

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

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—and I do this with the approval of the distinguished majority leader—that the vote, which will be a ye-a-and-nay vote, occur on Executive G, 92d Congress, second session, at 11 a.m. on Monday.

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

#### UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that upon the disposition of the treaty, Executive G, on Monday and the return to legislative session, the Senate resume its consideration of the unfinished business, Senate Joint Resolution 241.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, the program for Monday is as follows:

May I say, parenthetically, it had been hoped that the revenue sharing bill would be reported to the Senate for action by today. It was on that basis that the leadership had indicated to the Members that there would be a session on Saturday. But for reasons which are explainable, it was not possible for the Finance Committee to report that bill.

Moreover, the leadership sought throughout the afternoon, until a very late hour, to reach an agreement for votes on the interim agreement on Monday. That, too, did not prove to be possible. So, with regret, the leadership decided not to have a Saturday session. I think it is clear, under the circumstances, that to have had one would not have brought about enough progress to amount to anything. For these reasons, the leadership canceled the Saturday

session. There will be votes on Monday, however.

The program for Monday is as follows: The Senate will convene at 10 a.m.

After the two leaders have been recognized under the standing order, there will be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, for not to exceed 45 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

At the conclusion of routine morning business, the Senate will go into executive session for the purpose of considering Executive G, 92d Congress, second session—the Universal Copyright Convention, as revised by protocols. There will be a ye-a-and-nay vote on that convention at 11 a.m.

Upon the disposition of the convention and upon the return to legislative session, the Senate will resume its consideration of the unfinished business, Senate Joint Resolution 241, authorizing an interim agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. Rollcall votes are hoped for, expected, and anticipated—and I suppose I can say likely—at some time Monday afternoon, on amendments thereto. The amendment by Mr. MANSFIELD, amendment No. 1434, will be pending when the Senate resumes its consideration of the unfinished business on Monday.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1972

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 a.m. on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and at 6:55 p.m. the Senate adjourned until Monday, August 14, 1972, at 10 a.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 11, 1972:

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Hermann F. Elits, of Pennsylvania, a Foreign Service Officer of the Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Viron P. Vaky, of Texas, a Foreign Service Officer of Class one, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Costa Rica.

Frederick Irving, of Rhode Island, a Foreign Service Officer of Class one, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iceland.

George W. Landau, of Maryland, a Foreign Service Officer of Class one, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Paraguay.

Adm. Horacio Rivero, U.S. Navy, retired, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain.

#### U.S. TAX COURT

Cynthia Holcomb Hall, of California, to be a judge of the U.S. Tax Court for a term expiring 15 years after she takes office, vice Craig S. Atkins, retired.

#### U.S. NAVY

Vice Adm. Walter L. Curtis, Jr., U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral, when retired, pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 11, 1972:

#### NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBERATION AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

The following-named persons to be members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for terms expiring July 19, 1977: (Reappointments)

Harold C. Crotty, of Michigan.

Martin Golland, of Texas.

Louis A. Lerner, of Illinois.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Nominations beginning Henry V. Belcher, to be medical director, and ending Peter K. Vaslow, to be senior assistant health services officer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on July 24, 1972.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### CITIZENS WORK FOR YOUTH

#### HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in sharing with the Members of the House the work of a group of 30 dedicated individuals in my district who serve on my Youth Advisory Committee. Together we have engaged in a driving effort to improve the lot of our young people and the result is a package of four bills which I have introduced here.

The Youth Advisory Committee has spent some 20 months studying many aspects of the problems relating to youth. They have delved into drug control, juvenile delinquency, work incentives, vocational training, violence on television, the influence of communism, and many

other areas. They have spent many long hours in committee and subcommittee work.

From their efforts I have introduced their bills and I look forward to their favorable consideration.

H.R. 16122, which I have termed the "International Opium Control Act," authorizes the President to negotiate a proposed treaty with foreign countries providing for a systematic and uniform international system of enforcement standards and penalties for illegal opium producers and traffickers. It permits the President to discontinue all military, economic, and other assistance to any country continuing to permit the production and processing of opium which illegally enters the United States. One of the most effective ways to eradicate drugs from our society is to dry up their sources. It is absolutely imperative that we get nations to agree on regulations and enforcement against drug traffic.

The act further establishes an Executive Committee on International Opium Control to be composed of the Secretary of State as chairman, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, one member from each of the majority and minority parties of the Senate and House, and two persons representing the general public. The committee shall review measures taken by countries and international organizations in eliminating the production and processing of opium, improving the enforcement of national laws, and expediting the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses relating to opium.

The committee's vocational education bill would require that at least one-third of Federal moneys be spent at the junior high school level.

One of my deepest concerns is the number of high school age students who are not adequately trained for a job. One-half either drops out of high school

or graduates without vocational training or sufficient background that will allow them to go to college. If we are ever to turn America around in its attitude toward work, then we must start training students right down to the junior high level to enable them to perform some work whereby they can hold a job and earn money to support themselves. It is my firm belief that we can cut drugs, delinquency, dropouts, and welfarism by insisting that good vocational education programs are established in the junior high grades.

H.R. 16121 is a bill to allow full-time students to work at less than minimum wage. It authorizes a person 16 or 17 years of age or a full-time student over 15 but under 21 to work for 80 percent of the minimum wage. It also authorizes 14- and 15-year-olds to work for 60 percent of the minimum wage.

This measure will afford our youth the opportunity to work if they desire at an earlier age. This means training and work experience for the nonstudent, and financial stability for the student putting himself through school. Implementation of this measure will open up additional jobs by encouraging employers to hire students when they might ordinarily leave a job vacant.

The final bill in the youth advisory package is a resolution, House Resolution 1072, recommending that guidelines be established by the Federal Communications Commission for programs suitable for viewing by children prior to 8 p.m. daily and Saturday mornings.

Parents, psychologists, television advertisers, teachers, and various commissions have expressed concern about the vast amount of violence which children are subjected to on TV shows.

The resolution calls for the Commission to exempt violence which can be legally committed by an individual attempting to prevent a crime or to apprehend another individual he reasonably suspects of having committed a crime.

Mr. Speaker, the work of this citizens' committee has been exemplary of what individuals can do to become involved in our democratic process. We have already introduced bills from our citizens committees on crime and environmental control and will shortly introduce bills recommended by our retired citizens committee. The people of my district have come forward willingly to serve on these committees and each one has my heartfelt thanks.

Mrs. Gail Tuck of Ocala admirably served as chairman of the youth advisory committee. I want my colleagues to know of the tremendous amount of work this fine lady has put into this committee. I also want to recognize the other members of the committee here and to thank them for their contribution to a better life for our youth and for helping to build a better America for all of us.

J. T. Shealy, Titusville; Walter Frank Webb, Inverness; Bob Wardrep, Atlantic Beach; Richard C. Davis, Jacksonville; Jefferson G. Ray III, Eustis; Dr. Charles A. Vaughn, Howey-in-the-Hills; Jane Pearce, Tavares; Carl L. Ludecke and Annis Jean Stewart, both of Umatilla;

Thomas W. George, Ruthanna Foster, Morrell E. Dean, Vickie Hill, Dutton Long, Jr., Martha Priest, Frank Schmidt, all of Ocala; Earl Scales, Weirsdale; Rev. Jack Lindsey Longwood; Cecil Tucker, Sanford; Virginia Lasswell, Wildwood; Bill Young, and James Dilbeck, both of St. Augustine; Lloyd Stone, Dr. Richard V. Moore, both of Daytona Beach; Dr. T. Wayne Bailey and Mary McCormick of DeLand.

#### DOUGHNUTS AND DOLLARS

### HON. STEWART B. McKINNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. McKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, if two donuts cost 20 cents and you have 40 cents in your pocket, how many doughnuts can you buy? Now this exercise in arithmetic seems simple enough, yet my studies of the Federal budget and the spending habits of the 92d Congress have forced me to conclude that mathematics is not a science but a riddle.

I have come to realize that the crux of the baffle stems from my assumption that one should spend approximately no more than one can afford. However, the solons of Government apparently do not abide by that rule. Last year Federal revenues totaled \$208.6 billion, \$23 billion more than we could afford. The outlook for fiscal year 1973 is even bleaker. Federal spending for fiscal year 1973, which began on July 1, 1972, already is estimated to be almost \$7 billion higher than the President's budget. Let me emphasize that we are \$7 billion over the limit 1 month into the new fiscal year. With 11 months to go, it does not take much insight to realize that the American taxpayer will be faced with a walloping bill next April 15.

I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the Members of this Congress should take a long hard look at the manner in which we manage public revenues. I firmly believe that the reason we are in such a fiscal mess can be traced to the antiquated inane congressional system of independent, unrelated action of various spending programs that bear no relationship to the revenue producing resources of this Nation.

Last month, I introduced legislation which would require that Congress at the start of each session devise an overall budget. It is simply beyond understanding that in the year 1972 in a nation that prides itself on its managerial and business expertise, the business of Government is run in a fashion akin to the pre-stone age period.

Let me take this opportunity to recommend that as a first step toward the establishment of some semblance of fiscal responsibility this Congress comply with President Nixon's appeal that we legislate a spending ceiling of \$250 billion for fiscal year 1973, and that individual program allocations are tailored to that ceiling. Our Nation's economy has recently been through difficult times. As it now

begins to move into a period of renewed growth, let us insure that the guardians of that economy, the Members of this Congress exercise the responsibility and discipline which the American taxpayer has every right to expect and demand. We are accountable for our stewardship of the common weal. Toward this end, I would urge compliance with President Nixon's spending ceiling.

#### DISTINGUISHED VFW COMMANDERS

### HON. ELLA T. GRASSO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mrs. GRASSO. Mr. Speaker, special honors have been conferred on distinguished veterans from the Sixth District. The State commander of Connecticut Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Domenic J. Romano, has been designated All-American State Commander, the highest honor that can be awarded to a commander at any level of the VFW. In addition, Francis P. Cameron, past commander of Smalley Brothers Post, VFW in my hometown of Windsor Locks has been awarded the coveted distinction of All American Commander.

For the interest of my colleagues, an article which recently appeared in the Windsor Locks Journal concerning Francis Cameron and an article which appeared in the Watertown Town Times about Domenic Romano follow:

#### VFW HONORS COM. ROMANO

The State Commander of Connecticut Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Domenic J. Romano, 6 Bushnell Ave., Oakville, has been named All-American State Commander, the highest honor that can be awarded to a Commander at any level of the V.F.W.

The announcement was recently made by Joseph L. Vickers, Commander-in-Chief of the 1,750,000 member organization.

Commander Romano will be an honored guest at the national convention to be held in Minneapolis, Miss., August 18-25.

He has been singled out for the honor because of his aggressive leadership in substantially increasing the state's total V.F.W. membership, organizing new posts, and promoting all programs sponsored by the National Organization."

The national commander commented in making the announcement in making the announcement, "The V.F.W. could only have reached a new high in membership this year with dedicated and enthusiastic leaders such as Commander Romano. While we have every reason to stand tall because of our national and local programs, membership provides the lifeblood of our organization. Without V.F.W. Posts we could not sponsor the many programs which we undertake to make our nation a better place in which to live."

#### LOCAL VFW LEADER TO RECEIVE AWARDS

A letter from Robert A. Love, national membership director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.A., has been received, congratulating Francis P. Cameron, Past Commander of Smalley Brothers Post, VFW, on having earned the distinguished status of all American Commander.



He has received a round-trip (air transportation) to the 73rd National Convention in Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 18-25, plus a cash award to help defray incidental expenses. He will be guest of the Commander-in-Chief Joseph L. Vicitas at the Distinguished Guests banquet to be held Monday night, Aug. 21st, where he will receive a specially-designed All American Commander lapel button and VFW cap appropriately embroidered.

Bob Hope, internationally-known in entertaining American overseas servicemen, will be the featured speaker at the banquet. The famed comedian will be receiving the Dwight David Eisenhower Gold Medal and Citation.

Past Commander Cameron will also be a guest at the Awards Luncheon to be held at Convention Hall, Monday, Aug. 21 at 12:30 p.m.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, with the passing of Senator Allen J. Ellender, the U.S. Congress has lost one of the most able, devoted, and honorable men in the history of this great deliberative body. Senator Ellender was a humanitarian who possessed a deep sense of commitment to his people, and he represented his great State of Louisiana with dignity and distinction.

Mr. Speaker, this good and kind man counseled Presidents and their Cabinets, and many of us in the Congress sought his advice and wisdom. His outstanding service stood out through entire eras of American statesmen and American policy. The late Senator was a true and revered spokesman for agriculture, the farmer, and rural America. His fostering and sponsorship of Federal programs to assist rural America in its development is legendary.

Those of us who reside in rural areas do have water, treatment facilities, power, telephones, and other urban conveniences made possible by the Senator's support and encouragement of development programs. The Senator was known as the father of the school lunch program which makes hot lunches available to school students. It was my particular honor to be present with the Senator when the program celebrated its 25th anniversary over a year ago.

One could note the tremendous pride and sense of accomplishment in the Senator when he addressed the audience and stressed the continuing importance of the lunch program. Millions of our children benefited nutritionally as well as educationally through Senator Ellender's efforts.

Mr. Speaker, the late beloved Senator began his distinguished career as the city attorney in his home town of Houma, La. He later served in the Louisiana House of Representatives where he became the speaker of the house. Elected to the Senate in 1936, the late Senator became chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and subsequently chairman of the Appropriations Committee, President pro tempore of the Senate, and dean of the

Senate. The Honorable Allen Joseph Ellender was one of the most powerful men in the history of our Government, but above all he was a compassionate man, a humble man—a man dedicated to the needs of the people and to the service of his Nation. Mrs. Dorn and my family join me in offering our most heartfelt sympathy to the Senator's son, Dr. Allen J. Ellender, Jr., and to countless friends and constituents who admired and loved him.

POSTAL ANNEX "CANCELS" BAG OF PROBLEMS

HON. ROBERT N. C. NIX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. NIX. Mr. Speaker, recently a Sunday edition of the Philadelphia Enquirer carried an article describing the letter mail code sort system prototype installation at Cincinnati, Ohio.

This system is still experimental, but the concept of highly mechanized mail handling is indicative of the technology that will be needed to move the Nation's mail in the future.

There are three ways this system could be implemented. The new equipment could be placed in existing post office facilities, existing facilities could be structurally modified to make them suitable, or new facilities could be built.

The new equipment in Cincinnati was placed in an existing facility, and I understand that this will be the usual course followed. I am especially happy to see a major mail handling system conceived and developed that will not remove jobs from the central city locations where so many postal workers also live.

I include a full transcript of the article at the conclusion of my remarks:

POSTAL ANNEX "CANCELS" BAG OF PROBLEMS  
(By Dennis Doherty)

The U.S. Postal Service has just celebrated its first birthday, but there wasn't much of a party.

Irate postal customers skipped the traditional congratulatory card, and during its first year initiated 30,000 congressional inquiries wondering why a miracle had not occurred with the advent of the new system.

But if there was any celebrating in order, it should have been in Cincinnati where a new automated system, unique throughout the world, each day promises quicker and more accurate deliveries of love letters, legal contracts, valentines, and, of course, bills.

Two years ago Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), chairman of the House Postal Service Subcommittee, steered postal reform through the House. A new law permitted the service to do what old Post Office could not do: borrow for modern facilities and equipment, improve management-employee relations, adjust postal rates and appoint local post office officials.

With these new advantages, even Udall did not expect results delivered the same day. Postal customers expected an immediate, business-like postal system, and gave little thought to the fact that restructuring such a mammoth enterprise would be a success if it could show signs of progress within two or three years.

Cincinnati's contribution to that goal is running ahead of schedule.

That contribution functions 24 hours a day at the Postal Service's annex at Liberty and Dalton Sts. and sports the innocuous title, Letter Mail Code Sort System (LMCSS). And the system, which appears as complex as the Space Center during a Moon shot, pivots on one basic principle: the application of a machine-readable code upon the mail piece prior to or during insertion into the mail processing system so that all sorting operations can be performed with automated equipment.

In other words, your mailman can do a better job if he doesn't have to stand in front of those wooden pigeon holes and toss in each piece of mail before he delivers it.

The value of LMCSS is apparent when understood in the context of one of the Postal Service's primary goal—cost reduction. Manual distribution is one of the most costly factors in mailing a letter. In the Cincinnati metropolitan area, more than one billion letters, 129 million flat pieces of mail, 40 million parcels and 119 million assorted other pieces were handled for a total of 1.346 billion pieces of mail. That mail was for 2,235 million persons living in a 7277-mile-square area.

Manual sorting precludes efficiency at that level.

Coding the items so that a machine can sort them speedily and correctly promises efficiency.

At the annex, letters to be processed for the system are stacked in a storage and dispatch unit. In response to an automatic signal from a coding machine, letters are fed in batches via conveyor to one of 24 coding machines where a coding operator applies a special code to the address and keys the extracted code to the computer. The computer translates the extraction code to a pattern object code and causes that code to be printed on the envelope.

Coded letters are then dropped into pre-sort channels which carry the mail into another unit. Depending on the letter destination, the mail piece will be fed directly to a secondary distribution conveyor or to a stacker and sack rack.

The mail which goes to a secondary distribution conveyor is carried to a code reader. The reader scans the pattern code on the envelope and sends a signal to the computer. The computer translates the signal into a bin destination and causes the letter to be deposited into a particular pocket of the Letter Sorting Machine (LSM). The LSM can operate at a rate of 43,200 letters per hour. Manual sorting is rated at 1000 letters per hour.

Another device, an optical character reader, reads the bottom two address lines and encodes the mail. Coded letters are fed into a 30-channel diverter for presorting and those pieces requiring further sorting will be transported to the LSM.

The code placed on each letter represents the complete address information required to perform all subsequent sorting operations within the post office and in other offices. This means that a letter encoded in one city can be sorted in another city by the use of simple code readers.

The ultimate goal of the system is to provide a carrier sequencer operation. This equipment receives mail for local delivery that has been decoded and sorted by the letter sorting machine for the carrier. The sequencer sorts each carrier's mail in the order that he delivers his route.

Despite the preponderance of machinery zipping letters through channels like slot car racers, the system can be speeded up with customer participation. Pre-printing the bar code on envelopes by companies with a large mail volume is one way, according to Joseph Scanlon, Cincinnati Postmaster.

"We have more than 50 Cincinnati firms preprinting their bar code (the small imprint) resembling a pocket comb with

broken teeth appearing in the lower right hand corner of the envelope on the mail, and the results have been gratifying."

Automation of the Cincinnati district's postal facilities started about five years ago and the savings have been great, said Scanlon. Annual labor savings amount to approximately \$5 million under 1967 costs without counting the volume increase which has averaged 2% a year.

Scanlon said the department has not been able to realize the actual \$5 million annual savings because there have been salary increases during the five-year period. Five years ago there were slightly more than 6000 postal employees in the district and this number has been reduced to about 4800.

The sophisticated machinery pays for itself in short order, he said, the larger machines in 1½ to two years and the smaller ones in a year.

Another method of precoding uses a computer and computer-driven printers to prepare addresses. Since the rules employed in determining the code for a particular address are constant, these rules could be retained in a computer program which generates the binary code whenever an address is printed. Depending upon the individual mailer's software-hardware configuration, bar code generation could be repeated each time an address is to be printed, or on a one-time basis with the codes developed and stored on tape with the addresses.

Scanlon points out that 80% of the mail is generated by business and more and more mailers are using computers in the preparation of mail. It is estimated that more than 50% of the total letter mail may eventually be a candidate for pre-coding by the customer.

The postal service has allocated a budget of approximately \$80 million for fiscal 1973 for developmental and engineering activities to fund programs designed to improve mechanized postal operations and further develop the LMCS.

Troops of congressmen and scores of government officials from other countries have visited the annex to check the brightest light in the new business called the U.S. Postal Service.

Scanlon doesn't pretend to understand the technology of the system. "But I understand the value of the system and I can see the results," he says. "The best is yet to come and that should not be too far away."

#### COOLEY'S ANEMIA

### HON. FRANK J. BRASCO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, in recent months the Nation has become aware that a series of potentially fatal ailments exist which are hereditary and afflict certain groups of related individuals.

The Nation was surprised and concerned to learn of the sickle cell anemia menace, which strikes down mainly black Americans, and in a painful manner which leaves those around them helpless and grieving over what seems to be a preventable illness.

Now we are taking the first meaningful strides as a nation toward seeking a cure for this ailment. It is only fair for the Nation as a whole to make a commitment toward eradication of this horror—and to keep that commitment. In this manner, the shadow of death will

be lifted from the heads of millions of our fellow citizens.

Now another similar ailment has been brought to significant public attention. Here again we find that it strikes mainly at those among us who are descended from migrants from Mediterranean countries.

It is a genetically transmitted hemoglobin disorder which bears a resemblance to sickle cell anemia. Several hundred thousand Americans now possess Cooley's trait, so the threat is growing.

Those stricken with the most virulent form of the disease can only survive in a limited fashion by repeated blood transfusions. Nevertheless, it is a medical fact that few of these patients survive beyond their 20th year. Counseling, treatment and research are the answers, of course. If we could plant men on the moon, we certainly can cure this disease.

A few days ago, the House passed the National Cooley's Anemia Control Act, which authorizes \$8,175,000 over a 3-year period for this kind of undertaking. It is my hope that the Senate will see this measure as the worthy legislation I believe it to be, and approve it with a minimum of delay.

#### A NATIONAL PARK IN THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS

### HON. ALPHONZO BELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, today, I, together with my colleague BARRY GOLDWATER, JR., introduce this legislation to provide for the establishment of a national park in the Santa Monica Mountains. Congressman GOLDWATER and I have long been vigorous advocates of the need for increased park and recreational facilities for all citizens throughout this country.

The bill we are presenting today for your consideration is one conceived by the honorable Senator from California, JOHN V. TUNNEY. A companion bill is simultaneously being introduced in the Senate.

While this bill differs in several respects from the bill originally authored by and sponsored by Congressman GOLDWATER, one which provided for the creation of the Toyon National Urban Park in the Santa Monica Mountains, it does, nonetheless, represent further progress in developing the concept of the park that millions of Californians hope will become reality. While some of the provisions embodied in this bill may merit further refinement and clarification, its spirit is one which both Congressman GOLDWATER and I enthusiastically support.

No one can seriously doubt that there exists a great need throughout the entire country and, in particular in southern California, for additional park and recreational facilities. Each year thousands of individuals are precluded from enjoying the unmatched pleasures of the

outdoors because of the limited number of parks and because of the overcrowding conditions that exist in the few parks that do exist. This condition can no longer be ignored. The time has truly come to intensely examine solutions as proposed by this bill. This legislation, while it focuses its attention on the needs of California, will represent, if implemented, a change in legislative attitude that will be healthy for the entire country.

Congressman GOLDWATER and I urge each and everyone of our colleagues to seriously consider this bill and support its passage.

#### POPULATION GROWTH

### HON. PIERRE S. (PETE) DU PONT

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Speaker, it has been my pleasure to serve as chairman of the Republican Task Force Subcommittee on Population Growth.

One of the major accomplishments of President Nixon's administration has been the launching of a national program to provide family planning services to all women who, for economic reasons, do not have access to such services.

Although the Federal Government has been supporting population research and family planning services for only a short period of time, we on the task force felt that it was vital to evaluate the progress of these programs.

The subcommittee consisting of myself, PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.; MARVIN L. ESCH; HAMILTON FISH, JR.; and RICHARD W. MALLARY undertook this study.

The recommendations of the task force follow:

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TASK FORCE

The Subcommittee on Population Growth was activated in the spring of 1972 in response to a growing need for a Congressional assessment of the federal government's role in the delivery of family planning services and in the field of population research. In his 1969 message to Congress on population, President Nixon declared the provision of subsidized family planning services and accelerated research in population a national priority. The Congress responded to his mandate by passing the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970. The programs created by this legislation are now well underway, and the Task Force believed that a Congressional evaluation of the programs' progress was vital.

The inquiry by this Subcommittee began in Washington with four days of hearings, at which testimony was received from witnesses representing both federal and private agencies and organizations concerned with population research and the delivery of family planning services. A day of hearings was also conducted in Wilmington, Delaware, in order to observe the services delivery program at the local level.

The evidence presented by the witnesses led to three major conclusions:

First, while the President had pledged to provide family planning services by 1974 to all women desiring such services but who for economic reasons do not have access to them, we are a long way from achieving that objective.



Secondly, scientific knowledge concerning human reproduction and our present contraceptive technology are not sufficient to enable all people to adequately plan their families.

Thirdly, we have very little understanding of population dynamics or even about motivational factors relating to childbearing.

The federal government has taken important steps in encouraging and assisting in the solution of these problems. The Task Force recommends that the following changes will enhance the possibility of meeting the goals set by the President and the Congress and thereby contributing to the betterment of life for all persons:

1. The Task Force recommends that the funding and program authorities of the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970, which expire next year, be renewed and extended for three years and that the authorizations for appropriations in the Act be based on the funding levels recommended by the HEW Five-Year Plan.

2. The Task Force recommends that the Congress, in conjunction with the renewal of the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act of 1970, thoroughly examine the efficacy of the Office of Population Affairs, the over-all coordination of the family planning services of HEW, as well as the coordination of the services and population research programs.

3. The Task Force recommends, as an immediate, minimum first step to strengthen and expand the federally supported population research program, the establishment of a National Institute of Population Sciences in the National Institutes of Health. This concept has been endorsed by two Presidential commissions—President Johnson's Committee on Population and Family Planning and President Nixon's Commission on Population Growth and the American Future—and by HEW Secretary Finch's population research report prepared in October 1969 by the committee chaired by HEW Assistant Secretary Egeberg.

4. The Task Force recommends that the federal government greatly expand its program of basic, applied and directed research in reproductive biology, development of fertility control technology, medical and other effects of existing fertility control methods, and research in the social and demographic sciences relating to determinants and consequences of fertility, population growth, distribution, density and change, and the effects of these factors on human health and total well-being. The Task Force further recommends that private organizations and industry be fully encouraged and utilized by the federal government in a strengthened partnership effort in this field to continue and further expand biomedical research leading to the development of new contraceptive technology.

5. The Task Force recommends that a minimum amount of \$60 million be appropriated and expended for NIH population research in FY 1973. We further recommend that in the future, appropriations and expenditures be based on the HEW Five-Year Plan levels of \$100 million for FY 1974 and \$125 million for FY 1975.

6. The Task Force recommends rapid expansion of and increased support for intramural research in all aspects of the population sciences and the establishment of a well defined population research strategy with explicit priorities.

7. The Task Force recommends that population research be exempted from the general freeze on scientific manpower training funds and that a substantial increase in federal support be made for research training.

8. The Task Force strongly recommends that greater federal financing be provided for the establishment of and long-term support

for population sciences research centers and that priority for research support be given to institutions which have demonstrated a capacity for vigorous research strategies aimed at the resolution of specific problems.

9. The Task Force recommends that responsibility for operational research in family planning be transferred from the National Center for Family Planning Services to the population research program of the National Institutes of Health and that this research be undertaken through grants and contracts with research institutions, university research centers, and public and non-profit agencies and organizations. This transfer will necessitate a corresponding transfer in federal financial support to the population research program.

10. The Task Force recommends the immediate appointment of an Assistant Administrator of the Health Services and Mental Health Administration for Family Planning Services and an Assistant Director of the National Institute of Health for Population Research, both of whom shall serve as special assistants to the HEW Deputy Assistant Secretary for Population Affairs, and adequate staff for the Office of Population Affairs, in order to strengthen the direction and administration of the program and to carry out the legislative mandate of the Family Planning Services and Population Research Act.

11. The Task Force recommends that greater federal resources be devoted to the effort of raising the nation's "population literacy" through the more vigorous implementation of existing authorities to conduct and support population education.

12. The Task Force recommends that federal policymaking begin explicitly to examine the demographic assumptions upon which program planning is based, and the demographic consequences of alternative policy proposals.

13. The Task Force recommends that the United States, in cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations, continue and expand its assistance to other nations desiring and requesting such help in providing safe and effective family planning methods and services to all persons, including support for personnel training, educational and informational materials, and adequate program planning and development.

14. The Task Force recommends that Congress assume a more active role in overseeing population programs. Specifically, we recommend an annual Congressional review of the federal family planning services and population research programs, and related activities, to be undertaken by the appropriate Subcommittees of both the Committee on Government Operations and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in order to evaluate the progress of these activities and to make recommendations regarding the improvement of these programs.

#### THE SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS AND SEASHORE NATIONAL URBAN PARK

**HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleague ALPHONZO BELL, in introducing this legislation to establish the Santa Monica Mountains and Seashore National Urban Park.

Congressman BELL and I are pleased with the cooperation of local citizens groups in the development of this legislation and the entire movement to protect this important area of California.

We hope that this park will serve as a model for the rest of the Nation what needs to be done with our urban centers.

#### FORCED RELOCATION OF REFUGEES IN SOUTH VIETNAM

**HON. BELLA S. ABZUG**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, last January 31, I inserted in the RECORD an article by John Isaacs about a refugee relocation underway in South Vietnam which involved the relocation of 1,300 refugees from the northernmost province of South Vietnam to new homes 450 miles away. It raised the possibility that the South Vietnamese Government, with American assistance, might move up to hundreds of thousands of people in the future.

I now call your attention to two new articles, one from the Washington Post and the other from the Wall Street Journal, on that first group of refugees who moved to Phuoc Tuy Province last January. These articles updating the current situation with these refugees are significant when compared to State Department claims of security being offered to the refugees plus many benefits being provided.

The two articles point out that the original group of 1,300 refugees, later joined by a new group, was forced to flee the resettlement camp in mid-June after the Vietcong entered the area. Thus the land proved little more secure than their former homes.

But more important, the refugees have failed to receive the land they were promised that is so necessary to make a living, and failed to receive the benefits to which they were entitled.

Thus this latest refugee relocation, like most pacification programs in Vietnam, sounds great on paper when in reality that program falls far short of success. In the end, this latest refugee relocation scheme, when it is resumed following delays due to the recent fighting, will prove another disaster for the Vietnamese people.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Post, June 27, 1972]

**SOUTH VIETNAMESE REFUGEES FLEE  
SHOWCASE HAMLET**

(By Laurence Stern)

PHUOCLE.—South Vietnam's pioneer refugee relocation hamlet has been abandoned by most of its intended inhabitants. They say they are afraid to go back.

The story of the hamlet of Suoinghe (pronounced Sweeneyay) could have major repercussions for the ambitious and controversial government plan to resettle as many as several thousand refugees from the northern war zone of South Vietnam to areas in the south, where it was thought they would be more secure and economically self-sufficient.

Suoi Nghe's settlers are afraid to go back because they say the government has not been able to secure either the hamlet or even the few miles of road leading into it. The road was named Nguyen Van Thieu Street in honor of the president of South Vietnam.

Nine nights ago, a North Vietnamese raiding party first infiltrated the hamlet without a shot being fired and then dispersed the population, killing several regional soldiers and refugees. The Communist assault was followed by helicopter and Skyraider air strikes, according to witnesses of the incident.

Both before and after the attack, provincial officials gave assurances to the refugees that conditions in the hamlet were "100 per cent secure." The officials also threatened to cut off refugee rice allotments if they don't go back.

But the majority of Suoi Nghe inhabitants, fugitives from embattled Quang Tri Province 450 miles to the north, refuse to budge from their squalid and crowded quarters in this provincial capital of Phuocle, a 90-minute drive from Saigon.

Despite the threat of a food cut-off, less than a third of the hamlet's 4,000 population has returned.

"Two days ago the government put us on trucks and told us Suoi Nghe was safe and secure," one of the refugees said. "But they drove us only two thirds of the way and would not dare take us into the hamlet. They told us to walk the rest of the way through the jungle. We refused and they took us back here."

The anxieties of the refugees were reinforced by official warnings to three visiting American correspondents yesterday not to attempt driving into Suoi Nghe because of the danger of snipers or ambush along Highway 2. Aside from Highway 15, the main road between Saigon and the beach resort of Vungtau, and a few tributary side roads, there is no Phuocle Province road network on which it is deemed wise to travel.

Since the 1968 Tet offensive, many of the refugees brought here for the showcase hamlet experiment have been uprooted seven times. Four years ago the war forced them from the countryside along the Demilitarized Zone to the populated district towns of Camlo and Gio Linh in Quang Tri Province.

And since the start of the new offensive last April, they fled successively to Quang Tri City, Hue, Danang, then were flown south to Phuocle, transported to Suoi Nghe and finally driven back to Phuocle on June 17 by local North Vietnamese forces.

"Each time their belongings get fewer and fewer. Each time they lose property and loved ones," said a refugee leader.

There are now about 4,000 refugees from the north in the Suoi Nghe pioneer group. They have been joined by some 23,000 native residents of Phuocle Province whose villages have been attacked by elements of three North Vietnamese units that have moved into the province since the beginning of the year.

The North Vietnamese conquest of Quang Tri Province produced a southward tide of some 250,000 refugees—nearly a third of the total number of South Vietnamese who have been uprooted by the renewal of heavy fighting since the offensive began on April 1.

About 200,000 are crowded into the congested port city of Danang and some 14,000 are seeking refuge in Hue, where provincial authorities have cut off government relief supplies in an effort to force them southward to Danang or to overcrowded or insecure sites in Phuocle and neighboring Long Khanh provinces.

The government had hoped that the refugees in Danang and Hue would be attracted southward into new hamlets, of which Suoi Nghe was to be a prototype, as it were, away from the war zone and abundant in fertile land. The government's effort is called

the "Develop-Virgin-Land-and-Construct-Hamlet" program.

"The government doesn't want the refugees in Danang to hear about what happened in Suoi Nghe," said one of the refugee leaders. "It wants everyone to think that Suoi Nghe is pacified and everyone is returning."

He continued:

"The purpose of the Vietcong was not to kill the soldiers so much as to chase the people out. The hamlet was a political, not a military, target of the VC. Now that the people realize they are the target they are not eager to return."

This spokesman, who was among the last to leave Suoi Nghe after the attack, asked that his name not be used for fear that he would no longer be permitted to represent his fellow refugees in their dealings with the government.

The attack on Suoi Nghe began shortly before midnight on June 16. A group of about 100 North Vietnamese soldiers who slipped into the resettlement ordered the inhabitants to leave for a Communist-controlled area to the north, the region of Binhba.

One witness said the Communist raiding party told them:

"If you remain here, you will be killed by both sides fighting each other. You are living in the houses of the enemy, the GVN (South Vietnam Government). You must leave the enemy's houses and come with us into our secure territory."

The invaders, according to the villagers, did not touch the rice or personal belongings of the villagers.

"The Vietcong tried to discourage us from running back to Phuocle," one refugee said. "They said we could run to Phuocle, but where would we run when they attacked Phuocle. We would run to Saigon, but they said where would we run when they attacked Saigon."

During the night, the Communist forces abducted 20 soldiers and eight youths from Suoi Nghe and took them to Binhba, their secure zone.

Nearly two hours after the raiding party entered Suoi Nghe, a government helicopter began circling the hamlet and firing down into the confusion. The villagers, government soldiers and the Communist invaders began streaming out into the jungle in a large mass.

A refugee spokesman, who wants the government to bomb the Communist jungle positions and pacify the area around Suoi Nghe, said, "The realities of the situation here seem to be more as the Vietcong state them than as the government does. But it is difficult for me to explain this to the province chief."

Spokesmen for the refugees complain that the government has failed to keep promises made to them when they agreed to embark on the long trip southward as grudging volunteers in the hamlet-construction program.

"We were promised agricultural implements, material to build houses and land—three hectares of land (about seven acres). We were promised 1,000 plasters when we got on the plane. But all we're getting is a half kilo (about a pound) of rice a day and salt. And we are in danger of losing that," one of the refugees said.

The majority of the Quang Tri refugees are willing to develop the hamlet of Suoi Nghe if the government secures the surrounding area, a prospect in which they do not presently exhibit great confidence.

However, one group of 40 families taking shelter in the grandstand of Phuocle's soccer field have said they will not go to Suoi Nghe under any circumstances. The government they say, has cut off their rice supply.

"We were told the situation was peaceful here. But as soon as we arrived the people

came running from Suoi Nghe. And then the people of Binhba came running after they were attacked."

One official said the government is considering three ways of dealing with the group: give each family 1,500 plasters (about \$3.20) and let them try to settle in Saigon, simply order them off the road and government grounds, or let them occupy a tract of land along Highway 15 that a Buddhist group has volunteered.

The refugees want to be permitted to settle on the Buddhist tract and are asking for government aid to be resumed until they get started. They are now living on the remnants of their rice and salt allotment.

In the shelter of the grandstand, a young mother and an elderly relative sought to catch the attention of visitors. Each held up one of a pair of infant boy twins.

"Their father was a policeman in Quang Tri, and we don't know where he is," the older woman explained. "With twins we have a problem, one baby can get enough milk from his mother. But she does not have enough milk for two babies. We do not receive any milk. Can you please help us?"

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 27, 1972]

#### REFUGEES IN VIETNAM: NOT JUST FATALISTIC FLOTSAM OF THE WAR

(By Peter R. Kahn)

PHUOC LE, VIETNAM.—The poor and frightened people packed together in schoolyards or churchyards or abandoned military bases. The little bundles of personal belongings of dented pots and tattered clothes. The rivulets of open sewage. The heat. The swarms of flies—it is the tableau of the times in Vietnam.

More than 814,000 refugees, by official count, have been created, or recreated, since the Communist offensive began on March 31. And while it may be pathetically true to say when you have seen one refugee camp you have seen them all, it is also true that each tale of troubles seems to have a new and bitter twist.

Such is the case of the roughly 4,000 refugees from Suoi Nghe settlement hamlet, who now are seeking refuge in a schoolhouse compound in this provincial capital 40 miles southwest of Saigon. Suoi Nghe, five miles north of town, is simply the latest place from which these people have been forced to flee. They have traveled 450 miles, through six refugee camps, only to arrive at this one.

The refugees of Suoi Nghe are a case study in more than misery. People, not territory, are what the Vietnam war is ultimately all about, and the Communists seem to have chosen these particular people as a military target to make a political point.

#### A PROTOTYPE HAMLET

Some may read their story as an indictment of the Vietcong as a callous enemy and find optimism in the fact that the people of Suoi Nghe are still seeking, if not finding, security under the government of South Vietnam (GVN). Others may read it as a catalog of errors by GVN officialdom and find cause for pessimism in the fear and disillusionment of the people. (The two views, of course, are not really mutually exclusive.) Whatever the view, the case of Suoi Nghe indicates that the Communist offensive is still on in the countryside.

Suoi Nghe was the prototype "resettlement hamlet" of the GVN's "develop virgin land and construct hamlet program"—an effort to encourage chronic refugees from camps in northern Quang Tri Province to resettle on supposedly better, safer land to the south.

The program, conceived last year, was controversial on a number of counts. Critics suggested that the GVN aimed to move several hundred thousand reluctant refugees across vast (by Vietnamese standards) distances for military purposes—in order to



turn much of Quang Tri into a free-fire zone.

The program seems somewhat less controversial these days with Quang Tri occupied by the North Vietnamese (and thus largely a free-fire zone) and with a quarter of a million Quang Tri residents, including many who were already refugees in Quang Tri, crowded into camps in Hue and Danang. The GVN talks of retaking Quang Tri, and perhaps it will, but few observers currently see a peaceful future for that province.

#### FOLLOWED BY THE WAR

Thus, the 1,341 Quang Tri refugees who were resettled at Suoi Nghe in January, before the Communist offensive, and the 2,095 Quang Tri refugees who were brought south to Suoi Nghe in May, after the North Vietnamese rolled through Quang Tri, could be considered fortunate—except that the war followed them to Suoi Nghe.

On the night of June 16 about 100 enemy soldiers entered Suoi Nghe under cover of heavy rain. They entered undetected (or at least unopposed) by the battalion of South Vietnamese soldiers supposedly guarding the hamlet. The Vietcong, according to the people, assassinated a number of persons with close GVN connections, rounded up 28 young men who would later be taken away with them, and warned the people of Suoi Nghe that the hamlet would have to be abandoned.

"The Vietcong told us that if we tried to live in Suoi Nghe we would be killed by both sides fighting each other," says a local leader. "They said the area belonged to them, that it had been temporarily ceded to the Australians (an Australian diversion operated in this province until early this year) but now it was being reclaimed. They said Suoi Nghe was insecure and that we should move to Binh Ba (a Vietcong-controlled hamlet about five miles away)."

At 1:30 a.m., having been in the hamlet for 90 minutes, the Vietcong shot some sleeping soldiers in the hamlet administration office and men laid siege to the military outpost. A helicopter gunship came in to provide support for the outpost. There was much shooting, and it was near dawn before most of the people were able to flee from the hamlet into the surrounding jungle. From there they made their way here to the province capital of Phuoc Le, not to the Vietcong village of Binh Ba. About 9 a.m. after most Vietcong had apparently also left the hamlet, South Vietnamese planes and artillery shelled a section of Suoi Nghe.

"From the military standpoint, it was a very small battle," says a hamlet leader. Civilian casualties weren't high since the Vietcong didn't indiscriminately shoot civilians and since heavy South Vietnamese firepower was used only after most of the civilians had managed to flee.

Politically, however, the events had some significance. The people, who say they had been told Suoi Nghe was "100% secure" when they first arrived south to resettle, are again being told it is "100% secure" and that they should return to the hamlet. But the people don't believe it.

Several days after they had fled the fighting at Suoi Nghe the people were loaded on army trucks and driven back toward—but not to—the hamlet. The army drivers halted their trucks about half way (near the intersection with a road called Nguyen Van Thieu Street) and claimed it was too dangerous to drive further. The people were told to walk the rest of the way.

The people refused, and so they were trucked back to this schoolyard camp in Phuoc Le. Local GVN officials then issued formal directives ordering the people to return to Suoi Nghe by June 22. The people did not go. Instead they petitioned GVN and American officials to be permitted to remain in Phuoc Le until a greater degree of security was provided Suoi Nghe. On June 23, say the people, the GVN failed to deliver the

weekly allotment of refugee food staples—rice and salt—to the schoolyard camp. They says. (They did, however, get small plots for given them at Suoi Nghe. Still, as of two days ago, the great majority of the people were refusing to return and re-resettle at the resettlement hamlet.

#### NOT FATALISTIC FLOTSAM

The continuing resistance of these people runs counter to the common—and perhaps generally valid—view of Vietnamese refugees as docile sufferers, fatalistic flotsam of the war. The people of Suoi Nghe may have been satisfied with Suoi Nghe as a resettlement site. But they don't want to return to Suoi Nghe now.

"We have moved seven times, and each time we lose everything. We want security, to make a living, to be left alone," says a middle-aged refugee standing in the schoolyard camp. "If it is 100% secure, why did we have to flee Suoi Nghe? If it is 100% secure why would the trucks not drive us there?"

"We wouldn't have come south if we had known the situation here," interjects another man.

"The government wants to show that South Vietnam is pacified so they want us to return to Suoi Nghe. But it must be secure," says a leader of the group. He wants the GVN to blast, burn or bulldoze the jungled areas around Suoi Nghe, to force out the Vietcong and to render what now is virgin land cultivatable. "Then we will return and protect the hamlet ourselves," he says.

#### THE MOST PRECIOUS COMMODITY

The Suoi Nghe refugees have many other complaints about the gap between GVN promises and performance: Some say they weren't given a 1,000 plaster (about \$2.50) family bonus for moving south to resettle; others say they haven't received a daily 20 plaster (about five cents) refugees cash allowance. The leader says that even those refugees who settled in Suoi Nghe in January never got their promised three hectares of rice land. "Then we were promised half a hectare, but we didn't get that either," he says. (They did, however, get small plots for vegetable gardens.)

Some complaints are bitter, others seem to be stated with the resignation of people who, having been refugees a half dozen times before, have seen a host of promises unfulfilled. Indeed, with over 800,000 refugees to care for in a time of military crisis, the GVN may perhaps be excused for a good many failings.

It can even be said to speak well for GVN society that these people are willing and able to voice complaints.

In any case, the crisis of confidence among these people has far less to do with rice plots or plasters than with personal security, which has always been the most precious refugee commodity in Vietnam.

#### FILIPINOS IN DIRE NEED OF U.S. DISASTER AID

#### HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. DANIELSON. Mr. Speaker, the massive flooding which has hit the Philippine Islands during the past 5 or 6 weeks is of such serious consequence that the full extent of the damage and distress cannot even be calculated yet.

Thousands have lost property, their livelihood, and, in some cases, even their life. I have written to the President urging that every possibility be explored and utilized for providing assistance

from the United States to the people in that area.

In these times in which we have been seeking rapprochement with our former enemies and those with whom we have had difficulties in the past, maximum assistance under these stressful conditions is the least we could do for those who have been our close friends for such a long time.

#### SENATOR PACKWOOD'S SPEECH AT FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF ZERO POPULATION GROWTH

#### HON. PAUL N. McCLOSKEY, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, a few months ago, the President's Commission on Population Growth and the American future considered its report. Senator ROBERT PACKWOOD, a member of that Commission and a leader in the increasing movement for population stabilization, discussed that report in an address to the fourth annual meeting of Zero Population Growth.

The Senator opened his address by admitting that he was a latecomer to a position of concern about population growth. Privileged to grow up in Oregon, he conceded that he had no idea that other States did not have the recreational facilities and lack of crowding that Oregon enjoyed. Attending New York University Law School, he originally assumed that the density of Manhattan constituted a "temporary aberration in an otherwise civilized society." A verbatim transcript of the balance of the Senator's speech follows:

#### SPEECH BY SENATOR PACKWOOD

"It wasn't until I got to Congress, the Senate in 1969, that I began to see that New York was really just perhaps a bigger aberration, but the whole East Coast, from Boston to Norfolk, is roughly the same. For 20 miles back they have scarred their mountains, skinned their land and ruined their rivers—I came to the conclusion that I did not want to see happen to the West what I see has happened to the East, most of which I regard as beyond even reclaiming. I don't think money could return it or save it. It's gone.

#### HISTORY SAVED THE WEST

"The West I count as a line from roughly Denver to San Francisco and then north, through that marvelous Idaho, Montana, Washington, Alaska, Wyoming, Utah—that extraordinary countryside that only history has saved—because for some reason Columbus landed on the East Coast rather than the West, and the history of this country was east to west and not vice-versa. So we still have time. But as I come here late to this subject of wanting to save what I've only really come to appreciate in the last three years after having seen the wreck and the wrack and the ruin we've made out of the East, I feel a little bit embarrassed talking to a group of people that have been involved in it so many years longer than I have.

#### COMPOSITION AND PROCEDURES OF THE POPULATION COMMISSION

"Now let's take a look at the Population Commission, because it is going to be, I think, the bedrock upon which most of us are going to rest our arguments. At least we

now have a 'blue-ribbon Commission'; after all, who can attack something that John Rockefeller's been Chairman of. . . . Bob Hansburger, the President of Boise Cascade, is on it, and Mrs. Chandler, the wife of the publisher of the Los Angeles Times, is on it. A report which has respectability—this is something we've all needed for a long time, I guess—something we can cling to.

"It was an interesting two-year process. The Commission . . . was divided, two years ago, about half and half. Half academics with good knowledge in the fields of population stabilization, reproduction, fertility—the whole gamut. Charley Westoff of the Office of Population Research at Princeton was our Executive Director, and half of the Commission knew very well at the start more facts than most of us would know at the end. The other half were by and large laymen, or laywomen as the case may be—no particular knowledge of politics, a pretty neuter mind, a willingness to consider facts.

#### THE UNITED STATES MUST HAVE POPULATION STABILITY

"By the end of the two years of meeting one to two to three days a month, month in and month out, for two years, the Commission unanimously came to the conclusion, stated in their Preface, that the United States must 'point itself toward population stability.' By 'population stability' they meant *population zero* as soon as we can rationally get there. There was no dissent to that conclusion. And that is the rock upon which we're going to build our church.

#### EFFECTS OF POPULATION ON RESOURCES

"... the Commission report breaks down into two to three categories. One, relatively routine, . . . is the effect of population growth on resources, on recreation, on transportation, on urban living. In that section there are no recommendations . . .

"Then there's another section that . . . deals with government reorganization, trying to center research in one area, perhaps having a census every five years instead of every ten years, better statistics—I don't think anyone would really quarrel with the bulk of that section. Again, there were no dissents from the Commission.

#### COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS: SEX EDUCATION

"When we got into the third part of the Report—this was the 'gutsy' part, the recommendations—there were numerous dissents, although the majority was clear all the way as to what needs to be done. Bear in mind that they started from the premise that it's necessary for this country to stabilize its population, that there's nothing to be gained by growth, that none of us are any richer, financially, spiritually or any other way . . .

The Commission started off with education, and specifically they said sex education, and specifically they said not just community organizations and churches but schools should undertake (if necessary with the help of the Federal government and Federal grants) extensive sex education, so that at least at a minimum students, kids, would understand about reproductive biology. That isn't asking too much, I don't think, but it's a step that no other . . . National Commission has yet taken.

#### COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS: COMPREHENSIVE CHILD CARE

"From there, they went to child care, comprehensive child care, not just nurseries where you leave your kid while you're working, and pick her up or pick him up at five o'clock—but comprehensive child care, encompassing education, nutrition, and health, so that you might, in full confidence, make a choice in your own mind as to whether you prefer to stay at home or prefer to work and leave your child some place where . . . your child will be well looked after, well educated,

well fed and well cared for. The Commission is quite clear in its Report in saying that without that option there are any number of people who are going to make the preference to stay home because they want to make sure that their children have a decent surrounding, and, rather than run the risk of a bad one they will stay home. . . .

#### COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS: CONTRACEPTION

"Then the Commission went into [the subject of] contraception. Again, not too much controversy here; we have passed the hurdle—I think we passed it in the Family Planning Act of 1970, of which former Senator Joe Tydings was the instigator. The Commission simply said that we should first have a program of research that will provide for this country enough variety in contraceptive devices and techniques for men and women (and I emphasize men because we have shortchanged research on the male side too long), enough contraceptive devices and techniques so that everybody in this country can have access to some contraception that they can physically and religiously accept—and that will work.

"Then we will distribute contraceptive devices and contraceptive information to *everybody* in this country, regardless of educational background, regardless of level of income, regardless of marital status, regardless of age—I think we are over the hurdle on that philosophy. We haven't got the money yet, out of the Office of Management and Budget or out of Congress, but I think we are past the hurdle of the fact that birth control information should not be available [to everyone.] I will be very surprised if in anyplace from three to seven years we have not achieved in this country at least the massive *availability* of acceptable contraception.

#### COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS: THAT STERILIZATION AND ALL OTHER MEANS OF POPULATION CONTROL BE ABSOLUTELY VOLUNTARY

"Then the Commission . . . strongly urged the expansion of voluntary sterilization; I use *voluntary* here and use it everywhere else. The Commission time after time after time emphasizes voluntary, voluntary, voluntary! There is no compulsion in this whole Report; there's no genocide in the whole Report; there is no aim at any minority group in the whole Report.

"I think that the bulk of the Commissioners, if they were forced to their 'druthers' and had to make a choice between *compulsive population control* and *overpopulation*, would come down on the side of *overpopulation*. Most of us have a fair fear of a majority in this country deciding what minority was going to populate or not populate, or who was going to be sterilized, or who was going to have abortions. The Commission, with enough evidence, came to the conclusion that we can achieve [stabilization] voluntarily, and one of the voluntary ways to do it is sterilization, which is, of course, (I'm talking about men)—one of the most effective population stabilization tools available today. I'm frank to say I'm surprised at the acceptance of sterilization over the past three years. It's been the biggest single growth, I think, in public acceptance and willingness . . . to come around. Abortion, for those of us who have been involved in pushing it . . . I think intuitively had a sense there was a massive support for abortion; most of us did not assume a massive support for sterilization—and there is!

#### COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS: ABORTION

"... when you get to . . . abortion, the Commission 'bit the bullet,' said simply we ought to have legalized abortion. They used the New York statute as a model. It's not a bad statute—24 weeks and no residency. They said we ought to have this either in every state or we ought to have it nationally. As far as I'm concerned, we ought to have it nationally, and that is the reason I've intro-

duced a National Abortion Bill which, if it did pass, would in effect enact the equivalent of the New York statute nationwide.

#### MICHIGAN AND THE FIGHT FOR LEGALIZED ABORTION

"Now in passing let me say something here about Michigan. In my mind this year Michigan may be the A.B.M. of abortion. We are going to have a battle joined in Michigan in November—legalized abortion will be on the ballot as it was in Washington [state] a few years ago. Only Washington sits off in the northwest corner of this nation and people can say, 'Well, it's a small state, and it's not a typical cross-section.' But they can't say that about Michigan; it's got ten million people and it's got ethnic backgrounds and it's got racial backgrounds, it's got religious backgrounds, and Republicans and Democrats, and auto workers and everything else. If legalized abortion is on the ballot in Michigan and fails, we're going to be set back five years, and if it's on the ballot and passes, we're going to advance five years—because people will be able to point to that state and say, 'This is a typical American state with a big population, and there the public wanted it, and that's evidence that we ought to have it in the nation.'

"As far as I'm concerned ZPG would be very wise, if they had to pick out any single one thing this year to focus on, [to concentrate on] the necessity for passing that bill. And you all know what we're up against once it gets on the ballot—the amount of money that the opponents will have is just unbelievable in comparison to the money the proponents will have. I would hate to see that issue lost, now that the people of Michigan have gotten the signatures and put it on the ballot.

#### COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS: HEALTH CARE; EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN

"Well, then, the Commission went on and poked itself a bit into health services, and said that all health services relating to fertility, including contraception, prenatal care, birth, abortion—everything—should be fully covered either by presently existing private or public health plans or fully covered by the government. So that there would be no excuse for lack of health care in the entire field of fertility.

"And then lastly . . . the Commission hit very strongly on equal rights for women. They specifically came out and endorsed the proposal that was *then* before the Senate (has now passed)—a Constitutional amendment for equal rights. . . . The Commission just very clearly said that working women—women who work for pay in offices—have 27% fewer children than women who work for nothing at home. The most underutilized talent in this world is the brainpower of women, and it's not enough that they get just equal pay for equal work (because that is relatively easy to achieve and police), but that the more important thing is that those [men] who are in supervisory positions, as they look upon a few of the subordinates below, are willing to concede that women can equally think and perhaps equally manage with men, and that they should be entitled to try out their talents and their brainpower.

#### POLITICIANS RELY ON WOMANPOWER

"Here I think most of us in politics are perhaps a bit ahead of the public and certainly ahead of businesses. I know of no successful politicians (at least in the generation I'm in) that would say that they have been elected on anything other than womanpower. The women have thought it through, they've fought it through, they have worked it through. Most of our contemporaries who are men will pat us on the back and tell us how great we are and take us to the Elks Club—but they won't work. And women will. And I think that is a power, in terms of



Intellectual capacity and in terms of ability that business and government are going to have to come to realize.

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF WANTING FEWER CHILDREN MUST CONTINUE

"I'm convinced that with really only five things (if we look at them from the Federal level)—abortion, sterilization, contraception, equal rights, day care—we can achieve ZPG in this country as soon as it is rationally possible to achieve it. I'm not one of those who thinks we're going to get to ZPG next year because we'd have to go to a birth rate of 1.2 and I don't think that is likely. But we are approaching 2.11, which is our replacement level, counting our immigration in this country. We can make it with just those five things if—and the if is that the psychology and the philosophy of this nation continues as it has in the last three to four years. That philosophy is to want fewer children. That philosophy is to want to protect the environment, and to tie the destruction of it to an ever-burgeoning population. Because if the philosophy changes, if we decide in this country that we want to have three children per family, we'll have them, and all of the abortion laws and sterilization laws and contraception laws really won't amount to a damn—because people will choose not to pay attention to them.

"So really all that this Commission is asking is that we:

(1) remove the impediments that at the moment prevent people from having whatever control over their own fertility they want;

(2) we offer the inducements, or at least the availability, of the sterilization or the contraception—so that people can have total control, as they choose, over their own fertility.

"The burden and the effort is really going to fall back again to the ZPGers and the others of similar philosophy, because for better or for worse laws in this country cannot make people quit populating or start populating. The change that people like Dick Lamm [D-Colorado Representative; also the immediate past President of National ZPG] has brought about in the last two to three years, and the efforts that the Carl Popes and the Paul Ehrlichs and the ZPGers have had in this nation is extraordinary. When you realize that three or four years ago people didn't even talk about abortion, didn't even talk about population (except for what were then regarded as a few radical nuts), and how far we have gone in such a short time. The people sitting in this room tonight, and I would judge as I look at it, to be no more than probably 300, spread throughout this nation, can be the difference in terms of philosophy as to which way we go. There's nothing by law that can push you ahead and there's nothing by law that can take away your energy.

#### THE GOVERNMENT WILL RESPOND WHEN THE PUBLIC THUNDERS

"The greatest asset that politicians have is an uncanny ability to keep their ears to the ground. (Although Winston Churchill once described it as an undignified position.) If politicians have learned anything, it's to sense the changes in public opinion; and successful politicians sense it well enough to be just far enough ahead of the tide to move with it. We really do have a responsive government when the public thunders, and the public is just on the verge of thundering about population stability—and they're going to thunder because the 300 people in this room push them and prod them, cajole them and persuade them.

"Now I guess what I'm asking is that for those of us in politics who are willing to stick our necks out and run the risk of the possibility of political defeat, that you support us. Those of us in elective office are saying to you

that all we're asking is your help and your hearts, and we will accomplish together what none of us will accomplish alone.

#### "WHAT YOU ARE IN THIS WORLD WILL BE YOURS FOREVER"

"The last thing to remember is that what we accomplish is not necessarily going to be measured by our contemporaries, and some of us may suffer political defeat. What's really going to be measured is if 25 or 50 years from now my son or grandson can still find a few rushing mountain streams that haven't been dammed up to produce electricity for half a billion people, or he can still find a few forests that haven't been clear cut, and can still find a few places he can go without hearing the howl of a Honda, or the chug of a chainsaw. And if somehow he can experience tranquility as an actuality and not just a memory—because we were successful 25 or 50 years earlier in stemming the flood of population, then we have been successful. Then I think we will have lived the adage that says, 'What you have in this world when you die will pass to somebody else, but what you are in this world will be yours forever.'"

#### DONORS DESERTING MCGOVERN

#### HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, all of us will readily admit that finances are not the whole consideration of a political campaign, but we realize that in a country of 210 million people there must be some way of reaching the voters. For the first time in more than 30 years there are substantial ideological differences between the parties and the nominees. Ben A. Franklin of the New York Times News Service has polled 35 Democrats who contributed substantially in the past to Democratic candidates. Fifteen said they will give little or nothing to the presidential campaign of Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN. Of this group 13 said they will help finance and will vote for the reelection of President Nixon. Seventeen others were "undecided but leaning to McGovern," some saying that, because of previous heavy contributions, they could not afford to help Senator McGovern "as much as I would like to." Only three of the 35 pledged all out support for their party's nominee.

There are many reasons for this radical shift and Mr. Franklin has set them out as an interesting development in the 1972 campaign for President. His article, which appeared in the August 9, 1972, issue of the Washington Star, follows:

#### SOME OF RICH DONORS DESERTING DEMOCRATS

(By Ben A. Franklin)

Fifteen of 35 wealthy Democrats who contributed a total of \$1.2 million to the pre-convention nominating campaigns of Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie say they will give nothing or only token amounts to the presidential campaign of Sen. George S. McGovern. Thirteen of them say they will help to finance and will vote for the re-election of President Nixon.

Of the remaining 20, 17 said they were "undecided but leaning to McGovern," or that they had much such heavy campaign

contributions earlier in the year that they could not afford to help McGovern "as much as I'd like to."

The three—all former Muskie supporters—who said they were "100 percent for McGovern" and would contribute substantially to his campaign were: Mrs. Jean Benjamin of New York, wife of the cochairman of United Artists Corp. (\$18,750 to Muskie); Clark M. Clifford, the Washington lawyer and former secretary of defense (\$10,000 to Muskie), and Mrs. Ralph Pomerance of Cos Cob, Conn., an architect's wife who is a member of the McGovern task force on national security (\$25,000 to Muskie).

These results of a telephone check of large contributors to the unsuccessful Humphrey and Muskie nomination campaigns suggest that many of the most affluent Humphrey-Muskie financial backers will not support McGovern.

McGovern's financial advisers have been saying that they expect some decrease in traditional or "regular" Democratic campaign money—perhaps as much as \$6 million to \$8 million, money that Humphrey might have gained had he been the nominee.

A few weeks ago—before the withdrawal of Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri as McGovern's running mate—the McGovern advisers were confident that all or most of the difference could be made up through an aggressive mail appeal to a million small contributors.

But now there is doubt in the McGovern camp. The mailings are generally being delayed. And if the impact of the Eagleton controversy on small donors is anything like its impact on big donors, the basic financing calculations of the Democratic presidential campaign this year could be in jeopardy.

Scores of wealthy Jewish contributors—particularly to the "regular" Democratic candidacy of Humphrey—already have indicated they will not support the McGovern effort. They have reportedly done so chiefly for fear that he is not sufficiently militant in his support for Israel, a charge McGovern aides deny, or that he is hostile to the legitimate economic needs of business.

But the telephone survey disclosed that the defecting or doubting Democrats, many of whom agreed to speak only if promised anonymity, also included well-known non-Jewish liberals. Their doubts had nothing to do with Israel. Some sounded surprised by their own pro-Nixon thoughts.

"I'm trying to imagine my own words saying this," was the comment of one of the country's most successful liberal magazine editors, who gave \$15,000 to McGovern's pre-convention Democratic opponents.

"I suppose at the moment, if I had to go into the booth and vote today, I'd vote for McGovern. I am leaning, not definite. But I am keeping my pores open, as amazing as that sounds even to me."

If Nixon could make some "real headway" in ending the war in Vietnam, the editor said, "I could well vote for him."

Another business executive, the head of a Midwest aerosol manufacturing company and a life-long Democrat, said he was now contributing to Nixon's campaign.

He gave at least \$12,500 to Humphrey earlier this year.

"I think the guy is dangerous," he said of McGovern. "He talks about doing this and doing that and his figures never add up. I just wouldn't want him."

Asked if representatives of the Republican Committee to Re-elect the President had called on him after the McGovern nomination, he replied "Yep, they arrived about five minutes later."

After McGovern was nominated last month, Nixon fund raisers also approached Democrats on the West Coast and in New York, particularly Jewish contributors who had sup-

ported Humphrey. "It was easy work for them," one former Humphrey contributor said.

Stanley Goldblum, the chairman and president of the Equity Funding Corporation of America in Los Angeles, said that "in an attempt to stop McGovern" he had contributed \$50,000 to Humphrey's nomination campaign—\$25,000 in direct contributions and a \$25,000 loan.

He said that he was now making "substantial" contributions to the Nixon campaign. He also said that he had contributed to candidates of both parties in the past.

"Mr. Nixon represents the kind of society that I would prefer to live in, not Mr. McGovern," Goldblum said in an interview. "I could have lived with Humphrey as president, but not McGovern."

Goldblum said that his dissatisfaction with McGovern's alleged weakness on American support of Israel was "really not the most persuasive argument I have heard."

"I feel he is dangerous for the economy," he said.

Another Los Angeles executive Eugene V. Klein, board chairman of the National General Corporation, said:

"I have been a Democrat all of the time. I have never made a Republican contribution. But I am leaning to Mr. Nixon. I will neither vote for nor contribute to Mr. McGovern, because I am in enormous disagreement with his economic policies, and I doubt his ability to run the country."

Klein gave \$100,000 to the Humphrey campaign—\$37,500 in contributions and \$62,500 in loans.

In New York, the most spectacular loss for McGovern was that of Meshulam Riklis, chairman and president of the Rapid-American Corporation, a retail and manufacturing conglomerate. Riklis, who contributed or lent \$150,000 to Humphrey, declined to be interviewed but instructed his secretary to say that "he will vote for President Nixon."

## HELPING OUR ENVIRONMENT

### HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, recently one of my fine constituents was recognized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for his efforts to protect the environment in dairy management. The article, published in the May issue of Soil Conservation, reads as follows:

PRODUCING WITHOUT POLLUTING

(By James N. Krider)

It was 1970 when get-tough pollution-control legislation began to emerge in Florida. In the agricultural sector, this new legislation posed the greatest threat to the dairy industry. But the positive response of Florida dairymen has put them in the forefront among all industries in leading the way to compliance.

P. L. Snyder, owner of the Sunnyhill Dairy near DeLeon Spring in Volusia County, was one of the pioneers in a program that stresses "being good neighbors with the environment."

"Early in 1970, the alternatives were not too desirable," says Snyder. "Most of the talk was about the kind of sewage treatment used by municipalities. Those systems are costly to build and to operate. Dairymen had to find less costly facilities or face the prospect of going out of business."

Snyder, long a cooperator with the Volusia Conservation District, learned about a new approach to animal-waste treatment—the lagoon system—through the district. He and his dairy manager, Alvin Gephart, decided that when design criteria became available the Sunnyhill Dairy would be one of the first in Florida to try the lagoons.

The dairy's adequate land area, soils, topography, and grassland management program made it easier for the Soil Conservation Service to design the waste-treatment system.

The 484 acres range from level to gently rolling hills; the soils are sandy to sandy loam. The principal grass crop is Pensacola bahiagrass, which is overseeded with ryegrass for winter grazing. One thousand cows are held on nearby pastures between twice-a-day milkings. More than 78,000 gallons of water are used each day for washing the cows before each milking and cleaning the cow-holding areas after milking.

Snyder's waste-treatment system consists of three separate measures: an anaerobic lagoon, a holding lagoon, and a system for distributing the effluent on the land.

Wash water and its waste load are flushed through a low-velocity open ditch and dropped through a corrugated metal pipe into the anaerobic lagoon. There it takes 15 days for the biological reduction of solids. Tests have shown that this treatment provides as much as a 90 percent reduction in biochemical oxygen demand. Snyder's lagoon is 535 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 15 feet deep, which is adequate for his milking herd.

In the second stage, gravity pulls the effluent through a corrugated metal pipe into the holding pond where it is held for 7 days. Further treatment does take place in this pond, but the pond serves primarily as a storage basin for water that cannot be disposed of during periods of excess rainfall. It also helps to avoid continuous overflow.

The final step in the treatment process is a modern adaption of the age-old practice of applying manure to the land as fertilizer. Although wastes in the detention basin have essentially been degraded, the effluent contains substantial quantities of plant nutrients. Gephart's objective is to dispose of the animal wastes, but he recognizes the benefits from the supplemental plant nutrients.

A pump and diesel power unit were installed to get the effluent from the detention pond to 44 acres of bahiagrass pasture, subdivided to allow for rotating the applications.

The effluent is pumped to the pasture through a pipeline along which are located a series of portable lateral lines at 100-foot intervals. Each lateral line has impact-type sprinklers along its length. Gephart operates two laterals at a time for 4 hours, then activates two other laterals on the same side of the pipeline for a similar period. This process is continued on one side of the pipeline until half the field is irrigated. The lines are then moved to the other side of the pipeline, and irrigation continues for the other half of the field. The effluent is supplemented from a nearby 10-inch well to provide sufficient irrigation water.

To date, 67 lagoon waste-treatment systems, serving more than 42,000 dairy cows, have been installed on dairy farms in the state. The largest system, serves a herd of 1,950 cows. With an estimated 271,000 dairy cows in Florida, a sizable job remains to be done. But with people like Snyder and Gephart, who are willing to be innovative, the job will be an easier one.

Mr. Speaker, we, too, commend Mr. Snyder and his manager, Mr. Gephart, for their efforts in helping find ways to better our environment.

## TIPPECANOE RIVER GETS CLEAN REPORT

### HON. ELWOOD HILLIS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, last month I had the opportunity to join several Indiana environmentalists in paddling down the Tippecanoe River to inspect for pollution in the water. The river had been seriously damaged in previous months by an oil spill and dumping of wastewater directly into the river—so seriously damaged that hundreds of fish were killed in this famous angler's paradise.

Alarmed citizens contacted me, and soon the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board and Environmental Protection Agency were working together to take quick action to remedy this damage.

On our recent canoe trip, a State biologist took several water samples, for a factual determination of just how polluted the water still was, after the clean-up effort. Just today I received his report, and I am happy to say that it shows the Tippecanoe has recovered completely.

This proves to me that clean water can be a reality when the residents of a community take a real concern with their environment and act quickly to remedy any accidents or sources of pollution, once discovered.

I have enclosed for the study of my colleagues the final report from the State on the water quality test results. I see in these results a good indication that we are making headway and that we can clean up our country's pollution with the same dedication shown in cleaning up the Tippecanoe River.

The report follows:

REPORT OF SURVEY OF TIPPECANOE RIVER

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Hon. Elwood H. Hillis, M.C., a representative of the Stream Pollution Control Board, Mr. L. Robert Carter, Chief, Surveys Section, Division of Water Pollution Control, Indiana State Board of Health, accompanied a four-mile float trip of the Tippecanoe River downstream from U.S. Highway 31 at Rochester. The trip was prompted by the concern of local citizens over the quality of the river following pollution of the river resulting from the spill of chicken manure near Warsaw in October, 1971, and crude oil spills occurring in January at Rochester.

METHOD OF SURVEY

Samples were taken by boat from the Tippecanoe River and tributaries thereto for a distance of approximately four miles downstream from the U.S. 31 bridge at Rochester. The only known significant pollution source in the reach is the Rochester municipal sewage treatment plant which discharges to Mill Creek and thence to the Tippecanoe River, approximately two miles downstream. Dissolved oxygen and temperature readings were obtained in the field using a YSI dissolved oxygen meter. Physical observations noting water clarity, stream bed conditions, aquatic life, outfalls, etc. were made. Laboratory analyses were performed by the State Board of Health Water and Sewage Laboratory.



## FINDINGS

The survey results are tabulated on the attached summary. It is noted that all dissolved oxygen concentrations were well above the minimum of 4.0 mg/l specified for aquatic life in Stream Pollution Control Board Regulation SPC 1R-2 and that all fecal coliform bacteria concentrations were also well below the criteria for partial-body contact recreation.

No pollution discharges were observed in

the reach, even in built-up cottage areas. The water was extremely clear and neither the stream bed nor the banks showed any signs of oil from the spills in January.

The river met the water quality criteria specified in Stream Pollution Control Board Regulation SPC 1R-2 in every respect.

## CONCLUSIONS

The reach of the Tippecanoe River met the water quality criteria specified in Stream Pollution Control Board Regulation SPC 1R-2

and appeared to be fully recovered from the pollution of chicken manure spilled in October 1971, and from spills of crude oil lost in January 1972. The discharge of treated sewage from the City of Rochester via Mill Creek did not adversely affect the bacteriological or dissolved oxygen quality of the river.

The Tippecanoe River in the reach studied, and most likely for many miles upstream and downstream from this area, is suitable for partial-body contact recreation, aquatic life, and other legitimate uses.

## SUMMARY—TIPPECANOE RIVER SURVEY, ROCHESTER TO GERMANY BRIDGE, JULY 1, 1972

Station	Location	Dissolved oxygen (mg./l.)	Fecal coliform (per 100 ml.)	BOD (mg./l.)	Suspended solids (mg./l.)	Total phosphate, PO <sub>4</sub> (mg./l.)	Physical observations
1	Tippecanoe River U.S. 31	10.5	70	1.3	2.0	0.7	Water clear, sandy bottom, no sludge, silt, or debris
A-1	Unnamed ditch at confluence with Tippecanoe River			1.2	4.0	1.1	
2	Tippecanoe River just upstream from Mill Creek	7.6	70	<1.0	1.0	.3	Do.
A-2	Mill Creek at confluence with Tippecanoe River		380	1.6	2.0	13.0	Somewhat turbid, no sludge, scum, or odor.
3	Tippecanoe River at U.S. 31 bypass	7.4	50	<1.0	6.0	1.0	Increased turbidity due to highway construction.
4	Tippecanoe River ½ mile downstream from U.S. 31 bypass	7.7	90	<1.0	6.0	1.0	Water clear, sandy bottom, no sludge, silt, or debris.
5	Tippecanoe River at Germany Bridge boat landing	9.0	60	<1.0	6.0	.6	

## A LITERARY CONTEST

## HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, late last year a literary contest was held in eastern Oregon. The result of that contest, an exceptional collection of poems and stories, has now been published. Mr. George Venn, an instructor at Eastern Oregon College, did an excellent job of directing this contest which elicited creative writing from both the young and old throughout the vast area of eastern Oregon. He says in his preface to the literary supplement that, as described for the Oregon Arts Commission and the regional newspaper publishers, the contest was designed to encourage the creation of imaginative literature so that it might be seen as more worthy of eastern Oregon's attention.

The literary contest also wanted to make it more obvious to readers in the region that good poems and stories are not only written by people in New York and Los Angeles, but they are also written for the man out on the rim of the Malheur Desert who is willing to leaf through the supplement. And what that man reads in the supplement will not be written by someone who has never seen Steens Mountain, walked through the Strawberry Mountains or fished in the middle fork of the John Day; it is written by indigenous talent writers who know which end of the cow gets up first, and where all the hunters come from in the fall.

I would like today to include from that supplement an excerpt. It is a traditional Indian tale, simple, and beautiful, written by an Indian of eastern Oregon. The excerpt follows:

The trees down in the valley didn't have fires in them. It was to be a cold winter that year. They didn't want to spend another cold winter.

So coyote agreed to help the trees.

The next morning Coyote took off for the high mountain where the trees that had the fire lived.

It was very late the next night when Coyote got to the mountains. In order not to be seen, he had to sneak up from where he was, so that the trees wouldn't see him.

Lucky for Coyote. The trees were having a meeting and keeping warm. It was cold high up.

Coyote saw his chance to steal fire. He moved fast, took the fire. He ran down the mountain with trees chasing him.

As one tree got tired, another tree would take off after the Coyote. All the trees tried and failed to catch Coyote. Trees were spread out from the top of the mountain to the bottom, there to stay forever.

The trees in the valley received fire and were happy; they thanked Coyote for helping. Coyote was happy and more.

## FATHER REINERT OF ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY DISCUSSES THE SURVIVAL OF PRIVATE COLLEGES

## HON. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis University is the oldest university west of the Mississippi River, and one of the most highly respected institutions of scholarship in the world. Founded in 1818, the school has been administered since 1829 by the Jesuit Fathers, who had entered this area several years earlier under the joint sponsorship of President James Monroe and Bishop Louis W. V. Du Bourg of Louisiana, under a program intended primarily to help Indians in the new American West. The university was chartered by the General Assembly of Missouri in 1832, and celebrated its 150th anniversary in 1968-69 in a year-long series of intellectual and cultural events under the theme "Knowledge and the Future of Man."

This event was formally noted by Congress in Public Law 90-611, approved October 21, 1968, which extended the greetings and felicitations of the Government of the United States to the university for the promotion and deepening of "human understanding and the enlargement of human knowledge for the com-

mon good of all men." As a devoted friend of St. Louis University, I was delighted to sponsor House Joint Resolution 691 which became Public Law 90-611. All of us in St. Louis are proud of this fine institution.

## THREAT TO THE QUALITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

It was therefore with profound concern that I read in the Mirror of Public Opinion section on the editorial page of a recent issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch excerpts from an address delivered by the Reverend Paul C. Reinert, S.J., president of St. Louis University, to a meeting of the higher education executive officers, indicating that not only St. Louis University but all private colleges face a growing challenge and threat from those who feel that the day of the private college is ending, and should be allowed to end.

Describing a series of conferences and conversations he held last summer with opinion leaders throughout the country, businessmen, legislators, union officials, government administrators, writers and editors, and fellow educators in both the public and private sectors—Father Reinert said:

I was disturbed and somewhat surprised by the deep-set doubt and misgivings I encountered about higher education in general and, especially, private higher education. There were those whose reasoning ran something like this. America is a throw-away nation. Obsolescence is a part of our national heritage and a sign of progress. Why save a system whose time has come any more than an outmoded life style or some quaint industry whose products are no longer needed? Let competition take its toll. The fittest will survive. So the private institutions fold, then we'll educate everybody cheaper through the enlarged public system. Right?

"Wrong," added Father Reinert.

Private colleges "stand as a countervailing power to protect the public sector against domination of higher education by special interest groups, within or outside government," Father Reinert declared, and their loss "would pose grave threats to the quality and independence of the remaining public institutions."

Both types of institutions have a vital role to play in assuring the quality of

higher education in this country, he said, adding:

Our salvation lies in recognizing frankly our own and each other's strengths and weaknesses, in each of us accepting the role in our properly diversified system of higher education for which our resources and traditions best fit us, then concentrating all our efforts on filling that role with distinction.

TEXT OF ARTICLE FROM ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I submit herewith the text of the article appearing in the mirror of public opinion section of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch containing excerpts from Father Reinert's address discussing the steps he believes must be taken to preserve the private sector of higher education from collapse, and why it is essential that those steps be taken.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Aug. 7, 1972]

**IF PRIVATE COLLEGES ARE TO SURVIVE—PUBLIC FUNDS AND PARTNERSHIP WITH PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ESSENTIAL**

(By the Reverend Paul C. Reinert, S.J.)

As some of you may know, I spent last summer in a series of small conferences and conversations with opinion leaders across the nation—businessmen, legislators, union officials, government administrators, writers and editors and, of course, fellow educators in both the public and private sectors. My purpose was to find some immediate, practical measures to rescue the private sector of higher education from collapse.

I was disturbed and somewhat surprised by the deep-set doubt and misgivings I encountered about higher education in general and, especially, private higher education. There were those whose reasoning ran something like this. America is a throw-away nation. Obsolescence is a part of our national heritage and a sign of progress. Why save a system whose time has come any more than an outmoded life style or some quaint industry whose products are no longer needed? Let competition take its toll. The fittest will survive. So the private institutions fold, then we'll educate everybody cheaper through the enlarged public system. Right? Wrong.

It would be neither cheaper nor more efficient if our private campuses wasted away into ghost towns. It would not be a triumph for efficiency but a victory for wastefulness. Were the private sector to collapse, the severest stress would be put on already hard-pressed state budgets to either absorb or replace these institutions. For the public sector to shoulder the entire burden would mean expanding many times the tax dollars now being allocated to higher education.

Furthermore, and more significantly from the standpoint of our nation's welfare, loss of the private factor in our traditional, public-private pluralism would pose grave threats to the quality and independence of the remaining public institutions. The independent colleges and universities stand as a countervailing power to protect the public sector against domination of higher education by special interest groups, within or outside government. By their very existence, they help to preserve academic freedom by providing an alternative to the public system for students and faculty alike.

However, without a basic and fundamental change in public awareness of the importance to our society as a whole of the independent college and university, our present, richly diversified system of higher education is doomed.

If we assume that our present, pluralistic, public/private system of higher education is worth preserving, all of us in higher education are going to have to accept two basic

facts, both of them, to some degree, painful for all of us:

First, the private sector, to sustain itself, must have new infusions of public funds, at least indirectly, from the individual states and, secondarily from the Federal Government.

Second, both public and private institutions must learn to plan together to make more efficient use of the limited resources our economy can be expected to provide in the years ahead. This will call for some very painful sacrifices, for some soul-searching readjustments in the institutional goals and expedients we developed during the optimistic '60s.

These are the facts of life we face in the public and private sectors alike. They can drive us into increasingly bitter competition as the private sector looks for help from tax dollars and the public institutions seek to supplement their tax support from private sources. But down that road lies disaster.

Our salvation lies in recognizing frankly our own and each other's strengths and weaknesses, in each of us accepting the role in our properly diversified system of higher education for which our resources and traditions best fit us, then concentrating all our efforts on filling that role with distinction. That, I submit, is the road to full and effective use of our national resources in higher education, the road to salvation of the private sector, the only way in which we can turn the tide which is currently running so strongly in the direction of a single, monolithic, tax-supported system of higher education.

**NONCLAIMANT ASKS SUPPORT FOR YEN CLAIM BILL**

**HON. SPARK M. MATSUNAGA**

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, a Member of Congress usually is not surprised to find in his daily mail requests for support of pending legislation from potential beneficiaries.

On the other hand, it is a refreshing rarity when a Member receives a letter from one who, though he can expect from the enactment of pending legislation no possible gain, either tangible or intangible, except perhaps the satisfaction of seeing that justice is done and the principles of Americanism and fair play advanced and strengthened, nevertheless strongly supports such legislation.

It was my unusual experience this morning to receive just such a letter. The writer, a Mr. Norman L. Mulgrew, a resident of Baltimore, Md., and obviously neither a constituent of mine nor a potential claimant, seeks congressional support for my bill, H.R. 8215, which would authorize some 2,000 Japanese-Americans to recover from the remaining vested assets of the Yokohama Specie Bank of Japan in the custody of the U.S. Attorney General their pre-World War II deposits in the U.S. branches of that bank. Payment to these depositors is not authorized under existing law because they were interned in American detention camps or paroled during the war.

Yesterday, August 9, 1972, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign

Commerce ordered H.R. 8215 reported favorably to the House.

Mr. Speaker, because Mr. Mulgrew's letter is not only timely in view of the House committee's action, but appears also to speak to Congress generally with respect to the pending legislation, I would like to bring the letter to the attention of my colleagues by submitting it for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

DEAR SIR: I have just read of your bill before Congress to return \$4.5 million confiscated from Japanese-Americans during World War II. I can honestly say that for the first time in my life I am ashamed to be an American. How can a country and a Congress which claims to be attempting to improve Civil Rights for its citizens tolerate such a blatant act of piracy from the Government itself? Is Congress interested in improving the rights of minorities, increasing votes for themselves, or buying off a militant minority? It seems inconceivable that the most law abiding minority in this country can be abused in this manner.

I can only find one flaw in your bill, and that is that you are asking for the money to be returned without interest. As an American and as a taxpayer, I feel it is our responsibility that these people be paid what is due them and that includes the amount which was confiscated plus the interest since that time. The stripping of their rights and internment can never be made up to these loyal Americans of Japanese descent. We must only hope that they forgive our frailties as humans and accept our apologies. The theft, there is no milder word that can be used, of their life savings can and must be vindicated.

No American can be proud of his heritage as long as this tragedy goes uncorrected. Thirty years is too long to pay a debt, especially considering that the bulk of the debt—the personal suffering—can never be repaid.

I only hope that Congress will help erase as much of the stain on our national conscience as is possible for this tragic episode in this country's existence by the passage of this bill.

Very truly yours,  
NORMAN L. MULGREW

**WEBELOS CUB SCOUT DEN OF NEWTON FALLS, OHIO, HONORS DAY-TON SOLDIER**

**HON. CHARLES J. CARNEY**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, the Webelos Den 1 of Cub Scout Pack 69, sponsored by American Legion Post 236 Newton Falls, Ohio, has chosen Army Sp4c. Joseph G. LaPointe, Jr., of Dayton, Ohio, as the man who best exemplifies the Scout law.

The Webelos Den is composed of eight 10-year-old boys: David Allen, John Dempsey, David Hastings, Rick Myers, Jeff Nussle, George Sipka, Jr., Leonard Streets, Jeff Van Dyke, and Den leader, Mr. David E. McClure. The Webelos first became interested in Sp4c. LaPointe after Mr. McClure read of his exploits in Army magazine. LaPointe, a conscientious objector, served as a medic in Vietnam. In December 1971, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously for shielding and



comforting 16 wounded GI's before he was killed by an enemy grenade. He was 21 years old.

The Cub Scouts of the Webelos Den, after discussing LaPointe's heroic deeds, unanimously concluded that he exemplified all that they will promise when becoming Boy Scouts. Mr. Speaker, I commend the Scouts of the Webelos Den on their selection of Sp4c. LaPointe, and I insert in the RECORD an account of the tribute paid to the late Joseph G. LaPointe by the Webelos Den as well as the correspondence of Den Leader David McClure urging that the LaPointe story not be forgotten. The story and correspondence follow:

FIND NEW DIMENSION TO SCOUTING: NEWTON FALLS WEBELOS HONOR DAYTON SOLDIER

Although Army Spec. 4 Joseph G. LaPointe Jr. was never a member of the Boy Scouts of America, he has been singled out as a person exemplifying the Scout Law by members of the Webelos Den of Newton Falls Cub Scout Pack 69.

LaPointe, a native of Dayton, serving as a medical aidman, earned the Congressional Medal of Honor in June, 1969, while assisting wounded soldiers during a helicopter assault in Quang Tin Province, South Vietnam.

#### COMFORTED 16 SOLDIERS

He was hit by a burst of machine gun fire, but continued with his duties until knocked to the ground by a second burst. Despite serious wounds, LaPointe struggled into a shielding position over the wounded and was killed along with two others by an enemy grenade. Before his death, he gave aid and comfort to 16 soldiers. LaPointe was 21 years of age.

The Webelos Den, composed of boys 10 years of age who are preparing to make the transition from Cub Scout to Boy Scout, first became interested in the soldier after their leader, David McClure, read of his exploits in an article printed in the "Army" magazine.

The story reviewed the actions of six Medal of Honor winners, but something about the account of LaPointe impressed McClure, who felt his deeds were an indication of his character and demonstrated the qualities and goals of scouting.

McClure said that LaPointe was a conscientious objector, was married and has a son.

#### HOLD MEMORIAL CEREMONY

A special memorial ceremony honoring the fallen soldier was compiled by den members, David Allen, John Dempsey, David Hastings, Rick Myers, Jeff Nussel, George Sipka Jr., Leonard Streets and Jeff Van Dyke, and presented at the conclusion of the Cub Scout Blue and Gold Banquet held last February, stressing the theme "Americanism."

McClure contacted Mr. and Mrs. Joseph LaPointe Sr., LaPointe's parents, about the ceremony. The LaPointes, who reside in Englewood, a suburb of Dayton, were grateful for the thoughtfulness of the scouts, and extended an invitation to them to visit if they were in the Dayton area. As a summer trip to Wright-Patterson AFB and Air Force Museum had been planned, arrangements were made to meet the family.

#### GO TO DAYTON

Last weekend, six Cub Scouts, one Boy Scout along with McClure, Cubmaster Charles Hastings, committeeman George Sipka, Paul Lago and Andrew "Blinkey" Callas, went to Dayton. At the base, they stayed in the transient airmen's quarters, toured the museum and the air base and viewed a movie at the base theater Saturday. After Sunday church services at the base chapels, the group met Mr. and Mrs. LaPointe and their daughter, Robin, at the cemetery where the young soldier is buried.

A memorial service was held with Van Dyke, Allen, Sipka and Dempsey acting as color guard. A framed copy of the original memorial service was presented the parents by scouts Van Dyke and Dempsey. A poppy cross was placed on the grave by Danny McClure accompanied by Hastings bearing the Webelos flag. "Taps" was played by Boy Scout Scott Lago, Troop 69, and the colors were retired. The entire service was covered by a Dayton television station.

#### VISIT LA POINTE FAMILY

The boys and their leaders visited the LaPointe home and learned from Mrs. LaPointe that her son had wanted to be a naturalist and had taken many scouts on nature hikes. Slides made by LaPointe of wildlife and nature subjects were shown to the scouts, and each one received a booklet presented to the soldier's parents by Vice President Spiro Agnew when they attended a ceremony at the White House to receive the Medal of Honor posthumously in December, 1971.

According to the pack leaders, the LaPointes have found a great deal of comfort in the concern and respect shown by the young scouts and by their actions. The boys have added another dimension to their Scouting experience, he said.

THIS IS THE WEBELOS CLOSING AS PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL BLUE AND GOLD BANQUET, FEBRUARY 21, 1972

#### PACK 69

Sponsored by American Legion Post 236, Newton Falls, Ohio, Assistant Webelos Leader Charles Hastings starts closing theme:

I ——— promise to do my best. To do my duty to God and my country, to be square and to obey the law of the pack.

The month of February holds special meaning for the promise of the Cub Scouts. Not only is it the sixty second birthday of the Boy Scouts, but it's the birthday of Washington our first President and father of our country. Also Lincoln our sixteenth President who kept it "one nation under God indivisible". These men along with countless others over the years, have given stature to the oath a scout takes.

It is befitting that the Webelos closing theme on such a great occasion "is" "Americanism".

Webelos Scout Jeff Van Dyke: Irving Berlin was born in Russia in 1888. He came to the United States in 1892 with his parents settling in New York City's east side. In 1955 he was awarded a medal, authorized by Congress, for his contribution to entertainment, and especially for his song "God Bless America".

Webelos Scout John Dempsey: Would you please stand and join us in singing God Bless America as a tribute to the men and women serving in our Armed Forces and especially Specialist Fourth Class Joseph G. LaPointe, Jr.

Webelos Leader—reads from an article prepared for parents and special guest on Specialist LaPointe. These were passed out by Boy Scouts of Troop 69. "While everyone sang God Bless America". The following was added to the prepared text. After all were seated and before the reading.

#### PAUSE

And especially Specialist Fourth Class Joseph G. LaPointe, Jr. In the last moment's of "His Life" just one month before "His Twenty First Birthday."

Webelos Scout George Sipka, Jr.: Would you please stand for a moment of silence for our prisoners of war and our men missing in action.

Taps sounded by Robert Kuchta: (This high school boy is not a Scout, but gladly gave of his time to help Pack 69.)

#### A NOTE OF INTEREST

With three reading parts and eight boys it's impossible for every boy to have a part.

The boys by secret ballot, themselves elected those who would have the honor.

#### A SPECIAL NOTE OF INTEREST ON SPECIALIST LA POINTE

His other awards earned as a medical aid man are as follows: Combat Medical Badge, Silver Star, Bronze Star, Army Commendation Medal, Purple Heart, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense and Vietnam Service Medal.

His Vietnam awards are South Vietnam Medal of Honor, Cross of Gallantry with Palm and the Vietnam Campaign Medal with Battle Star.

Specialist LaPointe was a conscientious objector, was married and has a son. It was his desire to become a naturalist, and he had often taken Scouts on nature hikes.

NEWTON FALLS, OHIO,

April 10, 1972.

ALDEN G. BARBER,

Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, N.J.

DEAR SIR: The Boy Scouts of America are a strong influential force in our nation. As you well know scouting deals with the physical and mental development of our youth. Youth that will one day help lead their country. In this day and age when love of God and country seem to be at an all time low. The ideals and principles the Boy Scout movement promotes are more important than ever.

On Feb. 21, 1972 Cub Scout Pack 69 of Newton Falls, Ohio, held their annual Blue and Gold Banquet. Enclosed is a copy of the closing ceremonies given by the Webelos Den. I am sure you will be most impressed. It was a most rewarding experience for me.

These ten year olds performed like seasoned veterans, they took great pride in being a part of the ceremony. In Specialist LaPointe they had found a "Hero" in their time which could really be looked up to with pride, even though they never knew him or ever could.

While all stood for the moment of silence and sounding of taps, scouts, parents and special guests alike, I am sure that for those few moments they truly thought of their God and country. Thanks to the pride and sincerity shown by these "Boys." Silence remained as the boys retired the colors for the evening. As they passed all present knew no longer were these boys, but fine "Young Men" with love and pride in their God and country. Such a display would bring tears to the eyes and warm the heart of any true patriot, scout, scouter, or American.

Thirty four copies of the article prepared on Specialist LaPointe were passed out. "Not one was left behind," his "Deeds" exemplifying all that scouting promotes was not limited to the last day of his life. He won numerous awards for bravery as a medical aidman, among them the Silver and Bronze Stars.

True, he was not a scout. Why? Perhaps he never had the opportunity. He was raised outside Clayton, Ohio, with a population of 550 people. As so often happens with government documents it's close to Dayton, a large city, so Dayton is listed. He loved the outdoors it was his desire to become a botanist or naturalist. It seems his whole life was a constant indication of the scouting code.

An article in Boys' Life on Specialist LaPointe is very important. It would be most interesting and beneficial to anyone in scouting. Mr. and Mrs. LaPointe I am sure would be most willing to help. They are true Americans, after losing a son in the most unpopular war in our nations history, they still have a deep faith, love, and pride in America and

their God. National Headquarters should also give their support in getting Walt Disney Productions to make a movie on his life. His story would be beneficial to our whole nation as well as scouting.

The youth of America needs heroes in their time, with which they can identify. With all the riots, protests, increasing rise in juvenile crime, narcotics in grade schools, high schools, and colleges. Along with the ever increasing reluctance of youth to respect or serve their God or country, makes this need ever so clear. Specialist La Pointe is more than worthy of being the first, a story such as his should "not" go untold.

Yours truly,

DAVID E. MCCLURE.

NEWTON FALLS, OHIO,  
April 10, 1972.

Major General CUSHMAN,  
Commanding General,  
Fort Campbell, Ky.

DEAR SIR: In this day and age when love of country and patriotism seem to be at an all time low. The fighting "Men" of this great nation, need to know more than ever that some one really cares. As a veteran I know the importance of support from home, and coming from the little people it means so much more.

On Feb. 21, 1972 Cub Scout Pack 69 of Newton Falls, Ohio held their annual Blue and Gold Banquet. Enclosed is a copy of the closing ceremonies given by the Webelos Den. I am sure you will be most impressed. It was a most rewarding experience for me.

These ten year olds performed like seasoned veterans, they took great pride in being apart of the ceremony. In Specialist La Pointe they had found a "Hero" in their time which could really be looked up to with pride, even though they never knew him or ever could.

While all stood for the moment of silence and sounding of taps, scouts, parents and special guests alike, I am sure, that for those few moments they truly thought of their God and country. Thanks to the pride and sincerity shown by these "Boys". Silence remained as the boys retired the colors for the evening. As they passed all present knew no longer were these boys, but fine "Young Men" with love and pride in their God and country. Such a display would bring tears to the eyes and warm the hearts of the hardest most dedicated of fighting men. Praise from the Commander and Chief could never mean as much or touch their hearts as quickly. Once again despite the hardships and hell of war, there is meaning to the job they must do.

Thirty four copies of the article prepared on Specialist La Pointe were passed out. "Not one was left behind." It's my desire to see his story in Boys Life. I feel his story would be most interesting and beneficial to any boy in scouting. It seems his whole life was a constant indication of the scouting code.

I also feel a movie by Walt Disney Productions on his life, would be most beneficial to our whole nation. The youth of America needs heroes in their time, with which they can identify. With all the riots, protests, increasing rise in juvenile crime, narcotics in grade schools, high school, and colleges. Along with the ever increasing reluctance of youth to respect or serve their God or country, makes this need ever so clear. Specialist La Pointe is more than worthy of being the first.

I am seeking the help of you and your Div. as well as the 101st Div. Assn., the Airborne Assn., the Assn. of the United States Army, V.F.W. National Headquarters, and American Legion National Headquarters for support in achieving these goals. A story such as Specialist La Pointe's should "not" go untold.

Fraternalty yours,

DAVID E. MCCLURE.

NEWTON FALLS, OHIO,  
April 10, 1972.

WILLIAM DOVER,  
Story Department,  
Walt Disney Productions,  
Burbank, Calif.

DEAR SIR: Walt Disney Productions has long been a strong influential force in the field of entertainment. Its reputation of making movies suited for the family, strong on family togetherness, patriotism, and the American way, has become a tradition. My children as well as myself enjoyed the movie on Johnny Shilo. He must have been a great inspiration to the youth of that day. I've come across a story that well could be the inspiration of today's youth and our nation as well.

On Feb. 21, 1972, Cub Scout Pack 69 of Newton Falls, Ohio, held their annual Blue and Gold Banquet. Enclosed is a copy of the closing ceremonies given by the Webelos Den. I am sure you will be most impressed. It was a most rewarding experience for me.

These ten year olds performed like seasoned veterans, they took great pride in being a part of the ceremony. In Specialist La Pointe they found a "HERO" in their time which could really be looked up to with pride, even though they never knew him or ever could.

While all stood for the moment of silence and sounding of taps, scouts, parents, and special guests alike, I am sure, that for those few moments truly thought of their God and country. Thanks to the pride and sincerity shown by these "Boys". Silence remained as the boys retired the colors for the evening. As they passed all present knew no longer were these boys, but fine "Young Men" with love and pride in their God and country. Such a display would bring tears to the eyes and warm the heart of any true patriot, scout, scouter, or American.

Thirty-four copies of the article prepared on Specialist La Pointe were passed out. "Not one was left behind," his "Deeds" exemplifying all that scouting promotes was not limited to the last day of his life. He won numerous awards for bravery as a medical aidman among them the Silver and Bronze Stars. He loved the outdoors, it was his desire to become a naturalist or botanist. It seems his whole life was a constant indication of the scouting code and the true American way.

With all the riots, protests, increasing rise in juvenile crime, narcotics in grade schools, high schools, and colleges. Along with the ever increasing reluctance of youth to respect or even serve their God or country. The increasing decline of family togetherness, probably one of the greatest reasons for the generation gap. A need for heroes within our time, with which we can identify is ever so clear.

Specialist La Pointe is more than worthy of being the first. His awards for valor on the field of battle were for saving or trying to save life, not its destruction. His life seems to show all the indications of a strong family background, one rich in love and deep in respect for God and country. All the ideals which for years have been the foundation of our nation and made her great. Mr. & Mrs. La Pointe are true Americans, after losing a son in the most unpopular war in our nation's history, they still have a deep faith, love, pride, and respect in America and their God. I am sure they would be most willing to help.

Such a story as Specialist La Pointe's should "NOT" go untold. I am sure his story would be most beneficial to the youth and adults of this great nation alike. At a time when it is greatly needed, would be in the true American way and Walt Disney tradition. It would not be glorifying war, but the importance and need of true family life in our nation today. A need more important today than it ever has been in the past. I am

sure you will give this story a most serious consideration. Thank you.

Sincerely,

DAVID E. MCCLURE.

## DEATH OF "MR. SANDLOT BASEBALL"

### HON. JAMES V. STANTON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, from time to time a man appears on the scene in one of America's cities who dedicates his life to fun—fun for himself and for other people. Such a man was "Nig" Rose—"Mr. Sandlot Baseball of Cleveland, Ohio"—who died last Sunday at the age of 79. In these days of tenseness and conflict in our urban areas, we ought to keep in mind that our cities are not altogether the dreary places that the doomsayers talk about. They still are places that have a lot to offer to their citizens—as "Nig" Rose has proved to all of us. Mr. Speaker, I would like at this time to insert in the RECORD a news article and editorial that appeared about Mr. Rose in the Cleveland Press. The article follows:

#### "Nig" ROSE—IRREPLACEABLE

Cleveland's amateur baseball players were saddened today by the death of I. S. "Nig" Rose, who died last night at Mount Sinai Hospital at the age of 79.

Immediate cause of death was heart failure, caused by cancer, a hospital spokesman said. Rose had been hospitalized for more than a month. He lived at 17103 Van Aken Blvd., Shaker Heights.

"I am shocked and terribly saddened by the death of Nig Rose," said John S. Nagy, City Commissioner of Parks and Recreation and a close friend of Rose. "We will never be able to replace him because you just can't replace a man like Nig Rose."

Rose had been called "Mr. Sandlot Baseball" in Cleveland ever since he became associated with the Cleveland Baseball Federation in 1919. He was the mastermind behind the entire sandlot picture here.

On July 26, 1970, the then most modern softball playing facility in the nation was named after him at Brookside Park's No. 2 diamond, now known as Rose Field.

Rose and his wife, Tillie, were married 55 years.

His interest in sports began as a boy who won 18 Mundy track medals in 1910 as a sprinter for St. Edward High School's Cadets. While at St. Ed's he played baseball and basketball.

Earlier he attended old West Commerce High School, where he met Tillie Rosenblum, whom he would marry in 1917.

In 1916 he went to work for Max Rosenblum, his future father-in-law.

Nig stayed with Rosenblum's and was vice president when he retired in 1967. Then he found more time to devote to his real love, sandlot baseball. So he took a \$1-a-year job as treasurer of the Cleveland Baseball Federation, in which he had been active since 1919.

One of his most successful promotions for sandlot ball in Cleveland was "Sandlot Day" or "Amateur Day," at the Stadium, during which the Indians play a National League team. Each year beginning with 1937 this exhibition game raised money for medical and dental expenses, baseball lighted fields, payrolls for Class F supervision, trophies,



medals, and tournaments for the Cleveland Baseball Federation's boys' and girls' teams. The CBF is an arm of the city's recreation department.

Nig also dabbled in professional sports. At one time he was general manager of the old Cleveland Celtics pro basketball team. He was also president of the Muny Softball Assn. and president of the Greater Cleveland Basketball Assn.

For 20 years he was a member of the board of Euclid Avenue Temple. He was active in the United Jewish Appeal and the Community Chest. He was a life member of the NAACP and the National Amateur Athletic Union. In 1962, Mr. Rose was the recipient of the Knights of Columbus sportsman of the year award.

Funeral services are scheduled for tomorrow at 11 a.m. at Fairmount Temple in Beachwood. Arrangements are being handled by the Cleveland Temple Memorial Home and Crematory.

Nig is survived by his wife; three children, Earl, Norton, and Mrs. Florence Kesselman, and nine grandchildren.

#### I. S. "Nig" ROSE

I. S. "Nig" Rose, who died yesterday at the age of 79, was a successful businessman, but he will be best remembered as an indefatigable fund raiser for sandlot baseball.

With no reward except his own satisfaction, he raised huge amounts for amateur athletic programs around town. Sandlot Day at the Stadium, which he started more than 30 years ago, paid many of the bills for the Cleveland Baseball Federation teams.

Mr. Rose made many other contributions to community affairs and was a life member of the NAACP. The likeable, gregarious Mr. Rose will be missed by his host of friends in and out of the sports world.

### GOVERNOR HALL'S PENAL REFORM PROGRAM FOR OKLAHOMA

#### HON. CARL ALBERT

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the shocking increase and violence of prison protests in the past year has alarmed the public and brought into sharp focus the problems of our penal institutions and the long overdue need for critical reevaluation and innovative reform. Much has been written and much has been said about what needs to be done, but few have actually taken steps to begin to improve their penal system as has Oklahoma's young and courageous Gov. David Hall. When David Hall was elected Governor in 1970, he recognized the imprisonment fails if it is designed only to punish the inmate and claim retribution for society.

In Oklahoma, Governor Hall is instituting a program of penal reform that offers a prisoner the opportunity for rehabilitative treatment and training in an effort to enhance his abilities to adjust to the society to which he will return and to decrease the likelihood that he will return to a life of crime.

In a recent address to the Midwestern Governors' Conference in Bismarck, N. Dak., Governor Hall explained his program, a tough program to aggressively fight crime in Oklahoma, to punish the criminal, to protect society, but a pro-

gram which also has as an integral part some improvements in the physical facilities of penal institutions and some innovative and sound plans for the rehabilitation of the prisoner. He calls education "the chief deterrent" to crime, and as their first line of attack, the people of Oklahoma have transformed a discontinued Job Corps center in the Ouachita Mountains into a full-time votech school for men inmates, and plans are progressing for a skills center where secretarial and industrial skills will be taught to women inmates. Work-release centers have been started with community support. A 1,800-acre community center has begun that offers its inmates a maximum of counseling and medical staff, as well as a new talk-back program of televised instruction which features the finest lecturers and educators in the State and offers open dialog between the instructor and the student.

Oklahoma is also planning a program called "Volunteers in Corrections," which will enlist the aid of private citizens who agree to get to know and try to help an inmate in a penal institution. Another ambitious goal is a program of counseling and job placement for black ex-offenders to attempt to locate steady employment for the black ex-convict.

I am sure that you will share my keen interest in Gov. David Hall's description of this fine program, and I am pleased and proud to submit it for your attention and careful consideration:

#### ADDRESS BY HON. DAVID HALL

If we are to teach that crime does not pay—we must make certain that criminals pay for their crime.

Taking the profit out of crime thwarts a principal motive of criminals. Other reasons that compel people to commit crime also must be identified and remedied.

Education, of course, is the chief deterrent. We must assume that if every person is educated to his maximum potential, and satisfactorily employed, that he would not enter a life of crime.

That would mean that people with mental and physical problems are properly treated—long before these handicaps manifest themselves as crime.

In Oklahoma, we have made education our top priority. We have fought for additional funding in hopes of reducing classroom sizes in our common schools. This means children get more personal attention and problems are detected early.

We have greatly bolstered special education—that area where students with unusual problems are identified and given custom tailored education.

Special problems such as dyslexia, are being traced as major causes of social maladjustments. Such physical impairments must be diagnosed and treated. Dyslexia, in particular, is generally a high intelligence syndrome. If these people with reading disabilities—but otherwise talented and smart—become failures in school they may be tomorrow's criminal. Properly funded, education can detect and correct these people's problems.

In this role, Oklahoma school teachers have become an important first line of defense against crime. In addition, we are starting special courses in law for our public schools. We believe knowledge about law will increase understanding and respect for the concepts.

Yet, we are realistic. We know that crime will be a continuing problem and probably never will be erased. We want to minimize it.

In Oklahoma, we have taken extremely tough positions on persons convicted of violent crimes and drug violators.

Upon taking office, our first executive order was that no person convicted of selling drugs to a minor would be paroled. We are working to inject drug education into even the lower grades of school. In addition we are leaving little doubt about the fate of narcotics law violators. In 18 months, we have paroled no person convicted of selling narcotics—even to adults.

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Yet, we are realistic. We know that crime will be a continuing problem and probably never will be erased. We want to minimize it.

In Oklahoma, we have taken extremely tough positions on persons convicted of violent crimes and drug violators.

Upon taking office, our first executive order was that no person convicted of selling drugs to a minor would be paroled. The growth of drug use and addiction must be met with all possible force. We are working to inject drug education into even the lower grades of school. In addition, we are leaving little doubt about the fate of narcotics law violators. In 18 months, we have paroled no person convicted of selling narcotics—even to adults.

Not only must it serve a "punishment" need, but it must be a deterrent. As George Savile said: "Men are not hanged for stealing horses, but that horses may not be stolen."

Increases in crime, the rising costs of prevention and enforcement, and the loss of productive lives because of crime has caused many states to come to grips with the problems. There are signs of reform.

In institutions, Puerto Rico is very innovative. Governor Luis Ferre has presented a comprehensive plan designed ultimately to break all penal institutions down into 13 brand new units of from 150 to 1,000 inmates, with training and rehabilitation increased many times over.

Most states lack funds for such building. Most can't build one new facility, much less 13 at once. Let me offer Oklahoma as a more typical state and outline some of the steps we have taken.

In January of 1971 there were two main correctional facilities in Oklahoma: The Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester and the Oklahoma State Reformatory at Granite. Subsidiary to the penitentiary were two sub-prisons, a vocational training center—which did not train vocationally—at Stringtown and the McLeod prison farm near Farris. The penal system budget for that year was approximately \$8.2 million.

A previous administration had created, by legislation and executive orders, work-release centers in Oklahoma City and Tulsa. Announcement of those centers had caused citizenry outcry. The Tulsa Center was dropped. The Oklahoma City Center became less than a token; housing about six inmates in rehabilitative work release.

After taking office, I ordered an immediate survey that revealed two critical problems:

1. Serious overcrowding; and
2. The total absence of rehabilitative training anywhere in the system.

Prisons were warehousing bodies. Little was offered to the inmate—or to society—in getting convicts ready to return to the streets.

As always, the prime problem was money. But there are other less obvious levels to the problem. Public funding cannot be obtained without public concern for the problem. Action requires force, concern and commitment from the executive level. We offered that leadership and we acted before Attica.

Oklahoma acquired in 1970 a discontinued Job Corps Center in the Ouachita Mountains in southeastern Oklahoma which was idle when we took office.

We immediately got vocational technical grant money and within six months an inmate vo-tech school was in full operation, housing 100 inmates with 60 learning welding, heating and air-conditioning and auto mechanics. To date 228 men have graduated from the Camp Hodgson program. To date only one has had his parole revoked and that was because of a drinking problem.

Oklahoma's women's prison on the McAlester grounds was overcrowded and near explosion when we took office. It housed 135 women in facilities designed for 60. Within six months we had taken over a pre-release center on the McAlester grounds and converted it into an honor detention hall. We moved 50 women inmates into it. Plans are underway to build another wing on this building to be used as a skills center where secretarial and industrial skills will be taught. This will be completed in 1973.

While Camp Hodgson was being set up and the new women's ward was being created, we moved to activate the work-release Center in Oklahoma City. Community support was enlisted. The inmate population was quickly increased to approximately 75 with 15 as staff and 60 on the program. To date 262 men have been passed through the Center. They have earned a combined total of \$129,857.00 as wages and have been released to parole with \$76,183.00 in savings. These men paid the Department of Corrections \$30,169.00 for room and board while at the Center. Incidentally, they have also paid \$18,406.00 in taxes and social security, showing that they already have been converted directly into tax producers instead of tax consumers.

Their recidivism rate to date is 7 percent, just half the rate nationally for such programs and far less than the national recidivism rate across the board which is in excess of 60 percent.

Our immediate plans are to open two more such centers: in Lawton and Tulsa. Community support has been excellent in both cities largely because local people, the city governments and Chambers of Commerce have been involved in the process. The Department of Corrections has grassroots assistance in that vital area of public acceptance of such innovative programs. The local people have

committed themselves together with us to making to more centers a success.

In October, 1971, we took our most important step. The Department of Corrections acquired from the Department of Mental Health an under-used 1800-acre facility at Lexington, Oklahoma. A work-release, study-release, vocational-technical training center called the Lexington Community Treatment Center was created.

Funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Department of Labor and State resources will carry out a dual purpose program. First to rehabilitate offenders. Second, first offenders will be directly committed to this minimum security operation. This handling will eliminate the "graduate course in crime" exposure that occurs behind the walls of the higher security installations. We hope to save these offenders while they are still novices in crime and uneasy about doing time.

The 300 to 400 inmates who will be housed at Lexington will be offered greater counseling, job training, education and work release. We will have involved both major universities in the State; the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and the National Staff of LEAA. Lexington is coordinated by the Department of Corrections and closely monitored by our staff.

An innovative program at Lexington will be "Talk-Back" televised instruction, where the institution will be tied into an education system operated by the Oklahoma Regents for Higher Education. This will offer vast new educational opportunity for those people and will feature the finest lecturers and educators with televised dialogue between teacher and student.

To fund these advances, we told our story candidly to the legislature. This kind of money is tough to get because of competition from areas of needs with stronger support. Prisons have a weak alumni association.

Our commitment, coupled with an understanding House and Senate, has allowed an increase in funding of 33% in two years, rising from \$8.2 million when we took office to \$10.9 million today.

At the same time that these giant steps were being taken to improve prisons, we also were establishing programs for parolees and probationers. We work to maximize chances of remaining ex-offenders and tax-paying citizens. To strengthen funding for our parole system, the past Oklahoma legislature imposed a supervision fee on probationers. This rightfully placed financial responsibility on the violator instead of law-abiding taxpayers.

Through the Oklahoma Crime Commission, an LEAA program was created called Volunteers in Corrections. Its goal is to enlist a private citizen—a member of the straight, law-abiding establishment world—who will agree to get to know, and attempt to aid each individual inmate in all of our institutions. Too often the inmate feels abandoned and in fact is abandoned by society. They need friends. Contact with concerned citizens brings about mutual understanding and gives the inmate an ally and an advocate when he is released. This program is in its first year and has great potential.

Our second rehabilitation program is a counseling and job placement program for black ex-offenders in Oklahoma City. This program, called the Personal Incentive Involvement Project (PIIP) is LEAA funded and attacks the most difficult task of all—providing steady employment for the black ex-convict.

With a 6 percent unemployment rate nationally, the hardest hit are minorities. The apparent absolute last man hired is the black convicted felon. PIIP is 100 percent black staffed and operated. It is in its first year of operation and has been a success.

The umbrella on all our job-placement programs, and the backbone of future efforts in

matching prison skills training to the job market, is another LEAA funded program called the Link Committee. This is a committee of approximately thirty representatives of private enterprise who have accepted appointment. They donate their time and knowledge in setting up programs which lead to real training programs and real jobs for released offenders.

These men—and their commitment—are invaluable. They accept the responsibility of assuming their share of the public burden in making rehabilitation work.

In the final analysis, the question of crime prevention—and reducing the outrageous cost and waste of crime—rests with concern by all people:

Strong family units with parents concerned about their children.

Quality education, the golden problem solver, equally available.

Qualified guidance counsellors available through elementary grades, high school and college.

Public understanding of the causes and nature of crime—and people who are criminals—and people-concern about crime and criminals.

Police, court and corrections systems designed to innovate and deal with criminals with innovation and without fear.

A citizenry outraged by crime but sensible enough to strike at the roots. People dedicated to supporting private and public efforts to overcome causes and to rehabilitate offenders.

Crime, simply, is a people-problem caused by people. It can only be prevented by people.

## ABSURD SCHOOLBUSING PROGRAM

HON. BILL CHAPPELL, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, the unreasonableness of forced busing is illustrated in an editorial from my home county's newspaper, the Ocala Star-Banner. Dated July 19, 1972, this editorial reads as follows:

### AN ABSURD SCHOOLBUSING SITUATION IN DUVAL COUNTY

The absurdity of forced busing to achieve a racial balance in the schools is dramatically illustrated in the case of an 11-year-old Duval County farm boy who will be required to ride a school bus 65 miles or more each day starting with the new term in September.

Actually, the youth's mother contends the roundtrip aboard county school buses will cover 88 miles, compared to the 60 to 65 miles that school officials say the route will cover.

Whether it's 60, 65, or 88 this is far, far too many miles for any young person to be forced to travel five days a week for the specific purpose of bringing about racial balance in the school system.

How any concerned and conscientious citizen could support a plan that will make the boy go through such a daily trial as this is beyond all understanding.

Even the most avid supporter of balancing the school system certainly must recognize that it is not in the best interest of this youngster, it is not in the best interest of the school system, it is not in the best interest of the taxpayers and it is not in the best interest of society to impose such an unfair hardship upon him.

What it means is that the boy will be forced to arise each morning before 6 a.m. to do his farm chores and then walk a mile to catch his first bus.



Even with daylight savings time, it will be close to dark before he returns home in late afternoon and then there will be those farm duties once again to take care of.

The harsh schedule faced by the youngster in Duval should serve as a fresh reminder to all Marion Countians on just how fortunate this country has been in integrating its school without busing students long distances.

The school superintendent and the school board have reason to be proud of this accomplishment, as do the citizens of the country.

As for Duval County, apparently it will bus more pupils in more buses at more cost for longer distances than any other county in Florida and possibly the nation.

The statistics are disturbing, to say the least.

Like 65,000 students traveling in 411 buses at a cost of \$3.5 million. The county's 135 public schools will have an enrollment next fall of 115,000. This means more than one of every two youngsters will ride to and from his or her classes each day.

All of this nonsense has come about by federal court order. Duval, unlike Marion, apparently failed to phase out its dual system and move into a single system in a fair and realistic manner.

Now the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction, with the court's edict requiring all that unnecessary, expensive, time-consuming and tiring busing.

In a county that covers 847 square miles, the massive busing plan put into effect by the court just about ignores the reason school systems exist. Education is given a back seat in Duval County as children will be bused past schools in their neighborhood, transported instead to facilities miles and miles away.

If the courts refuse to recognize how ridiculous the racial balance idea can be at times, then Congress simply must come up with a solution, in the form of a constitutional amendment or whatever, that supports the neighborhood school concept.

Mr. Speaker, when we reflect sensibly on the hardships and unfairness forced busing has created, we must all conclude that this tactic has proven unwise.

#### AIR PIRACY

### HON. STEWART B. McKINNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. McKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to add my studied support to H.R. 16164. This bill, introduced by my colleague from New York, seeks to "insure international cooperation in the prosecution or extradition to the United States of persons alleged to have committed aircraft piracy against the laws of the United States or international law."

In effect, the measure would isolate any nation that refused to extradite or prosecute a skyjacker. This amendment would allow the CAB—Civil Aeronautics Board—to withhold U.S. landing privileges from the delinquent nation.

Although it would be foolish to hold the belief that this measure offers a complete cure from the dangers of air piracy, I feel it is an effective means of deterring skyjackers.

Today, this legislative proposal is being submitted as an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1972. The idea is certainly a good one, which I can vig-

orously support. Foreign assistance from the United States would be suspended to any nation which would offer sanction to an apprehended skyjacker. The authority to do so would rest with the President as a matter left to his discretion.

Since it is the responsibility of this Congress to oversee the allocation and proper distribution of funds, the Reid proposal is consistent with the best means of accountability and public welfare.

Let me say that while I do have reservations about the Congress being the proper forum to solve the problems facing the airline industry, it is evident that unless we act quickly and effectively the lives of millions of Americans in the flying public rest at the mercy of fate.

In addition, I urge the support of my colleagues to pass the pending legislation which would provide funds to the FAA division of the Department of Transportation for the purchase, installation, and enforcement of magnetometers and other surveillance equipment and personnel at airports across this Nation. Currently, this proposal is part of the DOT appropriations bill. Indeed, it would be the most effective means of stopping the air pirate during his attempt.

But we must also consider the "after the fact" extradition law which the Reid bill would insure. In order to fully hit the problem for the safety of all Americans, I urge the passage of H.R. 16164.

#### MEETING OF PARTIES AND GROUPS OF THE ALBANIAN EMIGRATION

### HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 11, 1972

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Leka I, King of the Albanians, in a move of some significance, recently called representatives of all expatriate Albanian groups to a meeting in Madrid, Spain. This meeting is important, because it was the first time in the last 20 years that Albanians representing various ideologies have come together to discuss their problems and differences.

At the meeting, the delegates discussed ways in which they could work together to bring about the downfall of the present unpopular regime in Albania, which retains its rule by imprisoning those who speak out against it. The delegates created an organizational framework to allow various groups to cooperate without compromising any differing ideologies.

Exiled Albanians have agreed for the first time to work together to bring freedom to a land which has been long without it. I think it is important that the Congress and citizens of the United States be made aware of their efforts.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this agreement, initiated by His Majesty King Leka I, be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

#### ACT OF UNITY

At the invitation of His Majesty King Leka I, the Parties and Groups of the Albanian Emigration met at the Hotel Cuzco in Madrid, on the 2nd and 3rd July, 1972, and after discussing the Albanian and International situation.

#### Decided:

1. That the National forces be united for the insurance of an ethnic Albania, and the fall of the anti-popular Regime which bears heavily on Albania, and for the protection of the integrity of the Nation from any foreign designs.

2. That there should take place activities in all fields, political, cultural and social.

3. That a united press be created.

4. To put into action the understudy, the following points are necessary:

(a) An Executive organization made up of 9 members who in turn elect the President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer.

(b) A Counselling Organization made up of the members of the political parties and groups.

5. The groups and parties that have not taken part in this Convention will be notified and invited to join in this undertaking.

6. The United organization will be financed and aided by contributions from the undersigned Parties and Groups.

7. The competence of the Organization will be decided in later discussions.

8. With the approval of the Constitution the activities of the group and parties will work with the Cadre of this Agreement.

9. As soon as this Agreement is ratified by the Council of all parties and groups, the Statutes will be created and will thus take its final and definite legal form.

10. Until the final signing of the Statutes (which must be no later than six months from now), a Temporary Directives Council will be created which will later work for the final Organization.

11. A sum of \$1,600 has been put up as a fund for the Temporary Directives Council expenses.

12. The Convention recognizes the activities of the Free Albania Committee and it will carry on in the same way in the future.

13. That moral and material aid should be given to the Pan Albanian organization of the Vatra, so that it can continue its traditional tasks.

14. That it should work closely with the League of Prizren so that they can carry out their aims.

15. That the "Free Albanian Committee" "The League of Prizren" and "Vatra" due to their particular character do not enter under this agreement.

16. With the approval of the Constitution the final name of the Organization will be decided. This Organization will consist of two Councils, the Executive Council and the Consultative Council.

17. This Understudy will be in effect until such time as the liberation of Albania is achieved, and

18. The Directives Council will be constituted with the undersigned:

Zotnive:

Dr. Halim Begeja (Organizata Balli Kombtar).

Theodor Papalilo (Partija Agrare Balli Kombtar).

Dr. Fuad Myrtija dhe.

Hysen Mulosmanaj (O. K. L. Legalitetit).

Isa E. Ndreu (Partija Katundare).

Ndue P. Gjemarkaj (Herolzma Shqiptare) dhe.

Ymer Bardhi (Bashkimi Shqiptar).

Palet nenshkruese.

Organizata "Balli Kombtar."

Partija Agrare "Balli Kombtar."

Organizata K. L. Legalitetit.

Herolzma Shqiptare.

Bashkimi Shqiptar.

Lidhja e Prizrenit.

Komiteti "Shqipnja e Lire."

Vezhgues:

Shoqata Pan Shqiptare Vatra.

**Bloku Kombtar Independent.**

Gentlemen, Representatives of the Albanian Political Groups and Organizations in Exile, Delegates of the League of Prizren and Delegates of Vatra and Free Albania Committee:

We wholeheartedly wish to welcome you to Madrid and also wish to express our high esteem to the various political Organizations in Exile, for having welcomed our initiative and having named you their Delegates to this Convention, and moreover, to extend our appreciation to the Delegates present at this Convention.

The recent unprecedented developments and events on an international level, which sooner or later might have an effect on the situation in Albania, and also considering the most precarious conditions in our nation, lead us to the conclusion that in order for the Albanian Emigration to be prepared to fulfill their historic mission for the protection of our national rights, it must be united and not divided as it is today. The unity of the national forces in exile will ensure the security of ethnic Albania and the realization of our sacred Cause.

The necessity to see the Albanians in exile united has often been emphasized by friendly leaders of states as a prerequisite, we believe, for eventually securing their moral and material support.

All this led to our taking the initiative of calling this necessary convention together. We are convinced that during the discussions that will take place in this convention, you gentlemen, having embraced the Albanian Cause, will place the interests of the Fatherland above all, by putting aside any ideological differences you might have had in the past, in order to achieve the union of all national forces. This union must not alter the particular ideologies of the Parties and Groups in this historic Convention.

With this desire and hope we wish you fruitful work and success. With the help of God.

**THE FLOOD—IN SOUTH DAKOTA****HON. JAMES ABOUREZK**

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 10, 1972*

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. Speaker, I insert in the RECORD the following article from the August edition of the magazine, *Rural Electrification*. It tells the story of but two of the hundreds of people who experienced the horror of the June 9 Rapid City flood:

**THE FLOOD—IN SOUTH DAKOTA**

(By Thor Sautter)

Two men from West River Electric Association of Wall, South Dakota, spent some anxious hours during the disastrous flood that devastated Rapid City on the night of June 9.

Cliff Matheny, Rapid City area foreman, and Larry Vail, service department foreman, were in a West River service vehicle in Black Hawk near the Rapid City dog track during the heavy rain, attempting to correct a reported outage in the area. They had been communicating with another WREA service vehicle and also with Mrs. Matheny, who operates the radio in their home.

While looking for the outage problem at about 10:30 p.m., they were driving through water about six-inches deep when suddenly they observed the water rising rapidly. They tried to turn around. Before they could get away, the water filled the cab. The pair climbed out the windows to the top of the truck. With water just inches from the top of the truck, they watched as new mobile homes from an adjacent sales lot started

floating by, and when one of the homes hit the truck, moving it several feet, they feared they would be swept off into the muddy water filled with every description of trees, lumber, and debris.

Matheny and Vail untied the ladder from their truck and intended to climb to the roof of the next mobile home that came by. Then one of the homes became caught on a large tree and diverted the others around the truck.

At about 2 a.m. the men got someone's attention and they were rescued.

These were long, dangerous hours not only for the two men, but also for the other employees and Mrs. Matheny, who tried in vain to reach them on their radio. Mrs. Matheny told her children his radio had quit. Nearly all of Rapid City was without power. Radio and TV stations that had warned of the danger had been silenced, and fires caused by breaking gas lines could be seen at a number of locations as the roaring waters turned hundreds of buildings and vehicles into rubble. The death toll probably will never be accurate since bodies of some members of families have been found while the others are missing.

West River Electric serves the areas to the east and north of Rapid City. Service was restored to most areas affected by the flood on the second day with the remaining repairs on the third day. Repairs included plowing in two miles of cable and replacing of poles taken out as buildings and trees went through the lines. Crews from neighboring West Central Electric at Murdo, S. Dak., and a contractor were used in addition to crews of WREA.

While looking over the mud covered truck after the flood, Larry Vail commented, "I'm going to bring out a vigoro pill to that tree every week."

**DEATH OF THOMAS MALONE  
SHARPE, OF LYONS, GA.****HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

*Friday, August 11, 1972*

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, on August 9, 1972, a most brave heart stopped beating. For many Georgians and especially the family of Thomas Malone Sharpe, a feeling of great loss and grief was only slightly softened by the realization that Malone had ended over 3 years of struggle and suffering, trying to win his battle against cancer.

Malone Sharpe was born in Atlanta, Ga., on February 28, 1933, and grew to manhood in Lyons, Ga. He was graduated from the Toombs County public school system in 1950. After 2 years at Middle Georgia College in Cochran, he attended the Walter F. George School of Law at Mercer University, in Macon. Upon graduation in 1955, he received his law degree. After college, Malone served in the U.S. Army and completed a 2-year obligation to his country with an honorable discharge. He returned to Lyons to practice law with his father, T. Ross Sharpe.

Malone was a member of the State bar of Georgia, the court of appeals, and the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Beginning as a young man, Malone was active in the affairs of his community, county, State, and Nation. He continued these public interest activities and was at the time of his death mayor of the city of Lyons, Ga.

The honors and offices held by Malone are too numerous to list here, but one office was particularly important to him and that was State president of the Georgia Jaycees, 1964-65.

In 1969, at the height of a rising and promising political career, he learned that he had Hodgkins' disease, a form of cancer. At the time he was a leading contender for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of Georgia. And it was at this dramatic and important point that he was faced with his most serious challenge. In one of his very rare and openly sentimental moments, Malone sadly announced his withdrawal from the political struggle and began what surely was the greatest personal battle of his short life—a fight for survival against overwhelming odds for curing cancer.

Those who knew Malone as a boy knew he never let a skinned knee, broken nose, sprained ankle, or sore muscle stop or even slow down his determination to play well the game—whatever it was.

This self-determination, strong self-discipline, willpower, and personal confidence never left him.

Malone Sharpe was by every measure a strong and forceful fighter in his passing through this life.

He was to many of his close acquaintances a good and loyal personal friend. He was to a special few a brother, a helper in time of need, and an inspiration not to feel sorry for oneself—an inspiration to overcome almost insurmountable obstacles—an inspiration to succeed.

Malone Sharpe was by personal measure a citizen who contributed to his fellow human beings and to his society, asking little sympathy yet demanding a tough but fair contest.

He was a rare, rough, but tender, sweet, helpful, loving, and very special person to his children, his family, and those who really knew him.

Malone Sharpe simply did not pass this way, falling like the sparrow—he was an eagle soaring high and will be missed.

**TRIBUTE TO AHEPA****HON. JOHN BRADEMAS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, August 10, 1972*

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, on July 26, 1972, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—AHEPA—the largest organization of Americans of Greek origin in the Nation, celebrated its 50th anniversary. On that occasion a large number of Members of the House paid tribute to AHEPA in statements on the floor of the House and in Extensions of Remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. At the request of AHEPA, I am arranging to have these statements reprinted in booklet form, not at Government expense.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time to notify Members of the House of my intention to have reprinted in this fashion their



statements on the 50th anniversary of AHEPA and to invite any Member who objects to having his statement reprinted to notify the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Clerk in room H-112 of the Capitol by Tuesday, August 15, 1972.

#### VANISHING TAIWAN

### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, in an unprecedented move, the United Nations has decided to ban all mention of Taiwan "in any form whatsoever." The decision, taken at the insistence of the Chinese Communist delegates, means that as far as the United Nations' widely quoted statistical reports are concerned, Nationalist China with its 15 million people has ceased to exist as a political entity.

Missing from future editions of the statistical yearbook will be any text or table dealing with Taiwan's population, trade, industry or any other data formerly provided. The yearbook is regarded as the most authoritative source of international statistics and some 12,000 copies annually go out to governments, libraries, and business concerns.

In another unusual act, and without even waiting for the Peking delegation to request it, United Nations authorities ordered the removal of the most visible reminder of the Nationalists—a bronze plaque identifying as a gift of the Republic of China a large green marble slab carrying a gold-engraved quotation from Confucius. According to a report in the New York Times of August 7, 1972:

Workmen one night quietly removed the plaque from its prominent position at the entrance to the delegates' lounge. They left the three by six foot marble intact, hoping, as one official explained, that the Peking delegation would appreciate the gesture.

Is this the same United Nations which many Americans tell us is the "hope of peace"? Is this the same United Nations which we are called upon to provide with financial support? Unfortunately, it is.

Commenting upon this acquiescence by United Nations authorities to the wishes of the Communist regime in Peking, The New York Times noted that the U.N.

Has retrogressed into absurdity again with its decision to ban all mention of Taiwan "in any form whatsoever."

The Times notes that:

This is wholly inconsistent with past policy when figures for China (mainland) were included, as available, in the yearbook, although the Peking Government was not then a member of the United Nations. The ruling ignores other precedents such as the listing of West Irian separately from Indonesia, and of Sarawak separately from Malaysia.

Despite the action of the United Nations, the Times points out that:

The reality is that there is a going, independent Government ruling over fourteen million people, a population larger than that

of two-thirds of the U.N. membership... Such petty manipulation cannot erase the substantial contributions of the Republic of China to a quarter century of U.N. history.

One might add to this the fact that the Nationalist Chinese Government in Taiwan is the only Chinese government officially recognized by the United States.

I wish to share with my colleague the editorial which appeared in the New York Times of August 10, 1972. That editorial, "Vanishing Taiwan," follows.

[From the New York Times, August 10, 1972]

#### "VANISHING" TAIWAN

The United Nations, which took a great leap forward toward recognizing reality last fall when it finally admitted the People's Republic of China, has retrogressed into absurdity again with its decision to ban all mention of Taiwan "in any form whatsoever."

Bowing to the demands of the Peking delegation, U.N. officials have decreed that there will be no text or tables dealing with Taiwan's population, trade, industry or any other data in future editions of the world organization's Statistical Yearbook. This is wholly inconsistent with past policy when figures for China (mainland) were included, as available, in the yearbook, although the Peking Government was not then a member of the U.N. The ruling ignores other precedents such as the listing of West Irian separately from Indonesia, and of Sarawak separately from Malaysia.

Whatever the future of Taiwan, now that its Government has been expelled from the U.N., the reality is that there remains a going, independent Government ruling over fourteen million people, a population larger than that of two-thirds of the U.N. membership.

An international statistical summary that ignores this living reality is diminished in its authority—and so is the agency that issues it. But the U.N. has not stopped with relegating Taiwan to the status of a non-country. U.N. authorities have even stooped to the Communist devices of trying to rewrite history. At U.N. headquarters here a plaque identifying the Republic of China as donor has been removed from a green marble slab containing a quotation from Confucius.

Such petty manipulation cannot erase the substantial contributions of the Republic of China to a quarter-century of U.N. history. Nor will ignoring Taiwan erase the problem its future status poses for the Governments in Taipei and Peking and for the international community. To be effective, the United Nations must deal with things as they are, not as any member would prefer to see them.

#### 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?

#### A PLAN TO SAVE MINERAL KING VALLEY

### HON. JEROME R. WALDIE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. WALDIE. Mr. Speaker, Mineral King is a scenic alpine valley in central California with an unspoiled uniqueness that enthralls all who visit it and share in its wonders.

Mineral King is public land surrounded on three sides by Sequoia National Park. It is national forest and a national game refuge.

It is a symbol of the threat of man's encroachment on nature.

Mr. Speaker, for the above reasons, and more, Mineral King must be spared.

Thus it is with a sense of urgency that I introduce legislation today that will include Mineral King and the Sequoia National Game Refuge as a part of the Sequoia National Park.

This action is long overdue, Mr. Speaker, the reason that Mineral King originally was left out of the park was that supposedly valuable mineral deposits were thought to be on the site. Mining is not now a consideration in the debate over the development of Mineral King.

The only metal that is in the valley is "tourist's gold" that would be mined by the Disney Corp. if its planned development is authorized and if the Congress fails to take necessary action to preserve Mineral King.

Mineral King Valley includes the headwaters of the East Fork of the Kaweah River which flows through the park itself. To disrupt the river's flow or contaminate its waters with the waste and garbage of thousands of tourists is a very real blow at the ecology of the park itself.

The present development in the valley consists of cabins, some 60 of them, leased to users by the U.S. Forest Service. The cabins, a general store, post office, and a pack station occupy some 10 percent of the game refuge area.

The other 90 percent is occupied by the animals of the forest who thrive in the wilderness of Mineral King.

What will the Disney development do to Mineral King?

Mr. Speaker, the valley will cease to be a place where man can contemplate his world in a pristine state. The animals of the forest will be forced to leave their homes.

In the place of 60 cabins, a store, and a pack station, the Disney Corp. will construct a \$35 million Disneyland for winter sports fans which they hope will draw a million people a year into this delicate valley.

A superhighway is contemplated with super traffic jams, smog, congestion, noise, and the trappings of modern civilization.

Mr. Speaker, later this month I am taking my two sons into Mineral King and we are going to backpack for 10 days in the wilds of the valley and the mountains that surround it.

I can only hope that this is not the last time I or my sons can enjoy the splendor

of this area without the clutter of the Disney development.

Mineral King was recently the focus of an opinion by the Supreme Court in which it considered the standing of the Sierra Club in an action to stop the development by Disney.

The opinion of the Supreme Court has been widely interpreted as an invitation to the Sierra Club to amend its petition and to continue its legal action against the Mineral King development.

Happily, Mr. Speaker, the Sierra Club has done just that.

I am hopeful that this action will prove to be successful.

In the interim, Mr. Speaker, I would also hope that the Congress sees the wisdom of preserving Mineral King as it is today and will act quickly on the legislation I propose today.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 16331

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

SECTION 1. For the purpose of protecting its scenic and natural values and to prevent commercial exploitation, the Sequoia National Game Refuge (those portions of township 17 south, range 31 and 32 east, and township 18 south, range 31 east, which are within the hydrographic basin of the East Fork of the Kaweah River and described as Mineral King Valley) shall become part of the Sequoia National Park. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish the new area of Sequoia National Park and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer any areas that may fall within his jurisdiction to the park, which shall become effective upon publication thereof in the Federal Register.

Sec. 2. Nothing herein shall terminate or impair any private right in permits or property in this area.

Sec. 3. Section 45a-3, 688, 689a-c, title 16 of the United States Code are hereby repealed.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MURDER OF 24 JEWISH INTELLECTUALS

**HON. EDWARD I. KOCH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, August 12, is the 20th anniversary of the murder of 24 Jewish intellectuals in the U.S.S.R. The murders were committed under the direction of the infamous Joseph Stalin. Pogroms were part of Russian history and did not end with the Russian Revolution in 1917, but continued under the Soviet dictatorship which followed the tyranny of the czar.

The Russian Jewish community, notwithstanding the oppression to which it has always been subjected, has provided the world with more than its proportionate share of out cultural inheritance. The martyrs of August 12, 1952, among whom were included the extraordinarily talented David Bergelson, Itzik Feffer, Peretz Markish, David Hofshstein and Leib Kwitko, were, sad to say, not the last to be martyred in the Soviet Union. While it is true that the present leaders of the U.S.S.R. do not execute their Jewish victims as did Stalin, they do engage

in other barbarous conduct, committing Jewish dissenters to prison camps and mental institutions on trumped up charges, and prevent large numbers of Jews who wish to emigrate to Israel, from doing so.

The case of Esther Markish who was widowed by Stalin in the 1952 pogrom, is one that should haunt the Soviet leaders. She and her son, David, are seeking to leave the U.S.S.R. and are being denied the necessary exit permits. On occasion the current leaders of the U.S.S.R. have demonstrated that their hearts are not as cold as was Stalin's and they have extended compassion, particularly when there was world outcry in support of individual cases. This is one such case and hopefully, Premier Kosygin and Secretary Brezhnev will listen to the worldwide pleas now being made on behalf of this mother and her son.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD at this time the statement of "The Workman's Circle" which will be made at a wreath-laying ceremony on the 20th anniversary of the death of 24 Yiddish writers and Jewish communal leaders in Russia, on August 12, 1972. It will be made at the Isaiah Wall opposite the United Nations in New York City.

The statement of "The Workman's Circle" follows:

#### THE WORKMAN'S CIRCLE

We observe the 20th anniversary of the murder of 24 of the most prominent Yiddish writers and communal leaders in Russia on August 12, 1952. It was one of the most gruesome crimes committed under Joseph Stalin's brutal dictatorship. The victims included some of the greatest talents in what remained then of Russian Jewish life—David Bergelson, Itzik Feffer, Peretz Markish, David Hofshstein, Leib Kwitko, and others. The act of murder made them part of the long martyrology of Jewish history.

As we lay a wreath in their memory on this spot in front of the United Nations which expresses man's hope for peace and friendship among all men, we resolve neither to forget their martyrdom nor the kind of government which exacted it out of them in one of the most monstrous instances of anti-Semitism since Hitler.

We join with the world Jewish community and the whole Free World in condemning anti-Semitism in whatever form—whether by suppression of religious, cultural, or communal activity, by false imprisonment on fabricated charges of "hooliganism" or "parasitism", by unjust confinement to mental institutions, or by protracted denial of the right to emigrate. It is a bitter irony that the Russian government continues even today, 20 years later, and more than 19 years since the death of Stalin, to practice these injustices against someone like Esther Markish who was widowed by Stalin in the 1952 murders. She, and her son David, are still being denied exit from the country which has put so much pain in their hearts, so that they can take up a new life in Israel. When, oh when, will Russia at long last repent for what was done on that 12th day of August?

#### SPEECH OF DR. MANUEL JOSE HOMEM DE MELLO

**HON. JOHN G. SCHMITZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. SCHMITZ. Mr. Speaker, for 11 years, Portugal has been fighting, alone

and unaided, against Communist inspired and Communist armed terrorist attacks on its states of Angola and Mozambique in Africa. In the classic pattern of Communist guerrilla warfare, these terrorist organizations are all based in sanctuaries outside Angola and Mozambique.

Despite the heavy financial drain involved in defending Angola and Mozambique, Portugal has experienced its greatest economic expansion in modern history, both at home and in its overseas territories, during the past decade.

Dr. Jose Homem de Mello, a young member of the Portuguese Parliament who also is the new president of the Overseas Companies of Portugal, was in this country recently as a guest of the State Department. While here he delivered an address before the American Portuguese Society at the University Club in New York. In this speech he explained why Portugal has fought so tenaciously to defend its rights and interests in Africa and why it will continue to do so. He also sketched the great progress that has been made in Portugal, both at home and overseas, during the past 10 years. His talk follows:

SPEECH BY DR. MANUEL JOSE HOMEM DE MELLO, PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF OVERSEAS COMPANIES OF PORTUGAL, GIVEN DURING THE LUNCHEON IN HIS HONOR BY THE AMERICAN PORTUGUESE SOCIETY

I have returned once more to the United States as a guest of the State Department, in my capacity as a Deputy in the National Assembly. I also address you in my new capacity as president of the Association of the Overseas Companies of Portugal, a position to which I was recently elected.

I do not know whether many of you are aware of what the Association is. Permit me, then, to summarize its functions briefly.

The Association of the Overseas Companies of Portugal is a privately organized secretariat of information, created and entirely financed by several of the most important business enterprises of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces. It was originally organized as a consequence of the outbreak of the terrorist movement in Angola, a movement which coincided with the first attacks, in various fronts, upon the Portuguese overseas policy, namely at the United Nations and in other international organizations. The program of the Association is to gather and disseminate abroad factual information about the situation in the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, covering the economic, social, educational and political fields.

The Association is not, however, a political body. Its character is exclusively private and non-political. That is, it does not defend a Government whichever it may be: it defends Portugal.

As you all know the Portuguese launched themselves in the discovery of new worlds in the mid-fifteenth century, gradually reaching around the African continent, Asia, America and even Oceania. They settled in those territories, not only to take advantage of the territories' wealth, but primarily with the purpose of extending Portugal to wherever such settlement would be possible. Blending with the native populations, they carried their civilization and the Portuguese way of life to the farthest regions of the Earth. Thus, their intention had been to expand and multiply the sense and dimension of the nationality itself. The other Europeans did not go out into the new worlds with the same intention.

For this reason it was impossible for us to accept the so-called "winds of change" which prescribed or demanded the abandonment of lands geographically separated from



their respective mainlands, inhabited by people different from the colonizing one.

For this reason, too, the words colony, colonization and colonizer never acquired amongst ourselves the derogatory meaning which the rest of the world lent to them.

For these reasons, we decided to stand, to resist and to stay. Moreover, we will continue and we shall remain.

The difficulties we have had to face have been great; so great that, many a time, we really didn't know how we would manage to overcome them.

The truth, is, however, that faith can move mountains; with faith, victory is reachable, even when everything may appear nearly lost.

With the initial phase behind us, and having surmounted the greatest difficulties and misunderstandings, we feel now that we have gathered the necessary conditions to carry on the task we have undertaken.

I do not wish to engage in a polemical analysis of the Portuguese position: We know our limitations, we recognize our faults, we do not seek to minimize the errors we may have committed.

As we have amply demonstrated our capacity of resistance and our determination to fight, we feel entitled to the respect of others, including those who still attack us.

In the geo-political context of the world, Portugal represents a territorial and human community that the free world cannot alienate, lest its defensive capacity before Marxist expansionism become even weaker.

The United States of America, as the unchallenged leader of the Western World, must be the first one to have a special interest in the defense and preservation of the Portuguese territorial integrity.

The effort my Country has carried out during the last decade cannot easily be appreciated by a great nation such as the United States which possesses so much wealth and power.

Despite the financial drain caused by military defense, the human losses and the problems resulting from mobilization, as well as the scarcity of manpower caused by emigration, we have achieved some results which are quite startling, considering our basic resources.

During the 1960-1970 period, the *per capita* income in Metropolitan Portugal had an increase of 164%—one hundred and sixty-four percent. The *per capita* income in Angola and Mozambique, as of 1969, was the third highest in Africa. The growth rate in the Portuguese African Provinces is partly a result of the constant reinvestments made by the Portuguese companies and the Government.

In Metropolitan Portugal, industry and building have showed tremendous progress—a yearly growth rate of nine percent. Main contributors to the boom were: the steel and iron works, motor car assemblies, manufacturing of artificial and synthetic fibers, radio receivers, tomato concentrates and pulp, etc. Service industries also showed an annual growth rate of 6.5%.

The industrial sector today employs thirty-six percent of the population as against 29% ten years earlier.

The main highlights of progress in the last decade were:

In agriculture: The Alentejo Irrigation scheme which foresees the irrigation of 420-000 thousand acres, and the tomato extracts industry which, practically non-existent in 1960, accounts today for 3½% of all Portuguese exports.

In the industrial sector: the iron and steel works, started in 1964, produced one million tons in nineteen seventy; the Lisnave shipyards, started in 1967, have today the largest dry dock in the world, capable of taking in future super tankers of one million tons; the bridge over the Douro at Oporto and the Salazar Bridge at Lisbon, one of the longest in the

world, were also accomplishments of the last decade. At the same time, a network of hotels was built—4,000,000 tourists entered Portugal in 1971, as against 357,000 a decade before.

Trade relations between continental Portugal and foreign countries trebled from 1960 to 1970. While exports cover only about 66% of imports, the balance of payments is kept positive due to the expenditures of foreign tourists and emigrants' remittances from Europe.

In Angola—in the agriculture sector—coffee accounted in 1970 for 32% of all exports. In the extracting industries, diamonds, ore and oil accounted in 1970 for 42% of all exports. It had been 18% in 1961.

Industry in Angol had an annual growth of 17%. The more important new industries in that Province are: paper pulp and paste, tires, batteries, plastics, glass, fertilizers and shipbuilding.

Main achievements in Angola during the decade were: Cambambe Dam on the Cuanza river; mineral port of Mossamedes for the export of iron ore; 5,000 miles of new asphalt roads; and the oil industry which exported 6,000,000 tons in 1971. Angola's external trade trebled in the last ten years, reaching \$800-000,000 in 1970.

In Mozambique, the services provided by the railways and harbours to neighbouring countries bring in foreign exchange earnings which equal half of all exports of the Province. This gives an idea of the vital role of Portuguese railways and harbours as a strategic asset in Southern Africa. In Mozambique the agriculture sector still accounts for 68% of the exports. The transforming industries are undergoing an annual growth rate of 8.4%. Mining industries will eventually have an important role in the economy of the Province, once the great Cabora Bassa project is completed, which will permit the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the Zambeze valley.

The Province's external trade doubled since 1960. The main economic achievements for the period were: cashew nut industrialization (40% of the world production); oil refinery in Lourenço Marques; iron and steel rolling; construction of the new port of Nacala; construction of the railway connection to the Malawi railways; the first phases of the gigantic Cabora Bassa scheme and other initiatives like the textile industry.

The present decade will see the completion of some of the most ambitious projects. In continental Portugal, the tremendous Sines project which will represent an investment of \$1.5 billion, and will include a port for super tankers and bulk mineral carriers, an oil refinery with a capacity for 10,000,000 tons yearly, an industrial complex for the processing of pyrites, a lubricating oil unit, a new planned town of 100,000 people. The new Lisbon airport a new freeway network and the new Setúbal shipyards are the other top industrial projects for this decade.

In Mozambique, the grandiose Zambeze Plan, which includes the Cabora Bassa dam, will be underway, as well as over 6,000 miles of new highways. In Angola, the Cunene Plan, which included the construction of twenty-eight dams for power production and irrigation.

#### HORTON ON FOREIGN POLICY

#### HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, recognizing the historic developments which have taken place during the last few months in American foreign policy, both on a legislative and executive level, I recently

wrote the residents of my congressional district on my views of these changes and their import. I am inserting into the RECORD at this point the content of my message for the review of my colleagues:

#### FOREIGN POLICY

We have reached the point in the post-World War II era where every modicum of progress we make for the people of this nation will be tied either directly or indirectly to the status of the American posture in the world.

Fortunately for all of us, some very great strides have been made in lowering the level of world tensions—at least among the superpowers of the earth—and it is defense against the superpowers of the Soviet Union and China that eats up a major share of our defense dollars.

#### SALT

One step, in particular, which may be remembered in history as being far more significant than even the long, bloody tragedy of Vietnam is the signing of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Russians. There will be many who argue that this treaty prevents America from being the mightiest military power on earth—and there may be some truth to that. The President, in his address to Congress upon returning from Moscow said that there would be no power on earth "stronger" than America. The key to phase one of the SALT agreement is the recognition by both sides that it is senseless to continue forever the costly, wasteful enterprise of racing to see who can out-destroy the other. The agreement was made possible by two key factors. First, for the first time since World War II, the balance of military power and nuclear deterrent between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. is approximately equal—that is, neither side has a major or certain military advantage over the other. Second, both sides are confident that they possess sufficient strategic or nuclear weaponry to afford a sure deterrent against surprise attack from the other side.

The atmosphere of negotiation established in Moscow and Peking has caused me to suggest a further important step toward nuclear sanity. In the early 1960's we signed a treaty banning all nuclear tests except for underground blasts. At that time, there was no confidence in our technological ability to detect underground nuclear tests by the other signers of the treaty. Now, there is no question about the accuracy of this kind of technology. Thus, I have sought from Congress a resolution urging the President to begin efforts to expand the test-ban treaty to outlaw underground nuclear tests by all parties to the treaty. This, it seems, is the least we can do now that the environmental hazards of these blasts can be safely avoided and detected by all nations.

#### VIETNAM

As I am writing this newsletter, there is a little improvement in the prospect for peace in Southeast Asia.

While many of us feared that the Moscow summit talks and the all important SALT agreements could be jeopardized by the mining decision, that did not happen. Apparently the Soviets place a high importance on the summit meetings and decided to avoid a direct confrontation over Southeast Asia.

It appears that the South Vietnamese military has been able to establish something of a stable line of defense and has even retaken some of its territory which the North Vietnamese had conquered. This of course, has been accomplished with substantial help from American air and sea support and there is still a serious question as to whether the South Vietnamese will be able to hold their own once this support is withdrawn. It is important to note, in this regard, that our government has decided not to make any further assignments of draftees to South Vietnam.

As I have told several groups of concerned constituents I have met with since the mining decision, I am concerned that the President has not taken up U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim's offer for negotiations under U.N. auspices. This should be done despite the renewal of both public and private talks with Hanoi's leaders. There is, of course, some reason to hope that the all-important secret negotiations in Paris will yield some results, but there is always a chance that Hanoi will wait out the November elections before beginning to bargain in earnest.

I have also stressed the paramount importance of passing a strong war powers bill in this Congress.

#### WAR POWERS

Recently, I spoke before the Brighton Chamber of Commerce and stated the case for this Congress to pass a strong "war powers" bill before adjournment this year. The title of my address was, "Where's Congress?" because the whole war powers issue concerns the fact that Congress has virtually abandoned its role in major decisions of war and peace, and has left this area almost entirely to the Executive.

Since I introduced H.R. 7290 in early 1971, I have been leading the fight in the House to win passage of a strong bill, which would re-implement the provisions of the Constitution which give Congress strong say over the deployment of U.S. forces in combat abroad.

To my mind, a bill such as my own, or such as the Javits bill already passed by the Senate holds clear advantages not only as a safeguard against unwise Presidential war decisions, but also as a safeguard against reckless Congressional criticism of foreign policy. Under this bill, Congress would have a direct share in responsibility for these policies, and would be forced to conduct itself more responsibly in the foreign policy arena.

I have testified before both Senate and House Committees on war powers legislation and have carried on numerous private contacts with Capitol Hill and Administration leaders. At the moment, Administration coolness toward a strong war powers bill, together with the reluctance of Senate and House leaders to get together on a compromise bill, have reduced the prospects for early action. Only widespread and vocal citizen support for a strong war powers bill can break the current legislative log-jam.

#### CONSIDERING THE NONSMOKER

#### HON. LAWRENCE J. HOGAN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, as a non-smoker, I have long been concerned about the effect of cigarette fumes on smokers and nonsmokers alike. Because of this concern, I have sponsored legislation, specifically, H.R. 6808, which, if enacted, would make it mandatory for most types of public transportation to reserve a section for passengers who do not smoke. Also, I have sponsored H.R. 3559, a bill which would prohibit the mailing of unsolicited cigarettes.

An article by Dr. William D. Province of Franklin, Ind., has now come to my attention. The article describes how cigarette smoke can cause "physiological distress in healthy individuals" as well as the detrimental effects it can have on

those with respiratory conditions. For the information of my colleagues, I would now like to insert that article into the RECORD:

#### WHERE THERE'S SMOKE THERE'S IRE

(By William D. Province, M.D.)

The majority of Americans are non-smokers. They deserve some consideration from smokers, especially in confined places such as airplanes.

Just a few years ago airlines passed out courtesy cigarettes. Today, they are providing non-smoking sections. Many airlines now have non-smoking sections on every flight. Cigarette smoke is not only an annoyance to non-smokers, it can cause physiological distress in healthy individuals as well as in those with asthma and other respiratory illnesses. New research indicates, in fact, that the non-smoker is affected by cigarette smoke in much the same way as in the smoker himself.

Recent experiments at Texas A&M University and elsewhere indicate that even 30 minutes in a smoke-saturated environment significantly increases the non-smoker's heart rate, blood pressure, and the amount of carbon monoxide in his blood. A team of researchers at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center reported that smoke drifting from the burning end of cigarettes, cigars, and pipes carries with it more cadmium, a metal poisonous to man, than the smoke inhaled by the smoker through the unlit end of the cigarette. Large doses of cadmium can cause acute poisoning in man. In lower doses it has been implicated in hypertension, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema.

The Cincinnati researchers estimated that in a room approximately 10 x 12 feet, a pack of cigarettes smoked in an eight-hour period, with no ventilation, releases into the atmosphere 12 to 14 micrograms of cadmium. Even if only 10 percent of this amount remains in the room, there is a distribution of cadmium particles that is 10 times greater than that usually found in the outside air.

Another research team at Wayne State University in Detroit found that acute illnesses, mostly respiratory, were twice as prevalent among young children whose parents smoked at home than among those with non-smoking parents. The differences were attributed to the negative effects of surrounding smoke.

Research by Drs. Edward J. O'Connell and George B. Logan at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota shows that parents who smoke at home can aggravate symptoms in some asthmatic children and even precipitate asthma attacks. They estimate that there are 1.5 million Americans, adults as well as children, who are allergic to tobacco smoke and suffer occasional smoke-caused asthmatic attacks.

One woman allergic to smoke—Mrs. Mercedes Nelson, of Lynbrook, L.I.—wrote this letter to the *New York Sunday News* in praise of TWA's announcement to begin non-smoking section: "As an asthmatic greatly allergic to cigarette, cigar and pipe smoke, I have suffered for years from the actions of these 'non-thinkers' and have not been able to do anything about it. I love to travel by plane but every time I do, I land in the throes of an asthmatic attack due to the accumulated smoke in the cabin's atmosphere. In all the articles I have ever read about this smoking question, no one has ever mentioned the thousands of us who simply cannot physically stand the polluted air. We have no choice in the matter, our lungs simply cannot tolerate unclean air. Smokers completely overlook our rights. Needless to say, I am overjoyed to know that finally something is being done about this situation. Thank you for your stand in this matter."

At a recent meeting of the European Council on Smoking and Health, Dr. D. M. Cousin

of Paris said, "It is unfair that smoking is allowed in public places because the non-smoker has much less resistance than the cigarette user to smoking's initial harmful effects." At the same council meeting a resolution was passed "that 'no smoking' be the rule in public buildings where non-smokers must be together with smokers, thus protecting the non-smoker's right to unpolluted air." The typical smoker, after all, inhales one cigarette for approximately 24 seconds, while the cigarette's total burning time is about 12 minutes; the pollution lingers for hours.

The issue is causing increased concern. Last year, the D.C. Medical Society asked that the FAA and Congress approve petitions and bills for smoking bans or separate smoking compartments aboard commercial airlines. Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) filed petitions with government agencies to require airlines to establish non-smoking areas in planes. One tactic ASH considered was lawsuits on behalf of persons claiming their privacy or health was affected by smoke. Another group called CRASH (Citizens to Restrict Airline Smoking Hazards) was formed last year.

The FAA has joined with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Defense to initiate a study measuring the amounts of tobacco contaminants in passenger aircraft. Data also are being gathered on the number of smokers and non-smokers aboard flights, personal attitudes toward smoking, and the amount and type of tobacco used by smokers.

GASP (Group Against Smokers' Pollution) is organizing non-smokers across the country to assert their rights and to demand a ban or restriction on smoking in public places. National legislation to restrict smoking aboard all public transportation has already been introduced.

Health agencies such as the National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association are calling attention to the rights of the non-smokers through anti-smoking spot announcements on radio and TV. NTRDA is especially concerned about the effects on smoke-saturated environments on the increasing millions of people with acute and chronic respiratory diseases.

The case has been made most powerfully by the U.S. Surgeon General, who said at a recent meeting of the National Interagency Council on Smoking and Health, "Evidence is accumulating that the non-smoker may have untold effects from the pollution his smoking neighbor forces upon him."

At present, the situation regarding smoking aboard aircraft is this.

Almost all of the airlines voluntarily now provide segregation of one sort or the other. However, compliance and enforcement remains a problem.

California now has a state law in effect requiring all land and air passenger carriers with trips originating in the state to provide designated space for their non-smoking passengers.

Amtrak, a federal corporation, is instituting smoking segregation "as a courtesy to the passengers".

In a letter to the APA, Surgeon General Jesse L. Steinfeld states, "While I have recommended that smoking be banned in confined public places, including aircraft, it is the Federal Aviation Administration which will have the responsibility for putting such a ban into effect."

To date, no ban is in effect officially, other than the attempts by the individual airlines to satisfy the rights of all smokers and non-smokers alike.

But, each airline has devised its own method of doing this—and each is different.

Certainly it is not up to the Airline Passengers Association to supply the answer to



the problem. But the principle involved that overshadows everything else is the individual rights of every passenger aboard. Representing the people who support the airlines, APA firmly believes in every passenger's right to a pleasant and comfortable trip. The smoker who lights up in the No Smoking area next to a non-smoker is certainly not being considerate of the other individual's rights.

By the same token, a person addicted to the solace of cigarettes has his own rights and they should equally be considered.

In each instance, therefore, the passenger has a right to segregation. The APA feels strongly that while research continues on possible equitable solutions to this problem, the industry itself should make every effort to adopt a more uniform approach so the traveler knows what to expect. Obviously, some sort of control eventually will be forthcoming.

So, fellow passengers, be as patient as possible and try to be good neighbors.

## COSTLY AND CONTROVERSIAL F-111 IS FULLY ACCEPTED BY AIR FORCE

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 10, 1972

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, I am including in my remarks an article written by Drew Middleton which appeared in the August 5 issue of the New York Times. It relates to the F-111, described by many knowledgeable authorities as one of the greatest airplanes that was ever built. The writer explains some of the reasons why that reputation for the F-111 has been achieved.

The article follows:

### COSTLY AND CONTROVERSIAL F-111 IS FULLY ACCEPTED BY AIR FORCE

(By Drew Middleton)

WASHINGTON.—"Any time there's anything wrong with an F-111 it's all over the newspapers," said Lieut. Col. Robert Morrison, "but believe me, I've put in plenty of hours on it and the F-111 can do more things, things the Air Force needs, than any other aircraft—and it's stable and safe, too."

Born in controversy and reared in criticism, the F-111 has been plagued by the "bugs" common to all aircraft that embody technological breakthroughs. But the F-111 and the fighter bomber version, the FB-111, are fully accepted by the Air Force.

Col. Louis Cagnon, who has been with the aircraft from the start, and Colonel Morrison said that it had "one of the better records" among combat aircraft after 150,000 hours operational flying.

The Air Force lists 30 major accidents for F-111's between January, 1967, and June 18.

The official accident . . . the loss of three aircraft in Southeast Asia. The two-man crews of two of the latter are listed as missing in action. The other 27 accidents have claimed the lives of 19 crewmen.

#### MODULE SAVED CREWS

\* \* \* notes instances in which the lives of crew were saved by the F-111's unusual crew module. This is a self-supporting unit allowing the crew to eject from the aircraft at any moment.

An exploding wire severs the module from the fuselage and a single large rocket motor propels the module clear of the aircraft before the parachutes open.

Political doubts about the plane's capacity and its high cost—about \$10-million a copy—have magnified every accident in the public mind, Air Force officers argue.

They point out that criticism of the plane flourished during its first 80,000 hours even though the F-111's record of 21 accidents in that period compared favorably with 39 for the F-4 and 33 for the F-106 in the same time frame.

#### WARTIME MISSION

Experienced F-111 pilots here and with the Third Air Force in Britain called the plane the best aircraft for nighttime and bad weather strikes deep inside enemy territory. In wartime, the F-111 would be assigned to interdict enemy airfields. This was the decisive mission of the Israeli Air Force in the Six Day War of 1967.

F-111 pilots believe that, if the Israelis had F-111's at that time, they would have completed their mission at night with less aircraft and greater destruction of the Egyptian Air Force.

The aircraft's advanced design enables it to perform at least three roles—tactical fighter, tactical reconnaissance and strategic bomber.

The advent of new Soviet fighters has prompted discussion of the F-111's chances with the Soviet MIG-23 or Foxbat. Intelligence sources say the MIG-23 has a ceiling of 90,000 feet and a speed of Mach 2 plus, with a 4,000-pound payload.

#### EFFECTIVE ALTITUDE

Aerial combat is unlikely in upper altitudes. Most such fighting takes place around 20,000 feet. There, American pilots argue, the F-111 is superior. Air Force experience in Vietnam is that the MIG-21J, the basic Soviet interceptor, was not effective against F-105's at that and lower altitudes and note that the F-111 is much faster at low altitudes than the F-105.

The MIG-23 has what airmen call a "look down, shoot down" capability, enabling it to fire missiles on fighters below. The Air Force contends that the tail radar in the F-111 will give sufficient warning of such attacks.

The ultimate answer is that the F-111 is built to operate at night, at low altitudes and in bad weather. These are conditions that do not favor the MIG-23, according to intelligence officers. Aerial combat is not the F-111's job, they add. Its job is "destroying the other fellow's planes and bases on the ground."

#### TWO MAJOR ADVANCES

The F-111 incorporates two major advances in military aviation.

One is its swing or variable sweep wing. The F-111, with wings extended, takes off in less than 3,000 feet. In flight, the wing can be folded back to a delta wing configuration for high speed.

The aircraft's most remarkable attribute is its capacity to fly automatically at low level under the "eyes" of enemy radar.

It is this capacity to penetrate radar defenses that is believed to be behind the Soviet delegation's suggestion at the recent talks on the limitation of strategic arms that the F-111's be included in the discussion. It was the only aircraft mentioned by the Russians during the talks.

The F-111's Terrain-Following Radar, or TFR, can be set to fly the plane at a selected low level.

TFR guides the plane over the contours of the earth, swooping into valley and clearing mountains at a fixed altitude day or night, regardless of weather. Should any of the TFR circuits fail, the system puts the plane automatically into a climb to a higher altitude.

#### EVASDES ENEMY RADAR

The F-111 has a speed of Mach-1 plus at sea level. Moving at that speed "on the deck,"

no eye, human or radar, can pick it up in time for effective action. During a short operational tour in Vietnam, the F-111 was engaged by enemy fire on only 42 per cent of its missions.

At high altitude the F-111 has a speed of Mach 2 to 2.5 times the speed of sound. (At sea level and at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, sound travels at a speed of 1,088 feet a second.)

Along with its other attributes, the F-111, a two-man aircraft, is a comfortable "fly." "Moving from the ordinary fighter to the F-111 is like moving from a Jeep to a Cadillac," said Maj. Cornelius Kelly.

However, the aircraft has been controversial from its birth.

Early in the Kennedy Administration, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara began thinking about a multimission aircraft. He wanted a plane that could do a variety of jobs at greater cost effectiveness rather than single-mission planes.

#### UNPOPULAR CONCEPT

This was not a popular concept with the Air Force and the Navy. But, under pressure, they agreed and listed their individual requirements.

The Air Force wanted a long-range fighter bomber capable of flying at high speeds and low altitudes, carrying conventional or nuclear bombs. The Navy asked for a carrier-borne interceptor of medium range for fleet defense.

In January, 1968, six years after the Defense Department awarded the F-111 contract to the General Dynamics Corporation, the British, who had agreed to purchase 40 F-111's, pulled out of the program. In July, 1968, the Navy followed suit.

The effect was to increase public doubts about the plane's effectiveness.

Since then the British, in cooperation with the West Germans and Italians, have embarked on the MRCA, or Multiple Role Combat Aircraft program to build a fighter with many of the F-111's characteristics.

#### RESULTS IN VIETNAM

The aircraft's history in Vietnam was not happy. A six-plane force flew 55 combat missions and then, Colonel Morrison said, "ran out of missions." It began to fly early in March, 1968, and at the end of that month the Johnson Administration stopped its bombing of North Vietnam.

Officers say the F-111 did its job. The results, as estimated from reconnaissance photographs, showed that the plane could hit its targets at night and in bad weather as effectively as other fighter bombers could do in daylight.

The F-111's cost has been another source of criticism.

The fighter version's "fly-away cost," that is, airframe and two Pratt and Whitney TF-30-P turbofan engines, is about \$9.5-million for the fighter and just under \$10-million for the fighter bomber. When support and spares are added, the prices rise to \$11.8-million and \$13.9-million.

#### \$8.8 BILLION PROGRAM

The total program cost is estimated at \$6.6-billion for the fighters and \$1.2-billion for the bombers. There are two wings of bombers in the United States, one at Plattsburg Air Force Base in New York and the other at Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire. One wing of fighters, 72 aircraft, is deployed at Upper Heyford in England.

Air Force officers are generally convinced that the F-111 is worth the money in either version. This is not only because it can do things no other aircraft can do, they argue, but because it incorporates technology—the variable wing, TFR, the crew module, the main strut landing gear—that represent the future in combat aircraft.

"There is no comparable aircraft," Colonel Gagnon said.