enactment of excess profit legislation, and restore the collateral value of the dollar, and desist in shamefully and incorrectly blaming labor for the inflation caused by the Vietnam War—billions of foreign give-aways, monopoly prices and by legislative devaluation and corrosion of the purchasing value of the dollar, and previously mentioned reasons.

I sincerely urge you to bring home all the prisoners of war by ending all the bombing now and withdrawing all the military forces in total, lest it takes the U.S.A. down the path to further involvements, and more confrontations, snowballing into another World War bringing into play all of the known weapons of destruction. Only a total and practical disarmament will lead us to world peace thus preventing world disaster. A return to serious and sincere negotiations at the Paris Peace Table is *urgent*.

I am opposed to racism and bigotry. The benefits and rights in the U.S.A. Constitution must apply to all without any discrimination.

Support the National Health Insurance Bill presented by Senator Edward Kennedy and others.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER M. FRANK.

ANTIPOVERTY PROGRAM FUNDS VACATIONS ABROAD

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, indicative of the handling of tax funds by the administrators of many of the programs of the Government, in this case the so-called antipoverty program, is the case of 67 New Jersey teenagers who are spending July and August overseas, with most of their expenses paid by the Federal Antipoverty Agency. Sixty-thousand dollars of Federal tax funds is being used for this program.

How can anyone justify using \$60,000 taken from the pockets of the hard-working wage earners of this country, and using those funds to send teenagers to Europe and Africa for a summer vacation? Yet that is what is being done.

The Wall Street Journal, in a recent editorial, commented on this. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extensions of Remarks the editorial from the Wall Street Journal entitled "Innocents Abroad."

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

INNOCENTS ABROAD

You've heard it a thousand times—"It isn't the money, it's the principle of the thing."

In the case of the 67 New Jersey teenagers who are spending July and August overseas, with most of their expenses paid by the federal antipoverty agency, principle and principal seem to be on collision course.

Faced with \$60,000 in unspent funds from poverty programs elsewhere, the Office of Economic Opportunity decided the money could best be spent on a cultural enrichment program for under-privileged high school students in Monmouth County. So now the 67 are touring Europe and Africa, under the aegis of a program designed to broaden their identity and lead them toward greater understanding of the world.

However, local taxpayers are less than thrilled about the trip, especially since a good many of them cannot afford overseas vacations. An area newspaper that asked readers if they felt the trip was a wise use of tax dollars received 400 "no" replies and one "yes."

We imagine that the arguments will continue long after the innocents return from abroad. On the one hand, the cultural enrichment aspects of the tour cannot be denied. Nor can it be denied, as defenders will be quick to point out, that well-to-do farmers and businessmen benefit from subsidies, tariffs, and oil depletion allowances. "Welfare for the rich" is the way many describe it.

Nevertheless, whatever else the decision demonstrates, it shows a lack of public relations sense on the part of antipoverty officials. Even more unsettling, however, was the attitude of the New Jersey OEO director, who said in defense of the overseas trip that unless the \$60,000 was used by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, it would have had to be returned to general government funds.

Only a political innocent could be surprised that bureaucracies would rather spend money on even dubious projects than return it to the Treasury. But it isn't often that taxpayers are given such a vivid example of Parkinson's Second Law ("expenditure rises to meet income").

So at least the taxpayers have learned something about how antipoverty programs work, and perhaps this knowledge will enrich them culturally. We hope so, since the necessity to pay taxes for such things makes it less likely they will be enriched in any other way.

VIETNAM STRATEGY—THEN AND NOW

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address by Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp, U.S. Navy, retired, on July 18, 1972:

VIETNAM STRATEGY—THEN AND NOW—AN ADDRESS BY ADM. U. S. GRANT SHARP, U.S. NAVY, RETIRED

It's interesting to compare the strategy being pursued in the Vietnam war today with that used in the 1965-68 period when I was Commander in Chief, Pacific. Today President Nixon is doing the things that need to be done to get the war over with as quickly as possible. In the 1965-68 period we were pursuing a gradualism approach that by its very nature had to result in the war being dragged out in an indecisive manner.

Let me describe the situation that existed at the decision making level in Washington in the summer of 1965. First, I should tell you that the inner thoughts of the decision making level in Washington were not always passed on to CINCPAC. Much of the information about strategy discussions in Washington I have gained from reading "United States-Vietnam Relations, 1945-67." This is the study prepared by the Department of Defense which has become known as the "Pentagon Papers."

By the summer of 1965 the bombing campaign had been going on for about three months and, according to the Pentagon Papers, most of the important bombing policy issues had been settled and the general outline of the campaign had become clear. Military proposals to seek a quick and decisive solution to the Vietnam war through bombing North Vietnam, proposals that called for an intensive campaign to apply maximum military pressure, had been entertained and rejected.

The decision makers had accepted the military view that a limited gradual program would exert less pressure and they understood that less pressure was not likely to get the North Vietnamese to call off the insurgency or enter into negotiations. However, they also felt that all-out bombing would pose greater risks of widening the war and would carry unacceptable political penalties. Accordingly, they elected to proceed with a gradualism approach.

The bombing of North Vietnam had also apparently been relegated to a secondary role in U.S. military strategy for dealing with the war, despite strong objections from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Earlier expectations that bombing and other pressures on North Vietnam would constitute the primary means for the United States to turn the tide of the war had been overtaken by the President's decision to send in substantial U.S. ground

forces for combat in South Vietnam. The Pentagon Papers go on to indicate that the main hope had shifted from inflicting pain on the North to proving in the South that North Vietnam could not win a military victory. The bombing campaign, therefore, was considered useful and necessary, but it was supplemental and not a substitute for the efforts within South Vietnam. The strike requirements in South Vietnam had first call on U.S. air assets in Southeast Asia. Thus, we gave up the advantage we had in our tremendous air power in favor of fighting Asians on the ground in Asia. This was a most important and fateful decision made against strong military objection, without consulting Congress, and with minimum objective debate in the Executive branch.

The bombing was considered a comparatively risky and politically sensitive element of U.S. strategy and, therefore, national decision making authorities kept it under strict and careful policy control. Targets were authorized in periodic packages. Each package was recommended first by CINCPAC, then by the JCS, then they passed through a chain of approvals which included many levels in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of State and the White House, up to and including the President.

I made frequent recommendations for stronger military action throughout the whole period. I had made recommendations to mine Haiphong in 1965, again in '66, '67 and '68. My recommendations generally were concurred in and supported by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but were always watered down in the Office of the Secretary of Defense or in the White House.

I remember telling the JCS in November of 1965 that the bombing programs we were conducting wouldn't do the job and that it was necessary to destroy the source targets in the northeast part of North Vietnam, including those in the Hanoi-Haiphong area, and that we should mine Haiphong. I recommended disruption of major port facilities and increased armed reconnaissance directed at the road, rail and coastal lines of communication from China and on inland waterways.

The authority coming back was always much less than we had requested, and generally we were making strikes on targets that would have to be considered almost insignificant. The restrictions had been so heavy that we couldn't possibly exert any pressure on the enemy. During 1966 we got permission to strike a few more targets, were allowed progressively more sorties, but the restrictions were still very heavy.

I remember in the middle of November 1966 we were authorized strikes against a railroad classification yard and a vehicle depot close in to Hanoi. This was the closest to the center of Hanoi that we'd been allowed to strike. We got off strikes against these two targets several times in the early part of December, but then about the 15th of December authorization for these targets was retracted. We were told not to conduct air operations that involved targets within the ten-mile circle of the center of Hanoi.

So here we were just starting to put real pressure on Hanoi, our air strikes on the rail yard and vehicle depot were hitting the enemy where it was beginning to hurt. Then Hanoi complained that we had killed a few civilians, hoping to get some favorable reaction. We in turn tell them that we regretted that any civilians were killed and stopped our pilots from striking within ten miles of Hanoi. Thus, Hanoi had been successful once again in getting the pressure removed.

It was obvious that this kind of war could go on for a long time if we let them get away with it. My limited sounding of public opinion, including the thoughts of quite a few members of Congress, led me to believe that we had better do what we could to bring

this war to a successful conclusion as rapidly as possible. I felt the American people could become aroused either for or against this war and at that time, with no end in sight, they were more apt to become aroused against it.

It was up to us to convince our people and Hanoi that there is an end in sight and that it would be defeat for Hanoi. Hanoi could prevent their civilians from being killed any time by calling off the aggression in South Vietnam. What we needed to do was roll up our sleeves and get on with the war. We had the power but I couldn't get authority to use it properly.

It's most encouraging to see President Nixon allowing the Joint Chiefs of Staff to fight this war now in a way we wanted to fight it six or seven years ago. Now they are doing essentially what I recommended in 1965, and it's working just exactly the way we predicted it would work in '65.

We have mined Haiphong and the other harbors after giving the ships in the harbor a chance to get out. There has been no confrontation with the Russians or the Chinese, just as we said there wouldn't be when we proposed mining years ago.

The President has authorized strikes against all lines of communications, and with the laser-guided and TV-guided weapons that they have now those strikes are tremendously effective. I don't think there's an important bridge standing in North Vietnam today.

North Vietnam has to be having tremendous logistic difficulties, and those problems must be increasing rapidly. They must be having serious shortages of fuel. Their dwindling supplies of all types of ammunition, including surface-to-air missiles, must be a matter of great concern to them. There will be food shortages before too long in North Vietnam.

North Vietnam has got to be hurting very badly. However, I think they can hold out, at a reduced level of effort, for a considerable period.

It's interesting to consider the political events of 1968 as they influenced the military campaign and to compare them with the political and the military situation today.

In 1968 political events had considerable impact on the President's thinking. On 11 March 1968 in the New Hampshire primaries, President Johnson only narrowly defeated Senator McCarthy in a great moral victory for the anti-Administration doves. Then, on 16 March 1968, Robert Kennedy, spurred on by the New Hampshire results, announced that he was a candidate for President.

These things brought on the decisions that were made by the President when on the 31st of March 1968 he restricted the air operations against North Vietnam to south of 20° north latitude. At that time he also announced deployment of additional ground troops to Vietnam. So, he cut back on the bombing, thus taking the pressure off North Vietnam, and then added more ground troops. He committed additional U.S. troops to fight a ground war in Asia while denying them the full support of the tremendous air and naval power that we had available.

There were nearly 550,000 American troops in Vietnam when President Nixon took office. Under the Vietnamization program he has withdrawn our combat forces so that now there is something like 30,000 troops in South Vietnam, and none of them are combat units. The Vietnamization program is working very well. The South Vietnamese have taken over the ground fighting, and by and large have done so successfully. So successfully, in fact, that North Vietnam had to launch a massive invasion to try to bring the war to a conclusion in their favor.

Now Senator McGovern, a dove of the whitest variety, has been nominated as the Presidential candidate of the Democrats. I

believe that the North Vietnamese will quite likely continue to fight, probably at a reduced level of effort, waiting to see if McGovern is elected. They believe what McGovern has said—that he will end the war even if he has to go begging to Hanoi. That is precisely what Hanoi wants—an American President begging at their doorstep.

President Nixon, on the other hand, has taken a very courageous step in the face of the politics of a Presidential year. He is doing what should be done to bring this war to a conclusion satisfactory to the United States.

President Nixon has offered the North Vietnamese generous terms to end the war. At the same time he has put the United States into a position to negotiate from strength. If we want our country to continue to maintain an honorable position as the leader of the free world, we had better do everything we can to see that President Nixon is reelected.

BURIAL OF NO-FAULT INSURANCE

HON. FRANK E. MOSS

OF UTAH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the action of the Senate on Tuesday night in referring the no-fault insurance bill to the Committee on the Judiciary and thus burying it for the session was, in my opinion, the greatest single defeat for the American consumer in the 3½ years I have been chairman of the Consumer Subcommittee.

The Washington Post, in an editorial published this morning, laid the blame for the defeat exactly where it belongs—on the well-financed lobbies representing segments of the insurance industry, on the trial lawyers, and on the White House, which fought the bill to the bitter end.

Although deplorable, it might be understood why the insurance industry and the trial lawyers fought the bill—they have a good thing going under the present inequitable, slow, inefficient, overly costly auto insurance laws.

But it is hard for me to grasp why an administration which makes a fetish of consumerism would go against a bill which corrects a system which ill serves so many people and particularly so many accident victims across the country. No-fault insurance is the very essence of good consumerism.

One can but wonder why President Nixon said that no-fault automobile insurance is an idea whose time has come, and then ordered or permitted his assistants to scuttle a no-fault bill by parliamentary sleight of hand.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Washington Post editorial entitled "A Retreat on No-Fault Insurance" be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

A RETREAT ON NO-FAULT INSURANCE

The Senate's 49-46 vote to bury the no-fault auto insurance bill in the Senate Judiciary Committee was a costly defeat for the public and a triumph only for those with a direct interest in perpetuating the present

system of auto insurance—a system which, as years of study and consumer complaints have shown, is grossly expensive, wasteful and unfair. This roll call was not one on which the vested interests lurked behind the camouflage of a debate over broad principles. The lobbies were out in the open, writing, calling, elbowing and buttonholing senators. As United Press International reported, "The White House, segments of the insurance industry and trial lawyers supported the motion for delay. Consumer groups opposed it. Lobbying was heavy on both sides."

Nor was there any question what the vote on referring the bill was really all about. Senator Hruska's motion did not propose one of those courtesy referrals to a second committee, for a fairly short, fixed period of time, which the Senate sometimes arranges when two panels have competing, hard-pressed jurisdictional claims on a bill. The Judiciary Committee's alleged fascination with no-fault insurance, an interest which surfaced so loudly on the Senate floor, had not been noticeable during the entire sixteen months of Commerce Committee study of the subject, nor had Senator Hruska or his cohorts gone to any lengths to raise the "constitutional questions" which they discovered once the bill had reached the floor. The motion to refer the bill was simply a motion to get rid of it, to avoid debating its merits, even to avoid the head-on battles over amendments which the bill's supporters were willing to join. As Senator Pastore declared, "If it goes to the Judiciary Committee . . . it is going to go there to die."

So 49 senators, encouraged by the White House, opted for the trial lawyers, for the bulk of the insurance industry, and for leaving the future of auto insurance to the various states. And 46 senators, including 13 Republicans, stood up for the nation's drivers, passengers and pedestrians, for the millions of auto-accident victims, and for nationwide reform of a program which has become a national mess.

Unless the Judiciary Committee unexpectedly leaps to unshelve the subject, the chances for genuine auto-insurance reform now seem nil for at least two more years. As we noted the other day, it has been estimated that over the course of two more years without nationwide no-fault, consumers will have to spend about \$28 billion for auto insurance and will receive back only about \$14 billion in benefits. That sacrifice of up to \$14 billion makes the cost of the Senate's action unconscionably high.

A TRIBUTE TO AL COTTRELL

HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, in the July 28, 1972, edition of the Morgan Sun, Moraga, Calif., an article by staff writer Judy Java appeared, entitled "Dear Al, Thanks for the Memories . . ."

Mr. Alfred John Cottrell, of Lafayette, Calif., is one of the many fine and distinguished residents of my district. He recently celebrated his 87th birthday. Shortly thereafter, this article was written as a tribute to him.

At this time then, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter the Sun article into the RECORD as a lasting tribute to Al Cottrell: DEAR AL, THANKS FOR THE MEMORIES . . .

(By Judy Java)

In his 88th year, Alfred John Cottrell, like the legendary French highwayman Francois

Villon, "feign would forget" his "turbid past" but reluctantly agreed to share some of the more colorful memories in his life with Lamorinda residents.

For openers: Cottrell is a Canadian-born naturalized American; the twelfth child of a Canadian mounted policeman, born in Port Hope, Northumberland, Canada.

Al was slow in growing up.

At 15, he was shipped to England in hopes that he would mature at Norris Boys Academy, but the headstrong youth disagreed with the headmaster and ran away.

For six months he became a vagabond, living off the countryside, stubbornly refusing to notify his parents of his whereabouts. At last, learning that his father had volunteered for the front, young Al signed on as a drummer boy with a British regiment headed for the Boer War.

WINSTON CHURCHILL HELPS OUT

He arrived in South Africa with 20,000 troops to fight the Boers. "The British classically underestimated their enemy," he recalled. There were 100,000 Boer troops on the field to meet them when they arrived. "They took my drum and gave me a gun," he said. He never found his father.

Cottrell's small stature belied his 15 years and to British war correspondent Winston Churchill, he appeared to be a small boy caught in a man's war. The correspondent sent him to the rear and obtained permission to have the youth shipped back to England.

He landed in London, fresh from the British Army, and signed on with the British Navy to become a seaman. For six months young Cottrell learned to "climb the rigging" on a Navy training ship. "The Navy maxim was, 'Hold on with your hands, never mind your feet,'" he recalled. To prove their point, senior sailors often pulled his feet from the ropes. "If you weren't holding on, you went into the drink," he explained.

To make up for his interrupted education, Al began to study onboard ship. When his tour was ended he left the Navy and went to work for the British Postal Service, as a telegrapher. He was not quite 17 years old.

A senior telegrapher, "one of their best men," took an interest in the youth and told him he was wasting his time working for ten shillings a week (about \$2.50 at the turn of the century). He took Al to the John W. Mackay Cable Company, a firm engaged to lay the trans-oceanic cable across the Pacific. They hired him for \$45 a month. "It was big money," he said.

CABLE TROUBLE: "SEND COTTRELL"

Mackay put the young telegrapher aboard a cable ship bound for Cape Canso, Nova Scotia. He was being trained as a cable repairman. At 20, he was the firm's best and only cable expert in the Pacific. Any trouble in the line brought word from New York to "send Cottrell."

Al was shipped to Manila that year, to the island of Luzon. Enroute, the cable ship stopped in Hong Kong to celebrate his 21st birthday. "My first drink was scotch and soda, which I still drink today," Cottrell declared.

The Manila office was operated by Filipino personnel who were proficient in two languages and "well trained by Spanish padres," the cable expert learned. Six months later, when pirates pulled up 10 miles of underwater cable near the Yangtze River, he felt confident to leave the office in their care. The cable, stolen for its copper core, had to be spliced to restore trans-oceanic communication. Once the cable was repaired, a crew of small British gunboats was stationed in the sea to prevent a similar occurrence, and Cottrell went back to Manila. A cholera epidemic broke out and hundreds died before he left.

"There was always trouble along the line," he recalled. He began working for Mackay on

five year contracts with a six month paid vacation in between. At 26, he took his first vacation.

Since he had spent most of his off hours at either Midway Island or Guam, Al elected to head for Canada and home via the Mediterranean Sea to visit Israel and Egypt. In Cairo, he visited the pyramids by camel and the belly dancers by taxi. "I didn't think too much of them (the pyramid)," he said.

He saw Malta and Gibraltar and "some of the channel islands into England." He visited Scotland and Stonehenge near Penzance then went home to see his family before returning to the Pacific for five more years.

This time, the Mackay company stationed their major cable mechanic on Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands. He bought two houses, one in the Manoa Valley and another at Nuuanu. He saw the funeral of Liliu Kalani, authoress of the Hawaiian national anthem, "Aloha Ouli."

EMIGRATES TO UNITED STATES

The end of this second five-year term was nearing when war broke out between Austria and Serbia over the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand. Russia came to the aid of Serbia. Germany allied itself with Austria, major powers began to align themselves on both sides of the question and WWI broke out.

Mackay's trans-oceanic cable was destroyed in the Atlantic. Repairs became costly and impractical. When Cottrell's second contract expired, he joined British intelligence and boarded a Japanese convoy carrying British troops to the western front.

When the war was over he came home to Canada, married and bought an orchard in Summerland, British Columbia. The orchard produced a good living for Al and his bride, but like Sinbad the Sailor, he couldn't be happy staying in one place.

The United States was going through its first major domestic crisis, the depression of the 30s, brought on by the stock market crash in 29, when Al decided to immigrate.

While in the Pacific, a friend had convinced him that he should buy land in California so Cottrell purchased 20 acres in Clayton Valley. They arrived in California shortly after the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Al became a supervisor on Roosevelt's Work Progress Administration (WPA) program. "It paid very little," he recalled, "but the men were all good workers." Men with large families were given a chance to work more days to earn extra money. The Canadian WPA boss spent most of the time traveling between his crews in an old truck for which the government paid him eight cents a mile ("We lived on the mileage") and writing letters to the government, requesting more funds and more projects.

"Of course I would have been better off in Canada," he explained. "The Canadians weren't suffering the way we were." By that time, Cottrell had become an American.

Hitler began his advance on Europe . . . England went to war, then Canada joined the fight. Cottrell stayed home. In 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and America entered the war. The ex-seaman volunteered for the U.S. Navy, "which was a mistake," he said, "because we caused Pearl Harbor back in 1908 when William Randolph Hearst's newspaper came out with a yellow inside page and everything he printed was on the 'yellow peril.'"

He recalled the days when California refused to educate Japanese immigrants because they were "colored," and again declared that Hearst laid the cornerstone for the attack on Pearl. Nevertheless, he volunteered to defend his new country.

AL INJURED AT PORT CHICAGO

He was attached to the U.S. Naval Base at Port Chicago. Cottrell, now 57, as a former member of British intelligence skilled in communications, was assigned to the Navy signal

corps. He was driving a truck filled with electrical equipment on the ammunition docks the day Port Chicago exploded killing more than 300 men. The old truck had a door that wouldn't stay closed. The open door saved him that afternoon. After the blast, caused when two ammo ships exploded in the harbor, the truck was found in the bay. Its driver, a fighting Englishman barely five feet three inches tall, was found later with a broken left arm, a broken left leg, three broken vertebrae, a shattered left eardrum, a missing eye, and other numerous injuries.

They carried Cottrell to the hospital at Camp Stoneman (now disbanded) in Pittsburg. The doctor was a young army surgeon who bolstered him through the ordeal with quips like, "I can't give you anesthetic; you're so full of holes you'd leak like a sieve."

His daughter, Muriel, a U.S. Marine lieutenant stationed in Southern California, learned of the accident and went AWOL. Stealing a jeep, the lieutenant picked up her sister, Pat, and the two headed for Camp Stoneman to see their father. An ambulance crew of enlisted men were preparing to move Cottrell to Mare Island when Muriel arrived. She rerouted the jeep to the Marine Hospital in San Francisco. At that time, it was one of the finest medical facilities in the area, according to Al.

Eighteen months later, he was discharged by the Navy as "physically fit for light duty." Recalling the discharge, Cottrell laughed, "I was over 60 at the time," he said.

Retired with only a token pension, Al warmed up his pen and again began writing letters. He bombarded the Senate, the House, the Pentagon and at last, in 1948, with the help of the late Congressman John Baldwin, the U.S. Department of Labor decided to put him on full disability.

After the war, Al went back to the ranch in Concord. His children were grown and married. Muriel was in Volcano operating a restaurant and curio shop. Pat was heading the Leigh Colston Lecture Bureau in Kensington.

On Easter, 1965, he went to Volcano to visit his daughter. When he returned a week later he found that vandals had destroyed every piece of equipment on the ranch and burned both ranch houses to the ground. He was 80 years old now, too old to rebuild again.

Dr. Sam Burnstein of Pittsburg came to his aid. With the help of his friend, Al moved to Lafayette and settled into an apartment here. The Burnsteins went to Jerusalem and planted a tree for him and he began to write letters again, protesting the Vietnam situation.

BISHOP PIKE AND JOAN BAEZ

Bishop Pike, another old friend, came to see the apartment. He studied the maps of the world hanging on the walls and told his friend he would look for his tree when he went to Israel. They talked about the attempt to defrock the bishop. "The women were behind it," Cottrell declared.

He wrote more letters . . . letters to senators, to Congressmen, to men like Lindsey, Tunney, Proxmire, Harris, Waldie, Nixon, and more. He appealed to his old friend, Joan Baez of whom he says, "I think she's a woman of the 19th century."

Joan, at a recent appearance in the Cow Palace, left the stage to come and greet her guest of honor. Al Cottrell. "She was mobbed as soon as she stepped from the stage," he recalled.

The top of his television is adorned with autographed pictures and mementos of the artist but the set is never turned on.

"The last time I turned it on, Nixon appeared and it wrecked the set," he declared. "That's all you get nowadays, Nixon or commercials."

Cottrell had the television repaired but claims to this day that "tricky Dicky," to

whom he sends barbed messages urging him to "get out of Vietnam," broke the tube.

Now, in his 88th year, Al is a dove. Of the president he says, "He's carrying on the dirtiest war this world has ever known." Al was up front, carrying the banner in San Francisco's 10 mile march for peace. He was the one who sent an open letter to congress comparing the death penalty to the Spanish Inquisition where prisoners were "tortured and in the end, they were dead."

"Here, we put one hundred odd men on death row. They go to bed at night never knowing whether they're going to die the next day," he declared. To compound the absurdity, Cottrell says, "we offer them anything they want to eat just before they die."

"YOU SEE WHY I STAY ALIVE?"

"My father was a mounted policeman whose motto was, 'We fight to maintain the right!' I fight because I've seen too much of war and death."

Last month, Al celebrated his birthday at a private party for family friends, and members of the press. Telegrams from friends who wished him well poured in. Among them were these two:

From U.S. Congressman Jerome Waldie, "It's a great privilege to congratulate you on the wonderful occasion of your 87th birthday. I just wish my schedule for the day would have permitted me to join in the celebration . . . Jerry."

From Assemblyman John Knox, "Word of your birthday has reached Sacramento. You have many admiring friends and I am pleased to make claim to being one of them. I am proud to know a man who has learned the secret to a gratifying life. Your letters bring joy to your friends and are helping to bring peace to the world . . . John."

The Canadian born American reads his telegrams and smiles. "You see why I stay alive?" he asks.

THE WATERGATE CAPER

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Extensions of Remarks a column written by the nationally syndicated Columnist James J. Kilpatrick. The column deals with what he calls the bizarre affair known locally as the Watergate Caper.

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

SCANDAL THREATENS GOP

(By James J. Kilpatrick)

WASHINGTON.—Until this past week, when the Washington Post broke the story of a wandering \$25,000 check, no solid evidence had surfaced to link top-level Republicans with the bizarre affair known locally as the Watergate Caper. The evidence, to this point, was at best circumstantial and tenuous, and the caper had its funny aspects.

It isn't funny any more. It now appears that Maurice Stans, former Secretary of Commerce and now treasurer of the Committee for the Reelection of the President, on April 11 had in his hands a \$25,000 check intended as a campaign contribution. Nine days later, on April 20, that same check was

deposited to the Florida account of Bernard L. Barker. On the following day, Barker made a \$25,000 withdrawal.

This is the same Bernard L. Barker, 55, alias Frank Carter, who was arrested at 2:30 a.m. June 17, caught in flagrante in the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate Apartment complex here in Washington. Barker and four others have been charged with second-degree burglary. A local grand jury is expected to return indictments soon.

At the time of their arrest, the five suspects had in their possession \$5,300 in \$100 bills, serially numbered. Most or all of these bills have been traced to the same bank in Miami, where Barker is in the real estate business. The thing is beginning to smell to high heaven. Clark MacGregor, chairman of the Nixon Reelection Committee, and the President himself have to do more than they have done so far. The affair has to be exposed fully, and it has to be exposed promptly.

The story first broke into public view on June 17, when a guard at the Watergate noticed that fire doors in the apartment building had been taped in an open position. He summoned police, who found a door to the Democratic headquarters jimmied open. There they discovered the five suspects, red-faced and unarmed, but well-equipped with electronic bugging equipment, cameras, and walkie-talkies. Viewed professionally, the burglary was a comically bungled job.

Twenty-four hours later, after various aliases had been penetrated, the suspects, in addition to Barker, were identified as Frank A. Sturges, 48, an anti-Castro soldier of fortune; Eugenio Martinez, 49, a salesman for Barker's real estate firm; Virgilio R. Gonzales, 46, a Miami locksmith; and James W. McCord Jr., 53, a security consultant in Washington.

Of these, the most interesting was McCord. He retired from the Central Intelligence Agency in 1970 after 19 years in security work there. In January of this year he was retained by the Committee for the Reelection of the President, and also by the Republican National Committee, to supervise internal security for them. In this capacity, he had obtained FCC licenses for certain walkie-talkie equipment.

A search of the suspects turned up an address book. It contained the name of E. Howard Hunt Jr., 53, with the notation: "White House." Hunt also retired from the CIA in 1970, after 21 years in intelligence work. He was closely identified with the Bay of Pigs operation of 1961. So was Barker. After leaving the CIA, Hunt also became a private consultant. At the time of the Watergate Caper, he had a part-time desk in the office of Charles W. Colson, special counsel to Nixon. Hunt has dropped out of sight, and reportedly is in Spain.

The story, as it first developed, had other Republican connections. Douglas Caddy, Barker's lawyer, is a founder of Young Americans for Freedom and an active Republican worker. Barker had Republican associations in Miami. None of this directly touched the Committee for the Reelection of the President; and John Mitchell, of course, who was then committee chairman, indignantly denied everything.

More than indignant denials are now required. The check for \$25,000, representing cash contributions raised by Kenneth H. Dahlberg of Minnesota, cries out for explanation. Dahlberg gave the check to Stans, who presumably gave it to some subordinate for routine deposit. Then it turned up in Barker's account. How did it get there? And why? Nixon himself, above all others, must demand swift and public disclosure.

TRIALS OF SERB INTELLECTUALS

HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I should like to call to the attention of my colleagues a letter I received from a friend of mine, Vojislav D. Pantelich, which is self-explanatory.

As he pointed out in his letter, I was a prisoner of war in Hamelburg, Germany, during World War II and was acquainted with many Serbian officers who were prisoners in the same war camp. Because of my admiration and friendship for these wonderful people, I am glad to comply with the request outlined in Mr. Pantelich's letter which includes an article in the July 21, 1972, issue of Liberty magazine, "Trials of Serb Intellectuals."

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
July 31, 1972.

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

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: I ask your pardon for bothering you so often, but the serious situation in Yugoslavia, and especially for the Serbian people which has been by the official regime practically put outside of the law, makes it necessary for me to inform you about the situation. America cannot go over that silently and continuously.

In the July 21, 1972, issue of *Liberty*, the organ of the Serbian National Defense of Chicago, Illinois, appeared the article "Trials of Serb Intellectuals" by M. Vukovich-Birchanin, the correspondent of the paper in Munich. In connection with this letter I am sending you a translation of this article with the request that you inform the members of the Congress about the things that are happening in Yugoslavia.

Allow me Mr. Congressman to remind you that you are one of the living witnesses that in the prisoner of war camp in Hamelburg there were only Serbs and Americans and not Croats. The Croats together with the Germans misruled and tortured us, they even killed us behind barbed wires. Remember those three killed American officers in only one month. Today in Yugoslavia under the dictatorship of the Croatian Broz, Croats have a privileged position, they ask help from the Soviet Union for separation from Yugoslavia.

America was and today is the exponent of liberty for the Serbian people. It expects help from America in its efforts to achieve its liberty which was grabbed from it. It requests this help from America and has a right to this help.

With the hope Mr. Congressman that you will undertake this just affair concerning the basic rights of free men, I thank you in advance.

Respectfully yours,
VOJISLAV D. PANTELICH,
(Former Lt. Col. Voj. D. Pantelich).

TRIALS OF SERB INTELLECTUALS¹

(By M. Vukovich-Birchanin)

The writer Milovan Bashevich, sentenced to three years in prison, burned himself in the

¹ *Liberty*, Organ of the Serbian National Defense, Chicago, Illinois, July, 21, 1972.

yard of the circuit court in Sarajevo. He was working with painters and poured liquid over himself, lighted it with a match, and burned to death like a live torch.

The Bishop of Zicha Dr. Vasilje, was arrested by the organs of S. U. P. in Kraljevo and taken to the court prison where he will stay for months, because the "republic council for crimes" confirmed the punishment.

Dr. Slobodan Subotich, the former president of the organization of lawyers of Serbia and Montenegro, was sentenced to 14 months in prison because of "deliberate helping of the implementing of enemy activity."

Dr. Jovan Zubovich, a university professor in retirement was sentenced to a year and a half of prison, conditionally for three years, because of age and he was forbidden to "appear in print and public."

Radisav Michich was sentenced to one year of prison because he organized the printing of pamphlets of "enemy propaganda."

The priest Zivojin Todorovich was condemned to six months of prison, conditionally for two years, because of distributing pamphlets of "enemy type content."

The editors of the newspaper "Student" were sentenced: Milorad Vuchenovich for one year, Jovica Achin for one year, and Predrag Bogdanovich for six months in prison, because among other things they "published a letter to the president of the republic Tito in the Dutch language, which was signed by an extreme anarchist-hippie organization of that country, where his reputation was insulted."

A professor of history from Bugojn, Radosh Borichich was arrested and put under court investigation for works of "national intolerance."

The lawyer Radmilo Milovanovich was sentenced to one year of prison because of "provoking national intolerance" and because in 1969 he gave an article to the correspondent at that time of the German magazine "Der Spiegel" Hans Rulman, and which was published in the newspaper "Ost-West Courier."

This is a list of sentences for only one week, and the "black list" of persons and circles of "flaming Serb nationalism" which should be broken and destroyed at the request of Tito himself, is continued at full speed.

The weekly magazine "Nin" brought out on six pages the presentation of the plenum of the Central Committee of Serbia with the title "Nationalism in Serbia" while the "Politika" in a special edition on 15 pages brought a report on the "Activity of the Serbian Community Party against Nationalism and Chauvinism in Serbia."

The Serbian national spirit of revolt, which is taking shape in a political movement, has become a menace to the Communists because it takes in all the ranks of the Serbian people.

These "nationalist occurrences" manifest themselves and have their effect in economic life, in the political system, in culture, in universities, in print, on the radio, on television, etc. It has been concluded that "priests at funerals conduct politics" and spread Serb nationalism. The basic thesis is, as a slogan "Serbdom and Serbia are threatened!"

THE COMMUNIST-FASCIST "REVOLT"

A short communique of the S.U.P. given to the news agency "Tanyug," reported that in Western Bosnia appeared a terrorist group which in a conflict with the organs of security and territorial defense was destroyed, while certain elements escaped.

Correspondents of Western European newspapers added to these news details, that the conflict was in the vicinity of Bugojn where Tito has his stronghold and where he frequently "goes to rest," and that it was a question of Croatian Communists and the members of the Ustashi movement. A part illegally came from the West.

"Borba" in its editorial attacked the West, and "Communist" spreads the attack to transoceanic countries. But this is not the end of the story...

In Berlin appeared before correspondents of foreign agencies Velimir Tomulich, a member of the "League of Croatian Communists Overseas," who spoke in the name of "the Army of the Croatian Socialist Guerrilla," otherwise by occupation a seller of antiques, earlier a speaker for the Vatican Radio, then an editor of the "Croatian State" and finally a founder of the "League of Croatian Communists Overseas."

He gave a whole "war bulletin": two magazines blown up, 23 civilians and 7 militiamen dead, struggles are continued, and so on.

The Munich newspaper "Sueddeutsche Zeitung," the biggest in South Germany, says in connection with this:

"Many members of a command of the Croatian extremist organization 'Ustasha,' after a bloody battle with a unit of the Yugoslav army in Western Bosnia, who last week dispersed, were killed or captured. This is unofficially heard from Belgrade..."

In the whole complex, it is characteristic to indicate, that between the fraction of the Croatian communists of the "greater Croatian movement" and the "Ustashi" complete connection exists.

As a supreme body is the "Croatian Revolutionary Council," in which are: the "Croatian National Committee," the "Croatian Peasant Party," and the "League of Croatian Communists Overseas."

Their manpower strength is the so-called "Army of the Croatian Socialist Guerrilla."

The foreign policy line: the basis as Moscow and the countries of the Warsaw Pact, for the proclamation of a "Socialist Croatia," and "as a return" that "Socialist Croatia" would give to the Soviets sea and aviation bases.

Tito himself, in the last throes is performing acrobatics, to satisfy the Soviets and stay to his death on Brioni, for which purpose was his trip to Moscow, as well as his trip to Poland, which was really a visit to the command of the Warsaw Pact, in other words to Marshal Jakubovskiy.

It is a fact, that in this complex Croats are only satellites of the Soviets, just as they were satellites of the Nazis and Fascists during the Second World War. The external decorations are changed, but the essence stays the same.

GOVERNMENT BAN ON CIGARETTE ADVERTISING VERSUS GOVERNMENT PROMOTION OF RAISING TOBACCO

HON. FRANK E. MOSS

OF UTAH

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, the Christian Science Monitor of August 5, 1972, contains an article by Richard L. Strout which I believe should be read by every Member of Congress. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks. I urge Senators to read it.

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

A LONELY CRUSADE

(By Richard L. Strout)

WASHINGTON.—To Frank Moss it seemed ridiculous. Here the government has banned

cigarette advertising from the airways and at the same time it spends millions to promote the raising of tobacco. Since Mr. Moss is the junior Senator from Utah and, incidentally, a Democrat and a Mormon, he made his views known in Senate debate on the agriculture appropriations bill the other day.

It is rather odd, when you come to think of it. The authoritative Surgeon General's report in 1964 left no doubt that cigarette smoking is a health hazard, and he has followed it up with half a dozen subsequent reports. Each cigarette package now carries a compulsory health warning. And yet tobacco farmers make their livelihood from the crop, just as do hard-working farmers in certain warm climates from raising poppies. The two things are not in the same order of magnitude, of course; yet each group has a big economic stake in his traditional agricultural pursuit.

What gripes Mr. Moss is that the federal government should subsidize tobacco raising. All he wants to do is to let Uncle Sam's right hand know what his left hand is doing. Tobacco-state senators sighed as stocky, moustached Mr. Moss rose for the third year in his rather lonely crusade which is virtually unnoticed by the press but has the possibility of becoming decidedly awkward. He would not ban tobacco raising; he would cut out government subsidies.

"We have going in this country a major effort to combat the effects of smoking," Mr. Moss began. "We spend several hundred thousand dollars to publicize the health hazards of cigarette smoking."

"We spend several hundred thousand dollars to develop ways to help those who wish to stop smoking."

He paused and went on grimly:

"And we spend millions and millions and millions of dollars supporting the growth, export, advertising, promotion, and grading of this deadly plant which will result in the deaths of more than 50,000 people during the next year..."

Nobody is sure what the government tobacco subsidy is, but it may reach \$60 or \$70 million. There is the price support program, for example; also export subsidies to aid U.S. tobacco sales abroad; and the subsidized inspection and grading of tobacco, the only crop save cotton supported by free inspection.

Wouldn't it be more logical, reasoned Mr. Moss, to use some of that money to encourage tobacco farmers to turn to some other crop?

"This is a most vicious amendment," exclaimed Herman E. Talmadge (D) of Georgia, who, by seniority, has risen to chairmanship of the agriculture committee. He said it would "make paupers out of tobacco growers and cause harm to our national economy."

Nobody supported Mr. Moss as he threw his annual brick into the angry hive of tobacco-state senators. There are around 500,000 tobacco farms in the country, raising 2 billion pounds, many from small allotments. Like others Mr. Talmadge emphasized the economic argument. The proposal to make the industry pay for its own grading and inspection is "a contemptible provision," he said, "as are all of the purposes of the amendment."

Senators Cooper and Cook of Kentucky denounced the Moss amendment, as did Sam J. Ervin Jr. of N.C. and Strom Thurmond of S.C., two other interested states. Mr. Ervin struck an emotional note:

"Mr. President," he said, "this amendment will take the bread out of the mouths of hundreds of little children residing in 25 different states."

Mr. Thurmond said whiskey is more dangerous than tobacco and why didn't Mr. Moss attack that, and Mr. Moss replied drily that "if the country ever begins to subsidize" the former he would be on the floor promptly to cut it out.

No roll call vote was taken, and the Moss amendment was rejected.

A TRIBUTE TO THE REVEREND AND
MRS. CAREY MCCREARY

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, August 26, 1972, the congregation of Cleveland's New Mt. Zion Baptist Church will honor their pastor and his wife, the Reverend and Mrs. Carey McCreary.

America's religious institutions are under intense pressure today to bring God into people's lives by becoming involved in community affairs. Reverend and Mrs. McCreary and the New Mt. Zion Baptist Church are doing just that not in response to any external pressures, but only by listening to their own good hearts.

Their contributions to the Cleveland community are very tangible and quite real. Several years ago, the congregation and Reverend McCreary set some goals for themselves; today, many of those goals have already been realized.

For example, in 1963 the church purchased the first of seven homes in Cleveland's inner city. Skilled members of the congregation remodeled those structures in their free time. Today, those houses are being rented to church members by the church itself.

Or, by way of another example, last year the church opened the Mt. Zion Grocery Store at 1482 East 71st Street in Cleveland. It is not only provides work for church members; it also furnishes the revenues needed to finance new ambitious projects.

The New Mt. Zion Baptist Church congregation's latest project began last April with the ground-breaking for a new church. Just recently, the first services were held in the new church at 1508 East 71st Street.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend and Mrs. McCreary are to be fully commended and supported for the leadership that they have provided in the Cleveland community. Through determination, unity, and the sheer devotion and energy of their congregation, they have accomplished what many people believed to be impossible only a few years ago.

Around the turn of the last century, the great English thinker George Bernard Shaw wrote, "Beware of the man whose god is in the skies." We have Reverend McCreary to thank for the fact that the God of the New Mt. Zion Baptist Church is not in the skies, but in the community. I have full confidence that, under the guidance of Reverend McCreary and his wife, He will remain there—where the people are.

STRIP MINING

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, both the House and Senate Interior Committees are now meeting in executive session, attempting to reach agreement on a bill to regulate the strip mining of coal. I do not know what sort of bills they are going to report and therefore I cannot evaluate them as yet. However, I hope that they will insist on reporting out legislation that will propose genuine solutions to the terrible blight of strip mining, and not merely give the appearance of solutions. The people of my State, and the people of our country, are growing increasingly outraged by the devastation of their land by the strip miners.

An editorial in the Sunday New York Times states very well, in my opinion, the choice facing the committees, and the Congress on this issue. I insert the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 6, 1972]

SEMISTRIP MINING

Both houses of Congress have before them bills which purport to mitigate the evils of strip mining. Unless these measures, especially the one in the Senate, are greatly strengthened the mitigation will be negligible.

Representative Ken Hechler of West Virginia would substitute a total ban on strip mining, to take effect six months after passage. For the American environment that would unquestionably be the best course. There is scant merit in the argument that such a ban would throw men out of work since underground mining affords four times the employment required by surface mining. And, while health and safety hazards are admittedly greater underground, they would be less so if Federal and state agencies enforced the standards already required by law.

Yet the likelihood of an outright ban is dim at best. Even in West Virginia, where Representative Hechler recently won an emphatic victory in a primary contest fought on this issue, there is no visible political movement toward legislating complete abolition. And West Virginia, with its ravaged hillsides and slag heaps, its scarred and desolate patches, is the section of the country hardest hit by this brutal raping of the land.

If the 92d Congress is to do itself credit on the environmental front—if, indeed, its Democratic leadership is to honor the platform its party has just adopted—it will have to do far better than the subcommittee recommendations now being considered by full committees on both sides of the Capitol. In particular, an effective bill will have to ban, within the shortest possible time, all surface mining on mountain slopes, where the greatest harm is done with the least chance of genuine reclamation.

Regulation should not be entrusted to the Department of the Interior, which is oriented to production rather than control, nor to the states, as in the weak Senate bill. The right group to police strip mining is the Environmental Protection Agency. And, not least, the finished bill should place on mine operators the burden of proving that their plans for reclaiming the mined land are adequate for the genuine restoration of the area, no matter how costly.

In the end, however, only the total abandonment of strip mining will do if people are not to have their streams polluted and their regions despoiled in order to provide others with the profit advantage to be had by taking coal from the surface instead of the depths.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BENEFIT
INCREASE

HON. LOUISE DAY HICKS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House of Representatives has taken decisive action in passing H.R. 15927, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act by providing a temporary 20-percent increase in annuities. It is especially gratifying that the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of this measure, 398 yeas to 4 nays.

I have long supported an increase in benefits under this act and efforts to improve the efficiency of the Commission on Railroad Retirement. Early last year, I sponsored H.R. 9014, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act to provide an increase in annuities whenever there is a general benefit increase under the old-age, survivors, and disability program. On July 20, 1972, I also sponsored H.R. 15981, to provide a 20-percent increase in all annuities and pensions under the Railroad Retirement Act. I want to express my special gratitude to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and to its distinguished chairman, Congressman STAGGERS, for their work on this important problem.

H.R. 15927 is not a complicated measure. It seeks to provide a temporary 20-percent increase in railroad retirement benefits, to conform to the action which the Congress took on June 30, when we approved a 20-percent increase in social security benefits.

Railroad retirees and their families and dependents are facing the same financial burdens as those under social security. In a time of uncontrolled inflation, they are forced to live on inflexible incomes. They need additional benefits now, and I believe that this bill, with its 20 percent adjustment, will help to alleviate some of the immediate problems they face.

I know that some Members have argued that the Congress should delay action until we have received the report from the Commission of the financial problems of the railroad retirement fund. I agree that Congress must act on a permanent plan to finance the fund; but I also believe that this increase cannot be delayed until that time. Only when we have taken action to provide fair and equitable treatment for railroad retirees can we set about the task of creating permanent reforms and establishing a sound financial basis for the railroad retirement fund. I will support those long-range reforms which will improve the soundness and fairness of the

fund; but it would be an injustice for us to delay this necessary action until the Commission, and the committee, and the Congress have taken those long-range steps. This increase is needed now, and it is my hope that the bill will be passed as it is now by the Senate, and that every one of those on railroad retirement will get an increase in their checks on the same date that the social security beneficiaries receive their increases.

By making the increase temporary, we permit ourselves time to study the problems created by the dwindling railroad retirement fund. At the same time, we do not make the recipients of railroad retirement bear the cost of that study. We in the House of Representatives have spoken. It is time for the Senate to act, and I hope that they will do so swiftly.

A MEMO ON DIKES

HON. HENRY P. SMITH III

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. SMITH of New York. Mr. Speaker, the latest propaganda offensive from North Vietnam that the United States is deliberately bombing their system of dikes and dams has been subjected to an unusually critical analysis by Bill McCullam, chief editorial writer of the Hearst Newspapers in New York City. I am pleased to share this "Memo On Dikes" by William Randolph Hearst, editor-in-chief, the Hearst Newspapers, with my colleagues and with the American people.

The editor's report follows:

A MEMO ON DIKES

(By William Randolph Hearst, Jr.)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Today's column consists of a memo to me from Bill McCullam, our chief editorial writer in New York City, in which he enlarges at my request on an eye-opening editorial he wrote and sent to our papers.

The editorial appears in today's papers—and I think you will be as interested as I was in reading this incisive run-down on the important and controversial question it discussed—Is the United States deliberately bombing the dikes of North Vietnam?

This question has made a lot of news recently, and it's going to make a lot more for reasons which will become clear. So, being more or less on vacation, I am happy to be able to knock off my own writing this week in favor of what follows—and here 'tis:

DEAR BILL: As stated in my editorial, it was less than six weeks ago that Hanoi launched what I called one of its most diabolic and successful propaganda offensives. It is most important to understand the timing of the campaign, and how carefully it has been orchestrated.

Having seen them first hand, you know that those primitive dikes are nothing like those in Holland. Instead they are a 2500-mile-long maze of interconnected earthen levees, hundreds of years old, whose prime function is to control the annual floodwaters of the Red River Delta.

In 1954 literally millions of the 15 million peasants living in the Delta died by drowning or famine when the dikes failed. Last year, with the dikes in disrepair because of

war-caused manpower shortages, a similar tragedy struck.

This year the dikes are in worse shape than they have ever been, largely because normal erosion and collapses have gone untended. Manpower for repairs is in far shorter supply than ever. And meanwhile the floodwater season of September is as imminent as the potential mass disaster that season involves.

With this factual background, and under this looming threat of nature, the North Vietnamese in late June began their latest propaganda offensive—pushing charges that the U.S. is deliberately bombing their system of dikes and dams.

Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief negotiator at the Paris talks, was one of the first to make the charge. He alleged that the U.S. is "purposefully creating disaster for millions of people during the coming flood season." He still was repeating the charges in Paris last Thursday.

Simultaneous with the launching of their allegations, the North Vietnamese Communists began conducting guided tours of the labyrinthian dike system. The Swedish ambassador to Hanoi and various correspondents of European newspapers there were escorted to selected areas where damage had clearly or presumably been caused by bombs.

In no time at all the haters of America, and those here at home seemingly willing to act as Communist agents, began echoing the enemy claim—that the U.S. was engaged in a calculated and monstrous crime against millions of helpless people.

At the same time Hanoi's invitations continued. Actress Jane Fonda, the far left activist who seems to be testing the limits of free speech, went and returned to vast television coverage with a movie showing damaged dikes which she claimed showed how they "are being bombed on purpose."

Right now, at Hanoi's invitation, former U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark is in North Vietnam to study alleged dike bombing as a member of a Swedish-Russian hatchet group called "The International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. Crimes in Indochina." Its early and predictable report undoubtedly will make headlines in much of our own press.

A major propaganda coup for the enemy came when Kurt Waldheim, who succeeded U Thant as Secretary-General of the United Nations, returned from a trip to Moscow and said that on the basis of what he had heard from "unofficial sources" the bombing of dikes was deplorable and should be stopped.

As noted in my editorial, this was too much for President Nixon. He said, appropriately: "I note with interest that the Secretary-General, like his predecessor, (has) seized upon enemy-inspired propaganda."

And that's exactly what it is. Mr. Nixon and others of our top officials freely admit that some American bomb damage inevitably has been done to the dikes near military roads and targets. But, as he said, if we were deliberately bombing the dike system it would by this time be in a stage of complete ruin.

What the enemy doesn't admit, meanwhile, is that a good portion of the military damage to the dikes unquestionably has been caused by the fallback of its own SAM missiles.

As many as 500 of these big surface-to-air missiles have been fired at American planes in a single 48-hour period—mostly missing. When these missiles return to earth, often near or on dikes and dams, they can and do create very considerable craters.

The whole point, Bill is that the enemy is faced with a looming mass tragedy in the coming flood season and is seeking—all too successfully—to blame us in advance for the disaster they fear.

Millions of people around the world, thanks to the Jane Fondas, the Kurt Waldheims and others now being indoctrinated and soon to be heard from, already are either convinced

or suspect that we are indeed bombing the dikes deliberately.

It is really astonishing how effectively a lie can be spread when the Communist transmission belt works overtime. In this case you would think that official denials would be unnecessary. Common sense should convince anybody that a mass, sustained aerial attack on Hanoi's dike system would be verified at once and without any question whether it had happened.

There has been no such attack—and now there never will be, even though it was deliberate bombing of dikes which led directly to a halt of enemy hostilities in the Korean war. President Nixon has said, in answer to the enemy charges, that such bombing "is not our policy now, and will not be in the future."

What I tried to show in my brief editorial was that Hanoi thus not only has shifted blame for a possible mass tragedy from its own shoulders to ours—it also actually has defended its dike system from any truly deliberate attack, using propaganda alone.

I repeat what I said in my editorial—any way you look at it, the latest Hanoi propaganda offensive is a masterpiece of successful duplicity.

ARETHUSA DESIGNATED CENTURY FARM FOR 1972

HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to congratulate the Webster family of Litchfield, owners of the Arethusa Farm which has been designated as a Century Farm for 1972 by the Connecticut Agricultural Information Council.

Farmers were the first Americans to tame the land, leading the way for the development of villages, towns, and cities in a growing nation. Their dedication and commitment to the riches of the earth constantly provide a harvest big enough to make America the best fed country in the world.

Although the number of farmers in Connecticut has declined over the years, those who remain are hard-working, energetic people who are an integral part of life in our State. The Arethusa Farm, which has been in the Webster family since 1868, is a specialized dairy farm of 150 acres. The Webster family is to be applauded for this well-deserving recognition. It reflects on a century of devotion to God's good earth—and for this reason they were honored on August 9 at the Plant Science Day of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

I am proud to add my heartiest best wishes to the Webster family at this special time. For the interest of my colleagues, an article concerning the Arethusa Farm which appeared in the Litchfield Enquirer follows:

ARETHUSA DESIGNATED CENTURY FARM FOR 1972

Arethusa Farm, that has been in the Webster family since 1868 and is now owned by Art Webster; and a farm in North Stonington that has been in the Brown family since 1832, have been designated Century Farms for 1972 by the Connecticut Agricultural Information Council.

The Brown and Webster families will be honored at Plant Science Day of The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Aug. 9 at the Station's Lockwood Farm in Mt. Carmel. A citation signed by Governor Thomas J. Meskill and a bronze plaque suitable for hanging outside the farm home will be given to each family. Presentations will be made at 1 p.m.

This is the third year at Century Farm selections have been made to call attention to families that have continued farming successfully in Connecticut for at least 100 years. Each year one farm has been selected east of the Connecticut River and one west of the river.

The Webster farm in Litchfield has been in the family since Charles Benjamin Webster, great grandfather of the present owner, Arthur Benjamin Webster, Jr., bought the original 120 acres in 1869 and used the farm to raise oxen.

It is now a specialized dairy farm expanded to 150 acres, with a herd of 80 registered Guernsey cattle, and it is one of the small number of farms in Connecticut that still produce and retail milk. The farm distributes 600 quarts of milk a day, and ice cream made at the farm, on a retail route in Litchfield. Eggs formerly were produced for sale on the milk route. They are still sold to retail customers but are purchased from a nearby poultry farm.

The farm owner drives the truck on the retail route. His youngest son, A. B. Webster III, works on the farm and has primary responsibility for managing the herd. The owner's father, the first A.B. Webster, is retired and lives in Norfolk. He comes to the farm at least three days a week, tends the large vegetable garden and likes to help his grandson with the cows. He is 87.

Arethusa Farm, as the Websters call their home and business, is named for a wild orchid that once grew in a swampy area on the farm. It has now disappeared and is extremely rare anywhere in the United States.

The Websters' white farmhouse was built in 1815. An addition was built in 1900 and it now has 10 rooms.

PONCE DE LEON AND PUERTO RICO

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, Saturday will be the 464th anniversary of the arrival of Juan Ponce de Leon in Puerto Rico. While the Spanish explorer later became famous because of his fruitless search for the Fountain of Youth, he merits mention in our history books for more important reasons.

He fought against the Moors before accompanying Christopher Columbus on his second trip to the New World. It was during this voyage, on November 19, 1493, that the great navigator discovered the island which he named San Juan Bautista, in honor of Prince Juan, the only son of King Ferdinand V and Queen Isabella I, who would have become ruler of Spain had he survived his parents. Although Columbus discovered America and our Nation is often referred to as America, this was the only time that he ever set foot on what is now American soil.

After spending 15 years in Santo Domingo, Ponce de Leon decided to explore the island that he and Columbus had

visited in 1493. He was supplied with ships and men by the Governor of Santo Domingo. A bay on the northern coast of San Juan Bautista so impressed the explorer that he called it Puerto Rico—rich port. Today, however, the harbor is known as San Juan and the island as Puerto Rico, a reversal of the original nomenclature.

Ponce de Leon was made Governor of the island by King Ferdinand in 1510. It is the anniversary of his arrival there 2 years earlier that will be celebrated by Puerto Ricans on Saturday.

Mr. Speaker, although Puerto Rico has been a possession of the United States since the conclusion of the Spanish-American War in 1898, it enjoys a great measure of independence, which should serve as an example for such imperialistic powers as the Soviet Union. The inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are happy to be citizens of the United States. Like their first Governor, they have never found the Fountain of Youth. They have, however, discovered something equally precious, freedom under the Stars and Stripes.

NATIONAL BARBERSHOP HARMONY WEEK

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution requesting the President to designate the week of April 8 through April 14, 1973, as "National Barbershop Harmony Week."

Barbershop harmony is one of only three forms of music native to the United States, and as such it is an important part of America's musical heritage. The popularity of this musical form has been advanced largely through the efforts of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America.

In addition to perpetuating the popularity of barbershop harmony and providing wholesome family entertainment for millions in communities across the country, the S.P.E.B.S.Q.S.A., as it is popularly known, has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for philanthropic projects.

Particularly noteworthy is the society's support of the Institute of Logopedics in Wichita, Kans. Through personal donations and proceeds from benefit concerts, the society has raised over \$800,000 to support the institute's work in aiding multiple handicapped children. The funds are used to provide financial assistance to handicapped children, to finance research projects in the use of music in rehabilitation and to provide scholarships for the training of professional therapists.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that the 34,000-member S.P.E.B.S.Q.S.A. has its international headquarters in Kenosha, Wis. It seems appropriate that barbershop singing be paid a national tribute

next year during the week in which the society's 35th anniversary falls.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have recently returned from the convention of the American Legion, Department of Maryland, held in Ocean City. At that convention, it was my privilege to address the Legionnaires on the question of amnesty for those who violated the law by refusing to answer their country's call, while half a million men risked death in Vietnam—55,000 of them never to return. My strong opposition to amnesty was met with enthusiastically approving applause.

Hence it was with astonishment that I read in a recent edition of the Washington Post an article announcing in the lead paragraph that the Maryland convention of the American Legion had passed a resolution recommending amnesty for draft dodgers and deserters. I wondered if there could have been two separate conventions, meeting simultaneously. Clearly, the sentiments of the convention I had addressed were against amnesty.

It was with considerable relief that I read a letter to the editor of the Washington Post from the Maryland department commander of the American Legion, Raymond E. Callegary, clarifying the Legion's position, and including a copy of the actual resolution as it was passed by the convention.

I would like to share this clarification with my colleagues and insert in the RECORD the Washington Post article, Commander Callegary's letter, and the resolution.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
Baltimore, Md., July 18, 1972.

The Editor, the Washington Post:

Your article concerning the resolution dealing with the subject of amnesty as passed by the American Legion, Department of Maryland in Convention at Ocean City, Maryland on July 13, 1972, has been brought to my attention by citizens and various members of our Department, including those who were quoted by your reporter.

I am enclosing a copy herein of the exact resolution as passed by the Convention which is being distributed to the members of the Department of Maryland and our National Organization to clarify the errors in your interpretation of the resolution as indicated by your headline and article.

The American Legion, Department of Maryland is not in favor of blanket amnesty for those citizens who refused to serve in the armed forces when called to do so under the authority of the draft law, and is in favor of amnesty hearings only upon the termination of hostilities, at which time it is felt that those so charged should have a hearing before a civilian amnesty board in keeping with their constitutional rights, also to an appeal of any decision by such civilian board, if the citizen so charged feels he has not been given a fair trial.

The individual legionnaires whom your reporter quoted have denied that they made

any statements contrary to the position as officially represented by the resolution as passed by our Department Convention.

The Baltimore Evening Sun had a reporter present on the speaker platform during the entire four days of the Convention. He reviewed the resolutions as they were approved or disapproved by the 1300 delegates and reported the story concerning the amnesty resolution fairly and accurately. He was able to read the resolution and to hear the debate as he observed the convention from within two feet of the speakers podium.

As his story indicates, one of the legion Delegates felt that the resolution was too harsh and attempted to amend it without success.

I would suggest that you verify these statements concerning the wording of the resolution and what actually took place by reading the Evening Sun story prepared by reporter Frank Megargee and appearing in the 5 star edition of the Evening Sun on Friday, July 14, 1972. I also request that you print the enclosed resolution in full so that your readers are properly informed as to what really transpired.

If you feel the position of the American Legion is of such vital interest to your readers, then as the newly elected Commander for the coming year, I extend to your paper an invitation to have a reporter present for the entire deliberation of our 1973 Convention in Ocean City, Maryland between July 10th and July 13th, 1973.

Very sincerely yours,

RAYMOND E. CALLEGARY,
Department Commander.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the U.S.A. is now involved in a conflict in Viet Nam which has created much dissent among those draft eligible young men subject to military service, and

Whereas among those young men called upon for military service are those who have refused to serve, and

Whereas there are those other citizens in public office, or in positions of public notoriety, who have called for immediate and complete amnesty for those who have refused to serve in the Armed Forces of the U.S.A. when called upon to do so, and

Whereas the members of the American Legion, Department of Maryland, feel that such an immediate act of total amnesty would be ruinous, and destructive to the morale of members of the Armed Forces of the U.S.A. who have answered the draft call and are serving, or have served, honorably and who individually, as well as their families, have suffered severe hardships sometimes resulting in capture, wounds and/or death because of such military service. And due to the total inequity which would result in the granting of immediate amnesty to those who crave the good things of life from their Country, the protection of its laws in all other respects and full participation in its rewards as citizens, and in its economic bounties, but refused in any respect to fulfill or accept their responsibility as a citizen when called upon for military service;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved by the American Legion Department of Maryland, in Convention assembled in Ocean City, Maryland from July 11th thru 14th, 1972, that no amnesty of any kind be granted to any citizen who has refused to serve in the Armed Forces of the U.S.A. when called upon to do so, until the termination of the Viet Nam conflict, at which time each citizen so charged with evading the draft shall have a full hearing on the merits of his case before a Civilian Amnesty Board appointed by the President of the United States of America with the right of appeal to a U.S. Federal Court for Judicial review.

LEGION IN MARYLAND WOULD ALLOW WAR AMNESTY

(By Douglas Watson)

The Maryland American Legion, in a break with the Legion's present national position, has adopted a resolution calling for selective post-Vietnam amnesty for draft evaders.

The Maryland resolution, passed at an Ocean City convention that ended Friday, proposes that a civilian amnesty board, similar to the one created after World War II, be established to hear amnesty cases on an individual basis.

However, the measure said consideration of any amnesty should be postponed until after all American troops are withdrawn from Vietnam, maintaining that "immediate and complete" amnesty would be "ruinous and destructive" to armed forces' morale.

The Legion's national position on amnesty has been that the issue should not even be considered until after the war is resolved, said James R. Wilson, director of the Legion's national security and foreign relations division.

Wilson called the Maryland action "a little premature," but added that eventual creation of a presidentially appointed amnesty board is "probably a logical step."

The issue is expected to rank high on the agenda when the national Legion convenes in Chicago Aug. 18 he said, with strong debate expected on whether there should be a change in the national position.

The American Legion has 2.6 million members, with about 30,000 expected to attend the Chicago convention. Some 1,300 Maryland Legionnaires attended the three-day Ocean City convention.

The Maryland American Legion previously had taken no position on amnesty. In explaining the resolution, Doug Johnson, chairman of the Maryland Legion's commission on children and youth, said, "Many of our members are hard-liners, but I think some people are changing their minds."

"They've got to do something. They just can't let those people stay away forever," said Barney Hoyt, commander of Bowie Legion Post 66.

Maryland Legion officials said yesterday their resolution does not apply to military deserters, but only to draft evaders who have never reported for military service. Deserters are subject to military justice upon apprehension.

Earlier this year, American Legion National Commander John H. Geiger said the Legion opposes amnesty for deserters, saying it would be "very inappropriate to extend amnesty when we have people in combat in Asia."

Geiger added at that time: "These people who went to Canada or Sweden knew what they were doing. They knew the full consequences of their act."

Johnson and Hoyt said, however, there was a feeling among Maryland Legion members that some draft evaders may have acted under personal circumstances calling for less severe action than permanent self-exclusion from the country.

David A. Wise, outgoing Maryland department commander of the Legion, said, "Each case should be judged individually on its own merits." He said that would not be in conflict with the national Legion position on amnesty.

But Wilson said he knew of no other state unit of the Legion that has passed a resolution similar to Maryland's. "You might say they are a step ahead of us" on the national level, he said.

In other action, the Maryland unit of Forty and Eight, a society of veterans who also belong to the American Legion, urged at its meeting in Ocean City that its national organization drop a long-standing requirement limiting membership to white males.

Because of its whites-only policy, Forty and Eight has been officially criticized by the American Legion, which has broken off all formal links to it, Wilson said. Elimination of the "whites only" clause is to be debated at Forty and Eight's national convention in September.

Chosen to succeed Wade as commander of the American Legion's Maryland department was Raymond Callegary, a 46-year-old attorney from Timonium.

AN APPRECIATION TO PARAMOUNT PICTURES

HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, with the theme "Take Stock in America" the Savings Bonds Division of the U.S. Treasury Department is, this month, completing the formal phase of its 1972 payroll savings drive.

It has been a spectacularly successful campaign. Sales records for the last 27 years have been broken. An all-time high of \$56.7 billion in savings bonds are now owned by the American public. One out of every five of our citizens has joined the program.

For many years the Treasury Department has been assisted in this annual enlistment drive by private individuals and companies who have donated time, money, and facilities to acquaint the public with the importance of payroll savings.

This year an unprecedented contribution by Paramount Pictures Corp., a subsidiary of Gulf and Western Industries, has been given much credit for the success of the Treasury campaign and seems especially deserving of recognition and commendation by the Congress.

Using the cast, setting, and story line of the popular ABC television series "The Odd Couple," a film was produced by Paramount in which the virtues of thrift through regular payroll deductions for U.S. savings bonds are memorably presented.

Enthusiastically viewed by a combined audience the Treasury Department now estimates to have exceeded 20 million potential subscribers in offices and factories across the Nation, this film, "The Winning Hand," received the Gold Camera Award at the U.S. Industrial Film Festival in March 1972.

Deserving of our appreciation for their contributions of money, manpower, facilities, and talent to this prize winning project in support of an important Government program are Emmet Lavery, Jr., executive vice president of Paramount Television; Robert Peters, vice president of Paramount Pictures Corp.; and Sam Strangis, vice president and production manager of Paramount Television.

The cast, staff, and crew of "The Odd Couple" including the stars Tony Randall and Jack Klugman; Garry Marshall and Jerry Belson, executive producers; Jerry Davis and Tony Marshall, producer

and associate producer; Hal Cooper, director; Marty Moss, assistant director; Harvey Miller and Bill Idelson, writers;

Lester Shorr, director of photography; Sam Rose, James King, and Bill Norton, cameramen; Charles Goldstein, post-production coordinator; Bill Garst, editor; Bill Naylor, assistant editor; Howard Berkowitz, director of Paramount Communications; Shari Wigle, production assistant; Gloria Morgan, script supervisor; and supporting cast members Al Molinaro, Larry Gelman, and Frank Loverde.

It is a tribute to the public service instincts of Paramount Pictures Corp. and of each of these individuals that they would participate in this extremely beneficial Treasury Department program. It is a tribute to their extraordinary ability that the end result of their efforts, the film "The Winning Hand," would become one of the best, most effective and honored promotional films ever used by the Federal Government.

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, in our continuing battle with crime, we in the Congress have the occasional opportunity to cite an outstanding example of cooperation between the private and public sectors of our society. Today it gives me great pleasure to salute one of New York's broadcasting companies, WPIX Incorporated, for its initiative in promoting and helping to execute operation identification in local communities.

Operation identification is a system by which citizens mark their valuable possessions with a permanent personal inscription, such as a driver's license or Social Security number. The inscription, designed for efficient identification and recovery of stolen property, is made with a special electric engraving tool. Early this year in Franklyn Township, N.Y., WPIX purchased a number of these engravers to lend to local residents for operation identification. WPIX also issued special "Operation Identification" stickers to participating families to be displayed on their homes in an effort to deter potential burglars.

Today, several police precincts in New York City have adopted operation identification on a trial basis. WPIX officials have met with the commissioner of police and have stated that WPIX is ready and willing to participate in extending the benefits of Operation Identification to the New York City community.

Mr. Speaker, WPIX Incorporated is deserving of our praise for its dedication to the service of the public. Broadcasting stations in all parts of the country would do well to follow the example of WPIX, so that many more American communities may be better protected from the criminal element.

DEATH, DISEASE, AND THE BLOOD MARKET

HON. VICTOR V. VEYSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. VEYSEY. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's RECORD I shared with my distinguished colleagues the first part of an examination of our Nation's blood supply which appeared in the Evening Star, on July 16, 1972, entitled "Death, Disease, and the Blood Market."

The second part of the article deals with the way commercial blood banks purchase blood, the condition of the blood they buy, and includes some shocking facts about the typical "professional" donor.

Mr. Randall concludes that effective Federal action in this field is essential. From the Evening Star, July 16, 1972:

STATE ACTION ANEMIC

Action on the state level has been even more anemic than on the federal. In 17 states there are no laws on the books about blood banking at all. In 20 others, the only law is one that prohibits legal suit in a state court if a patient is injured by transfused blood. This statute is also in effect in 27 other states. Only seven states license the blood banks that operate within their borders. And only five inspect them.

Millions of Americans, therefore, who have no assurance that the blood that may be given them has a reasonable chance of being safe, are at the same time hard put to seek legal redress for injury.

A blow was struck against this inequity last October in a Billings, Mont., state court case in which Dr. Allen testified as an expert witness and cited the many studies demonstrating that purchased blood is higher-risk blood than volunteer.

On this basis, the plaintiff's lawyer argued that failure to try to recruit a volunteer donor for his client had constituted negligence on the part of the hospital and doctors and won damages of \$32,941.41 for a man who had developed serum hepatitis after receiving blood that had allegedly been bought for \$5.

However, the award was made on the grounds that blood for transfusion purposes is a product. In some states it is defined as a service instead, in which case, blood bankers argue, the liability rule does not apply. Whether this legal nicety will continue to protect them, and doctors who administer blood without knowing its source, from lawsuits remains to be seen.

What has recently happened in Illinois could be the wave of the future. There the courts have ruled that blood is indeed a product and the state legislature has passed a law that blood be labeled as either purchased or volunteer beginning Oct. 1.

MONEY

Many observers feel the real argument is about money. Allen alleges that even non-profit blood banks are profitable and that he knows this from having run a blood bank himself. In some cases, he says, doctors own the banks or have a direct financial interest in them by being on their payrolls as consultants. In others, he charges, the fat fees collected go to support the needlessly high salaries of their medical directors or to fund the research of the scientists on the staff.

Unlike scientists with government or foundation grants, he explains, these men and women do not have to compete for supple-

with other scientists on the basis of the merit of their work. "Blood banking should be a public utility," he says. "The grimy hands of our profession should be out of it."

If the government is not moving directly against the payment of donors, it is at least working on other remedies. The Blood Resources Program of the National Heart and Lung Institute, for instance, has let a number of contracts to medical centers designed to determine whether the administration of a serum called hyperimmune globulin can prevent hepatitis if administered with a transfusion, or modify the course of the infection if the disease has already set in.

In addition, efforts are also being made to develop a better method for spotting high-risk blood and to make whole blood less perishable. There have even been some partially successful efforts to solve the problem by creating a synthetic fluid that could serve as a substitute for natural human blood.

Some progress is also being made in developing a vaccine that would prevent serum hepatitis. But according to Dr. James Stengle, chief of the NHLI program, the vaccine is only a prototype and will not be available for many years, if ever.

Given this state of affairs, many observers feel that the more immediate solution to the serum hepatitis problem lies in federal action that would disentangle blood banking from the profit motive, rather than in research.

Perhaps this point of view has been best expressed by Richard M. Titmuss, the British author of "The Gift Relationship," a book about blood banking in many parts of the world.

"From our study of the private market in blood in the United States," writes Titmuss, "we have concluded that the commercialization of blood and donor relationships represses the expression of altruism, erodes the sense of community, lowers scientific standards... sanctions the making of profits in hospitals and clinical laboratories... (and) places immense social costs on those least able to bear them—the poor, the sick and the inept."

POSTAL SERVICE TEST

HON. J. J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, a recent Christian Science Monitor test of Postal Service services ended in mixed results.

Key to the test is the new emphasis on fancy equipment and special services. And the results show the same problems many of us face—you can get across the country but you cannot get across town.

The fault does not seem to rest with the postal employees and civil servants that run the postal system, but with the machinery of the system itself.

The results also seem to indicate considerable instability in mail service. Your letter may get there in the promised time—but you really cannot count on it.

I hope that this is just the shock waves of transition to new policies that we are experiencing and that we can expect more reliable service in the near future. And I hope that reliable service will be available to all citizens of this country—not just to a few big city outlets.

As I see it the Postal Service now faces a great responsibility and a great opportunity. The responsibility is not to hide

poor service behind a battery of confusing and complicated bureaucracy and special services. The opportunity is to find ways to speed the mail to its destination near or far and through this service teach us all new lessons in how best to transport goods and people from place to place.

I found the Monitor test most informative, and I would like to reprint their report on it in the RECORD at this time:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 1, 1972]

NEW ZIP IN U.S. MAIL—BUT NOT ENOUGH? (By Florence Mouckley)

BOSTON.—Thirteen months after the U.S. Postal Service took over the government-run Post Office Department, the new service has speeded up mail deliveries—but there are still shortcomings.

A check of all first-class and airmail coming into six Monitor offices—Boston, New York, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco—over a period of a week shows that, on the plus side:

—There is an 88 percent chance that the letter you mailed today will be received in two days or less.

—Most letters mailed from one point to another within a metropolitan area are received the next day.

—The majority of long-distance airmail letters are received in two days or less.

On the minus side:

—Only 63 percent of airmail letters in the Monitor's check going 500 miles or less were received the next day. However, the small amount of airmail received made for a small sampling.

—New experimental Express Mail Service which promises overnight delivery in some 34 U.S. cities was less successful than claimed.

The Monitor's test of 3,510 first-class and airmail letters included recording the place of origin, date stamped, and the date of arrival.

BAFFLING EXCEPTIONS NOTED

Although the Postal Service appears on target with its aim to provide next-day delivery for those letters mailed within a metropolitan area before 5 p.m., there are some baffling exceptions. It took one letter, for instance, seven days to travel across New York City.

When the Postal Service assumed responsibility it promised next-day delivery of airmail letters to cities within a 600-mile radius, and delivery within two days to cities beyond 600 miles.

The Monitor test shows that the Postal Service is coming closer to achieving its long-distance delivery goals than short-haul airmail.

Of 63 airmail letters going beyond 600 miles, 84 percent were received in two days or less; 13 percent took three days; and 3 percent took four days or more. (Sundays were not counted in the tests.)

One letter crawled from Ft. Worth, Texas, to Boston in eight days.

Of 40 letters airmailed within the 600-mile limit, 63 percent were received within one day or less, 37 percent were received in two days.

PILOTS STRIKE INTERFERED

The airmail tests might actually be slightly better than is indicated since they started directly after a one-day pilots strike which involved a few airlines.

The Postal Service claims that nationwide it is achieving about 95 percent of its goals on airmail delivery.

But even if 95 percent of the mail in the United States is delivered on time, it still means that 4.3 billion pieces will be late.

And with the U.S. mail services handling 87.1 billion items a year—half the world's volume—even a small percentage of late deliveries is gargantuan.

Why does it take an airmail letter going 200 miles from Boston to New York City as long as one traveling 3,000 miles from Boston to Los Angeles?

"That's what everybody wants to know," says one under-fire postal official. "Delays in short-haul mail constitute our biggest problem. It takes five hours for a letter on a plane going to Los Angeles. It takes about an hour's flying time to New York—but then planes are often delayed two or three hours 'holding' over LaGuardia or Kennedy airports. So when you add it all up, the actual elapsed time is not that different. And then getting the mail into the center of New York City is a major problem. You could get the letter to California several times over."

City traffic, he explains, slows the mail "terrifically."

URBAN TRAFFIC TO FIGHT

When the mail system was established, he continues, post offices were built right in the center at the railheads. But now because of the cutback in rail service most of the mail moves by truck and that involves fighting the fierce urban traffic. "It means picking up the mail, hauling it into the center of town for processing when a lot of it just turns around and has to come right back out."

"In the future you're going to see postal-handling facilities outside the main area. When we process mail we don't have to do it in the center of town, we can do it on the outskirts. All we need in town are little stores where people come in and mail their letters and packages."

Future post offices, he says, will not be massive monuments as in the past.

Another basic problem, says the postal official, is that the service is asked to move a huge volume of mail—it is estimated that it will be 105 billion pieces by 1992—using archaic methods.

"SERVICE IS TO BLAME"

"Basically, we're still using Benjamin Franklin's pigeonhole system of sorting mail. We're getting away from it with automatic sorting machines, but we haven't had money in the past to either develop or obtain the modern machinery we need. We should have had automatic letter handling years ago."

The postal official says that the service has no control over many factors that slow the mail but "if Aunt Martha doesn't receive your letter on time, the postal service is to blame."

Many people are under a misconception about first-class mail and airmail, says a Postal Service spokesman in Washington, D.C.

"People say, 'Why spend the extra three cents when we know first-class mail goes by air anyway,' but this isn't completely true."

"Airmail goes on a 'space guaranteed' basis. First-class mail goes on a 'space available' basis. This is especially important now when the airlines have stopped putting on as many flights as they used to."

Postal employees, he says, now are concentrating on the special handling of airmail from the time it is put in the box until it is delivered. "You'll soon begin to see the difference," he asserts.

MORE LEEWAY NOW

The new semipublic Postal Service has much more leeway in managing its own affairs than the old Post Office Department. It can borrow money for modern facilities and equipment, work out its own management-employee relations, adjust postal rates, and get away from political patronage by appointing its own post-office officials.

In January the Postal Service sold \$250 million worth of bonds. The money is being

used to construct 21 bulk-mail facilities around the country to speed up mail deliveries.

The Postal Service admits that many of its problems are internal.

"We've got to cut out a lot of the fat," says the official—unproductive employees, inefficient methods, and we've got to train up more managers. Some of its accomplishments he cites:

—Reduced overall employment during the past year by 20,000 workers without resorting to layoffs.

—Provided incentives for an early retirement program.

—Instituted a 90-day employment freeze in March which called for not hiring replacements for workers who leave.

Although a \$900 million rate increase had been budgeted for 1973, the Postal Service management announced recently that it would try to do without the additional money. The service is aware, say observers, that the public is extremely sensitive to higher stamp costs before they see tangible improvements.

STIFF COMPETITION MET

The Postal Service is also encountering stiff competition from private mail carriers, especially those handling packages. They promise prompt, careful delivery.

The Monitor also tested the Postal Service's experimental Express Mail Service which promises that items received at the mail-express window at a designated post office will be ready for pickup by 10 a.m. the next morning at a like post office in any of 34 participating cities.

The cost: \$1.50 for up to a half pound to 40 pounds for \$15 to \$22 depending on distance. The service carries a money-back guarantee.

When it works, this "downtown to downtown" service is "letter perfect" if you don't mind the "bring the letter to" and "pick the letter up" aspects of the service. Also, special labels must be filled out, and the recipient must be informed in advance when and where to pick up the letter.

When express mail doesn't work, it's time consuming, frustrating, and involves phone calls and additional trips to the post office which add considerably to the cost.

TWO ASK FOR REFUNDS

The Postal Service claims an overall 98 percent on-time delivery with express mail. Out of 8,500 mailings in a test period, it reports, only two users asked for their money back. But it points out, this does not necessarily mean that only two users did not receive their mail on time.

In the Monitor test the service was far less successful. Five out of 30 express-mail letters the six offices mailed to each other on June 29 were not available for pickup at 10 a.m. the next morning.

Four of the letters were clearly late. The post office claimed that the fifth was on time but that it was incorrectly addressed. This was a debatable point.

In several instances, after letters were unavailable for pickup at 10 a.m. and Monitor staffers had returned to their offices, the post office phoned to tell them the letters had arrived. To get them, another trip to the post office had to be made.

Also, to get your \$1.50 back for a late letter, you must first retrieve it from the post office and then return the envelope with the date stamp and postage intact to the sender so that he may claim a refund. Another trip to the post office. What's more, you don't get your money back on the spot. Forms must be filled out. Reports Dorothy Peck, secretary of the Monitor's Chicago office:

"The envelope of the letter that was received late in New York was returned to me. I took it to the post office. This was

the first claim they had received for late mail, and they didn't know how to handle it. Someone in customer services who would have known what to do was out. So they gave me a receipt for the envelope, and I filed a claim for the \$1.50."

A rebate was received in the mail a few days after the claim was filed. Another refund was received by the Monitor's New York office. Others are being processed.

The Postal Service's leaflet describing the Mail Express Service doesn't explain how one goes about claiming a refund for a lost letter. Express mail, it states, cannot be registered, insured, certified; or delivered under regular postal-delivery service.

This service is used primarily by banks and brokerage houses.

The Express Mail Service has been in operation for a year.

WOULD SWAP HONORS FOR PEACE

HON. HENRY HELSTOSKI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. HELSTOSKI. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased and honored to learn that one of my constituents, Mr. Aristide Muscariello, was bestowed with the honor of knighthood by the Italian President for his distinguished bravery while fighting for Italy in World War I. More important than all his medals, he has shown truly humanitarian qualities in being saddened by conflict in the world today, and especially by the needless bloodshed being prolonged by our policy in Vietnam. I submit at this point an article describing how this brave man would trade all his honors for world peace:

[From the Hackensack (N.J.) Record, May 7, 1971]

AN OLD HERO NEWLY KNIGHTED WOULD SWAP HONORS FOR PEACE

(By Jon P. Kraushar)

Aristide Muscariello is an antiwar war hero.

The 74-year-old veteran of the Italian Army in World War I has just been knighted by the order of Vittorio Veneto and has won eight battle honors ranging from the Allied Medal to the Distinguished Service Medal.

"Rather than the honors," he says, "I'd like to see the world in peace."

Muscariello, a retired custom tailor who lives at 557 Anderson Ave., in Cliffside Park, was drafted into the army as an 18-year-old college student from Naples.

It's not that the Italian government forgot to honor him 50 years ago. This is a new honor for an old soldier.

"They want to recognize those old men who did something for the country," he says with a philosophical shrug.

He served with the 82nd Infantry Regiment and with the state major staff of Ground Bombardiers at the Italian-Austrian alpine front.

He fought in the Battle of Piave—the last battle on the Italian front before the signing of the Armistice in 1918.

But of his heroics, which include saving some wounded comrades, he says: "It was a matter of circumstance. I carried out my orders. What is the difference between me and the men who died beside me? Maybe they are more brave than I."

'BUT WHY VIETNAM?'

On the Indochina war he said: "If we are in a position where our country would be invaded and our children slaughtered, then even if I am 74 years old, I would take up a rifle and fight to the last drop of my blood."

"But why are we in Vietnam?"

More than 50 years after he served the Italian Army as a corporal, Muscariello received word of his knighthood from Turriddo Simone, vice consul representing the president of the Italian Republic.

"I feel honor for the fact that they make me a knight," he adds. "But meantime I'd rather see the world in peace rather than have honors submitted to me."

Not all his war reminders are medals.

There are shrapnel scars on both legs and his right wrist. His belly has a foot long seam on it where a chunk of metal was removed by a delicate operation 15 years ago.

Then, there are the memories.

"I dream sometimes," he says, "I see a Sardinian soldier who fought with me and crossed a dangerous boundary line to get me a drink of water."

"My men covered me when I was shivering..."

"I saw people slaughtered like lambs."

"Personally, I don't believe these medals make me a better human being than you," he adds. "When they're all put together, it just seems so sad."

CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK IN FREE CHINA

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, for the past weeks, mounting reports have been received regarding the 14th observance of "Captive Nations Week" both in our country and abroad. These reports are most encouraging because they indicate that large segments of our people are still realistic about the existence of the "Red Empire" and its more than 27 captive nations and the continuing threat of totalitarian Communist imperialism to the free world. It is with this thought in mind that I bring to the attention of my colleagues: First, the proclamation by Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas; second, an article in Twin Circle on "Brotherhood Week," and third, reports on Free China's observance of the week, including President Chiang's message, Vice President Yen's remarks:

PROCLAMATION OF STATE OF ARKANSAS

Whereas, the imperialistic policies of Russian Communists have led, through direct and indirect aggression, to the subjugation and enslavement of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, Mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Serbia, Croatia, Slovakia, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkistan, North Vietnam, Cuba and others; and

Whereas, the desire for liberty and independence by the overwhelming majority of peoples in these conquered nations constitutes a powerful deterrent to any ambitions of Communist leaders to initiate a major war; and

Whereas, the freedom-loving peoples of the captive nations look to the United States as

the citadel of human freedom and to the people of the United States as leaders in bringing about their freedom and independence; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States by unanimous vote passed Public Law 86-90 establishing the third week in July each year as Captive Nations Week and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate prayers, ceremonies and activities; expressing their sympathy with and support for the just aspirations of captive peoples;

Now, therefore, I, Dale Bumpers, Governor of the State of Arkansas, do hereby proclaim that the week commencing July 16, 1972, be observed as Captive Nations Week in Arkansas, and call upon the citizens of our state to join with others in observing this week by offering prayers and dedicating their efforts for the peaceful liberation of oppressed and subjugated peoples all over the world.

BROTHERHOOD WEEK

(By Robert Morris)

Labels are powerful forces in our compulsion prone society. Few people are reflective and a flashing slogan or epithet triggers a conclusion that often represents the terminal point of a superficial thought process. Modern advertising and television generally are accelerating this anti-intellectual reaction trend. Politicians are exploiting it. The Communists are masters at adapting it to their purpose.

Captive Nations Week long ago became a casualty of this phenomenon. Mere mention of it turns almost everyone off. The underlying significance is never even pondered or deliberated.

For that reason I am entitling this column "Brotherhood Week" because that is precisely what Captive Nations Week means. But "brotherhood" has been manipulated by the sloganeers to provoke the very opposite response from that of "captive people."

Liberty and freedom are spiritual in content. They are the most precious treasures that any man can possess.

ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS

The mandate of our religion demands that we treat all men as our brothers. We cannot be selective in our response to this imperative. Just as the black man, the red man and the yellow man must be the object of our solicitude, so also should the Russians, the Chinese, the Lithuanians and the North Vietnamese be deemed our brothers. We have an obligation to these nationals that is real and as searing as the quality of our love of man. We have the duty to work to bring them liberty.

Men of religion, in particular, should be articulating the significance of Captive Nations Week. Their zeal (or lack of it) in making it a moving force is really a measure of their belief in "The Brotherhood of Man."

Yet how many priests, ministers or rabbis are making "Captive Nations Week" the subject of their homilies during this designated period of time.

It is just not fashionable or self-advancing to even advert to what should be a week of solemn observance.

I try to see some refugees from Communism every year, mostly in Hong Kong, Taiwan or the off-shore islands of Asia. To talk to these people and to gage the courage they displayed in escaping from bondage is an experience everyone should undergo. An abstraction is thus converted into a moving personification. Before you is a brother who embodies the finest ideals in man's quest for liberty. He knows the oppression, the tortures, the total eclipse of civil rights that our political leaders are sugar-coating with diplomatic nonsense or downright fabrication. He savors his new found freedom.

This year the United States of America sank to an ignoble spiritual depth when it joined in the big lie that Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, the slave masters of 800 million human souls, represented the Chinese people in an organization that has as its lofty goal the self-determination of peoples. That vote was a death knell for liberty in China. It vitiated the very essence of "Captive Nations Week."

The streams of refugees fleeing from advancing Communist armies, battling the currents of the China Sea, to find asylum in Hong Kong, or climbing the Berlin Wall—east to west, not west to east—are enduring testament to the inhumanity involved in phasing out the spiritual content and significance of "Captive Nations Week."

PRESIDENT CHIANG RAPS ILLUSION TO NEGOTIATE WITH REDS

TAIPEI, July 19.—President Chiang Kai-shek today pointed out that "to negotiate with and attempt to conciliate with the Communist bloc is tantamount to asking the tiger to give up his skin or inviting the wolf into one's house."

In a message to the Captive Nations Week rally to be held here tomorrow, the President rapped "the idea that Communist aggression can be stopped by negotiations." Negotiations, he said, will only "extinguish the light of hope for the enslaved peoples."

The Chinese Chief Executive therefore urged the nation to "adhere to the spirit of self-reliance and to the conviction that we are masters of our own fate" at a time when the world is in chaos and people are confused and enemies cannot be distinguished from friends.

The following is the full text of President Chiang's message:

"Support of the people behind the Iron Curtain in their efforts to win freedom has become a principal movement and part of the worldwide anti-Communist struggle. This movement has been carried out and expanded through the years. It has reinforced the courage of the broad masses of the enslaved people in their resistance to tyranny and in their struggle for survival, and has also strengthened the unity among the world's forces of righteousness.

"In recent years, some democratic countries have attempted to open the Iron Curtain through negotiations and to reduce tension through conciliation. Such attempts have served only to promote an international atmosphere of appeasement. The Communist bloc took advantage of this opportunity to launch a smiling campaign and step up its united front activities with a view to undermining the unity of the free world and to shattering the anti-Communist will of the free peoples. To negotiate with and attempt to conciliate with the Communist bloc is tantamount to asking the tiger to give up his skin or inviting the wolf into one's house. At a time when the world is in chaos, when people are confused and when enemies cannot be distinguished from friends, we must adhere to the spirit of self-reliance with vigor and to the conviction that we are masters of our own fate. We must combine the will and the strength of our compatriots at home and abroad on the one hand and on the other strengthen our ties with the international forces of righteousness so as to fortify our position as an unshakable pillar in a turbulent stream and consolidate our anti-Communist defenses.

"History proves that permanent peace is possible only when mankind has obtained freedom. The world cannot have real peace and security when half of mankind is free and the other half remains enslaved. The idea that Communist aggression can be stopped by negotiations can only extinguish the light of hope for the enslaved peoples. The international appeasers have now fallen into the trap set by the Communists in their

efforts to communize the world. However, the world situation will in the natural course of events change from the chaotic to the orderly and people will gradually eschew cowardice and regain their courage. The footsteps of the international appeasers cannot possibly continue to follow the present direction for long. I believe we can expedite this change by raising our shining banner of "uniting with all free nations against Communist slavery." The various activities conducted by our people in support of Captive Nations Week will raise the tides of freedom ever higher and make an important contribution to the safeguarding of peace and security of mankind."

YEN URGES FREE NATIONS LEARN REAL NATURE OF REDS

TAIPEI, July 20.—Vice President C. K. Yen today called upon free nations to learn more about the wicked characteristics of the Communists and cast aside any wishful thinking about a peaceful settlement with them.

Addressing the Captive Nations Week rally this morning, Yen said the vicious schemes and savage crimes of the Communists, especially those perpetrated by Peiping, are incompatible with the free world's respect for freedom, desire for peace, and high regard for human rights.

Any attempts to turn these enemies into friends can only help the Communists apply further pressure on the people at home and with greater audacity engage in armed subversion abroad, he observed.

All freedom-loving nations and individuals should "discern the wicked characteristics of the Communists, check the world troubles at the source, immediately cast aside any wishful thinking about peaceful settlement with the Communists, and end forthwith the foolery of appeasement that can only bring trouble to themselves," he added.

Yen also called upon the people of the Republic of China to see the truth that "security or danger depends on one's being right or wrong, not on being strong or weak." The Vice President, therefore, urged them to faithfully follow President Chiang Kai-shek's instruction to maintain "self-respect and self-invigoration" in this highly unstable and confused world situation.

The mass rally, held at Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall in Taipei, was presided over by Dr. Ku Cheng-kang, honorary president of the World Anti-Communist League.

President Chiang's message, which raps the illusion of negotiations with the Communists, was read at the gathering. President Richard Nixon's message to the rally was read by William Gleysteen, U.S. charge d'affaires here.

Addressing the rally, Ku appealed to the United States and all other free nations to fulfill their commitments concerning support for the enslaved peoples in their struggle for freedom.

U.S. representative Floyd Spence (R-S.C.), who flew in this morning to attend the rally, also spoke at the meeting.

More than 3,000 people, including members of the foreign diplomatic corps, attended the rally.

Meanwhile, Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, professor at Georgetown University and chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee in Washington, hailed President Nixon's proclamation of the 1972 Captive Nations Week as a clear indication that the pursuit of detente with the Communist states is not identical with a politico-moral acquiescence to the permanent captivity of the nations in Central Europe, within the USSR, in Asia and Cuba.

"The far-seeking diplomatic offensive of the President toward both Moscow and Peking," he said, "underwrites the growing importance of those captive nations and peoples in the USSR and Red China than any other action."

HEROIN MAINTENANCE

HON. PETER A. PEYSER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Speaker, this morning the ad hoc Committee Against Heroin Maintenance consisting of Senator JAMES A. BUCKLEY, Congressman MARIO BIAGGI, CHARLES RANGEL, and WILLIAM KEATING, and myself met with John Ingersoll, the Director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Much to the delight of all of the members of the committee the Director stated his unequivocal opposition to heroin maintenance. His statement was a fine one and I insert it in the RECORD at this point so that all of the Members may have an opportunity to see it:

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR JOHN E. INGERSOLL

Gentlemen, our purpose in holding this press conference this morning is to deal with an issue which is causing increasing confusion across the nation. It seems that just as governmental enforcement and treatment programs are beginning to succeed in coping with the problem of heroin addiction, some few individuals are beginning to call for a surrender in the form of establishing heroin maintenance programs. They continue to harp on an alleged success of the British system that the British themselves do not recognize. In fact, at a time when the British are switching increasingly from the use of heroin with addicts to methadone, just the reverse is being suggested in the United States; this, in spite of the fact, that existing medical facilities are still inadequate to meet the demands of addicts for bona fide treatment.

This morning I have met with a distinguished group of Congressmen who have formed a committee to oppose the establishment of heroin maintenance programs. These gentlemen are with me now and are Congressman Peyser of New York, the committee chairman, Congressman Rangel of Harlem, Congressman Keating of Ohio, and Senator Buckley of New York.

We have discussed the important issues involved, and their presence here today signifies the consensus of agreement between the Executive and Legislative branches.

In a moment you shall also hear from them. But, first, I wish to make it clear that we have no intention of sanctioning additional supplies of heroin in the United States under the false front that this would be providing treatment rather than simply feeding a disease. I can also tell you that I have discussed this with the President himself and he is definitely opposed to any such surrender of our efforts to treat addicts and eliminate the illicit market in heroin.

The experience of the last couple of years has shown that many addicts can be returned to a normal drug-free life with the application of patience, care, and resources. Others who cannot yet attain that stage can greatly improve their usefulness to themselves and society by participating in methadone programs.

Methadone, also a narcotic drug, is used in a fashion in which heroin can never be used in the treatment of addicts. We believe that this drug, unlike heroin, can be used to begin the rehabilitative process if employed with caution and control.

Many have charged that the elimination of the heroin traffic is impossible and that we should be content with providing cheap legal heroin to compete with expensive black market heroin. This approach ignores the basic and unalterable fact that heroin is

heroin regardless of who produces and markets it. We have no intention of permitting the establishment of a generation of permanent heroin slaves merely to satisfy a whim for experimentation.

Moreover, our diplomatic and enforcement efforts in France and Turkey and Southeast Asia are beginning to pay off. The targeting of enforcement resources at the highest levels of traffic in the United States by our agents are beginning to pay off. This payoff is a general shortage of heroin on the eastern seaboard, in New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and up and down the coast. This does not represent a final victory. It does not necessarily signal a permanent and enduring shortage. It does represent the kind of impact which never previously affected so large an area. It shows that our efforts can succeed if we continue with dedication and determination.

No one can predict the future course of the heroin problem, but we have never put the volume of resources or the level of priority into the attack on drugs which is now occurring. However, we are determined to play this war on heroin through to a successful conclusion and so is the Congress of the United States.

TELEVISION ADVERTISING AND MILITARY RECRUITING

HON. F. EDWARD HÉBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 9, 1972

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House will recall that in the spring of 1971 the Department of the Army, with the fanfare that frequently marks its new enterprises, launched an experimental program to use television advertising for military recruiting.

Members may also recall that at the time I opposed this idea of paying for TV advertising. I predicted that paying for the advertising would result in losing considerable free public service advertising and that we would end up paying for what we used to get for free without any solid evidence that the high-priced advertising was necessary for recruitment.

Mr. Speaker, I hate to say I told you so. But I told you so.

The television advertising campaign, it will be recalled, was one of a number of undertakings—I believe the current operative phrase is “new initiatives”—in connection with the drive to get an all-volunteer force.

The advertising campaign extended over March, April, and May of 1971. The campaign was conducted at the time the Congress was considering—and considerable publicity was being given to—the substantial pay bill of 1971.

At the time the paid TV advertising program was undertaken, we heard from quite a few TV and radio station owners and managers who opposed the idea. They had been giving free public service time to recruitment for years and would continue to do so. Some of them specifically declined to accept payment for such service. We also heard from local stations which had been giving free time for years for recruiting and wondered why millions of dollars were being given to

the networks and they were not included in the new Government largess.

The experimental program of 3 months of TV advertising cost \$10.6 million.

I opposed the program at the time because, as I said, I believed it would lose us the valuable public service time we received.

The TV networks try to draw comparisons with newspapers that blur the different nature of their media. The powerful broadcast companies own their broadcast facilities, but they do not own the airways. The airways belong to all the people. This is why they are licensed by the Federal Government. Anybody can start a newspaper—but not anyone can start a TV station. There is a limit to the channels of such communication available and thus, inevitably, some regulation of their use. To say that the TV broadcast corporations own the airways would be like saying a newspaper publisher owned all the streets on which papers can be sold.

Public-service broadcasting of a non-partisan nature in the national interest is not something the big broadcast companies give as a favor—it is part of the rights of the people.

I also opposed TV advertising because I did not think it would make a lot of sense to pay for the 2-minute commercials when the network was spending the program time kicking the military in the pants. I was, in fact, somewhat amazed that networks which spend so much time attacking the military services and trumpeting their own independence would accept millions of dollars in advertising money from the Department of Defense.

Mr. Speaker, I am in receipt of a remarkable exchange of correspondence between the Secretary of the Army, Mr. Froehke, and the representatives of three networks—NBC, CBS, and the Mutual Broadcasting System. The Army requested increased public service time for recruiting advertising.

My favorite example of the forthright nonanswer is the letter from the president of NBC, Mr. Goodwin, who says that all networks rely heavily on the Advertising Council and recommends that the Army present its case for increased public-service advertising to the Advertising Council. Mr. Goodwin's letter is dated September 20, 1971. Mr. Robert P. Keim, president of the Advertising Council, testified before the Communications and Power Subcommittee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on April 22, 1971. Mr. Keim, in summary, drew the conclusion that the Advertising Council would not endorse Army recruiting announcements for network public-service advertising time. Since Mr. Keim testified 5 months before Mr. Goodwin's letter, it seems a little hard to believe Mr. Goodwin was not aware of the Advertising Council's position when he advised the Army to present its case to the council.

I am going to read here a summary of the views expressed by Mr. Keim concerning public-service radio and TV time for the Army:

Referring to the Army program:

If we accepted one, we would have to accept all such programs, and this could then

extend to other government departments that need to recruit specialists of all types. We could hardly do so without abandoning practically all of the other campaigns we are conducting in the national interest.

If the council accepted a campaign on behalf of the Army, “because of its size and many other factors, we would have severe reservations about our ability to do the job.”

He also said:

The audience that the Army wants to reach is a highly selective one. Much of the circulation we would provide would be wasted circulation.

To come even close to it, we would have to concentrate almost exclusively on Army recruiting messages to the exclusion of all other Council messages, and obviously, we would be loathe to do so.

The Army and all the other recruiting services find themselves, as we do, one among many, each of whom feels that his cause or his organization deserves every bit of free time it can get.

The Army's problem is, as I understand it, an immediate need. Recruiting anyone for a commitment that may involve a lifetime, is a formidable task. Hence, I would submit that the current concentrated effort is one that from a practicable standpoint could probably only be undertaken via the paid advertising route.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to spend extensive time discussing the kind of circumlocution which is exhibited in the Advertising Council's position; but I would simply ask you to reflect that virtually all of these reasons, if valid, would apply equally to paid advertising. I would also note that it is simply ridiculous to say that if extensive public-service advertising was provided on behalf of Army recruiting, such public-service time requests would have to be accepted for all such programs from all other Government departments which need to recruit specialists of any type. There is no other program where the national will is so clearly expressed and where the Government, with clear support of public opinion, has invested so much public funds as in this area of attempting to get an all-volunteer force.

The guidelines of the Advertising Council indicate the projects accepted by the council must be noncommercial, non-partisan politically, not designed to influence legislation, national in scope, appealing to Americans generally and not limited in participation to special groups.

It is hard for me to envision anything that meets that criteria better than recruiting for the Armed Forces of the Nation. I would very much like to have somebody tell me why the Advertising Council feels it cannot support public-service advertising for any of the Armed Forces or for the Peace Corps or for VISTA but does accept advertising programs for drug abuse information, prevention of forest fires and sale of savings bonds. If we could improve retention in the Armed Forces and stabilize our military personnel costs, we would not have to sell so many savings bonds.

PUBLIC SERVICE TIME REDUCED

The most remarkable thing happened following the experimental TV paid advertising program: The amount of free public-service advertising time went

down. In July and August of 1971, just after the completion of the paid broadcast test, U.S. television stations reduced their support of Army recruiting by approximately 36 percent.

During the last months of 1971 public-service advertising in behalf of recruitment was 57 percent below what it had been in the months prior to the paid test.

Nowhere in the letters from the network executives is there any explanation or any discussion of why public-service broadcasting should be less after the paid program than before. I think we all know that a student in a high school freshman civics class can figure out what the influences are on the position of the Advertising Council.

EFFECT ON RECRUITING

The Department of the Army, which sometimes has a little trouble understanding when it is being had, wants to approach the problem by giving more money to the noncooperating TV networks and spending anew on an all-out TV advertising program.

To support its proposal for additional paid TV advertising, the Army has come up with what may well be the least scientific analysis ever produced in the Pentagon. And even if you believe the analysis, you can arrive at no other conclusion but that the cost is so high as to make the program ludicrous.

The Army's experiment allegedly netted an add-on of 4,255 recruits.

That is, they drew in 4,255 more recruits in the months of the advertising campaign, March-June of 1971, than they did in the same time frame of the previous year. The advertising campaign ran for 3 months, March through May; but June is included to incorporate the carryover results of the May advertising.

The totals enlisted during these periods were: 1970, 42,951; 1971, 47,206.

At a cost of \$10.6 million, this comes out to \$2,491 for each recruit. That is a fairly high cost—and almost twice the highest first enlistment bonus presently being paid by the Army.

However, examination of the Army's recruitment statistics indicates that while the numbers went up slightly, the quality went down. Of the additional recruits taken in during the 1971 advertising period, there were 577 fewer category I personnel—that is, the highest intelligence category; 226 fewer category II personnel; and 2,543 more category IV personnel. Category IV is the lowest mental group.

In addition, there were 2,651 fewer high school graduates. From an average of 62.2 percent high school graduates among Army enlistees in March through June 1970, the Army slipped to only 50.9 percent in the same period for 1971.

It is impossible to say how much of the increased recruiting is due to other factors: the substantial pay raise; the news that an initial enlistment bonus in the combat arms would be forthcoming; the expansion in the size of the recruiting force from 3,500 to 6,100; the establishment of 500 new recruiting stations; such

attractive programs as giving recruits the unit of choice and an option to serve in Europe following training; the effect of what was essentially a lot of free public relations as a result of wide press coverage of the draft and pay hearings and the programs for the all-volunteer Army; changes in the civilian job market; and finally the effect of the gradual withdrawal from Vietnam, particularly the withdrawal of American forces from the ground-combat role.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would bring one more fascinating consideration to your attention. The other day there was inserted in the Senate record as part of a statement in support of the paid advertising program a portion of the statement of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, the Honorable Roger Kelley, before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Mr. Kelley listed signs of progress toward an all-volunteer force, and included were the following:

In the last 6 months of calendar year 1971 there were 25,000 more true volunteers enlisted than during the same period in 1970. Combat arms enlistments increased from a monthly average of 250 in the last half of 1970 to 3,000 in the last half of 1971. In 1971 as a whole, 12 percent more high school graduates enlisted than in 1970; and the mental skills of the enlistees, on the average, were better during 1971 than during 1970.

There are several things to notice about these statistics:

The monthly average of increased enlistments is about as good as for the period when there was paid TV advertising.

Since the number of high school graduates as a whole was increased in 1971 by 12 percent and the mental level as a whole was improved over 1970, and since during the period of the paid advertising campaign the mental level of percentage of high school graduates was considerably lower than the previous year, the only conclusion you could come to is that the TV advertising attracted the least capable people. It obviously had some faults, therefore, in its concept and was geared to the least-educated elements of our society—which should not surprise us, knowing Madison Avenue as we do.

In summary, there is no evidence that a very costly paid TV program is necessary. There is evidence that it does not get us a higher number of recruits. There is evidence it does not attract the most desirable recruits. There is evidence that the cost per recruit is unacceptably high. And there is overwhelming evidence that the TV networks are solely interested in hitting the traffic for as much as it will bear.

For this reason, I shall continue to oppose with all the resources at my command paying for TV advertising for military recruiting which, if necessary at all, should be provided at no charge. The airways belong to all the people and their use for bona fide public service should not be subjugated to the money-hungry minions of the broadcast networks.

INDUSTRY ENVIRONMENTALISTS

HON. JAMES M. COLLINS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, environmental improvements are a major concern to America's industry. Industry's commendable progress is often not recognized.

The other day I was reviewing the operating financial statement of a major American corporation. Last year their profit after taxes was \$24 million. This year they have committed \$14 million in capital costs for installations to control air and water emissions. In addition, the company will have costs of \$4 million a year from now on to maintain and operate these facilities.

Let me give you an example of the type of facilities they are constructing. They have \$7 million going into one central waste water treatment facility. At another plant they have \$2 million going into factory waste water treatment, including a system for recycling water and a cooling tower. Another plant has \$1,700,000 committed to a waste water collection system featuring neutralization of waste water with lime, followed by clarification and cooling. Another plant has \$2,500,000 contracted for facilities to separate cooling waters from process waste waters and to follow this with secondary treatment of the waste waters.

It is interesting to observe that this corporation committed this year more than half of last year's profits—\$14 million—toward this capital improvement of environment. These treatment facilities cost \$4 million a year maintenance and if this program continues for 3 more years they will have an annual expense for environmental improvement of \$12 million a year. Capital improvements plus annual maintenance costs would exceed the company's total annual profit.

Mr. Speaker, we in Congress must realize that pure water and pure air cannot have a 100 percent solution in 1 year. But we must also recognize that industry is taking tremendous strides forward in improving our environment. If Congress imposes unreasonable requirements we will have serious economic repercussions. The cost of manufacture to America's business will become greater and the prices of products higher than foreign competition. Capital investment in modern machinery to manufacture better products will not be available when new machinery is going to environmental uses.

This lack of profits will also be a limiting factor in providing additional funds for future growth for industry's working capital.

Mr. Speaker, long-range planning with commonsense environmentalism is the answer for a greater America for tomorrow.

BACKLASH TO DROPPING OF
EAGLETON

HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, all of us in Congress who have become acquainted with Tom EAGLETON well realize what a fine person he is. We recall that Richard Nixon was attacked in 1952 after he had been nominated for Vice President. Dwight Eisenhower met that challenge head-on without a moment's hesitation. In contrast, after considerable pulling and hauling, Tom EAGLETON was dropped from the Democratic ticket. Every indicator of public opinion since then has shown tremendous sympathy for Tom EAGLETON. Scotty Reston's article on this subject in Wednesday's issue of the Washington Star is certainly worth reading. Based on his heavy volume of mail on the EAGLETON issue, it reflects the fairmindedness of the American people for whatever problem Tom EAGLETON might have had. The article follows:

BACKLASH TO DROPPING OF EAGLETON

(By James Reston)

The backlash to the dropping of Sen. Tom Eagleton as the Democratic party's vice presidential nominee is now hitting those who advocated his withdrawal, and it adds up to a powerful political force.

Judging by the torrent of mail that has come into this office in the last few days, there are many voters in both parties who have been under psychiatric treatment themselves or observed it in members of their families, and regard the dumping of Eagleton as insensitive, unjust and unscientific.

On the whole, these are well written, and deeply felt letters, which say in effect that Sen. McGovern has not only passed judgment on Eagleton but on all persons who have received psychiatric treatment for mental depression.

Usually they do not draw distinctions between the responsibilities of ordinary citizens and the responsibilities of candidates for the vice presidency, or between people who have had routine psychiatric treatment and those who have undergone electric shock treatment for extreme mental depression.

What they are saying mainly is that McGovern and everybody else who agreed with him in the Eagleton case have put a stigma on all psychiatric patients, cast doubt on their reliability, and shut them off from the highest offices in the land.

This is not only expressed with strong passion, but is often followed with the observation that McGovern's conclusion would have ruled out of high office men like Abraham Lincoln and Winston Churchill. And this in turn is followed by the promise to vote for President Nixon as a rebuke to McGovern.

A doctor from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University writes: "What is so unusual about a temporary psychological depression in an intense, capable, ambitious young man? . . . What is unusual in this case is that Sen. Eagleton had the insight and the courage to recognize this promptly, and equally promptly to find effective treatment."

A professor of history at the University of Missouri rejects the suggestion printed in this space that there should be a test of presidential and vice presidential candidates before a medical board. "If we assume that your test could be devised," the professor writes, "who would pass it? Robert M. La-

follette, whom the Senate a few years ago judged one of its five greatest members, and Ben B. Lindsay, the pioneering juvenile judge of Denver, would fail. . . .

"Abraham Lincoln, whom historians consider our greatest president, would have failed even worse. Woodrow Wilson, of course, had several nervous breakdowns . . . Harding suffered from acute depression at times, and Coolidge's sadism would have disqualified him. F.D.R., Eisenhower, and Johnson obviously collapsed . . . so where are we? Since 1912, only Hoover might have passed your test."

Some of the protesters even suggested that what we need in the presidency in this abnormal age is not a "normal" but an "abnormal" man. "Haven't most great men in any field been great precisely because they were not quite normal?" one asks. "We want our leaders to lead, not stand still . . . I believe that the country is in such bad shape, that cynical contempt for government and politicians is so rampant, that we urgently need leaders of wisdom and compassion. We don't need any more panderers to the 'normal' and 'sane' course; they are the politicians who have produced our problems . . ."

A Presbyterian minister from Rochester, N.Y., complains that many people who desperately need psychiatric help refuse to seek it precisely because of the fear of the kind of criticism made of Eagleton by the press. "The sign of both mental and spiritual maturity," he says, "is a willingness to seek help rather than bulling one's way through a situation, leaving the wounded and hurt on every side. Columns such as yours and the editorial policy of your paper make such courage even more invaluable and rare . . ."

A woman writing from Ruvigliana, Switzerland, strikes probably the most constant theme of these letters: "It is painful enough to cope with this fairly mysterious ailment. I speak as the mother of a young woman who has now made a fine recovery but is constantly confronted with the question of revealing her off-and-on record of hospitalization a decade ago. But it is infinitely more painful to cope with the automatic responses of those who make no effort to discover what is known of this area . . ."

It is risky, of course, to draw general conclusions from letters to newspapers. Usually, it is the people who think you are wrong who write, but even allowing for this, the reaction to the Eagleton case is unusual. It is overwhelmingly critical of McGovern, and deeply emotional, personal, and political.

Accordingly, despite all the cries for unity and reform at the nomination of Sargent Shriver as Tom Eagleton's successor, the Democratic campaign has obviously been hurt. These are not the letters of people who are likely to forget in November, for many of them regard McGovern's decision as a judgment on themselves.

MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN—
HOW LONG?

HON. WILLIAM J. SCHERLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, a child asks: "Where is daddy?" A mother asks: "How is my son?" A wife asks: "Is my husband alive or dead?"

Communist North Vietnam is sadistically practicing spiritual and mental genocide on over 1,757 American prisoners of war and their families.

How long?

PAUL GOODMAN

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep and profound regret that I call to the attention of the House the fact that Paul Goodman died August 3, 1972. Mr. Goodman was one of the great scholars and humanists of our time. A social critic and philosopher, Mr. Goodman wrote on topics as diverse as constitutional law, linguistics, and psychology. Throughout his life he expressed a great passion for mankind. It was his great desire that individuals should be permitted to develop their loving and creative natures without the restrictions which he believed society too often places upon them.

Paul Goodman was born on September 9, 1911, in Greenwich Village. He grew up in New York City and attended school there, graduating from the City College of New York with virtually perfect grades. After graduation, he took a job for \$10 a week as a script reader for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. During this time, although he could not afford to register formally as a graduate student, he attended lectures at Columbia University. On occasions he would travel by boat and bus to Cambridge, Mass., so that he could also sit in on lectures at Harvard. Later, when Prof. Richard McKeon of Columbia was appointed a dean at the University of Chicago, he invited the young man who had sat in on his lectures in New York to come to Chicago and lecture on English while working toward a doctorate.

Paul Goodman wrote film reviews, poetry and essays, and contributed to and authored several books. In 1947, with his brother Percival he completed "Communism," which is still regarded as a classic of modern urban planning. In the later 1940's he underwent psychotherapy and then went on to become a lay therapist and an important figure in psychology. In 1951 he coauthored "Gestalt Therapy" with Frederick Perls and Ralph Hefferline.

However, it was not until the publication of his "Growing Up Absurd: Problems of Youth in the Organized System," that Paul Goodman achieved widespread fame. As do his later works, "Growing Up Absurd" condemns corrupting effects of society on the human spirit. He wrote numerous books in the following years including among many others, "The Community of Scholars," "Like a Conquered Province," "The Moral Ambiguity of America," and "Empire City." While criticizing much of organized society, Paul Goodman did not lose his faith in the essential goodness of man. He held out the hope that this goodness would eventually triumph. He wrote:

One has the persistent thought that if 10,000 people in all walks of life stand up on their two feet and talk out and insist, we shall get back our country.

I extend my deepest sympathy to Paul Goodman's wife Sally, his brother Perci-

val, and his daughters Susan and Daisey Jane.

At this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I include an article by Michael Kaufman which appeared in the New York Times on August 4, 1972, describing the life and accomplishments of Paul Goodman. I also include an article which appeared on August 10 in the Chelsea-Clinton News, the local newspaper in the Chelsea community where Paul Goodman resided for many years.

The material follows:

[From the New York Times, Aug. 4, 1972]

PAUL GOODMAN, AUTHOR, REFORMER,
ICONOCLAST, DIES

NORTH STRATFORD, N.H., August 3.—Paul Goodman, the writer, therapist and social critic who has been called the father figure of the New Left, died here at his farm last night after suffering his third heart attack. He was 60 years old.

A UNIVERSAL HUMANIST

(By Michael T. Kaufman)

Throughout his prolific career, Paul Goodman had to contend with critics who generally conceded his brilliance and originality, but felt he had spread himself too thin.

The scope and scale of Mr. Goodman's interests can be seen in the catalogue of the New York Public Library, where his books are listed under 21 different categories, ranging from fiction to education to poetry to applied linguistics to drama to United States Constitutional law.

Then, too, Mr. Goodman was a practicing psychotherapist, a lecturer on all the things he wrote about, a pacifist anarchist who willingly picketed and demonstrated for many causes and a frequent contributor to magazines and literary journals.

If all this activity struck critics as being too much for one person, Mr. Goodman, himself, thought of his output as a cohesive body of work.

"I am a humanist," he once said, "and everything I do has exactly the same subject—the organism and the environment. Anything I write is pragmatic—it aims to accomplish something. That universities divide my interests into different fields doesn't make them separate in fact."

PEOPLE VERSUS INSTITUTIONS

Perhaps the major recurring theme in Mr. Goodman's books has been the view that human-kind is essentially loving and creative while institutional bureaucracies subordinate this basic nature; that once the organizational structures become more important than the individual, people must suppress their humanity to conform.

This view is evident in what is perhaps Mr. Goodman's best-known book, "Growing Up Absurd," in which he condemns American society and applauds the young who drop out of it rather than alienate themselves.

It is also apparent in his attacks on lower and higher education, such as "Compulsory Mis-Education," and in the classic of city planning, "Communitas," which he wrote with his brother Percival, the architect, in 1947.

Writing in the latest issue of The New York Review of Books, Mr. Goodman said, "My social ideas are temperamentally mine—I have not really changed them in 40 years." In the article, entitled "Politics Within Limits," he once again traced his anarchist orientation, stemming from his reading of Prince Peter Kropotkin as an undergraduate. In it also, he attested to being "an artist and fundamentally apolitical."

A SIMPLE POLITICAL TRUTH

He went on: "One reason I haven't learned anything in 40 years is that the political truth is so simple that a boy can see it: So-

cietly with a big "S" can do very little for people, except to be tolerable so we can go on about the more important business of life."

For Mr. Goodman, the more important business of life was creativity, play, love and sex. Characteristically, he went about these pursuits outside traditional forms.

Although a scholar, he was never associated with any major university. For more than 25 years he lived with his common-law wife, Sally, refusing to marry her under the laws of the state, explaining, "I don't think that people's sexual lives are any business of the state." Yet he openly wrote and talked of his love affairs with men saying he had been bisexual since he was 12. And then, too, for many years he spurned conventional success, preferring to live on the brink of poverty.

The social critic frequently proposed changes in public practices and policies. Among them were banning private autos from Manhattan; converting side streets into parks; building dormitories in housing projects to provide children older than 11 with a safe place to get away from home; encouraging children to observe their parents making love, and reinstituting apprenticeships to provide opportunities for school dropouts.

Mr. Goodman was born in Greenwich Village on Sept. 9, 1911. His father abandoned the family soon afterward. Mr. Goodman would later write that growing up in a fatherless home had some advantages: "Remember, a good father can be difficult for a kid; he has nothing to revolt against."

A HARD GRADUATE SCHOOL

He attended Hebrew schools and then went on to Townsend Harris High School and City College, from which he graduated with A's in everything except for a single D in public speaking.

But instead of going to graduate school, he got a \$10-a-week job reading scripts for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and began an extended, impoverished and nonconformist higher education. One day, he bicycled to Columbia University and though too poor to register, he simply began sitting in on the philosophy lectures of Richard McKeon. Later, he would travel by boat and bus to Cambridge, Mass., to sneak into classes.

Four years later, Professor McKeon became a dean at the University of Chicago and invited his former freeloading student to lecture on English literature while gaining credits for a doctorate. In 1940, after completing his thesis, but before it had been accepted, Mr. Goodman was discharged from the faculty for "nonconformist sexual behavior," a charge that later also cost him a teaching job at Black Mountain College in North Carolina.

There followed years of reviewing films for Partisan Review, writing poems that no one published and essays that he delivered to editors on his bicycle in order to save postage. But apparently, the lack of money was not important.

LIVED LIKE SHARECROPPER

"Until 1953," he once said, "we lived in the lowest 10th—like Southern sharecroppers—at \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year." But he had become accustomed to living inexpensively. Of his life during the Depression he had said: "If you have enough to eat, depressions are good, for you have lots of leisure. If you have no chance to get a job the competitive sense to get ahead disappears. Decent poverty is really an ideal environment for serious people."

But if pangs of hunger did not bother him, the goads of ego did. "I am continually tormented by not being published," he wrote in his journal.

"I am continually nagged by my original sin; to be Virgil and manufacture a meaning for this Empire. But instead I come on like a Cicero who has never had his day." The journal was itself eventually published, under the title "Five Years: Thoughts in a Useless Time."

During the late 1940's and early 50's Mr. Goodman underwent psychotherapy and became a lay therapist. His orientation was Reichian rather than Freudian. In 1951 he wrote a seminal work, "Gestalt Therapy" in collaboration with Dr. Frederick S. Perls.

APPEALED TO THE YOUNG

Though he took patients, many of them could not pay. And the day that Mr. Goodman wrote of in his journal did not really arrive until 1960 when Random House published "Growing Up Absurd: Problems of Youth in the Organized System."

The book, which contended that our society of abundance corrupts art, shackles science, dampens animal ardor, thwarts aptitude and creates stupidity, became a success, appealing particularly to young people.

Along with Herbert Marcuse, Mr. Goodman became one of the most popular ideologues of those who, some thought were greening America. With the success of the book, Mr. Goodman's personal fortunes improved. Some of his books were reissued. One of these was the novel "The Dead of Spring," which he had originally printed privately with money borrowed from friends. Republished, it formed part of his "Empire City."

Other books followed, almost one after another: poetry, plays, literary criticism and his attacks on the educational establishment. Meanwhile Mr. Goodman's life-style did not change too much. He continued to live with his family on West 20th Street and still spent Saturdays playing handball with youngsters on the Lower East Side.

His lecture fees were as high as \$1,000, but he often spoke for free, particularly at rallies against the Vietnam war.

His last book, published early this year, was "Defense of Poetry," in which he took issue with the linguistic theories of Noam Chomsky. According to his wife he was working on a collection of poems at his death.

In addition to his wife and brother, Mr. Goodman leaves two daughters, Susan and Daisy Jane. A son, Matthew, was killed in a mountaineering accident in 1967.

There will be a private family funeral today in North Stratford.

[From Chelsea-Clinton News, Aug. 10, 1972]

PAUL GOODMAN, 60, DIES

Paul Goodman, the anarchist philosopher, educator and activist who for many years was a Chelsea resident at 402 West 20th Street, died of a heart attack last Wednesday, August 2nd, in his North Stratford, New Hampshire, farm home. He was 60 years old.

On a chilly day in March, 1970, Paul Goodman found himself walking along West 30th Street, a hard, largely deserted industrial area where whatever life exists is locked behind the closed doors of warehouses and lofts. And there, between cracks in the dirty sidewalk, he discovered sunflowers. He picked some and put them in a vase when he returned to his Chelsea apartment. Then he wrote a poem for the Chelsea Clinton News:

O you radiant sunflowers that abound on Thirtieth Street and Tenth Avenue spectacular where no one would expect you But I know, my birthday comes around, to look there for you lush on barren ground with your coarse leaves and buds cut like beautiful emeralds.

I cannot look away. Their symmetry is Mediterranean and their energy Northern, and each has the majesty of the sun alone in the blue sky

It would seem to be out of keeping, such sentimentality from a man who has called for the destruction of the school system, the conscious participation in "criminal" acts, the deliberate rejection of "normal" sexual behavior, the flaunting of established authority. But to those who knew him—the people, mostly young, he influenced, the people,

mostly older, he enraged, the neighbors on the block and the tens of thousands of his readers—it wasn't out of keeping. For Paul Goodman, as much as anybody and more than most, lived the kind of life he advocated, and philosophized about, a life of "organic" anarchism, where all living things when cultivated and respected, contribute to each other's "force and grace," where the natural world is elevated over the mechanical.

In his later years, Goodman became active in the struggle to preserve the natural world against the onslaught of industrialization. As always, he was at once radical and practical, disorderly yet highly pragmatic. In January of 1971, for example, he engaged in some antics at International Supermarket on West 22nd Street. Along with his wife and Father Robert Jenks of St. Peter's Church, he purchased some food and then refused to leave the store when he had paid his money.

Instead, he remained at the checkout counter, slowly removing all excess boxes and wrappings from the items, and placed the paper, cardboard and cellophane in a neat pile.

"My hunch is that up to a half of the paper and cardboard packaging is entirely dispensable and is an inconvenience for the customers," he noted at the time. "Unfortunately, dispensing with the dispensable at the checkout counter is slightly messy for the market management and it might cause considerable delay in the checkout, while customers rip the wrappings off. But just these disadvantages to the management will soon cause it to put pressure on the wholesalers and processors to give up this nonsense. The advantages to all of us are: fewer trees cut down, less pollution of streams, less useless production, less waste of time, less garbage to dispose of."

To most people, Goodman was known for his critique of contemporary education. He was one of the earliest to condemn the bureaucratization of schooling, the definition of "education" as that which occurs inside a classroom, the separation of teachers and students, the power of administrators and department heads, the systematic destruction of curiosity and excitement in the young by the system, and the ivory tower attitude of so many colleges.

Many of his views on education, as in other areas, were to be revived and elaborated on by other scholars, such as John Holt, Jonathan Kozol and Ivan Illich.

Goodman's major concern, however, was not education or the environment, but that abstraction known as freedom. He had a peculiar definition of the term. To most, freedom means a state of living without restraints (so long as one doesn't restrain one's neighbor). But to Goodman it meant something else.

Freedom, he wrote, "is the condition of initiating activity." What did he mean? He meant that the free person is the one who breaks out of the social norms through his or her actions, no matter how ludicrous they may seem at the time. If, for example, the whole country believes it is necessary to duck into useless, expensive fallout shelters during an air raid drill, the free person is the one who refuses to do so. If an automotive company requires of its engineers to design cars that will break down in a few years, the free engineer throws a monkey wrench into the machine, or submits a design for a long-lasting car. If a newspaper management decides not to print a harmful story about an important advertiser, the free journalist writes it anyway, tries to sneak it into the paper, or hands it over to a competitor. In each case, the free agent is the one who initiates the activity, thereby creating a new environment in which the old rules do not apply.

"Unless we proceed further," Goodman

wrote, "we shall degenerate to mere 'society,' a collection of persons without the community of human beings."

Community—Goodman's other major concern. Virtually everything he wrote had to do with the transformation of an alienating, industrial society to a harmonious, graceful community. Over and beyond the retention of "nature," Goodman sought a form of relationships among people which would counter the competitiveness and isolation of each from the other within capitalist industrial society (he was, incidentally, equally disgusted with socialist industrial society).

The primary way to accomplish such harmony, he insisted, was to decentralize the bureaucracy, in government as well as schools, in the factory as on the modern farm.

"In a centralized system," he wrote, "the function to be performed is the goal of the organization rather than of any persons . . . The persons are personnel. Authority is top-down. Information is gathered from below in the field, is processed to be usable by those above. Decisions are made in headquarters, and policy, schedule and standard procedure are transmitted downward by chain of command . . . The system was designed for disciplining armies, for bureaucratic record-keeping and tax-collection and for certain kinds of mass production. It has now pervaded every field."

The effect of this system, he argued, is to deaden people to the realities of their world, while infusing in them the values of "success." "But our people do not rebel against poisoning, genetic deformation, imminent total destruction," he wrote. "Rather, people aspire to be top-managers no matter what the goods or services produced." "The pattern of dominance-and-submission has . . . been internalized and . . . fills up the whole of experience. If a man is not continually proving his potency, his mastery of others and of himself, he becomes prey to a panic of being defeated and victimized."

The opposite system is decentralization, he said, with control at the bottom in small groupings, where people, "involved in the functions they perform," relate to each other as loving, or angry, or joyous humans, not functionaries, not teachers, not workers.

For all his criticism, Goodman was optimistic, at least during the last few years of his life. He liked the civil disobedience that was happening all over the United States. He thought more and more people were in fact "initiating activity" which was in opposition to the dominant repressive norms.

However, his view of the youth and radical movements was less than enthusiastic. In a long interview with this newspaper in June of 1969, he said that most young people these days were superficial, that they had physical but not moral courage, that they are mechanistic in their views rather than understanding the "nature of things."

In that interview, he repeated his indebtedness to Wilhelm Reich, the Freudian-Marxist psychoanalyst who was one of the first to analyze the relationship between the social order and psychological-sexual repression in individuals. Elsewhere he has noted the influence on him of Kropotkin, the anarchist.

Although he was published extensively, Goodman lived a sparse life. He is reported to have felt that "voluntary poverty" by middle class people is a good thing, but on other occasions expressed his bitterness at still having to exist on a level not too far above discomfort.

He was, in the end, a brave man, saying what he thought (such as urging young men to have sex with other men if they wanted to, long before gay liberation was born) and doing what he felt, when both free thinking and free acting were not—are not—looked upon kindly.

CONGRESSMAN REES ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF 1972 CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

HON. THOMAS M. REES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, this May, I sent to my constituents in California's 26th Congressional District my annual congressional questionnaire. The response was immediate and enthusiastic with a return of more than 15,000 replies.

The 26th Congressional District encompasses the western section of Los Angeles County, and includes the communities and cities of Beverly Hills, part of Baldwin Hills, Westwood, West Los Angeles, Palms, Cheviot Hills, Hollywood and North Hollywood, Studio City, Sherman Oaks, Burbank, and the Fairfax and West Adams areas. Incomes range from lower middle to upper; a majority of my constituents are homeowners and their education level is higher than average.

As in past years, the questions were written to reflect issues of particular concern to my district as well as the current major national and international issues. In addition to the "yes-no" tabulating, the percentage of respondents abstaining from each question was also calculated.

Three years ago when I reported to the House of Representatives the results of my 1969 congressional questionnaire, I remarked how many of the thousands of responses received that summer were accompanied by personal comments or brief letters. In 1969, the issue discussed in those letters more often than all other issues combined was our presence in Vietnam. Three years later, this same subject is still dominating the personal comments. A sense of deep despair and intense frustration among my constituents is more prevalent today than ever before.

While Vietnam was the major issue, other subjects were also voiced with some consistency. Tax reform, that is, the need for a more equitable tax system, was very high on the list of national priorities. Demands for an increase in social security benefits were loudly echoed, not only through question No. 21, but also in the personal comments. This, of course, was prior to the 20-percent raise in benefits.

In the field of education, the poll illustrates quite clearly the feeling that schools are being inadequately funded. On the issue of busing, the poll reflects the dilemma in which many Americans find themselves on this explosive subject.

Finally, the section of the questionnaire labeled "Other Issues" was particularly informative. The following issues received strong affirmatives: A federally funded system of health insurance, an increase in social security benefits, a national system of no-fault auto insurance, and a national system of child care centers.

Knowing that my colleagues in Congress will be interested in the response of

my constituents to the vital issues of the day, I include here the tabulated results of this poll:

RESULTS OF 1972 CONGRESSIONAL
QUESTIONNAIRE
THE ECONOMY

Wage and price controls

1. Do you believe that the current wage and price controls are adequate to do the job of controlling inflation?

Yes, 13.0.

No, 84.0.

Abstained, 3.0.

2. If your answer to the above is "No," do you think:

a. There should be broader and stricter controls which also include items not currently covered by the Administration's plan, such as food prices and interest rates?

Yes, 81.5.

No, 6.7.

Abstained, 11.8.

b. The Cost of Living Council should have tougher regulations for:

1. Wages? 8.2.

2. Prices? 29.3.

3. Both equally? 50.6.

Abstained, 11.9.

Minimum wages

3. Do you favor an increase in the federal minimum wage to \$2.00 an hour?

Yes, 65.5.

No, 27.2.

Abstained, 7.3.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

4. Do you favor the Administration's policy of mining North Vietnamese harbors?

Yes, 45.4.

No, 52.4.

Abstained, 2.2.

5. In view of the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam, should we increase the U.S. military presence with more air and ground forces?

Yes, 27.3.

No, 68.3.

Abstained, 4.4.

6. Should we use U.S. air and naval power to protect South Vietnam even if and when we evacuate our remaining ground personnel?

Yes, 34.3.

No, 59.3.

Abstained, 6.4.

7. Should we set a date—for example, September 1, 1972—by which time all American forces would be removed from South Vietnam?

Yes, 55.9.

No, 35.3.

Abstained, 8.8.

8. Should we continue to give military aid to South Vietnam even if and when we withdraw all U.S. ground, air, and naval forces?

Yes, 45.0.

No, 48.3.

Abstained, 6.2.

9. Do you feel we have any commitment to give peacetime economic aid to Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos after the cessation of hostilities so that those countries might rebuild themselves?

Yes, 64.4.

No, 28.3.

Abstained, 7.3.

FUTURE VIETNAM?

10. Should Congress limit the President's power to commit U.S. troops to an undeclared war?

Yes, 71.8.

No, 22.6.

Abstained, 5.6.

Amnesty

Senator Taft of Ohio has proposed that conditional amnesty should be granted to those young men who left the country or who went to prison because of their opposition to the Vietnam War and their refusal to be inducted into the armed services.

Should these young men:

11. a. Be granted total amnesty; that is, be completely forgiven and allowed to return to this country without penalty? 25.7.

b. Be pardoned or allowed to return only if they agreed to a form of alternative service in a peacetime government program; for example, the Peace Corps, VISTA, etc.? 41.1.

c. Be granted no amnesty at all? If they return to this country, they should be arrested and tried for draft evasion, 29.6.

Abstained, 3.6.

OVERSEAS MILITARY COMMITMENTS

There has been much discussion in Congress about whether or not the U.S. should continue its present level of overseas military commitments. Examples of these commitments are our NATO forces in Europe, as well as our forces in Turkey, South Korea, Formosa, Spain, and the Philippines.

12. Should we cut back these commitments?

Yes, 57.0.

No, 29.2.

Abstained, 13.8.

EDUCATION

Busing

The most explosive current domestic issue concerns the busing of school children to achieve equality of education, racial integration, or both.

What are your thoughts on the following statements, each of which is reflected in a recent court decision or a proposal before Congress?

13. Until adequate education can be guaranteed for all children, busing should be used to achieve at least equality of existing educational resources.

Yes, 43.2.

No, 42.5.

Abstained, 14.3.

14. Regardless of the availability of quality education, busing should be used to achieve racial integration in schools.

Yes, 17.6.

No, 68.7.

Abstained, 13.7.

15. If your answer to No. 14 is "Yes," busing should be used to achieve integration:

a. Even after the school district has made a sincere effort to integrate; for example, open enrollment, changing of school district attendance lines. 41.6.

b. Only if no local effort is made to break social segregation patterns. 49.2.

Abstained, 9.2.

16. The neighborhood school should be preserved, and no student should be forced to be bused out of his or her neighborhood regardless of inequality of opportunity and/or existing patterns of neighborhood segregation.

Yes, 59.3.

No, 28.6.

Abstained, 11.6.

School financing

17. Do you believe that our local school systems are being adequately financed?

Yes, 24.0.

No, 69.4.

Abstained, 6.6.

18. If your answer to the above is "No," would you favor:

a. A federal program guaranteeing a uniform dollar payment to all school districts in the country for each child in attendance? 69.5.

Yes, 69.5.

No, 17.1.

Abstained, 13.4.

b. Equalizing local property tax burdens so that the amount of property tax spent for a child's education is standard throughout the state?

Yes, 57.2.

No, 15.5.

Abstained, 27.3.

c. Greater state aid on a set formula basis; for example, a guaranteed state payment of 50% of the local school district's cost?

Yes, 63.3.

No, 12.4.

Abstained, 24.3.

OTHER ISSUES

Do you favor:

19. The proposed space shuttle?

Yes, 46.2.

No, 41.0.

Abstained, 12.8.

20. A federally financed system of health insurance?

Yes, 74.5.

No, 18.7.

Abstained, 6.8.

21. Increased Social Security benefits?

Yes, 76.6.

No, 15.1.

Abstained, 8.3.

22. A national system of no-fault automobile insurance?

Yes, 76.3.

No, 15.8.

Abstained, 7.9.

23. A national system of child care centers?

Yes, 59.8.

No, 34.9.

Abstained, 5.3.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

24. Listed below are general areas of federal expenditure. Would you favor an increase (I), decrease (D), or a continuation of the same (S) budgetary appropriations for the following?

a. National defense, (D).

b. Social Security, (I).

c. Veterans affairs, (S).

d. Space exploration, (D).

e. Highway construction, (S).

f. Elementary and secondary education, (I).

g. Higher education, (I).

h. Low- and moderate-income housing, (I).

i. Welfare, (D).

j. Foreign economic aid, (D).

k. Foreign military aid, (D).

l. Rapid transit, (I).

m. Health facilities and research, (I).

n. Crime control, (I).

o. Air and water pollution, (I).

p. Parks and recreation, (I).

q. Conservation of natural resources, (I).

r. Drug abuse control, (I).

s. Consumer protection, (I).

t. Others (please state), _____.

ALBERT HAROLD QUIE

HON. BILL FRENZEL

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, in the Wednesday, August 9 edition of the New York Times, there appeared an article featuring my distinguished colleague and Minnesota neighbor, the Honorable AL QUIE, Member of Congress from the First District, State of Minnesota.

"I could say many more nice things about AL QUIE than this particular article does, but I believe that it is an extremely flattering piece of work about one of our most able colleagues.

In case some Members may have missed it, I include it here:

BUSING BILL'S SPONSOR—ALBERT HAROLD QUIE

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The farm country of southeastern Minnesota, where Representative Albert H. Quie comes from, is so * * * mile bus rides to school are taken as a matter of course. Less than one-half of 1 per cent of the district's population are blacks, and they have been integrated in the schools for decades. But Mr. Quie, the ranking Republican

on the House Education and Labor Committee, has played a leading role for many years in the Congressional debate over school integration.

He was the principal sponsor of legislation adopted by the committee today that would restrict the amount of busing the courts could order for the purpose of desegregating the schools.

As befits a moderate, Mr. Quile offered a bill that fell between the extremes of those who would set no limits on busing and those who would ban it entirely.

Typically, he had the almost complete support of the Republicans on the committee—and the votes of many of the Democrats as well.

He offered the legislation, Mr. Quile says, not because he bears enormous pressure on the issue from his constituents, as do many of his colleagues from urban districts, but because he wants to stave off a proposed constitutional amendment that would outlaw all busing.

Albert Harold Quile, whose name is pronounced KWEE (it means "pregnant heifer" in Norwegian, he says), was born on a Minnesota farm on Sept. 18, 1923, and was trained as a Navy pilot in World War II.

After his discharge from the Navy, he entered St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn., there developing his interest in politics and education.

While still a student he was elected to the local Board of Education, and he spent much of his time touring the countryside in an effort to persuade people of the need to consolidate schools.

But his college days were not all spent in such serious pursuits. He is best remembered by his classmates for flying a Navy training plane upside-down past the third-floor level of a girls' dormitory, tumbling books off shelves and pictures off walls. His future wife, Gretchen Hansen, whom he did not know at the time, lived in the dormitory, and soon afterward she refused a date with "that nut."

After graduation in 1950, he went back to the family farm. Five years later he was elected to the Minnesota State Senate. In 1958, at the age of 35 years, he was elected to Congress.

Mr. Quile quickly became a key Republican spokesman in Congress on education, labor and antipoverty issues. He tried time and again to scuttle the Johnson Administration's antipoverty program and to allow states to use their Federal education money as they wished rather than for programs specified by the Federal Government.

On labor issues, he has tended to side with business interests against organized labor.

Despite these partisan views in his principal fields of interest, he is generally classified as a moderate. He has supported most civil rights legislation and he voted against continued construction of supersonic transport planes.

The liberal Americans for Democratic Action and the conservative Americans for Constitutional action, both of which rate Congressmen on the basis of their votes on key issues, put Mr. Quile somewhere in the middle of the political spectrum. The A.D.A. gave him a rating of 35 last year and the A.C.A. gave him a rating of 69, both on a scale of 100.

EARLY-RAISING HORSEMAN

Mr. Quile is an avid outdoorsman who enjoys hunting in the West. But these days he spends most of his free time at his home in Silver Spring, Md., where he owns four acres.

He normally rises at 5 A.M. to exercise the quarter horses he raises and trains, and often one or more of his five children join him. Mr. Quile says that riding is his favorite relaxation and that it gives him an opportunity to spend time with his children.

Given his background on a farm, his constituency (one of the handful of districts in

the country where more than 20 per cent of the people work on farms) and his enjoyment of horses and the outdoors, one might expect Mr. Quile to serve on the Agriculture Committee.

In fact, when he first went to Congress, he was put on that committee, but the next year he went onto Education and Labor.

"I can do more to strengthen the country and help my farmers on Education than * * *," he says.

TIME FOR A MORATORIUM

HON. DURWARD G. HALL

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, with the ogre of national health insurance haunting the Congress, I would like to take this opportunity to submit the thoughts on the subject of a fellow physician, personal friend, and publisher of the periodical Private Practice, Francis A. Davis, M.D.

Dr. Davis' remarks make enlightening reading, and I offer them for all who are interested in the important subject of national health insurance.

The article follows:

TIME FOR A MORATORIUM

(By Francis A. Davis, M.D.)

Recently I visited several countries with nationalized medical systems. Several things appeared common to each country—general unhappiness with the high taxes necessary to support the system; dislike for the impersonal care received from overworked physicians; overcrowded medical offices and hospitals, with long waiting periods for admission to hospitals; a general shortage of doctors.

In one country, a man told me that if he were very sick he would go to a private doctor, because the government doctor would probably ask "What is your trouble?" and write out a prescription, while the private doctor would examine him and find the cause of his illness.

When I asked several persons why they didn't support a return to private medical care, each said they would like to, but were afraid of the "risk factor" (inability to pay for extended medical care). None had considered the fact they could buy private insurance against this "risk factor" at only a small percentage of what nationalized medicine was costing them.

An individual visitor to a foreign country is limited in the information he can obtain, but a study team from the U.S. could get complete economic information and facts relating to the quality of medical care in each country. This information could then be given to the American public and the citizens could decide if they want to adopt a national health system here.

If you wanted to study typhoid fever or malaria you would go to an area where the disease is prevalent. The same thing holds true in the study of nationalized medicine—you can't study it in Washington, D.C., you must go to countries that have national medical schemes.

I am sure some will say nationalized medicine can be different in the U.S., but as doctors we know that the symptoms of typhoid fever are the same whether in London, Paris, Rome, Madrid or Lisbon. The only variation is in the stage of the disease. The symptoms of any national medical scheme are the same in all countries—the only variation is in the stage of the system when the study is made.

It will be a tragic mistake to take this nation into a nationalized medical program before making these studies. The American people deserve the best medical care available, and I personally believe that comparisons would show that private medicine delivers better care at lower cost.

The President and Congress should declare a three-year moratorium on all national health plans and send scientific-economic study teams to each country with nationalized medicine. The American people deserve this information.

CRYOGENIC PROGRAM TO DEVELOP INDUSTRY

HON. KEITH G. SEBELIUS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. SEBELIUS. Mr. Speaker, I think it is imperative for all citizens in our Nation to make every effort to become better informed regarding our Nation's growing energy crisis. In this regard, I have become especially interested in cryogenic research or what is popularly called the science of the supercold.

In last month's issue of Commerce Today magazine there appeared an article concerning cryogenics that I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues. In this regard, the fiscal year 1973 budget contains a request for \$1 million for the first year's program planning of an eventual \$40 million program to help the electrical industry find better and cheaper means of generating electricity. Part of the answer will come from this Government program to use seed money in industry to stimulate industrial investment in applying the science of supercold.

The specific point I would like to make is that we must view all of our known energy sources as part of an overall picture. The effort must be coordinated. I would like to point out that helium is the essential ingredient of this new science.

I feel that it is most ironic that while the Department of Commerce is using Federal moneys to develop a major new industry based on cryogenics and superconductors, the Department of the Interior has decided to stop conserving helium by terminating its purchase contracts in the helium conservation program. I would pose the question: Does the Department of Commerce's left hand know what the Department of the Interior's right hand is doing?

With the rapid advancement in technology our Nation has experienced in the past 20 years and considering the problems we face regarding future sources of energy, I do not think it is in the best interests of our Nation for a Federal agency to stop storing a valuable and needed resource without a full hearing; especially since another Federal agency has determined to develop a major new industry using this very resource.

The article from Commerce Today magazine follows:

CRYOGENIC PROGRAM TO DEVELOP INDUSTRY

A Federal program to develop competitive new industry through the application of supercold cryogenic technology as a superconductor is expected to be undertaken

under the leadership of the Commerce Department in the near future.

The President's FY73 budget contains a request for \$1 million for the first year's program planning and definition phase of an eventual \$40 million program to help the electrical industry find better and cheaper means of generating electricity. The National Bureau of Standards will manage the program for the Commerce Department.

A Cryoelectronics Section was established within the Cryogenics Division of the National Bureau of Standards at its Boulder, Colo., laboratories in 1969 representing the fruition of a half-century of fundamental explorations in this field at the Bureau of Standards.

Specifically, this program, in cooperation with industry, recognized research institutes, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Science Foundation, would prove the feasibility of making a multi-million watt electrical generator and motor system which takes advantage of superconductors.

GREATER EFFICIENCY

Such an electrical generator is expected to operate with greater efficiency than present generators. A one percent increase in efficiency would mean that 20 million tons of coal per year could be saved. It would also mean a \$4 million reduction in capital investment per generator.

Principal advantage, however, promises to be a marked reduction in weight and size which would permit the construction, assembly and practical operation of much larger capacity motors and generators than heretofore possible. Not only economies of scale would be achieved, perhaps a 15 to 20 percent reduction in the cost per kilowatt capacity, but also economies in use of materials.

Intent of the government's program would be to use Federal seed money in industry to stimulate industrial investment in applying this relatively new advanced technology in the well-established electric industry. Commerce Secretary Peterson, in his FY 1973 budget request to the Congress, supports a National Bureau of Standard proposal to promote and catalyze an industrial program for development of the next generation of multi-megawatt electric generators and motors.

A task force is to be formed by Commerce of representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Departments of Defense, Transportation and Interior to coordinate the planning action. Similar steps are planned among the industrial, university and professional communities to assure an effective approach on a national scale.

The phenomenon of superconductivity is described by Bascom W. Birmingham, Deputy Director of the Institute for Basic Standards of Commerce's National Bureau of Standards, "as the absence of electrical resistance in certain materials that are maintained below a characteristic temperature, electrical current, and magnetic field."

Cryogenics has long been under experimental development. But in recent years, industry throughout the world has been paying more attention to its possibilities. General Electric and Westinghouse have been two industrial leaders in this country experimenting with cryogenics as a means of employing its superconductivity characteristics in electric power generation.

Studies conducted at General Electric Research and Development Center at Schenectady, N.Y., indicate that electric utilities could realize a savings of several million dollars a year with the development of superconductive generators, transformers and transmission lines, while, at the same time, providing the expanding urban centers of the nation with all the electrical power needed.

A three-year, \$1.05 million General Electric research project financed by the Edison

Electric Institute, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the American Public Power Association, under the operation of the Electric Research Council, has been investigating the technical and economic feasibility of cryogenic underground cable.

Westinghouse Research Laboratories at Pittsburgh has built and is presently testing the world's largest superconducting turbo-generator which operates at -452 degrees F. Tests have been run to 5 million-volt-amperes (MVA) at 3,600 RPM. The company expects that this type of generator will be the answer for central city generators to meet the heavy electrical demands of the future.

Such utilization of cryogenics could:

Contribute toward solving the national energy crisis.

Develop radically new equipment and new products for export.

Stimulate industrial growth and perhaps whole new industries.

Utilize existing U.S. expertise and maintain technical leadership.

Employ highly trained technical personnel.

Through its atomic energy and space program, this country leads the world in the basic scientific research that underlies cryogenic technology and in feasibility studies of various technological applications. In the development of actual prototype hardware, however, the U.S. faces the danger of being outdistanced by its principal economic competitors. The Japanese government is totally funding a three million watt generator for the electrolysis of copper. The British government has already built a 3,250 HP motor. The French government is providing two-thirds of the support for various superconducting motors and transmission lines. The German government is providing 50 percent of the support of a program to build a superconducting transmission line.

Total U.S. government effort for superconductivity this year is estimated at about \$10 million, almost none of which is directed toward commercial applications.

LARGE BLOCKS

A Brookhaven National Laboratory study recently completed for the National Science Foundation on problems to be solved in applying the phenomenon of superconductivity to the design of systems for moving very large blocks of electrical power underground, foresees an indication of the growth in demand for electric power in the next two decades requiring underground transmission circuits to rise from the present average level of several hundred megawatts to about 2,000 MW. If interties between regional networks, for example, between TVA and the adjacent American Electric Power System, are placed underground, then capacities of more than 7,000 MW will be needed before the end of the century. By comparison, the present load of New York City is 10,000 MW.

While capable of carrying large amounts of power, superconducting cables cannot compete economically at lower power levels because of the fixed cost of refrigerators and dewars. At levels that are about the ceiling for conventional technologies, the costs become comparable. As this power level rises, the cost of each megawatt transmitted per mile drops dramatically. If superconducting cables become fairly common, a whole new industry will have to be established to produce the miles of vacuum-insulated containers to carry the cable.

Costs of such cable are considerably higher than overhead power lines of comparable power capability located in the open countryside. Near urban areas, however, the rapidly rising cost of right-of-way greatly reduces the differential. Thus, it is expected that superconducting cables will be used first in the large urban and metropolitan areas where the nation's energy crisis is most severe.

Environmental pressures against the use of overhead lines near well-traveled highways

and in areas of scenic beauty are rising. Conventional cables have technical limitations of 10 to 30-mile links underground, thus making them incapable of supplanting the vast networks of existing overhead lines, even if the money were available. Superconducting cables could go a long way toward removing this barrier.

THE WISDOM OF JIM FARLEY

REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES J. DELANEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, in a world that many find too full of chaos and uncertainty, it often is refreshing and helpful to take a moment to seek counsel from the few men of wisdom who are yet among us.

Such a man is the Honorable James A. Farley, distinguished former Postmaster General, legendary former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and presently chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp.

Some of the guiding principles of this exceptional man, who is at ease among laborers, industrialists, kings, premiers, and popes, were recently set forth by Mr. John McCarthy in an article in Our Sunday Visitor. Under leave to extend my remarks, I would like to share the article, which follows, with my colleagues:

JIM FARLEY: PRESCRIPTION FOR LIVING

"I'm not anti-anybody or anti-anything," says James Aloysius Farley, former Postmaster General in the Cabinet of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Jim, as National Chairman of the Democratic Party, twice helped Roosevelt to be elected President by record landslide votes some 40 years ago.

Now 84, hale and hearty, Jim Farley, 6 feet, 2½ inches ramrod tall and stylishly tailored, is active in business and looked very much the hard-working top executive when we recently chatted with him in his New York office. Long retired from politics, he has served for decades as the Chairman of the Board of the Coca-Cola Export Corporation, a multi-million dollar worldwide firm.

Retirement at 65 is mandatory at Coca-Cola, as with most U.S. corporations, and it takes action by the Board of Directors annually to make an exception. Every year, thus far, the Board has voted that Farley stay on the job. That's fine with the jaunty Jim who abhors retirement and believes a man should work as long as he's healthy and worth his salt.

"Despite that our country as a whole is better educated," continued Farley, "this racial and ethnic discrimination, instead of subsiding, continues, and it pains me. I simply cannot understand why people are anti-black, anti-Semitic and anti the various nationalities which make up and made America. I have been never anti-anybody or anti-anything because, as a boy, I was taught at home that everyone in the United States was equal and entitled to the same rights."

"My grandparents were Irish Catholic immigrants from County Meath who settled in the small town of Stony Point, New York. The first vow they took when they landed here was to seal the book on their past Irish sufferings, the anti-Catholicism of Orange-men, the persecution of the British landlords

et al and start a new life entirely in America. Grandpa and Grandma drilled into me that everyone in this country was equal and for me to bury any petty prejudices I might have about Protestants, Jews, Englishmen, Poles, Germans, Italians or (with a smile and a wink) even Republicans, and to treat them all as friends, neighbors and fellow citizens.

SAGE ADVICE

"Maybe today, that might sound corny but it was very sage advice. Then you listened to older folks and followed what they had to say. Now with some of the youngsters today, anybody over 30 is walking around to save his burial fees. Who wants to listen to their old-hat stuff?"

"In Stony Point, then there were 80 percent Protestants and 75 percent Republicans, yet in 1911, I was elected Town Clerk, though I was an Irish Catholic and a democrat. I never forgot that vote of confidence. It gave me a grand start in politics.

"I am always puzzled somewhat when even today, I find friends of mine, third generation Irish Catholics, most of whom have never been to Ireland or England either, who are every bit as anti-British as their immigrant grandparents. That I can't understand—this holding of ancient grudges and prejudices down through three generations. I like the British people. Always have and get along with them fine."

As a confirmation of his statement, Jim Farley pointed to an autographed photo of Prime Minister Winston Churchill with whom he was on friendly terms. In his office are many mementoes of the past—autographed pictures of seven U.S. Presidents Farley has known, and signed photographs from Pope Pius XII, Pope John XXIII, Pope Paul VI and Cardinal Spellman who recommended him for Papal Knighthood. Jim Farley has had a half dozen audiences with Pope Paul, three or four with Pope John and countless talks with Pope Pius. Once in Rome, Jim even had a formal meeting with Mussolini.

In his capacity as head of Coca-Cola Export Corp., Jim Farley has to travel the world continually, attending sales conferences, official dinners and lunches. Last year alone, Farley attended 130 dinners, 105 lunches and travelled some 26,000 miles to 18 different countries. In his circles around the globe, Jim Farley has met nobodies and nabobs of every conceivable order, even the late ex-King of England; Victor Emanuel Umberto, former King of Italy and the late Premier of Portugal, Salazar.

WHO IMPRESSED MOST?

Replying to our question about who, of the thousands and thousands of the people whom he has met had impressed him most, Farley instantly answered: "Pope Pius XII." "Of all the persons I have met in some degree of intimacy," said Farley, "the greatest was His Holiness, Pope Pius XII. Simple dignity, breadth of intellect, devout humility made him a beacon of light in a sorely troubled world."

Then smiling as if in fond reminiscence, Farley suddenly asked, "Did you know that Pope Pius was a pretty good political forecaster?" Then Jim went on to explain that long before he or anybody had the idea, the Pope told Farley that he thought Roosevelt would run for a third term as President. And FDR did, eventually, which caused the famous break between the President and Farley who did not believe in a third presidential term. Congress apparently agreed with Jim for it has since passed a law limiting the Presidents to two terms.

Incidentally, Jim Farley personally won national acceptance as a foremost political forecaster himself in 1936. Days before the Presidential election was held, Farley predicted that Roosevelt would carry 46 of the then 48 States with the exceptions of Maine and Vermont. And that was the exact result

the day after the November Presidential election of 1936. Chairman Farley had reached the advance prediction by phoning each of the States' Democratic Chairmen and matching their firsthand reports with his own personal survey of the 1936 pre-election political situation.

TOLD TO WORK HARD

Farley's father was a brick manufacturer, the old-fashioned head of an old-fashioned family. One morning, he was hitching up the horse to go to the funeral of a neighbor's daughter and the horse kicked him. He died that night.

"My mother called her children together after the funeral," relates Jim, "and told us we'd all have to think of each other and to work hard. Well, of course, work means performing services for other people and I found early that I like people so much that it wasn't really work, in the ordinary sense, to be engaged in useful functions. It wasn't work for me. To use that old-fashioned term, we were gainfully occupied. My mother, a good and wise woman, emphasized the 'occupation' on the ground that the 'gain' would take care of itself.

"Too, my mother asked us never to drink or smoke, and I never have. But primarily, that's out of respect for my mother's love for us, and not the other way around." Then Farley thoughtfully added, "I just wouldn't do anything which would hurt her—then or now."

Though Jim Farley attends hundreds of dinners and lunches annually where spirits flow, he has never touched a drop. "Vanilla ice cream is my only weakness," Jim admits, "but my mother never warned me against it and I'm glad."

In his long political and business careers, James A. Farley has a reputation of always being straightforward both in his words and deeds. There's never even a breath of scandal in his record. His word is always accepted and relied upon by all who have known him. Again, Farley gives his mother full credit for this.

"I always tell the truth when asked a question," volunteered Farley, "and the reason is very simple. As a kid, I had a bad memory. Mother quickly spotted this and pointed out to me that unless I told the truth to people, I wouldn't be able to remember what I told them. Therefore, I would lose a lot of sleep at night trying to remember what I said to them instead of the truth."

In these permissive days when many children regard their dads as dopes and mothers uncommunicative, listening to James A. Farley telling about his early promises to his mother and how he kept heeding her common sense advice is rather refreshing. With Jim, it's no put-on gimmick, but a sincere Christian philosophy of living. It's his credo and Jim not only believes it, but practices it.

Since his wife's death in 1955 (she's Bess, God bless her, to Jim), Farley lives alone in the Waldorf Towers, New York, and walks briskly daily to his office which is several blocks away. He is in his office around 9 a.m. and works till 5:30 p.m. On a Saturday, he will occasionally go in and catch up with his mail. Jim's three children telephone nearly every day and his four grandchildren in college call "collect" on Sunday after he returns from the 9 a.m. Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. At the 9 a.m. Mass, Jim acts as an usher and takes up the collection. However, he complains that at St. Patrick's he rarely sees any of his parish friends because the congregation is mostly from out of town.

KEEP IN TOUCH

Farley firmly believes that families should keep in touch, answer letters and write thank-you notes for favors done or presents received. With his own grandchildren, he gets their parents to see to it they answer their mail and write their own thank-you letters.

A faithful respondent to his own mail, Farley laments the small percentage who ever answer personal letters received even when a service is rendered. He cited the case of a graduate student who sent him a long list of questions about Roosevelt. Even though it took several hours to do so, Farley answered them in detail and sent the replies pronto to the graduate student who showed his gratitude by never even acknowledging that he received them.

All of Farley's letters are signed in green ink. However, Jim never was aware that green ink faded in sunlight. Hence, once after signing in green ink some 10,000 Postmaster Commissions, he had to recall them and retrace his signature in black ink on each one.

"An important point in what I like to describe as a buoyant philosophy on living," comments Jim Farley, "is loyalty. If you don't have loyalty, you don't have anything. You owe loyalty to your Church, your country, then to your family, your business and your political party. Loyalty and truth are the most valuable attributes you can possess and you're not entitled to any credit for them."

ALWAYS HONEST

No one has ever accused Jim Farley of taking a dollar or telling a lie. Even after his famous break with Roosevelt over the third-term issue, Farley, though he resigned as National Chairman of the Democratic Party, remained loyal and continued to serve as the Party's New York State Chairman, and worked hard for FDR's re-election to a third term. On the Saturday preceding the election, Farley wired 11,000 Democratic committeemen in New York State urging them to support Roosevelt. This demonstration of loyalty was printed on the front page of most of the nation's Sunday newspapers and was most helpful in the Roosevelt victory. Too, Farley brought New York State into the Roosevelt Democratic winning column that year.

Farley is a living example of Mark Twain's admonition that schooling should not be permitted to interfere with a man's education. He graduated from the local high school but they forgot to deliver his diploma. Accordingly, he is the only man in American history who received his diploma 60 years late when a new high school was named after him. Interestingly, Jim has been given a flock of honorary degrees from a long list of colleges and universities.

"Actually, my education did not end with high school," mused Farley, "it began when I went to night school at Packard Commercial School and became a bookkeeper. It was there that I learned that the hearts of people do not show up on balance sheets. You have to go out and meet people and you'll invariably find them friendly and helpful. I always did."

IN MEMORY OF DR. SAMUEL Z. WESTERFIELD, TEACHER, DIPLOMAT, AND FRIEND

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of my remarks is to reflect on the death of Dr. Samuel Z. Westerfield, U.S. Ambassador to Liberia. He was committed to his family and his country. At the time of his death he had strengthened immeasurably the friendship between Liberia and the United States.

Dr. Westerfield was one of this Nation's great economists. He had received

a Ph.D. from Harvard University and had been a dean of the School of Business Administration at Lincoln University. He had also taught at Harvard, Lincoln University, and Atlanta University.

His career as a diplomat began with his service as a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economics and Planning in the Bureau of African Affairs in the Department of State, in 1964. His expertise on the affairs of the African continent led to his appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Liberia in September of 1969.

He had long been an expert on the economics of underdeveloped areas having served as Deputy Director of the Office of International Affairs in the Department of the Treasury in the early 1960's, devoting most of his time to the economics of underdeveloped areas of Latin American and Africa.

Dr. Westerfield's long and distinguished career in the academic world and in the Federal Government speaks for itself. It was a highly productive career and it was one of which we all should have been able to look forward to seeing even greater successes in the fruitful years that should have been Dr. Westerfield's.

What I admired most of all about Dr. Westerfield was his strong character which was the basis of not only his career but the life he provided for his family. His wife, the former Helene Bryant of Birmingham, Ala.; his son, Samuel, a third-year medical student; his daughter, Sheila, a linguist in the third year of her studies at American University; his sister, Mrs. Anne Westerfield Pitts, a distinguished educator, and his aunts and their families, all grieve at his loss. No one can replace their loss, although the memory of his love for them will warm all of their days.

We who worked with Dr. Westerfield, know that like many great men he left behind countless persons trained by him to carry out his work in the future. He was beyond being a diplomat, a great teacher. He started his career as a teacher. What he taught lives on in the work of his students and colleagues. No man can leave a more impressive monument. I will miss him as a friend.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I extend to his family our sympathy and the grief we share with those who knew him so well.

MEMORIAL SERVICES, METROPOLITAN AME CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D.C., JULY 25, 1972

Samuel Z. Westerfield, Jr. was born in Chicago, Illinois and received his early education here in Washington, D.C. He was graduated from Shaw Junior High School, Dunbar Senior School and Howard University, Magna Cum Laude. In these early years and throughout his short but highly productive life, he was a scholar in the truest sense—one for whom living was learning. Mr. Westerfield received the M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees from Harvard University. He made his own contribution to the academic universe as Assistant Professor of Economics at Lincoln University, Dean of the School of Business Administration and Professor of Economics at Atlanta University, and Visiting Professor in the Graduate School of Business Administration at his alma mater, Harvard University.

During these years, Dr. Westerfield devoted his time and energies not only to the discharge of his professional duties but also—and perhaps, even more importantly—to his students—counseling them, encouraging them, inspiring them and urging them on to develop their greatest potential. He was untiring in his efforts to impart to them the values of intellectual curiosity, integrity and a zest for learning.

In 1961, Dr. Westerfield became Associate Director of the Debt Analysis Staff in the Treasury Department. Soon, thereafter, he became Deputy Director in the Office of International Affairs. His area of concentration was the economics of underdeveloped areas, with particular reference to Latin America and Africa.

Dr. Westerfield's Government service also included positions as Economist with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Industrial Economics Branch of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

An extensive and in-depth knowledge of economics, together with a deep concern for people exemplified Samuel Westerfield, the man. His family, friends and associates, therefore, rejoiced in the rare and perfect choice, when, in 1963, he was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. This marked, as they knew it would, the beginning of a new thrust in his career.

In 1964 he was appointed Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economics and Planning in the Bureau of African Affairs. During this period, Samuel Westerfield, Jr. gained a vast yet intimate knowledge of Africa and its peoples. One had only to talk briefly with Dr. Westerfield to discern his unassuming manner, his sensitivity and understanding of people. These qualities coupled with his brilliant scholarship and a zest for a full and productive life, were attributes which those who knew him well will always remember. Such men are rare; such men are truly diplomats. Thus, it was on September 17, 1969, Dr. Samuel Z. Westerfield, Jr. was sworn in as United States Ambassador to the Republic of Liberia, a position in which he further nurtured the strong bond of friendship and respect he had worked to build between the United States and the continent of Africa.

Ambassador Westerfield died at his home in Monrovia, Liberia on July 19, commitment to his family and to his country. He was a devoted son, brother, husband and father.

Ambassador Westerfield died at his home in Monrovia, Liberia on July 19, 1972. He is survived by a loving and devoted wife, the former Helene Bryant of Birmingham, Alabama, a son, Samuel III, third year medical student at Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, a daughter, Sheila Helene who is a third year student in the Department of Modern Languages at American University, Washington, D.C. In addition, Ambassador Westerfield leaves a loving sister, Mrs. Anne Westerfield Pitts, Executive Director of the Title I Program, D.C. Public Schools, three aunts, Miss Catherine Waddleton, Mrs. Mildred Thompson and Mrs. Alice Nee, a stepsister, Mrs. Ethel Valentine Smith and a cousin, Mrs. Catherine Thompson Mackey and their children.

[From the Washington Post, July 21, 1972]

U.S. ENVOY SAMUEL WESTERFIELD DIES

(By Jean R. Halley)

Samuel Z. Westerfield Jr., U.S. Ambassador to Liberia, died Tuesday at his home in Monrovia after suffering a heart attack. He was 52.

An economist and former high-ranking State Department official, he was named to

his diplomatic post by President Nixon in September, 1969.

"We are deeply grieved by the untimely death of Ambassador Samuel Z. Westerfield at his post in Monrovia. We extend our heartfelt condolences to Mrs. Westerfield and the family. Ambassador Westerfield, who had given substantially of himself in service to his country, was a dedicated Foreign Service officer and public servant widely respected in both the United States and Africa," Secretary of State William Rogers said in a statement issued at the State Department.

Mr. Westerfield, who was born in Chicago, received his bachelor's degree from Howard University and a master's degree and his doctorate at Harvard University.

An assistant professor of economics at Lincoln University from 1947 to 1950, he then became dean of the school of business administration and professor of economics at Atlanta University. He served in those capacities until 1961 when he joined the federal government as associate director of the debt analysis staff at the Treasury Department.

Mr. Westerfield later was deputy director of Treasury's office of international affairs, concentrating on the economics of underdeveloped areas, particularly in Latin America and Africa. During that period, he was a member of the U.S. delegation to the International Affairs—Economic and Social Council of the United Nations conference in Mexico City in 1962.

He joined the State Department in 1963 as deputy assistant secretary in the Bureau of Economic Affairs.

A year later, he was assigned to the newly created post of deputy assistant secretary in the State Department's Bureau of African Affairs. At the time, the department said the appointment "reflects our intensified interest in African economic affairs."

Mr. Westerfield had served as a U.S. representative to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in 1963. He also had been on the board of examiners for the Foreign Service.

He is survived by his wife, the former Helene Bryant; a son, Samuel; a daughter, Sheila, and a sister, Anne Pitts.

235/236 HOUSING PROGRAMS

HON. JOHN H. ROUSSELOT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, we are presently debating in the full Banking and Currency Committee a proposed piece of legislation to recodify all of the existing Federal legislation relating to housing, mass transportation, water and sewer systems, and other community development activities. It is a massive piece of legislation.

Unfortunately, we have had many experimental programs in the field of subsidized housing; and, although the intent is very good—and the hope that springs eternal to place people in their own private homes is an underlying plank of this legislation—the results have been far from satisfactory. It seems improper to me that, as a committee, we have not better heeded the vast number of letters and general inquiries that have arisen as a result of what has become known as the 235/236 housing programs.

In committee, several of us have plead-

ed with our fellow members to go home to their district and look in to the 235/236 housing programs that may already be existing because they have clearly created some inequities that we are not, in my opinion, properly considering in the housing bill that is now before the Banking and Currency Committee.

In the spirit of trying to encourage both my colleagues in the Banking and Currency Committee and the other Members of this House to more responsibly look into the actual results of the 235/236 subsidized housing programs, I have been granted the privilege by my colleague, Congressman GLENN DAVIS of Wisconsin, to include in the RECORD a letter which was sent to him from Mr. Myron O. Everson of Milwaukee, Wis., which illustrates but one inequity that has occurred by this type program. I ask that my colleagues now consider the ramifications that are suggested in this letter from Mr. Everson:

MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
August 1, 1972.

Congressman GLENN R. DAVIS,
Waukesha, Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR: I wish to express my appreciation for your successful efforts in eliminating the inequity by which 235 home owners were permitted to deduct, from their income tax, amounts of interest paid by the Federal Government.

It is my belief that the 235 Program is in need of further investigation. As an example, two of the personnel working in my office (Federal Employees) have purchased a new home. The following breakdown shows what I feel is an inequity.

MAN NO. 1—CONVENTIONAL LOAN

Annual Income: \$10,242.
No. of Children: 1.
Down Payment: \$7,000.
No. Years Mortgage: 25.
Cost of Home: \$19,000.
Monthly Payment: \$170.00.

MA—NO. 2—235 LOAN

Annual Income: \$10,766.
No. of Children: 4.
Down Payment: \$200.00.
No. Years Mortgage: 30.
Cost of Home: \$24,000 Approx.
Monthly Payment: \$127.000 Approx.

I would like to add that the man with the 235 home was a previous home owner who sold his home and purchased a 235 for the sole purpose of receiving Government assistance. Upon the sale of his previous property he used the equity to purchase a second car for the family, pay bills, etc., and make the minimum down payment on his 235.

I believe further elaboration is not necessary as I'm sure you can readily see the injustice in this type of program.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. MYRON O. EVERSON.

I urge my colleagues to not only review the obvious problems created by this particular case, but also to go home to their own districts and search very diligently for answers to some of the substantial problems that we, as a Congress, have created by instituting such programs without providing for better protection to homeowners, renters and, equally important, the taxpayers who subsidize this effort.

Now is the time for our Banking and Currency Committee, and the entire Congress, to consider how we might revamp this legislation so that this type of problem is not enlarged and magnified.

CXVIII—1756—Part 21

A UNIQUE ANNIVERSARY

HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, August 8, marked the 20th anniversary of the execution by the Soviet Government of 24 outstanding representatives of Russia's Jewish community, butchered in the basement of Moscow's Lubianka Prison by Stalin's assassins, and victims of that dictator's warped hatred of the Jewish people.

These people deserved a far different fate. In 1942, as Hitler's legions swept ever deeper into the heartland of Russia, Stalin knew that he had to call upon every possible ally in order to gain their allegiance and daily support. Swallowing his pride and past policies, he commenced a calculated wooing of previously persecuted and reviled minorities, who had previously clung to their uniqueness as groups, defying Stalin's assimilation efforts. As a result, all across beleaguered Russia, Stalin's people began offering them enticements to reassert their national and ethnic identity in the name of defense of Mother Russia against the invader.

In order to do this, of course, these people had to make common cause with the only regime governing the country and fighting Hitler; the hated Stalin dictatorship. Many succumbed to the blandishments and inducements, subordinating their hatred of Stalin and his methods in the name of opposing Hitler. Needless to say, in light of the virulent anti-Semitism of the Nazis, the Jews of Russia responded, and valiantly.

The people executed in 1952 in that notorious prison were all members and leaders of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, which had done yeoman work in that desperate struggle against the invaders.

Most of these people were intellectuals, poets, and writers with notable records of accomplishment behind them. Today we commemorate that 20th anniversary, and I am proud to be a cosponsor of this commemoration. Such sad anniversaries serve a very useful purpose; that of reminding us of what has been done to these people.

In light of what is transpiring today in regard to the Jews of the Soviet Union, it is all the more fitting. While Stalin is dead and unmourned, his policies live on in the hearts and daily lives of the people of the Soviet Union.

Anti-Semitism is an old Russian art, which flourished under the czars. Let us recall at this time that for centuries, the Russians under the Romanoffs practiced the crudest and most violent anti-Semitism. Not for nothing did young and old Jews alike flee Russia for a better world. And when the Soviets took over, they continued the tradition, finding it useful for their own purposes.

Today, anti-Semitism still pervades Soviet society, dripping and permeating every level of Russian life. Only Jews have their religious identification

stamped on all their official papers in Russia today. Only Jews are not allowed to retain a cultural identity through a variety of institutions made available to almost every other identifiable ethnic group in that country. Even the Volga Germans, who were deported to farther areas of Russia in World War II because of suspicion of disloyalty, are able today to publish, study, and engage in other activities in line with their heritage. Yet the doors are still shut in the faces of the Jews.

So it is an ongoing wonder to note that in spite of the calculated effort of the regime to stifle Jewishness and everything that goes with it, the Jews of Russia continue to successfully insist on their rights to assert their ethnic and religious identity. They have done this in the face of the overwhelming forces of oppression only such a monolithic state as the Soviet Union can bring to bear upon their efforts. And they are succeeding.

There are some lights that the strongest breath of oppression cannot blow out. This is one of the most enduring throughout the history of the world. It is an inspiring example to those of us in other lands who admire such courage in the face of the awesome, overbearing force.

For that reason, it is altogether fitting for us to commemorate these victims of another struggle against the enemies of all mankind. The Jews face in every age some force of destruction, focused against them because they are there in the form of an eternal scapegoat. It is almost as if they have focused upon them in each age the darker forces and elements of man's nature. When will other people ever leave these poor people alone?

ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

HON. NEAL SMITH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, with the celebration this year of their golden anniversary by the Order of Ahepa, I feel that it is appropriate that special attention be drawn to this organization and the outstanding contributions it has made in the course of its existence. Not only has it served as a source of inspiration to its own members, but countless thousands have benefited from the many varied services rendered by the Order of Ahepa to those in need.

The Order of Ahepa must also be commended for its strong support and encouragement of academic programs both in this country and abroad. In addition to this, numerous memorials and countless philanthropic causes, including hospitals, medical research centers, orphans and victims of natural disasters, have been aided greatly by the support members of this order have so generously provided.

In view of the fine record which this organization has accomplished, I would like

to take this opportunity to extend my sincere congratulations to the members of the Order of Ahepa and wish them well as they continue in their programs of service to human needs and betterment.

RADIO STATION WELI TAKES INITIATIVE IN CAMPAIGN SCHEDULING

HON. JOHN S. MONAGAN

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, we are familiar with the problems surrounding the financing of political campaigns. Because of ever-increasing campaign costs and the difficulties of raising campaign money, personal wealth has regrettably become a prime qualification for holding public office in many areas of the country.

The main factor in the development of this situation has of course been the substantial cost of mass media advertising. The 60-second spot, and the skyrocketing media campaign budget have become necessities in American politics. For those candidates who can afford to take advantage of the benefits of mass media, the dividends in terms of voter recognition can be considerable. For those who cannot afford it, communication with the voters can be an uphill struggle.

It was to minimize the unfair advantages of wealth that Congress passed the Federal Elections Campaign Act of 1971. This legislation requires strict financial reporting and limits the amount of money which can be spent on these types of advertising.

It was the hope of Congress that the media themselves would give equal access to the airwaves by providing free time to all candidates, not only for the Presidency, but for congressional races. Such public service programming would help neutralize the political effects of money, and would guarantee that all candidates could communicate with the public on an equal basis.

I am pleased to report that radio station WELI in New Haven, Conn., has taken just such an initiative, and is offering free air time to all candidates within its listening area. In accordance with the legal requirements of FCC regulations and with the 1971 Campaign Reform Act, WELI has established a schedule of 15 90-second announcements for congressional candidates. WELI's actions represent a significant step forward in public service broadcasting and in the improvement of our political campaigns. I am pleased to accept their offer and I ask all Members to join me in commending station WELI for its initiative and its concern for the integrity of the political process.

MEAT PRICES—STILL RISING

HON. CHARLES A. VANIK

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, the economic news of the past 2 months has shown in statistics what every shopper knows—the price of food is still rising.

Retail food prices jumped by 0.9 percent in June, mostly in the area of meat, vegetables, and fruits. It has just been announced that July wholesale prices in

all categories rose at an annual rate of 8.4 percent—the sharpest increase since August 1971.

A rise in livestock prices and sharp increases in poultry, eggs, and fresh vegetable prices caused July's food sector's prices to increase at a seasonally adjusted 1.8-percent rate—or an annual rate of 21.6 percent. Food and farm prices were 7.2-percent higher in July than they were when phase I started last August.

Specific cases of food price increases have been carefully documented by a volunteer citizens group in my congressional district, the 22d District Community Committee on Consumer Prices. At the present time, several committee members are conducting a study of meat prices as advertised in Cleveland area newspapers. These advertised prices are, of course, low prices on sale items which the stores involved feel will encourage consumers to shop in their stores.

In other words, the meat prices in these advertisements are lower than average and, in some cases, are undoubtedly "loss leader" items. Nevertheless, a study of these ads shows a generally steady climb in meat prices during the summer months.

Of the 116 items listed, 44, or 36 percent went steadily up in price. Four, or 3.4 percent went steadily down in price from week to week. Four, or 3.4 percent went down and then up in price, while the other 64 items—55.2 percent of the sample—remained stable in price.

Of the 44 items which increased in price in the Cleveland area, 41 increased in price by more than 2.5 percent. Sixteen, or 36 percent increased by more than 10 percent, and two items increased by more than 30 percent. Following is a table which lists some of the more dramatic increases:

RECENT TRENDS IN CLEVELAND MEAT PRICES, JUNE 17-JULY 15, 1972

Meat item	Price by week and percentage change					Meat item	Price by week and percentage change				
	June 17-24	June 25-July 3	July 4-8	Amount	Percent		June 17-24	June 25-July 3	July 4-8	Amount	Percent
Boneless Spencer roast		\$1.09		\$1.29	+18.5	Hamburger—extra lean (10-15 percent fat content)	\$.96	\$.96	\$.98	\$1.04	+8.3
Square cut chuck roast	\$0.68	.68	\$0.78	.78	+14.7	Heritage House sliced bacon, Vacpac	.69	.79	.79	.79	+14.4
Boneless chuck roast	.94			1.08	+14.9	Pork steaks, family pack	.69			.79	+14.4
Round bone family steak	.98	1.04	.99	1.08	+10.2	Quarter loin sliced pork chops	.76		.88	.88	+15.0
Rib steaks, family pack		1.09	1.19	1.29	+18.2	Whole chicken legs		.35	.49	.55	+57.1
Chuck steak		.88		.98	+11.4	Chicken thighs		.45	.55	.59	+31.1
Medium spare ribs	.69	.69		.79	+14.3	Split chicken broilers with backs	.24	.26	.26	.28	+16.6

REPEAL MEAT IMPORT QUOTA LAW

One way in which meat prices can be stabilized is to permit additional supplies of lean, processing meat—the type used in hamburgers, sausages, and TV dinners—to enter the country. For the past 8 years, the importation of this type of meat has been restricted by the Meat Import Quota Act of 1964.

On March 13 of this year, I introduced legislation to repeal this anticonsumer legislation. Since then, some 50 other Members of the House have cosponsored this legislation.

Repeal of the meat quota law would permit these cheaper cuts of meat—which American cattlemen simply cannot

supply—to enter the American market and stabilize the price of these cuts of meat—the type of meat which low-income families and large families are particularly dependent upon.

Recognizing that the meat quota law was severely damaging the possible success of the economic stabilization policy, the President, using authority contained in the law, suspended the quotas and restrictions on June 26. But he suspended them only for the period July 1 through December 31, 1972. The suspension had some success. Following are the meat price quotas from the Chicago Market as prepared by the National Provisioner Daily Market Service:

	[In cents]	
	June 16	Aug. 3
Australian-New Zealand frozen imported meats (per pound) (f.o.b. port of entry (30 days)):		
Cow meat 90 percent Vis. In.	70	67.5
Bull meat 90 percent In.	72.25	70.5
Shank meat	72.25	70.5
Bnts. mutton 90 percent In.	44.5-45	43.5

As one can see, the prospect of increased shipment of Australian and New Zealand meat caused a reduction in price in their meat categories.

But, Mr. Speaker, a 6-month suspension of the quotas is totally incapable of

meeting either our immediate or long-range food needs.

We simply cannot expect a 6-month suspension of the meat quotas to significantly alter the meat shipping plans of exporting nations. How can we expect these foreign cattlemen to change their marketing patterns, to break contracts with other markets, to hire extra shipping, and to alter beef herds and sheep flocks—all for a 6-month period. Our cattlemen would not do this; why should we expect others to do it?

Some of the cattle raisers have contended that the import of foreign meats destroys their market. They have stated that up to 40 percent of imported meat comes into the country in the form of steaks, roasts, and other choice cuts—the same type of meat that American growers specialize in.

This is simply not true. Foreign, imported meat is generally range-fed meat. It is generally tougher and leaner than American beef and generally used for different purposes.

The fact that foreign meat is not competitive with the high-priced, fancy grades of American meat is supported by a study just released by the U.S. Tariff Commission. The Commission conducted a sample survey over a 2-year period which showed that over 90 percent of imported fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal are used to manufacture prepared foods such as hamburger, sausage, canned meat, TV dinners, and other products. These products are, of course, the ones which those with lower incomes and large families rely most heavily upon. These are the products which the American producers cannot supply in adequate quantities. Thus import restrictions on these items are particularly burdensome to those who can least afford it. The findings of the Tariff Commission are summarized in the following two tables:

FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN BEEF AND VEAL: U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY USES, 1969-70

Item	Quantity (million pounds)	Percentage distribution	Percentage sampling variability ¹
Total.....	2,161	100	
Manufacturing beef and veal.....	1,990	92	1.5
Table beef and veal.....	171	8	1.5

¹ Estimated sampling variability. The chances are about 2 in 3 that the differences between the sample-study estimates and the results that would have been obtained from a study of all the processors would be less than the percentages shown. The chances are about 19 in 20 that the differences are less than twice those shown.

² Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce

IMPORTED FRESH, CHILLED, OR FROZEN BEEF AND VEAL USED FOR MANUFACTURING, TOTAL AND BY TYPE OF PRODUCT, 1969-70

Item	Quantity (million pounds)	Percentage distribution	Percentage sampling variability ¹
Total manufacturing beef and veal.....	1,990	100	1.5
Hamburger and chopped beef and veal.....	959	48	4.3

Item	Quantity (million pounds)	Percentage distribution	Percentage sampling variability ¹
Sausage and other food products containing beef and veal.....	848	43	3.8
Smoked, dried, cooked, or cured beef and veal.....	183	9	1.5

¹ Estimated sampling variability. The chances are about 2 in 3 that the differences between the sample-study estimates and the results that would have been obtained from a study of all the processors would be less than the percentages shown. The chances are about 19 in 20 that the differences are less than twice those shown.

Note: As shown in the tabulation above, the survey indicates that nearly half of the imported beef and veal utilized for manufacturing purposes during the 2-year period was used for hamburger and chopped beef and veal. Most of the remainder was used to make sausage and other food products containing varying amounts of beef and veal such as TV dinners, stews, and luncheon meats.

This Tariff Commission data is further proof that imported meats are primarily used for low-grade, processed meats—and that restrictions on these imports hurt the low-income families and large-sized families the most.

The Meat Import Quota Act of 1964 must be permanently repealed.

HANK WILLIAMS, JR.

HON. RICHARD H. FULTON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, a young American artist, Hank Williams, Jr. who combines a great musical talent with a natural ability as an ambassador of good will, has come to my attention.

Music has long been considered to be a universal language. Through the artistry of his music, Hank Williams, Jr. has helped brighten the image of America, both at home and abroad.

By coincidence, this young man's father, Hank Williams, Sr. also made great contributions to the music world in the decades of the 1940's and 1950's.

Hank Williams, Jr. is more than just a performer though he is a recording star and singer who has starred on concert stages throughout the world—as well as in television and motion pictures—he is also a young man who has reached out to the very grassroots of our country through the medium of his country and western music artistry.

Only 22 years of age, this young man, under the guidance of his personal representative, Buddy Lee, has performed in hundreds of cities and hamlets in every section of this country. His objective is not only to entertain, but to enhance the merits of a native American music art—country and western music. In this area, Hank Williams, Jr. has no peers.

Hank Williams, Jr. was born in Shreveport, La., May 26, 1949. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Nashville, Tenn., where he grew to manhood surrounded by the folklore and sounds of traditional native American music. His father was a lasting inspiration to him and imparted to him an

abiding love for Americana and its music.

Hank Williams, Jr., is a star of major stature throughout the world, and wherever he goes he serves his country well as an ambassador of goodwill. Recently, he represented the United States at the Fourth International Festival of Country and Western Music in Wembley, England—where he was given the major award of No. 1 country and western performer.

Despite his busy schedule, this young man gives much of himself and his time to various charitable and philanthropic organizations throughout the United States. By headlining in various benefit concerts, he has been instrumental in contributing to the raising of millions of dollars to aid various philanthropic endeavors, including the Cerebral Palsy Fund.

Hank Williams, Jr. is indeed an inspirational example of young American manhood at its best. He is most deserving of the commendation of his fellow Americans.

AIR-CONDITIONED CONTACTS

HON. G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. WHITEHURST. Mr. Speaker, in the August 14, 1972, issue of Newsweek, there appeared a remarkable article entitled "Air-Conditioned Contacts," which will bring hope to millions of wearers of contact lenses in the United States for more comfort in the wearing of their lenses.

I think that the two young Hungarian engineers, George Maszaros and Steve Marshalke, are to be commended for their efforts in developing the process, which will make for a safer, more effective contact lens.

AIR-CONDITIONED CONTACTS

For many of the 7 million wearers of contact lenses in the U.S., the convenience and cosmetic value of the lenses are often offset by irritating disadvantages—dry, itchy eyes, occasional blurred vision, and the continual chore of removing dirt particles from behind the closely fit contacts. Ophthalmologists have tried for more than 30 years to remove these annoyances, but most solutions have produced new problems of their own. The recently introduced "soft" contact lens, for example, is suspected of serving as a reservoir of bacterial contamination. Now, however, a highly refined technological innovation promises to modify the conventional hard contact lens so as to drastically reduce its discomfort for the wearer.

The breakthrough is actually an extension of a technique long used by optometrists to assuage the inconveniences of contacts—the drilling of tiny holes through the lenses. The holes allow the passage of enough air through the lenses to stimulate the circulation of fluids in the eye, thus postponing the onset of drying and itching. But because of the time and expense involved in manual drilling and the difficulty of cleaning the drilled holes, optometrists generally use the process only as a last resort.

The problem of making drilling applicable to all contact lenses had exercised two young Hungarian engineers since they formed Capitol Contact Lenses, Inc., in Washington six

years ago. Then, in 1970, George Meszaros and Steve Marshalke hit on the idea of using the intense power of a laser beam as a drill. The laser would be advantageous, they reasoned, not only in automating drilling but also in cleaning the holes—its 9,600-degree heat could seal the edges of the holes more efficiently than any polishing process. Experimentation corroborated their theory, and now the two entrepreneurs are awaiting final approval of their patent application for the process (called "micropore hypervent"). But more than 1,000 persons across the U.S. are already wearing Capitol's laser-drilled lenses on an experimental basis. Most of them, optometrists report, say they are getting a consistently clearer and more comfortable view of life.

QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

HON. ROBERT F. DRINAN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. DRINAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be able to report the results of the questionnaire I recently sent to the citizens of the four new communi-

ties added to my congressional district—Brookline, Framingham, Sudbury, and Wayland. I welcome the opportunity to learn what is on the minds of the people I will now be representing. I am most grateful that a considerable number of those living in these towns—4,878—were able to respond to my inquiry.

Among the significant findings is that almost 70 percent of those responding think that this country no longer belongs in Vietnam. In addition, 81.5 percent feel that military spending should be reduced. I have consistently supported legislation designed to terminate American involvement in Southeast Asia and to allot greater amounts of money for domestic priorities that have gone unanswered for so long due to this war.

Of the almost 5,000 respondents, 68 percent favor a comprehensive national health insurance plan paid for by payroll deductions similar to social security. This idea is embraced by legislation which I have sponsored.

Registration of all handguns was favored by an overwhelming majority of all who answered—83.5 percent. I shall

continue to work vigorously for the passage of legislation to accomplish this objective.

Opinion was divided on the subject of space exploration: 40.4 percent favored the proposed space shuttle program, while almost 40 percent felt that appropriations for NASA and space research should be decreased.

Eighty-two and eight-tenths percent were opposed to the use of electronic surveillance devices without court authorization. I firmly believe that the right to privacy is precious. It is a right which we will lose unless there is constant opposition to unlawful and unnecessary invasions of this privacy by agencies of the government.

Of the 4,878 constituents responding to the questionnaire, nearly 75 percent favored either decreased penalties for the use of marihuana or elimination of such penalties.

The three priorities indicated by the respondents to be the most urgent were ending the war, controlling pollution and reducing unemployment.

The text of the questions and a summary of the results follow:

[Numbers represent percentages]

	Total	Men	Women	Youth		Total	Men	Women	Youth
1. Should the Federal Government administer a system of comprehensive national health insurance, paid for by payroll deductions similar to social security?					At the rate they are now being withdrawn, with no fixed date	22.9	28.2	19.8	15.7
Yes	68.0	66.2	69.5	69.4	Other	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.8
No	32.0	33.8	30.5	30.6	8. Do you believe that the penalties for the use of marihuana should be:				
2. Should the present level of military spending (approximately \$75 billion) be reduced?					Increased	12.1	12.8	12.2	11.6
Yes	81.5	77.9	85.2	83.1	Decreased	30.5	29.6	32.7	26.2
No	18.5	22.1	14.8	16.9	Remain the same	13.1	12.4	13.3	15.7
3. Should the Federal Government pass a law requiring the registration of all handguns?					Eliminated	44.3	45.2	41.3	46.5
Yes	83.5	79.7	88.5	80.1	9. Do you think that the appropriations for space research and the NASA program should be:				
No	16.5	20.3	11.5	19.9	Increased	12.0	8.5	13.3	17.3
4. Do you favor the proposed space shuttle program?					Decreased	39.6	31.0	40.4	37.1
Yes	40.4	44.8	34.9	42.7	Remain the same	36.3	49.4	33.9	31.4
No	59.6	55.2	65.1	57.3	Eliminated	12.1	11.1	12.4	14.2
5. Do you believe the Federal Government's new economic policies—Phase II—have been effective?					10. What do you think our Nation's priorities should be? Please check the three items that you believe are the most urgent.				
Yes	16.1	18.7	12.5	19.0	Reduce unemployment	12.2	13.1	11.4	12.3
No	83.9	81.3	87.5	81.0	Reduce health care costs	6.6	6.5	7.3	14.5
6. Do you approve of the use of electronic surveillance devices, without court authorization by agencies of the Federal Government, to secure information on individual citizens?					Control pollution	13.5	12.6	13.4	6.6
Yes	17.2	19.7	14.5	17.2	End Vietnam war	21.1	19.2	22.1	24.5
No	82.8	80.3	85.5	82.8	Control crime	9.5	10.4	8.8	8.4
7. Do you favor withdrawal of troops from Vietnam:					Explore space9	1.1	.7	1.4
Immediately	51.8	47.4	54.3	56.3	Obtain quality education	5.7	5.0	6.2	5.7
By June 30, 1972	18.1	17.0	19.1	20.2	Control drug abuse	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.7
					Control inflation	11.3	12.2	11.3	7.7
					Reduce military spending	7.4	7.5	7.2	8.7
					Improve consumer protection	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.4
					Fund mass transportation	3.1	4.1	2.4	2.1

CONGRESSMAN BAKER WELCOMES NUCLEAR BREEDER REACTOR TO THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HON. LAMAR BAKER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, in a joint announcement by the Tennessee Valley Authority, Atomic Energy Commission, and Commonwealth Edison, it has been learned a 1,360-acre site in Roane County, Tenn., has been selected for a pilot project for the world's first nuclear breeder reactor.

This marks the beginning of an important new era in energy exploration

to serve ever-increasing power demands of Tennessee and the Nation.

Because the breeder reactor produces more fuel than it consumes its successful demonstration could lead to a new nuclear power industry providing the Nation with an essentially unlimited energy supply for years to come.

I am proud to have this project located in the Anderson-Roane County area within the Third Congressional District. I look forward to following its development.

Location of the demonstration fast breeder reactor in Roane County will do much to help boost economic growth in this region.

When construction gets underway in approximately 2 years, the facility will employ up to 1,500 construction workers,

and about 30 percent of its estimated \$500 million construction cost will be spent in this area on employment and services.

This site is an excellent choice. Its location in the Roane-Anderson County area insures an abundance of natural resources and technological know-how. The area is also easily accessible by all modes of transportation.

It is significant that this plantsite, close to Atomic Energy Commission facilities, was selected. Those individuals who know the most about nuclear energy and radiation have complete confidence in living and rearing their families in close proximity to the site of a nuclear facility.

This should reassure those who have doubts about complete safety of the

forthcoming breeder reactor facility from the standpoint of radiation.

The announcement of the site this week is timely, because the Subcommittee on Flood Control and Internal Development of the House Public Works Committee is currently holding hearings on the Nation's energy crisis. As a member of that subcommittee, I have been privileged to hear testimony of both Aubrey "Red" Wagner, TVA Chairman, and Atomic Energy Commissioner William Doub, concerning our Nation's power shortages.

I have discussed the fast breeder with both men.

I have great confidence in the technical success of this demonstration liquid metal fast breeder reactor. I am optimistic that breeder reactor technology can permit more efficient use of uranium resources and provide significant new power sources to meet future energy needs.

Our challenge is to meet these expanding power needs without damaging the scenic beauty and natural environment of our area.

The TVA has demonstrated this can be done. It has proved that technology can actually enhance the natural environment and recreational opportunities of an area, through careful planning and skillful management.

I believe this nuclear breeder reactor will represent another step toward achieving these twin goals. I am satisfied the plant location near Oak Ridge will in no way damage the environment of the area.

Extensive environmental impact studies have already been made, and effects of the nuclear breeder project on the environment will be further examined in conformity with the National Environmental Policy Act before a construction permit can be issued.

Construction of the project is expected to take up to 5 years. When it is complete—some time around 1980—the fast breeder will make possible a giant increase in national energy resources.

It is gratifying to know east Tennessee, and especially the Third Congressional District, will continue to be a leader in meeting the challenge of providing energy for continued national economic growth and rising living standards.

THE JONES' OF TENNESSEE

HON. FRANK E. DENHOLM

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, there are many distinguished citizens as Members of the U.S. Congress. Congressman EDWARD JONES of Tennessee is one of those distinguished and exceptional colleagues whose affable and effective personality contributes to the dignity of the Congress of the United States. His work in the public interest is not limited to that of duty here in the "House of the People" but it is much a part of his individuality and compassion for people

and it has been justly recognized by those that he represents in his home State of Tennessee.

I believe that what John Parish recently published in the Jackson, Tenn., Sun in a feature article on July 13, 1972, was not only right as to our distinguished colleague but it is an example of the highest principles of journalism. It is a tribute to an editor interested in good government and honest representation of the people in the State of Tennessee. It is commendable that an editor of the great State of Tennessee has the wisdom to publish the "good" of our times when many can see only the "wrong." I commend Mr. Parish for constructive journalism in the public interest. I respectfully request that his article, "That's Politics" be included in the RECORD for all to see.

The article follows:

THAT'S POLITICS

(By John Parish)

YORKVILLE.—There's not much danger that Congressman Ed Jones will ever succumb to the common political malady known as "Potomac Fever."

Jones is quite satisfied with representing the people of his West Tennessee district and still prefers the serene life in rural Gibson County to the cocktail circuit in Washington. Last year, he averaged a trip a week back home to make certain of the pulse of his constituents.

All of his 60 years, Jones has called Yorkville his home. He and his wife, the former Llewellyn Wyatt, live in the same home where she was born and just a good stone's throw from his birthplace.

The Jones home is an 11-room, two-story frame structure built in 1903 by Dr. F. E. Wyatt, a country doctor and father of Mrs. Jones. The Wyatts, like the Joneses, were pioneer Gibson County families.

After graduating from the University of Tennessee with a degree in dairy husbandry, Jones put together a herd of registered jerseys and operated a successful dairy farm on the home place. He introduced artificial breeding practices to this section of the country and was widely known for the Yorkville Jersey Cattle Show held for 37 years on a woods lot next to his home.

Jones worked for the Tennessee Department of Agriculture as an inspector in the Division of Insect and Plant Disease Control and spent a period with the Tennessee Dairy Products Association. From 1944 until his election to Congress in 1969, except for a four-year leave of absence to serve as State Commissioner of Agriculture, he was the agricultural agent for the Illinois Central Railroad.

Progressive Farmer Magazine gave him its Man of the Year Award in 1951 and he was named the Man of the Year in Agriculture for 1957 by the Memphis Agricultural Club. For many years, he was the associate farm director of radio station WMC in Memphis.

JUST PLAIN FOLKS

Spending an afternoon with the Jones family is just about as pleasant an assignment as a newsman can draw. Mrs. Jones had a home grown lunch of country ham, butter beans, corn on the cob, tomatoes and peach cobbler ready for the table Wednesday when this reporter and Sun photographer Larry Atherton arrived 15 minutes late because we missed the Yorkville turnoff.

She does her own cooking at home and freezes vegetables from her bountiful garden to take to their small Washington apartment just a few blocks away from the House Office Building. "I guess I'm the only congressman's wife who brings her own food to Washington," Mrs. Jones told us.

The Jones live alone now. Their oldest daughter, Mary Llew, is married to Air Force Capt. Robert S. McGuire, and they recently returned to the States from a tour of duty in Germany. The second daughter, Jennifer, received her medical degree last month from the University of Tennessee and is an intern at John Gaston Hospital in Memphis.

Both the girls were valedictorians at Yorkville High, and Mary Llew has a master's degree from Southern Illinois University in addition to her degree from the Memphis Academy of Arts. "We gave them all the education they wanted and a good name," the congressman said with pride. "From there on it's up to them."

One of the highlights of his career as a congressman, Jones continued, was the privilege of delivering the commencement address a few weeks ago when Jennifer received her M.D. at the UT Medical Units. There's a certificate of appreciation to "Mother and Daddy" on the wall in Jones' office to remind him of this occasion.

FOURTH GIBSON COUNTIAN IN CONGRESS

After waiting 72 years between congressmen, it is understandable that Gibson Countians take a special pride in Ed Jones of Yorkville.

His predecessors include frontiersman Davy Crockett, who served three terms before going to Texas and losing his life in the Battle of the Alamo; Robert Caldwell, a Trenton lawyer who served a single term in 1870, and James C. McDearmon, another Trenton attorney who was congressman from 1893 to 1897.

His fellow townsmen are so solidly behind Jones that the City of Yorkville made a campaign contribution of \$150 from its treasury to help him in his first successful race in 1969. There's an "Elect Ed Jones" sticker on the front door of City Hall now.

His neighbor, ex-wrestler and affluent dairyman Roy Welch, promoted a wrestling show in Yorkville that raised \$972 for the 1969 campaign when Jones got 51 per cent of the vote against a Republican and an American Party candidate in the special election to fill the vacancy left by the death of Robert A. (Fats) Everett.

This year some of the young men who have served as congressional pages by appointment of Jones are making campaign signs for the 1972 race in the shop at nearby Yorkville High.

Almost apologizing for the slightest defection in his hometown support, Jones explained that he lost 11 votes at the Yorkville box in his first contested race "because I've always been a little aggressive to get things done for the community." It was inevitable that some would resent this, he said.

He still keeps a hand in community affairs and continues to serve as president of the Yorkville Telephone Cooperative, the only telephone co-op in West Tennessee and one of only seven in the state. "We have 1,500 subscribers and serve Brazil, Eaton, Mason Hall and Trimble," Jones boasts.

HIS YORKVILLE HEADQUARTERS

Congressman Jones has a field office in Shelby County besides his Washington office, but his favorite place to work is in a small frame building next to his home which he furnishes rent free as his Gibson County headquarters.

"I know there would be controversy if I put an office in Milan, Humboldt or Trenton," he explained, "so I just set one up here in Yorkville."

The office is a former doctor's clinic which Jones built to attract a physician to the Gibson County town of 250. It had been vacant for a couple of years after the doctor decided to move on to a larger city that offered shorter hours and more money.

Jones has promised that he would put a field office in Jackson where Madison County becomes a part of his district in 1973. He

expects to make use of the space in the federal building now being used by Congressman Ray Blanton.

His Yorkville office is staffed by Mrs. Betty McCaffrey of Dyer and his field representative, R. S. Freeman. Jones and Freeman have a long relationship dating back to their successful ventures with the West Tennessee Artificial Breeding Association.

Another valued aide, Woodfin McLean of Alamo, recently retired as the congressman's administrative assistant in Washington after suffering a serious heart attack. He still volunteers his services and pinch hits for Jones at speaking engagements in the district when congressional duties keep him in Washington.

A FARMER-CONGRESSMAN

Jones, in partnership with a former field hand, Charlie Powell, operates a 225-acre farm on the home place, growing cotton, soybean and corn in addition to the pasture land. They raise hogs but have gone out of the dairying business.

Mrs. Jones enjoys her garden and the "cat-fish pond" where she spends nearly every afternoon trying to catch some of the fish they are raising. "This is the first summer that they have been big enough, and most of them are weighing about a pound each." When the fish moved to the deep water in the pond, she got a boat and went after them.

"I always like to fish, but I can't get Ed to stay still long enough," Mrs. Jones said. "Maybe if he could catch some he would learn to like it."

This summer, and particularly in the fall, Jones doesn't plan to do much staying still . . . he's trying to catch votes.

Maybe he'll even convert the 11 he missed the first time.

Mr. Speaker, the electors of Tennessee have an excellent record of continuity in selecting excellent public servants to represent them in the U.S. Congress and it is a challenge to us all to keep up with the Jones' of Tennessee.

FOUR TEENAGE BOYS FROM STRUTHERS, OHIO, SAVE CHILD'S LIFE

HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, recently I received a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Democko of Struthers, Ohio. In their letter, Mr. and Mrs. Democko asked me to find some way to reward a group of teenagers who saved their son's life. Mr. Speaker, at a time when our Nation's youth are getting so much bad publicity, it is fitting and proper that we recognize and commend the four young men from Struthers, Ohio, for their courageous and unselfish response to the cries of an injured child. The names and addresses of the four boys and the high school teacher who assisted in the rescue are: Robert Horvath of 85 Schenley Street, Struthers, Rick Pastello of 362 Center Street, Struthers, Joseph Calabrette of 57 Grimm Heights, Struthers, Mark Matavich of 64 Grimm Heights, Struthers, and Mr. Joseph Mogulich, teacher, of 545 Judith Lane, Struthers. As the Representative of the 19th Ohio District, I am especially proud of the ac-

tions of these young men. They are a credit to their families and their community.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD Mr. and Mrs. Democko's letter and the story of the accident which appeared on the front page of the Youngstown Vindicator on July 15, 1972. The letter and newspaper article follow:

AUGUST 5, 1972.

Congressman CHARLES J. CARNEY,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN CARNEY: We would like to appeal to your office to find some proper way to reward a group of four teen-age boys and a teacher who were responsible for saving our son's life. Their quick action in caring for our son until the ambulance arrived, without a doubt, saved his life. We feel that this act of bravery should be acknowledged, especially at a time when teen-agers are given only bad publicity. Our son remained unconscious for three days but slowly made a recovery. We are enclosing the front page coverage of the accident from the July 15th edition of the Youngstown Vindicator.

We are not active in any city organizations that might sponsor such an award and the Struthers city officials, as yet, have not given any recognition to these boys. Knowing the parties involved, the boys and the teacher would only be embarrassed by a public demonstration, but if there is some quiet recognition they could receive, we would be most grateful for your help. We have attached a list of the names and addresses of the teacher and the boys.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation in this matter, we remain

Very truly yours,

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES DEMOCKO.

BOY FALLS 400 FEET, SAVED BY FOUR
TEENS, COACH

(By Mary Ellen Moore)

STRUTHERS.—Four teen-aged boys scrambled into a ravine in Nebo (Grimm) Park Friday evening to rescue Philip Democko, 8, who had fallen 400 feet, landing in a stream.

Only their quick response to cries for help spared the boy's life police said. He otherwise would have drowned in the knee-deep stream.

As it is, Philip, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Democko, 55 Grimm Heights, is in guarded condition in South Side Hospital with a bad concussion.

His rescuers—Robert Horvath, 18, of 85 Schenley Ave.; Rick Pastello, 18, of 362 Center St.; Mark Matavich, 15, of 64 Grimm Heights, and Joe Calabrette, 17, of 57 Grimm Heights—were helped by Joseph Mogulich, Struthers High School's freshman football coach.

Mogulich, 545 Judith Lane, brought Philip back to semiconsciousness with artificial respiration and administered other first-aid. Neighbors, seeing the drama unfolding before their eyes, hastened from their homes with blankets to warm the boy while the rescuers awaited an ambulance.

The precipice down which Philip fell is on the park perimeter, a natural divider between the park and Nebo Hollow. The sharp incline at the beginning becomes a sheer cliff of rock near the bottom. At the foot, the stream makes its lazy way to the Mahoning River.

A fence along the top provides little protection. It was once about 100 feet long, but today large sections are missing, and the fence generally is in disrepair. Neighbors said it was erected several years ago. Even if uninterrupted, its 100 feet would still leave much of the precipice open to children.

Nearby neighbors say city or park truck, they weren't sure which, drive their trucks through the gaps and dump debris down the slope. The boys who rescued Philip said the

area is covered with broken glass, sharp stones, trees and other debris.

Yesterday's drama began to unfold at 6:45 p.m. Horvath, Pastello, Matavich and Calabrette, lounging in the park, heard the screams of younger children near the fence. "Philip fell over the cliff!" shouted the youngsters as the boys approached. Scrambling, sliding, half-falling, the boys descended into the ravine.

They found Philip at the foot of the wall of rock, face down in the stream, unconscious. They gently lifted him out, wrapping his clammy body in shirts they ripped from their own bodies.

The boys, all of whom grew up in the area, knew the only way out: a circuitous footpath that emerges at the backyards on E. Oakland Avenue, half a block away.

Horvath, most muscular of the four, cradled Philip in his arms and started out, the others on either side, supporting the boy's head and feet.

Among those waiting at the end of the footpath was Mogulich, the football coach. He had gone to the playground for a baseball game, but it had been canceled because of wet grounds.

When the rescuers emerged, Mogulich took charge, administering artificial respiration to expel the water from Philip's lungs. Soon the police and an ambulance arrived.

"Only the quick and courageous action" of the youths and Mogulich saved Philip from death, said Police Traffic Investigator Leo Dunn and Patrolman Donald Sicafose.

Dunn later paid calls to the homes of the rescuers to tell their parents of their deed.

Councilman Joseph Vlosich of the 3d Ward, in which the park is situated, told a reporter later that he once fell over the cliff as a youngster.

He said he still carries the scar on his leg. He had no answer when the reporter asked why the fence's condition is as it is.

Neither he nor two other legislators who live in the ward, Council President Thomas Vasvari and Councilman-at-large, Larry Barber, has ever broached the subject at a council meeting.

The one attendant at the playground said she continually warns youngsters not to stray beyond the fence, but added that it is impossible to watch constantly the movements of each youngster.

WANTS RESIGNATION

At least three other children were known by residents to have taken falls recently, but none suffered serious injury.

Residents said the fence has never been repaired or maintained to their knowledge.

In January, Mayor Thomas J. Creed called on City Council to abolish the park superintendent's job, a civil service post created by former Mayor Harold Milligan. Anthony Yuhas, Milligan's appointee to the job, had previously been a watchman at the city dump.

Council did not act on the mayor's request in January, or in May, when he repeated it. The mayor asked Yuhas to resign. Although he said he would, he never did, Mayor Creed said.

Finally, the Civil Service Commission told the park board June 31 it would no longer approve pay vouchers for Yuhas, who has been on sick leave since February. City employees are entitled to 120 days sick leave.

Miss Leora Ashurst, commission chairman, said that while Yuhas was collecting full city pay, he was also collecting State Workmen's Compensation totaling \$5,000. The park board, the day before the civil service commission acted, extended Yuhas's sick leave through July 17. Questions the commission put to the board went unanswered, Miss Ashurst said.

In Yuhas' absence, an acting supervisor, appointed by Mayor Creed, is in charge of the summer park program.